

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1892.

(NINETEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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SERIALS
VIC



VICTORIA.

Scale of Miles.

Drawn for photo-D.S. by S. B. B. at the Dept. of Lands & Survey Melbourne N. 1. 91.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MAP OF VICTORIA	<i>Map at commencement of Volume.</i>
ERRATA	iv
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	1
STATISTICS, PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT	10
„ II.—POPULATION	63
„ III.—FINANCE	169
„ IV.—VITAL STATISTICS	322
„ V.—ACCUMULATION	479
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1890-91 TO 1892-3 (APPENDIX A.)	537
CENSUS TABLES, 1891 (APPENDIX B.)	546
INDEX	573

ERRATA.

Page 109, last line in the table, omit the word "adults."

Page 110, table following paragraph 146. The figures for 1891 in this table are not final. The final results will be found in an appendix to the second volume.

Page 125, in table at head of page, last column, fourth line, *read* "28·20," *instead of* "27·23"; sixth line, *read* "22·76," *instead of* "·73."

Page 292, table following paragraph 430, last line, *read* "£94 7s. 9d.," "£93 0s. 0d.," and "£3 18s. 6d.," *instead of* "£94 12s. 4d.," "£93 4s. 7d.," and "£3 18s. 2d."

Page 294, table following paragraph 432, last line but one, *read* "£94 7s. 9d.," and "£3 16s. 8d.," *instead of* "£94 12s. 4d.," and "£3 16s. 5d.;" and in last line, *read* "250,000," *instead of* "25,000."

Page 295, table following paragraph 434, first line, last column but one, *read* "£0 18 11," *instead of* "£8 18 11."

Page 362, paragraph 582, twelfth line, *read* "263,119" *instead of* "265,100;" also, thirteenth line, *read* "142,419," *instead of* "144,400;" also, last line, *read* "20," *instead of* "23."

Page 363, table following paragraph 583, last line, *read* "6,950" and "4·88," *instead of* "6,150" and "4·26;" also in line of "Means," *read* "4,402" and "4·14," *instead of* "4,359" and "4·11."

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1892.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. The land now embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria was first discovered by Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. This vessel had been sent to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and Cook, who was in command, having accomplished that object, and having also made a survey of New Zealand, continued his course westward in order to explore the eastern coast of "Terra Australis Incognita." He made the land on the 19th April, 1770, and estimated a prominent point—which he named after the first discoverer, Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel—to be in latitude 38° S., longitude $211^{\circ} 7'$ W. ($148^{\circ} 53'$ E.);* he, however, did not attempt to land, but rounding Cape Howe, passed on to the east coast, and carefully examined portions of it, especially Botany Bay, near to which Sydney, the present capital of New South Wales, is situated. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Eyerard, in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.

Discovery of
Victoria.

2. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on the 19th November, 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site for a capital, which was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties—one led by John Batman, who landed on the 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who

First Settle-
ment of
Victoria.

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

brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the, as yet, unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it Australia Felix—a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified.

Constitution
granted to
Victoria.

3. A constitution, giving responsible Government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855, and since then, although political struggles have been frequent and party feeling has at times run high, these circumstances have had no permanent effect in setting class against class, or in any way lessening the good feeling which exists between all sections of the community. At times commerce has been depressed, but this has soon revived, and the material prosperity the colony has, upon the whole, enjoyed is, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of any other country.

Progress
since 1855.]

4. When the Constitution was proclaimed the population of the colony numbered 364,000, it now numbers 1,157,678; the land in cultivation amounted to 115,000 acres, it now amounts to over 2,600,000 acres; the bushels of wheat grown in a year numbered 1,150,000, they now exceed 12,000,000, and in one year (1883-4) they amounted to 15,500,000; the sheep numbered 4,600,000, they now number 12,000,000; the cattle numbered 530,000, they now number 1,700,000; the horses numbered 33,000, they now number not less than 436,000; the public revenue amounted to £2,728,000, it now amounts to over £8,500,000; the total value of imports and exports was £25,500,000, it now exceeds £36,000,000; and this, although the export of gold has fallen off from £11,000,000 in the former to a little over £2,739,000 in the past year. For further evidences of progress the reader is referred to the statistics given throughout this work.

Principal
events.

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

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

* 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.*

1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, etc.
1802. January 5th.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Decem. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Novem. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Septem. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.

1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. Septem. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Septem. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 6 *post.*)
1841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. February 6th.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Some lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
- „ March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.
- „ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Decem. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.
- „ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Novem. 24th.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.

1858. Decem. 17th.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females.
- „ October ... Conference, attended by representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, met in Melbourne for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of their annual statistics.
1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vic. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.
- „ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1875. January 15th.—Conference in Hobart Town, convened for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in statistical collection and compilation, held its first meeting. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania attended. Conference closed 26th January.
1876. Novem. 2nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1878. Decem. 28th.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, and Professor C. H. Pearson, member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, with Mr. H. H. Hayter as secretary, started for England on a mission from the Victorian to the Imperial Government, the object being to endeavour to induce the latter to amend the *Victorian Constitution Act* in regard to certain matters (affecting chiefly the relations between the two Houses of the Legislature) in which the Constitution had been found to be unworkable. The mission, which was only partially successful, returned to Victoria about the middle of 1879.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 30th April, 1881.
1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.
- „ Novem. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, number of members increased to 42, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.

1884. Decem. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.
1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.
1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May.
1888. January 18th.—Hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia. Governors, ministers, members of Parliament, and corporation officials of all the Australasian Colonies, together with a large number of citizens, proceeded to Sydney to join in celebrating the occasion.
- „ February 1st.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, by means of vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient services running alternately.
1888. August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 31st January, 1889.
- „ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.
- „ Decem. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vic. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1,008.
1890. February 6th.—Australasian Federation Conference, at which representatives from the seven principal Australasian colonies were present, held its first meeting. It was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian colonies would be promoted by their early union under one Legislative and Executive Government; and that the legislatures of the respective colonies should be invited to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, consisting of delegates empowered to report upon a scheme for a Federal Constitution. Conference closed 14th February.
- „ March 3rd.—Conference convened for the purpose of arranging for the collection and compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 upon a uniform principle, held its first meeting in Hobart, under the presidency of the Government Statist of Victoria. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand attended. Conference closed 18th March.

1891. March 2nd.—National Australasian Convention held in Sydney, at which a Draft Bill “To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” was framed and adopted. The Convention also recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia as framed by the Convention. Delegates from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present at the meetings of the Convention, which closed on the 9th April.

„ April 5th.—Tenth census of Victoria, and second simultaneous census of all the Australasian colonies. Population enumerated, in Victoria, 1,140,405, viz., 598,414 males and 541,991 females; in all the Australasian colonies 3,878,143, viz., 2,078,603 males, and 1,799,540 females.

„ October 1st.—The Australasian colonies entered the Universal Postal Union.

1892. March 17th.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government. They resigned with a promise of compensation on the 7th June. Resignations accepted, 13th June.

6. Victoria is situated at the south-east extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass’s Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the Islands in the British seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area and boundaries of Victoria.

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

Areas of Australasian colonies.

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

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

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

10. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 145° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles.

* 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 85,888 square miles, and that of Australasia is less by 85,951 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow :—

Victoria	87,884	Square Miles.
New South Wales (exclusive of water, 306,066)	310,700	"
Queensland	668,497	"
South Australia	903,425	"
Western Australia	1,060,000	"
Total Australia	3,030,516	"
Tasmania	26,215	"
New Zealand	104,458	"
Total Australasia	3,161,189	"

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

Position of Melbourne.

12. According to the latest and most reliable information, the following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth :—

Positions of Australasian 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

13. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. In the thirty-three years ended with 1891, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111·2° Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27°, viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57·4°. 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 178·5°, viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-eight years ended with 1891, 29·94 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·56 inches.†

Climate.

* For latitudes and longitudes of principal towns in, and most prominent places on the coast of, Victoria, see Vol. I., paragraph 12, of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90.
† For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see part "Vital Statistics," *post.* A chapter on "Meteorology and Climate" was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION* AND GOVERNMENT.

Executive
authority.

14. In Victoria the executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a responsible Ministry, consisting of 10 members.

Parliament
of Victoria.

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

Persons in-
capable of
becoming
members.

16. Judges, ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except Responsible Ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

Salaries of
Ministers.

17. The *Constitution Act*, as amended by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1890,† provides for the sum of £15,500 being set aside annually for the payment of ten Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly.

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

† Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I.; and 54 Vict. No. 1,075.

18. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, Agent-General, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Members may not accept offices of profit.

19. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties at the rate of £300 per annum out of the consolidated revenue.

Payment of members.

20. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-ratepayers, or property holders residing in another electorate and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament must take out “elector’s rights,” for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These “rights” must be renewed every three years. In 1891 an Act* was passed with a view of more closely scrutinizing the electoral rolls, and of expunging therefrom the names of all persons not entitled to vote, including criminals, drunkards, etc.

Electors’ rights.

21. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

Plural voting.

22. In proportion to population Victoria has a smaller number of representatives in the Lower House of Parliament than any other Australasian colony, or than Greece, Servia, or Uruguay, but a larger number than any other country. New Zealand comes next to Victoria, but is more largely represented than Servia or Uruguay. All the other Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, are more largely represented than any other countries. By the following table,† in which the countries are arranged according to the

Parliamentary representation in various countries.

* *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,242).

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

proportion of representatives they respectively have, the country least represented is shown to be the United States of America, and the next lowest is Brazil:—

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants.*	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Re- presentatives.	Inhabitants to a Repe- sentative.
Western Australia	53,285	30	1,776
Tasmania	152,619	36	4,239
Queensland	410,330	72	5,699
South Australia	325,766	54	6,033
Greece	1,979,453	245	8,079
New South Wales	1,165,300	141	8,265
New Zealand†	634,058	70	9,058
Servia	1,810,606	160	11,316
Uruguay	632,250	53	11,929
Victoria	1,157,678	95	12,186
Norway	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark	1,969,039	102	19,304
Chile	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada	4,406,640	215	20,496
Sweden	4,717,189	222	21,248
Bavaria	5,284,778	159	33,237
Hungary	16,570,146	453	36,579
Roumania	5,376,000	145	37,075
Argentine Republic	3,435,286	86	39,945
Spain	17,226,254	431	39,968
Venezuela	2,121,988	52	40,807
Belgium	5,909,975	132	44,772
Mexico	10,447,974	227	46,026
Holland	4,172,971	86	48,523
Italy	28,459,628	508	56,022
United Kingdom	37,888,153	670	56,549
Colombia	3,878,600	66	58,766
Prussia	27,279,111	432	63,146
Austria	23,070,688	353	65,356
France	38,218,903	584	65,443
Brazil	14,002,335	125	112,019
United States	56,785,456	334	170,016

Foreigners must be naturalized

23. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for 12 months previous to the 1st January, or the 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Males must be of age.
Females not qualified.

24. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years.

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

† Exclusive of Maoris (42,000) and Maori representatives (4).

25. Of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Six of the electoral provinces for the Council are represented by 4 members each, and 8 by 3 members each.

26. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1890-91 and 1891-2 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1890-91.	1891-2.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Ratepayers' Roll	156,169	162,047	229,107	229,615
General Roll	860	1,106	34,747	49,197
Total	157,029	163,153	263,854	278,812

27. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their populations according to the recent census, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1891-2; also, at the date of the elections for the Legislative Council held during the year 1891, the number of electors on the rolls and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes:—

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

Electoral Provinces.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1891-2.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Elections in 1891.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	112,158	4	17,986	...	...	...
North Yarra ...	123,629	3	16,754	15,896	7,343	46·19
South Yarra ...	141,885	4	21,352	...	...	...
Southern ...	102,882	3	16,434	...	...	...
South-Western ...	60,021	3	7,368	...	...	...
Nelson... ..	48,102	3	5,344	5,305	3,894	73·40
Western ...	50,385	3	6,917	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,403	4	12,163	11,171	4,460	39·92
Northern* ...	68,913	4	8,727	...	...	...
Wellington ...	76,542	4	8,505	...	...	...
North-Central ...	46,236	3	5,515	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,653	3	9,682	...	...	...
Gippsland ...	69,939	4	9,387	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	81,009	3	17,019	...	...	...
Total ...	1,136,757	48	163,153	32,372	15,697	48·49

* The election held in this province in 1891 was not contested.

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Council.

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

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1891.

Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.			
1870	46·65
1872	54·07
1874	45·99
1876	51·16
1878	45·61
1880	57·18
1882	55·13
1884	56·70
1886	48·04
1888	51·76
1889	47·07
1890	47·29
1891	48·49

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

29. The general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 20th April, 1892, was the first after the passing of the *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891*; all the seats were contested except thirteen. Returns have been received from all the districts except one, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 28th March, 1889, the proportion of electors in contested districts who recorded their votes was 66½ per cent. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, according to the recent census, number of members, total number of electors, and number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to :—

* 55 Vict. No. 1,242

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

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Number of Members.	At the General Election, 20th April, 1892. Number of Electors—		
			On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Albert Park	12,708	1	2,955	1,997	67·58
Anglesey	12,877	1	3,140	2,350	74·84
Ararat	8,309	1	1,853	*	*
Ballarat East	14,295	1	3,696	2,710	73·32
Ballarat West	27,312	2	6,105	4,770	78·13
Barwon	10,458	1	2,223	1,527	68·69
Benalla and Yarrawonga ...	11,812	1	2,629	†	†
Benambra	7,928	1	2,024	1,357	67·04
Bogong	8,578	1	1,827	1,455	79·63
Borong	11,686	1	2,776	1,694	61·02
Bourke East	11,862	1	3,316	2,046	61·70
Bourke West	10,240	1	2,244	*	*
East Bourke Boroughs ...	42,993	2	11,083	6,220	56·12
Brighton	15,800	1	4,120	2,550	61·89
Carlton	15,703	1	3,842	2,790	72·61
Carlton South	12,200	1	2,906	2,001	68·85
Castlemaine	13,481	2	3,307	2,161	65·34
Clunes and Allandale ...	8,401	1	2,285	*	*
Collingwood	29,359	2	7,018	4,899	69·81
Creswick	8,066	1	1,878	1,535	81·73
Dandenong and Berwick ...	15,725	1	4,357	2,184	50·12
Daylesford	9,174	1	1,892	*	*
Delatite	10,473	1	2,711	1,192	43·96
Donald and Swan Hill ...	11,620	1	3,748	*	*
Dundas	9,536	1	2,332	1,574	67·48
Dunolly	8,295	1	2,404	1,781	74·08
Eaglehawk	8,588	1	2,127	1,832	86·13
Eastern Suburbs	21,107	1	5,588	3,530	63·17
Emerald Hill	14,886	1	3,771	2,288	60·67
Essendon and Flemington ...	24,369	1	6,266	3,267	52·13
Evelyn	12,544	1	3,128	*	*
Fitzroy	28,868	2	6,503	3,950	60·74
Footscray	20,163	1	5,161	3,056	59·21
Geelong	23,240	2	5,565	3,885	69·81
Gippsland Central	11,010	1	2,637	1,701	64·50
Gippsland East	10,695	1	2,895	*	*
Gippsland North	9,972	1	2,351	*	*
Gippsland South	10,041	1	3,394	1,492	43·95
Gippsland West	15,078	1	4,225	1,970	46·62
Grant	8,706	1	2,259	1,634	72·33
Grenville	14,240	2	3,521	2,422	68·78
Gunbower	10,572	1	2,553	1,794	70·27
Hawthorn	19,585	1	4,593	2,876	62·61
Horsham	10,825	1	2,336	1,623	69·47
Jolimont and West Richmond	12,805	1	2,905	1,830	62·99
Kara Kara	9,005	1	2,212	1,588	71·79

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

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

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population 1891.	Number of Members.	At the General Election, 20th April, 1892. Number of Electors—		
			On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield ... }	9,697	1	2,384	1,639	68·75
Korong	8,688	1	2,240	1,734	77·41
Kyneton	9,632	1	2,207	1,836	83·18
Lowan	13,272	1	2,831	1,522	53·76
Maldon	7,413	1	1,659	1,189	71·66
Mandurang	8,611	1	2,193	1,541	70·26
Maryborough	9,889	1	2,541	1,823	71·74
Melbourne	9,462	1	4,192	*	*
Melbourne East	20,809	2	5,965	4,003	67·10
Melbourne North	17,240	1	3,914	2,584	66·01
Melbourne South	14,130	1	3,627	2,269	62·62
Melbourne West	13,937	1	3,150	2,093	66·44
Mornington	14,712	1	3,927	1,916	48·79
Normanby	8,823	1	2,389	1,456	60·94
Numurkah and Nathalia	11,338	1	2,284	*	*
Ovens	7,997	1	1,820	1,338	73·51
Polwarth	10,982	1	3,144	1,932	61·45
Port Fairy	7,186	1	1,866	1,342	71·91
Port Melbourne	13,067	1	3,261	2,429	74·48
Portland	8,595	1	1,914	*	*
Prahran	16,349	1	3,614	2,022	55·94
Richmond	31,194	2	7,846	5,085	64·81
Ripon and Hampden	11,583	1	2,385	1,590	66·66
Rodney	21,807	2	4,868	3,026	62·16
Sandhurst	22,819	2	5,214	3,685	70·67
Sandhurst South	9,136	1	2,057	1,525	74·13
Shepparton and Euroa	11,084	1	2,254	1,560	69·21
South Yarra	15,430	1	3,239	1,903	58·75
St. Kilda	19,130	1	4,065	2,874	70·70
Stawell	9,577	1	2,294	1,633	71·18
Talbot and Avoca... ..	7,742	1	2,042	1,536	75·22
Toorak	19,727	1	4,424	2,661	60·14
Villiers and Heytesbury	10,377	1	2,193	1,565	71·36
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,707	1	2,560	1,596	62·34
Warrenheip	7,472	1	1,855	*	*
Warrnambool	9,293	1	1,957	*	*
Williamstown	15,960	1	4,196	2,947	70·23
Windermere	6,700	1	1,580	1,226	77·05
Total	1,136,757	95	278,812	158,611†	65·12

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Assembly.

30. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested

* No contest.

† In contested districts only.

districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last eleven general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1892.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866	55·10	1880 (July) ...	65·85
1868	61·59	1883	64·96
1871	65·02	1886	64·70
1874	61·00	1889	66·58
1877	62·29	1892	65·12
1880 (February) ...	66·56		

31. The estimated population of Victoria on the 31st December, 1891, was 1,157,678, and there being 48 members and 163,153 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,118 and one elector to every 7·1 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 278,812 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 12,186, and 1 elector to every 4·2 of the population.

32. The proportion of members to electors is one to every 3,399 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,935 for the Lower House.

33. The enumerated population of the United Kingdom, by the census of 1891, was 37,888,153, and the Upper House consisted of 551 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 68,762 of the population. If Victoria were to be represented in the same proportion as far as the Upper House is concerned, that House would consist of no more than 17 members, instead of 48.

34. The United Kingdom returns 670 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 495 for England, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 56,545; or, for England, 1 member to every 58,887 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 56,015 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,690 persons. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 95 members to the Lower House, return only about 20; if in the same proportion as

England, she would return 19; if in the same proportion as Scotland, about 20; and if in the same proportion as Ireland, 25.*

Representa-
tion pro-
posed for
Federal
Assembly.

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

Municipal
govern-
ment.

36. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about one per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipalities. The former are called *cities*, *towns*, and *boroughs*, and the latter *shires*. They are regulated under the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112), as amended by Act 55 Vict. No. 1243, each municipality being a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The cities, towns, and boroughs now number 60, and the shires 137. They have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper by-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, place of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Cities,
Towns, and
Boroughs.

37. A borough must not be of a greater area than nine square miles,† and, on being constituted, must have a population of inhabitant householders of not less than three hundred. No point within its limits must be more than six miles distant from any other point. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000 may be declared by the Governor in Council a town, and any one having a gross revenue of not less than £20,000 may be declared by the Governor in Council a city.

Shires.

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

Subdivision
of Districts.

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

* According to the census of 1891, the population of England and Wales was 29,148,888, of Scotland 4,033,103, of Ireland 4,706,162.

† Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four urban municipalities have larger areas, viz., Bendigo, with 7,900 acres; St. Arnaud, with 6,355 acres; Stawell, with 5,996 acres, and Port Fairy, with 5,902 acres.

40. Each municipality existing at the commencement of the *Local Government Act* is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must by the Statute be some multiple of three, and must not be less than 6 or more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least in any municipal district are qualified to hold the office of councillor. Being a contractor or the holder of any office of profit under the council, being an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, being convicted or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, or being of unsound mind, renders a person incapable of being, or continuing to be, a councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. A third part of the councillors retires each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected.

Municipal
Councillors.

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

Chairman of
Council.

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

Municipal
electors.

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

Plurality of
votes.

IN BOROUGHES.

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

IN SHIRES.

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

44. No person is allowed to vote for property of less than £10 annual value unless there is a house thereon, and he is the occupier thereof. In other cases, either the owner or occupier, but not both, may vote.

Ten pounds
rating
insufficient
without
occupation.

45. Where any municipal district is subdivided, the ratepayers are enrolled for the subdivision in which the property in respect of which they are enrolled is situated.

Enrolment
in sub-
divisions.

Rateable
property.

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

General and
separate
rates.

47. Rates levied in municipal districts are of four kinds, viz., general, extra, separate, and improvement rates. General rates are made and levied uniformly over each district, and must not be more than 2s. 6d. or less than 6d. in the pound of the net annual value of the rateable property.* Extra rates are those which may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district in addition to the general rate, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Separate rates, limited to 6d. in the pound, may, by consent of one-third of the ratepayers in a particular portion of the district, be levied upon the property within such portion, for the execution of works intended for its special benefit. Improvement rates are, like separate rates, applicable to any particular portion of a district which requires special permanent improvements, such as the formation of private roads, rights-of-way, or sewers; on the security of such rates loans may be raised for the execution of the works, the rates being applied towards the repayment of the moneys borrowed with interest, and the maintenance of the works.

Incorporation of
Melbourne
and
Geelong.

48. Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years the place of second importance in the colony, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the colony, are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7, which was assented to on the 12th August, 1842, and was afterwards ordained a city by Royal letters patent dated at Westminster on the 25th June, 1847, and gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848. Geelong was incorporated as a town on the 12th October, 1849, under Act 13 Vict. No. 40.

Melbourne
and Metro-
politan
Board of
Works.

49. An Act† to provide for the better management of the metropolis and for the creation of a Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to give effect thereto was passed on the 20th December, 1890, and, as to the election of members, the date of holding the first meeting, and other preliminary matters, came into immediate operation, but the other provisions did not come into force

* Formerly it was provided that the annual value should be computed at not less than 5 per cent. of the capital value, but by the *Local Government Act Amendment Act 1891*, the minimum rate was reduced to 3 per cent.

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

until the 18th March, 1891 (the day of the first meeting of the Board). The Act is divided into seven parts, dealing respectively with the Board's constitution; Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage; Metropolitan General Fund and Rating; Borrowing Powers; Acquisition of Land; and Miscellaneous. The Board is a body corporate, consisting of a chairman elected by the Board, and of 39 other members elected by the Councils of the City of Melbourne and the twenty-three surrounding municipalities—all within a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office; but such members can only retain their seats on the Board so long as they continue to be members of their respective Municipal Councils. Seven members are allotted to the municipality of Melbourne, 4 to South Melbourne, 3 to Prahran, 2 each to four other municipalities, and one member each to the remaining seventeen. After the first annual election, each member will be elected for three years, whilst the terms of membership of the first elected members are so arranged that after the year 1894 one-third of the members for the whole district will retire annually. The chairman, whose salary may be fixed by the Board between the limits of £1,500 and £2,000 per annum, and has been fixed at the latter amount, will hold office for a period of four years, but is eligible for re-election. The whole of the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Works are vested in the Board—embracing all lands, reservoirs, tramways, mains, buildings, plant and machinery, etc., in connexion with the supply of water to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and all sewers and drains within the metropolis or works in connexion therewith; also all the bed soil and banks of the River Yarra, and all other public rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis, except so much thereof as is already vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust and Railway Commissioners. The liability for that portion of the public debt which was incurred for the construction of Melbourne Waterworks—amounting to £2,389,934*—is transferred to the Board, which is held liable to the Treasurer of Victoria for the due payment of principal and interest. The revenue of the Board is to be derived chiefly from rates levied on all rateable property in the district, the annual rate not to exceed 1s. in the £ on the net annual value of such property, for the due collection and payment of which the various Municipal Councils are held responsible. The Board is empowered, in addition to loans raised by the Government, to borrow money by the issue of debentures so that the total

* Including £250,000 stock authorized to be raised by the Government and to be handed over to the Board.

amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed £5,000,000 ; it is also allowed a bank overdraft on current account not exceeding £100,000. All officers employed at the passing of the Act in the Melbourne Sewerage and Water Supply department have been placed under the control of the Board, and have become officers thereof, subject to the observance of all existing or accruing rights and privileges. An account of the Sewerage Works proposed to be carried out by the Board will be found in the last issue of this work. (Vol. II., page 309.)

Fire
Brigades
Boards.

50. The *Fire Brigades Act* 1890 (amended by the *Fire Brigades Act* 1891 in slight particulars) provides for the division of the populous parts of the colony into "Fire Districts" consisting of a "Metropolitan" and nine "Country Fire Districts." The "Metropolitan District" is controlled by a "Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board," and the country districts are subject to the management and control of a "Country Fire Brigades Board." The "Metropolitan Board" consists of nine members ; 3 appointed by the Governor in Council ; 1 by the Council of the City of Melbourne ; 2 by suburban municipalities, and 3 by the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business within the colony. The "Country Board" consists, also, of nine members ; 3 appointed by the Governor in Council ; 2 elected by the municipal councils of those municipal districts which are within or partly within any country fire district ; 2 elected by the insurance companies carrying on business within such country fire districts ; and 2 by the brigades in such districts. Local committees are appointed for each country district under the supervision of the Country Board. Each local committee consists of 3 members ; 1 elected by the council or councils of municipalities in such fire district who is also chairman ; 1 elected by the district fire brigades, or, if there be no brigade, by the Governor in Council, and 1 by the insurance companies insuring within the district. The tenure of office in all cases is limited to two years, but retiring members are eligible for re-election. Each Board has power to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire stations, buildings, engines, escapes, and other apparatus, and from time to time to sell, exchange, or let any property vested in it, for the purposes of the Act. The duty of taking and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires and protection of life and property from fire is vested in the respective Boards. Full power is given to each Board to form or disband fire brigades, to acquire plant, establish schools of instruction, provide for telephonic, telegraphic, or other communication between stations. An annual

report has to be furnished by each Board to the Minister. The amount required to cover the annual expenditure—which must not exceed the limits fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council—is to be contributed equally by the Treasurer of Victoria out of the consolidated revenue, by the municipalities whose districts are within or partly within the metropolitan, or any country district, out of the municipal funds, and by the insurance companies insuring against fire in such districts. Power is given to either Board to borrow money for the purposes of the Act in the form of debentures bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent., but the total so borrowed by either Board at any one time must not exceed £100,000. Among the general powers and provisions are included—the establishment of salvage corps, the determining of awards, the permission to hold demonstrations, the supervision of hotels, theatres, etc., with reference to life saving apparatus, the regulation of height of buildings; the holding of inquests, etc.

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

52. 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:—

- (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.

*Federal
Council
Act.*

*Matters
on which
Federal
Council
may legis-
late.*

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

- (*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.

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

Further
provisions
of *Federal
Council
Act*.

54. The Governors of any two or more of the colonies were also given power upon an address of their legislatures to refer for the consideration and determination of the Council any questions relating to those colonies, or their relations with one another; the Council thereupon to have authority to consider and determine the matters so referred to it. The Council was also given power to make representations or recommendations to Her Majesty with respect to any matters of general Australasian interest, or to the relations of Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia with the possessions of foreign powers.

Expenses
of Federal
Council.

55. 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.

Power to
determine
operation
of Act in
any colony.

56. The Act was to cease to be in operation in respect to any colony, the Legislature of which should have passed an Act or Ordinance declaring that the same should cease to be in force therein;

but all Acts of the Council passed while the Act was in operation in any such colony were to continue to be in force unless altered or repealed by the Federal Council.

57. An Act (49 Vict. No. 843) to bring this Act into operation was passed into law in Victoria on the 9th December, 1885, and similar Acts or Ordinances were passed in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji, and subsequently in South Australia. The operation of the South Australian Act, however, was limited to two years; that period having expired, and the Act not having been renewed, South Australia is not at present in the Federation. The other two Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales and New Zealand, have not joined the Federal Council.

Colonies represented at Federal Council.

58. The Federal Council has held four sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; and the fourth on the 20th January, 1891. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony. At the last session, Victoria was represented by the Premier and the Attorney-General; Queensland by the Premier and a member of the Legislative Assembly; and Tasmania by the Attorney-General and the Treasurer. The present representatives of Victoria are the Hon. Wm. Shiels, Attorney General (Premier); and the Hon. Allan McLean, Chief Secretary. The sittings in 1891 were not attended by delegates from the other colonies represented in Council.*

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council.

59. The Council at each session appoints a standing committee to act while the Council is not sitting. The chairman of the present standing committee is the Hon. William Shiels, the senior representative of Victoria.

Standing Committee.

60. Towards the end of 1889, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, negotiations were opened between the various Australasian colonies, with the view of bringing about a Federal Union of the whole in "one powerful Australian nation," the result being that a conference of representatives of the various colonies interested was held in Melbourne in the early part of 1890, when resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of Federation, and binding the members of the conference to induce the legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint

Australasian Federation Conference, 1890

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

delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.

National
Austral-
asian Con-
vention.

61. In accordance with these resolutions, delegates to a National Australasian Convention were duly appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891, and closed on the 9th April, 1891. After an animated debate extending over more than a fortnight, the following resolutions were adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891.

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

- (1.) That the powers and privileges and territorial rights of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect to such surrenders as may be agreed upon as necessary and incidental to the power and authority of the National Federal Government.
- (2.) No new State shall be formed by separation from another State, nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Federal Parliament.
- (3.) That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by means of land carriage or coastal navigation, shall be absolutely free.
- (4.) That the power and authority to impose Customs duties and duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties and to offer bounties shall be exclusively lodged in the Federal Government and Parliament, subject to such disposal of the revenues thence derived as shall be agreed upon.
- (5.) That the Military and Naval Defence of Australia shall be entrusted to Federal Forces, under one command.
- (6.) That provision should be made in the Federal Constitution which will enable each State to make such amendments in its Constitution as may be necessary for the purposes of the Federation.

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

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

Committees
appointed
by Conven-
tion.

62. After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention appointed three committees to deliberate and draw up reports on certain matters submitted to them before dealing with the subject of

the Federal Constitution to be decided on. The first committee was to deal with provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, and Trade regulation; the second, with the establishment of a Federal Judiciary—its powers and functions; and the third with the consideration of Constitutional machinery, and the distribution of functions and powers, and to prepare and submit to the Convention a Bill, based upon the deliberations of the other two committees, for the establishment of a Federal Constitution.

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

Draft Bill
adopted
by Conven-
tion.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

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

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

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

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued*.

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

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847.

Duration of
Governor-
ship.

65. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Hopetoun, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and seven months.

Interregna
in Victoria.

66. 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.

67. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-five 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:—

* Sir H. B. Loch was absent on leave from the 9th March to the 17th October, 1889.

† Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He died on the date given in the next column. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

MINISTRIES.

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

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

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

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

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

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Died at this date. † Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 20th November, 1867.
† Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

*Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVI.			
Graham Berry	Premier and Treasurer ...	7 Aug. 1875	20 Oct. 1875
	Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated (Premier)	10 Aug. 1875	
James Munro ...	Minister of Public Instruction	7 Aug. 1875	
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875	
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875	
John Woods ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Mines ...	7 Aug. 1875	
Peter Lalor ...	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, Knt. ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	20 Oct. 1875	21 May 1877
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works	25 Oct. 1875	
Duncan Gillies ...	Minister of Agriculture ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General	20 Oct. 1875	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Madden† ...	Minister of Justice...		
William McLellan ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Joseph Jones‡ ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

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

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

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.

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

‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.			
Duncan Gillies ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	} 18 Feb. 1886 1 Sept. 1890	} 5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary ...		
Henry John Wrixon ...	Attorney-General ...		
Alfred Deakin ...	Solicitor-General (without salary)		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Justice...	} 18 Feb. 1886	} 6 Sept. 1889*
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence ...		
succeeded by			
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	16 Sept. 1889	} 5 Nov. 1890
Charles Henry Pearson ...	Minister of Public Instruction	} 18 Feb. 1886	
John Lamont Dow † ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Duncan Gillies ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	
Alfred Deakin ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	} 18 Feb. 1886	} 5 Nov. 1890
John Lamont Dow † ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow ‡ ...	Minister of Mines (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	24 Aug. 1886
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies ...	Ditto ...	24 Aug. 1886	17 June 1890
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Minister of Mines ...	17 June 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Frederick Thomas Derham ...	Postmaster-General ...	20 Feb. 1886	18 Aug. 1890
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Matthew Henry Davies ...	(Without office) ...	20 Feb. 1886	4 Oct. 1887§
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	28 Oct. 1887	1 June 1889 ||
John Nimmo ...	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	1 June 1889	17 June 1890¶
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by			
William Anderson ...	Commissioner of Public Works	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890

* Died at this date.
† John Lamont Dow resigned 21st May, 1890, and was re-appointed 1st Sept., 1890. His duties were temporarily administered by Dr. Pearson.
‡ The duties appertaining to the office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 20th February to the 6th April, 1886. Mr. James, however, was not appointed Minister of Mines, and official documents requiring the Minister's signature were signed by Mr. Dow. Mr. James failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and resigned the Acting Office on the 6th April, 1886.
§ Mr. M. H. Davies resigned his Ministerial office on being elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
|| Appointed Commissioner of Public Works on this date. ¶ Appointed Minister of Mines on this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.—continued.			
John Nimmo ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	1 June 1889	17 June 1890*
succeeded by James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto ...	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by William Anderson ...	Ditto ...	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
William Froggatt Walker ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	5 March 1889
succeeded by Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	5 March 1889	16 April 1889
succeeded by James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (with salary) ...	16 April 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Minister of Health (without salary)	29 Jan. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	(Without office) ...	20 April 1886	16 Sept. 1889†
James Balfour, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	15 May 1890	5 Nov. 1890
XXIV.			
James Munro ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	} 5 Nov. 1890	} 16 Feb. 1892‡ 24 March 1891§
William Shiels ...	Attorney-General ...		
George David Langridge ...	Chief Secretary ...		
succeeded by John Mark Davies, M.L.C....	Ditto (without salary) ...	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by Allan McLean ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	} 16 Feb. 1892
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas	Minister of Defence ...	5 Nov. 1890	
Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey ||	5 Nov. 1890	
Allan McLean ...			
John Gavan Duffy ...	Postmaster-General ...	} 5 Nov. 1890	
James Henry Wheeler ...	Minister of Public Works ...		
John Mark Davies, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice...		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Mines ...		
George Graham ...	Minister of Water Supply ...		
William Shiels ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)		

* Appointed Minister of Mines on this date.

† At this date appointed Minister of Defence.

‡ Appointed Agent-General from 17th February, 1892.

§ Died on this date.

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIV.— <i>continued.</i>			
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891*
succeeded by			
James Henry Wheeler ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	} 16 Feb. 1892
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	
George David Langridge ...	Minister of Health (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891*
succeeded by			
John Mark Davies, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary) ...	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	22 April 1891	16 Feb. 1892
Allan McLean ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Graham ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	22 April 1891	} 16 Feb. 1892
James Henry Wheeler ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	
Simon Fraser, M.L.C. ...	(Without office) ...	} 5 Nov. 1890	} 16 Feb. 1892
Cornelius Job Ham, M.L.C.	Ditto ...		
Alexander James Peacock ...	Ditto ...		
Frank Stuart ...	Ditto ...		
XXV.			
William Shiels† ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	16 Feb. 1892	28 April 1892
succeeded by			
Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G.	Ditto ...	28 April 1892	Still in office
Allan McLean ...	Chief Secretary ...	16 Feb. 1892	Still in office
John Gavan Duffy ...	Attorney-General ...	16 Feb. 1892	28 April 1892
succeeded by			
William Shiels† ...	Ditto (Premier) ...	28 April 1892	Still in office
John Gavan Duffy ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)	16 Feb. 1892	28 April 1892
succeeded by			
William Austin Zeal, M.L.C.	Ditto (with salary)...	28 April 1892	Still in office
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Defence (without salary)	16 Feb. 1892	22 March 1892
succeeded by			
George Davis, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (with salary) ...	22 March 1892	Still in office

* Died at this date.
† Resigned at this date.
† The Hon. W. Shiels retained the Premiership, after resigning the office of Treasurer and accepting that of Attorney-General.

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.
XXV.—continued.			
James Henry Wheeler ...	Minister of Railways ...	16 Feb. 1892	Still in office
George Turner ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Mines ...		
George Graham ...	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture		
Alexander James Peacock ...	Minister of Education ...		
Allan McLean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey (without salary)		
George Turner ...	Solicitor-General and Minister of Health (without salary)		
George Graham ...	Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
John Gavan Duffy ...	(Without office) ...	26 May 1892	Still in office
Frederick Brown, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	27 June, 1892	Still in office

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

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†	Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†
	Days.		Days.
1. William Clark Haines ...	469	14. James Goodall Francis ...	781
2. John O'Shanassy ...	49	15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	372
3. William Clark Haines ...	315	16. Graham Berry ...	74
4. John O'Shanassy ...	596	17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	579
5. William Nicholson ...	396	18. Graham Berry ...	1,019
6. Richard Heales ...	353	19. James Service ...	151
7. John O'Shanassy ...	590	20. Graham Berry ...	340
8. James McCulloch ...	1,775	21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	607
9. Charles Sladen ...	66	22. James Service ...	1,078
10. James McCulloch ...	436	23. Duncan Gillies ...	1,722
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	24. James Munro ...	469
12. James McCulloch ...	436	25. William Shiels ...	Still in office.
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	357		

* The term "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated ; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.

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

Average duration of Ministries.

69. 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 550 days, or 1 year and 6 months.

Parliaments.

70. The present is the fifteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parlia-ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia-ment.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857...	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	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	
5			11th December, 1865...	...	686
	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
6	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	1,048
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867	1	
7			30th December, 1867	...	1,049
	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869...	321	
8	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	1,072
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	
			25th January, 1871 ...	...
9	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871...	212	993
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872 ..	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873...	196	
10			9th March, 1874	49
	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
11	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876...	164	926
			25th April, 1877 ...	...
	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	
12	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	993
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	
			9th February, 1880 ...	...
13	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	49
			29th June, 1880 ...	...
	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
14	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	926
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	

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.
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
13			19th February, 1886	1,091
	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888...	185	
14			11th March, 1889	1,093
	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889...	234	
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	20th December, 1890...	213	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...	29th December, 1891...	190	
15			5th April, 1892	
	1	12th May, 1892 ...			

71. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 870 days, or about 2 years and 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 200 days, or rather more than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Duration of Parliaments.

72. The following is a comparative statement of the number and salaries of persons in the permanent employment of the State in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, exclusive of certain Departments named:—

Persons in State employment in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland

PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND.

(Exclusive of Governors and Staffs, Ministers of the Crown, Judges, Military and Naval Officers and Men, Coroners, State School Teachers, and Persons on Railways.)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
		£		£		£
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	2	1,435	3	1,200	3	939
LEGISLATURE—						
Legislative Council	17	5,524	15	5,930	10	3,610
Legislative Assembly	29	10,247	27	9,915	14	3,557
Legislative Council and Assembly	...	...	15	2,195	} 8	1,259
Parliamentary Library	6	1,962	4..	1,265		
Parliamentary Gardens and Re-freshment Rooms	6	846	...	...	1	250
Parliamentary Reporting Staff (including Shorthand Writer)	11	4,566	12	5,970	12	3,828
Total	69	23,145	73	25,275	45	12,504

PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA, NEW
SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND—continued.

(Exclusive of Governors and Staffs, Ministers of the Crown, Judges, Military and
Naval Officers and Men, Coroners, State School Teachers, and Persons
on Railways.)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
		£		£		£
ADMINISTRATIVE—						
Public Service Board—Members	3	4,500	5	500	3	2,600
Do. Office Staff	14	2,127	6	1,570	4	826
Premier's Office	9	2,678	...	...	...	...
Chief Secretary's Office ...	21	6,118	39	9,320	17	4,660
Treasury (including Land Tax)	110	28,064	74	26,985	19	5,243
Audit Office	40	11,971	45	10,272	19	6,095
Agent-General	9	4,747	9	4,161	*12	*5,532
Paymaster of Imperial Pensions	2	433	...	...	...	...
Total	208	60,638	178	52,808	74	24,956
LEGAL—						
Crown Law Officers, Crown Solicitor, Master in Equity and Lunacy, Prothonotary, Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, Officers of the Su- preme Court, Crown Prose- cutors, and Judges' Associates	92	32,182	151	43,700	95	15,734
Registrar-General (including Registrars of Titles, Patents, and Friendly Societies) ...	195	42,635	81	20,198	66	12,513
Police Magistrates and Clerks of Courts	133	36,161	254	72,779	80	27,544
Sheriffs	40	7,510	83	13,058	18	3,145
Total	460	118,488	569	149,735	259	58,936
POLICE AND PENAL—						
Police	1,547	238,075	1,751	248,115	957	110,264
Penal Establishments and Gaols	250	40,623	619	73,365	99	13,354
Total	1,797	278,698	2,370	321,480	1,056	123,618
DEFENCE DEPARTMENT (Office Staff) !... ..						
	33	6,582	21	5,614	11	1,633
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE						
	389	79,667	225	49,267	222	42,765

* Including immigration.

PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA, NEW
SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND—*continued*.

(*Exclusive of Governors and Staffs, Ministers of the Crown, Judges, Military and Naval Officers and Men, Coroners, State School Teachers, and Persons on Railways.*)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, HEALTH, ETC.		£		£		£
Education (exclusive of teachers)	151	40,117	173	53,046	28	8,405
Public Library, Museums, etc.	61	10,987	38	8,109	*7	*1,423
Government Statist (exclusive of Friendly Societies) ...	15	3,488	14	3,735	†...	†...
Friendly Societies (exclusive of Registrar)	5	1,010	...	...	5	760
Observatory†	12	3,704	14	3,050	4	820
Botanist and Botanical Gardens (exclusive of gardeners, labourers, etc.)	9	2,851	5	1,450	4	634
Public Health (including Chief Medical Officer)	30	9,365	117	13,133	50	4,650
Lunatic Asylums	586	57,007	421	40,016	158	15,757
Inebriate Asylums	17	1,507	...	...	...	...
Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Charities ...	52	9,672	70	11,443	20	2,741
Aborigines	4	798	1	240	...	...
City of Sydney Improvement Board ... ..	...	...	2	580	...	...
Fire Brigade Board ... ..	...	...	3	1,100	...	...
Abattoirs Inspection ... ..	...	...	7	1,390	...	...
Church and School Lands Management ... ..	...	...	5	1,540	...	...
Total	942	140,506	870	138,832	276	35,190
COMMERCIAL—						
Water Supply and Irrigation ...	§58	§12,620	98	17,940	70	6,581
Post and Telegraph (including P. O. Savings Banks and Stamp Duties)	3,046	340,861	2,241	277,605	988	110,845
Lands and Survey (including Rabbit Extermination) ...	280	64,096	||818	162,465||	209	42,730
Ports and Harbors (including Mercantile Marine and Marine Board Officers) ...	¶128	¶21,726	275	48,335	302	45,562
Immigration ... ..	...	...	...	...	40	5,719
Powder Magazines, etc. ...	11	2,129	...	...	12	836
Total	3,523	441,432	3,432	506,345	1,621	212,273

* Museums only.

† Included under the head of Registrar-General, etc.

‡ Not including "Meteorological Observers" in New South Wales.

§ Melbourne Water Supply (now under Metropolitan Board of Works) not included.

|| Taken from *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., page 62.

¶ Not including Port of Melbourne (now under Harbor Trust).

PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND—continued.

(Exclusive of Governors and Staffs, Ministers of the Crown, Judges, Military and Naval Officers and Men, Coroners, State School Teachers, and Persons on Railways.)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
INDUSTRIAL—		£		£		£
Public Works	*179	*41,706	208	78,957	235	32,653
Government Printer	†196	†34,361	637	68,616	160	17,850
Stores	2	711	25	5,695	13	2,010
Inspection of Factories and Shops	9	1,926	...	...	...	...
Royal Mint‡	54	10,838	43	9,711	...	...
Total	440	89,542	913	162,979	408	52,513
AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING—						
Mines and Agriculture... ..	177	29,385	393	52,155	113	25,587
Forests and Nurseries	29	5,194	58	12,172	2	300
Fisheries... ..	1	420	35	4,262	...	...
Total	207	34,999	486	68,589	115	25,887
Grand Total	8,070	1,275,132	9,140	1,482,124	4,090	591,214

Proportion of persons employed by the State to population in three colonies.

73. By the following statement, based upon the foregoing table, it appears that, in proportion to population, the number of persons employed in the departments named, and the average payment to such persons, is smaller in Victoria than in either New South Wales or Queensland, whilst the average salary for persons employed, though lower in Victoria than in New South Wales, is not so low as in Queensland:—

PROPORTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED TO POPULATION.

Queensland	1 to every 96
New South Wales	1 „ 124
Victoria	1 „ 141

AVERAGE SALARY PER PERSON EMPLOYED.

New South Wales	£162 3 2
Victoria	158 0 2
Queensland	144 11 0

* Exclusive of dredging operations carried on by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.
† Exclusive of apprentices, extra compositors, etc., who are perhaps included in the other colonies.
‡ Taken from the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., page 62.

AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Queensland	...	...	...	...	£1 10 0
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	1 6 2
Victoria	...	...	...	...	1 2 4

74. Since the above table was compiled, the following statement Teachers and railway employes in three colonies.
has been received respecting the number and salaries of State school teachers and of persons employed on Government railways in the same three colonies :—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS
IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND.

Colony.	State School Teachers.		Persons Employed on Government Railways.	
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.
		£		£
Victoria ...	4,631*	575,538	13,614	1,609,975
New South Wales ...	4,362	500,796	12,296†	1,710,815†
Queensland ...	1,480	165,552	3,586	440,743

75. According to these figures the average salary of State school teachers and of persons employed on railways, is as follows in the three colonies :— Salary of teachers and railway employes in three colonies.

AVERAGE SALARY OF STATE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	124	5	7
New South Wales ...	114	16	2
Queensland ...	111	17	2

AVERAGE SALARY OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS.

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales ...	139	2	9
Queensland ...	122	18	2
Victoria ...	118	5	2

76. According to a return made up to the latest date, the total Persons employed by Government.
number of persons in the service of the Victorian Government, exclusive of persons temporarily employed, or whose services are not wholly retained by the State, is about 27,700.‡ Of these, about 11,000 are under the Public Service Board, 13,600 under the Railway Commissioners, and the bulk of the remainder are in the Police and Defence Forces, as is shown by the following figures :—

* Exclusive of 444 teachers of unclassified schools.

† Including Government tramways.

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

Under <i>Public Service Act</i> at end of			Under <i>Railway Commissioners</i>		
1891—			<i>Act</i> (1891-2) ...		
Public Service Board	...	3	Police (1890-91)	...	13,614
First Division	...	14	Defence Forces (1890)	...	1,516
Professional Division	...	204	Residue (about)	...	642
Clerical Division	...	2,128			800
Non-clerical Division	...	3,699	Grand Total ...		
Teachers	...	5,075*			27,695
Total ...					
		11,123			

77. The Constitution of Western Australia having been proclaimed on the 22nd October, 1890, all the Australasian colonies now possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.† In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other four they are nominated by the Governor. In Western Australia, however, this House is to become elective on the expiration of six years after the first summoning of Parliament, or when the population of the colony attains 60,000. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election:—

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria ...	48	Elected	Six Years‡	163,153
New South Wales	67	Nominated	Life§	...
Queensland	40	Nominated ¶	Life	...
South Australia	24	Elected	Eight years‡	33,668
Western Australia	15	Nominated	Six years	...
Tasmania ...	18	Elected	Six years	6,750
New Zealand	39¶	Nominated	{ Life** { Seven years	...

* Including 444 teachers of unclassified schools.
† For a full account of the constitution of each colony, except Western Australia, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.
‡ One-third of the members retire by rotation every two years in Victoria (with a few exceptions), and every three years in South Australia.
§ A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.
¶ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pension.
¶ Including two Maori members (viz., aboriginal natives).
** Term reduced, for future appointments, from life to seven years, by an Act passed in 1891. If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

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

Upper House—
Qualifica-
tion of
members.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.*

Victoria ...	...	At least 30 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £100 per annum.
New South Wales ...	...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
Queensland ...	...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
South Australia ...	...	At least 30 years of age ; resident 3 years in the colony ; a natural born or naturalized subject ; or legal denizen.
Western Australia ...	...	No specific qualification at present.†
Tasmania ...	...	At least 30 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; or a holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization.
New Zealand ...	...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

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

Upper House—
Qualifica-
tion of
electors.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria	At least 21 years of age ; possessed of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupying leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating ; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, a certificated schoolmaster, a matriculated student of the Melbourne University, or an officer of the Army or Navy not on active service.
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* In most, if not all the colonies, judges of any court in the colony ; ministers of religion ; persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers) ; and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members. Persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from being elected, or continuing to be, members of this House.

† When the Upper House in Western Australia becomes elective, a property qualification will be required for members of freehold estate of the value of £500 above all incumbrances, or of the clear yearly value of £50 ; whilst for electors, it will be £200 for freeholders, or £30 for lease or householders.

‡ See last footnote.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF

ELECTORS—*continued.*

South Australia ...	At least 21 years of age ; natural born or naturalized subject or legal denizen; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £50, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, with three years to run, or with right of purchase; or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value, six months on roll prior to election.
Tasmania ...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £20 per annum, or a leasehold of £80 per annum ; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, an associate of arts of Tasmania, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, an officer or a retired officer of H. M. Army or Navy not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Tasmanian Volunteer Force.

Upper House and money bills.

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

Upper House—Payment of members.

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

Upper House—Dissolution by the Governor.

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

Lower House—Members and electors.

83. In all the Australasian colonies the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected (unless sooner dissolved by the

Governor), and the number of electors for this House in each colony :—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	95	Three years	278,812
New South Wales	141	Three years	305,546
Queensland	72	Three years*	86,925
South Australia	54	Three years	69,331
Western Australia	30	Three years	5,810
Tasmania	36	Three years*	30,817
New Zealand	74†	Three years	183,171

84. No property qualification is necessary for members for the Lower House in any of the colonies except Western Australia. The following is the necessary qualification :—

Lower House—Qualification of members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria	At least 21 years of age, and resident in Victoria for the space of two years.‡
New South Wales	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.§
Queensland	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and qualified and registered as a voter in any electoral district.||
South Australia	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).
Western Australia	At least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and seised at law, or in equity, of an estate of freehold of the value of £500, above all incumbrances, or of the yearly value of £50.
Tasmania	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.¶
New Zealand	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).

* On dissolution of present Parliament. The term was formerly five years.

† Four of these are Maoris.

‡ Members of the Legislative Council, judges of any court in Victoria, ministers of religion, persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or nefarious crime, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from sitting or voting in this House.

§ No person can be a member of this House who is a member of the Upper House, who holds any office of profit under the Crown, during pleasure or for a term of years, or who is interested in any contract for or on account of the Public Service.

|| Members of the Upper House, ministers of religion, holders of an office of profit under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers and two other officers to be named by the Governor in Council), Crown pensioners (except officers in the Army or Navy) are incapable of being elected for this House.

¶ Judges of the Supreme Court, persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers), and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

Lower
House—
Qualifica-
tion of
electors.

85. To entitle a person to be an elector for members of the Lower House of Parliament, a property qualification is not essential in any of the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. A further vote in each electoral district in which real property is held is, however, in most instances,* acquired in respect to such property, but no person is allowed two votes in the same electoral district. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies :—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, not subject to any legal incapacity, and having resided in Victoria for the space of one year, may vote by virtue of being included in the lists of ratepaying electors, or by virtue of being the holder of an "elector's right," but no person may vote twice in the same electoral district at one election.
New South Wales	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, is after six months residence entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
Queensland...	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, absolutely free, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and being a resident in any electoral district for a period of six months, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
South Australia	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, untainted by crime, and having been on the electoral roll of his district for six months prior to the election is entitled to vote.
Western Australia	...	...	Any person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or a denizen of Western Australia, who has for a year previous to registration possessed, within the electoral district for which he desires to vote, freehold of the value of £100, above all incumbrances, or leasehold of the clear value of £10 per annum, or must have occupied within the electoral district for which he desires to vote a house or lodging rented at £10 per annum.
Tasmania	...	...	An elector must be at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and must be the owner or occupier of property of any value, as shown on the assessment roll, or must be in receipt of income, salary, or wages of not less than £60 per annum, of which £30 must be received during the six months prior to the claim to vote being sent in.

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

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

New Zealand	...	<p>For European representation:—Any male 21 years of age (not a Maori), if resident one year in the colony, and six months in an electoral district, is entitled to be placed on the register of voters. Freehold property, £25 in value, held for six months before registration entitles an adult male to register, if not already registered, under the residential qualification. For a Maori to be placed on the register it is necessary he should be possessed of a £25 freehold under Crown title, or be on a ratepayers' roll.</p> <p>For Maori representation:—Every Maori may vote for the district in which he resides without registration.</p>
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NOTE.—In most, if not all the colonies, females are disqualified from voting, as also are lunatics, paupers, and criminals. In Victoria the police have been admitted to the franchise, but it is believed this privilege is not accorded to them in the other colonies.

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

Lower House—
Payment of members.

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

Lower House—
Dissolution by the Governor.

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

Females cannot be elected, or vote at elections.

89. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, of the estimated population on the 31st December, 1891; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament about the same date; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member;

Members, electors, etc., in Australasian colonies.

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

also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony :—

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

Colony.	Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1891.	Lower House, 1891-2.					Last General Election.	
		Number of		Inhabitants to each		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
		Mem- bers.	Electors.	Member.	Elector.			
Victoria	1,157,678	95	278,812	12,186	4·15	2,935	1892	65·12
New South Wales	1,165,300	141	305,456	8,265	3·81	2,166	1891	64·39
Queensland	410,330	72	86,925	5,699	4·72	1,207	1888	73·92
South Australia...	325,766	54	69,331	6,033	4·70	1,284	1890	55·09
Western Australia	53,285	30	5,810	1,776	9·17	194	1890	80·80
Tasmania	152,619	36	30,817	4,239	4·95	856	1890	65·06
New Zealand * ...	634,058	70	183,171	9,058	3·46	2,617	1890	74·43†

90. 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	The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.	15 Jan., 1891
” ” ”	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Kt., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	Nov., 1891‡
Queensland	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1 May, 1889
South Australia ...	The Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11 April, 1889
” ” ”	Samuel James Way (Lieut.-Governor)	9 Jan., 1891‡
Western Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	2 Oct., 1890
Tasmania	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand	The Right Honorable David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow and Kelbourne	7 June, 1892
Fiji	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. ...	27 Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ...	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888

* Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 42,000, and the latter 4.
† It is believed that this proportion is based on the total number of electors instead of those only in contested districts. If so, the correct proportion would be higher than that shown.
‡ Where double-daggers 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.
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar ...	General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	30 Mar., 1891
Malta ...	General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.	1 Mar., 1890
Cyprus ...	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1885
ASIA.		
British India ...	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon ...	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1890
Hong Kong ...	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.	1891
Mauritius ...	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G.	Dec., 1889
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct., 1887
Seychelles Islands ...	Thomas Risely Griffith, C.M.G. (Administrator)	Feb., 1889
Labuan ...	Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.	1 Jan., 1890
British North Borneo }		
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, and British Bechuanaland	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; also High Commissioner for South Africa	13 Dec., 1889
British Bechuanaland ...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 Dec., 1889
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	21 June, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.	18 July, 1890
Sierra Leone ...	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1892*
Gambia ...	Robert B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Administrator)	20 April, 1891
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1888
Lagos ...	Gilbert Thomas Carter, C.M.G.	Sept., 1891
AMERICA.		
Canada ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B. (Governor-General)	11 June, 1888
Ontario ...	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Feb., 1887*
Quebec ...	Auguste Real Angers, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	24 Oct., 1887*

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

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>		
Canada—		
Nova Scotia...	Malachi Bowes Daly (Lieut.-Governor)	11 July, 1890*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	John C. Schultz (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 July, 1888*
N. W. Territories ...	Joseph Royal (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	1 July, 1888*
British Columbia ...	Hugh Nelson (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	8 Feb., 1887*
Prince Edward Island	J. S. Carvell (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	2 Sept., 1889*
Newfoundland ...	Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	18 Jan., 1889
Jamaica ...	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	9 March, 1889
British Honduras ...	Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Sept., 1891
Turks and Caicos Islands	Henry Higgins (Chief Commissioner) ...	March, 1891
British Guiana ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
„	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.- Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas ...	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Nov., 1887
Trinidad ...	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	19 Aug., 1891
Barbados ...	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1891
St. Vincent ...	Irwin Charles Maling, C.M.G. (Adminis- trator)	11 July, 1889
Windward Islands and Grenada	The Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely- Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
Tobago ...	Loraine G. Hay (Commissioner) ...	20 Dec., 1888
St. Lucia ...	Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, C.M.G. (Administrator)	26 May, 1891
Leeward Islands } Antigua ... }	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, { K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888 17 Dec., 1888
Montserrat ...	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Captain John M. Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	1888
Virgin Islands ...	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica ...	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Com- missioner)	...
Bermuda ...	Lieutenant-General E. Newdigate- Newdegate, C.B.	29 Oct., 1888
Falkland Islands ...	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	13 April, 1891

Salaries of
Colonial
Governors.

91. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governors £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. The Cape of Good Hope comes next with £9,000, then Straits Settlements and New South Wales with about £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Virgin Islands (£340) and St. Helena,

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

Montserrat, and Turks Island (£500 each). In the following statement the salaries of Governors or other rulers are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession :—

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria	10,000	Manitoba	2,000
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Bahamas	2,000
Cape of Good Hope	9,000*	Basutoland	2,000†
Straits Settlements	7,040†	British Honduras... ..	1,800
New South Wales	7,000	Nova Scotia	1,800
Ceylon	6,666	New Brunswick	1,800
Hong Kong	6,666†	British Columbia	1,800
Jamaica	6,000	British Bechuanaland	1,800
British Guiana	6,000†	Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800
Queensland	5,000	British New Guinea	1,700
South Australia	5,000	Prince Edward Island	1,400
Tasmania... ..	5,000	N. W. Territories of Canada (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,400
New Zealand	5,000	British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350
Mauritius	5,000	Gambia	1,300†
Gibraltar	5,000	Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200
Malta	5,000	Falkland Islands	1,200
Trinidad	5,000	St. Lucia	1,000†
Natal	4,000‡	Seychelles	960†
Cyprus	4,000	St. Vincent	800
Barbados	3,600†	Dominica	600
Gold Coast	3,500	St. Christopher and Nevis ...	600
Western Australia	3,000	Tobago	600
Leeward Islands	3,000	Turks and Caicos Islands ...	500
Bermudas	2,946	Montserrat	500
Newfoundland	2,500	St. Helena	500
Windward Islands	2,500	Virgin Islands	340†
Sierra Leone	2,500		
Fiji	2,300§		
Lagos	2,250†		
Quebec	2,000		
Ontario	2,000		

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

92. 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 :—

* Including £3,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa, and £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds.
† Including allowances.
‡ Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.
§ Including £300 as High Commissioner of Western Pacific.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	" ...	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Argentine Republic ...	C. Pellegrini ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
" ...	" ...	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bolivia ...	A. Arce ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ...	Floriano Peixoto ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand I. ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ...	Jorge Montt ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
China ...	Tsai'tien ...	1871	Hwangti of China ...	1875
Colombia ...	R. Nuñez ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Congo Free State ...	C. Janssen ...	...	Governor-General ...	...
Corea ...	Li-Hi ...	1851	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica ...	J. J. Rodriguez ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Denmark ...	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ...	A. Flores ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Egypt ...	Abbas, G. C. B. ...	1874	Khedive of Egypt ...	1892
France ...	M.F.Sadi-Carnot ...	1837	President of the Republic	1887
Germany ...	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Schillingsfürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ...	Friedrich ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt ...	1871
Baden ...	Friedrich I. ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden ...	1856
Bavaria ...	Otto I. ...	1848	King of Bavaria ...	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick ...	1885
Hesse ...	Ludwig IV. ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse ...	1877
Lippe ...	Waldemar ...	1824	Prince of Lippe ...	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg ...	Peter I. ...	1827	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1853
Reuss (Elder Branch)	Heinrich XXII.	1846	Prince of Reuss (Elder Branch)	1859
Reuss (Younger Branch) ...	Heinrich XIV. ...	1832	Prince of Reuss (Younger Branch)	1867
Saxe-Altenburg ...	Ernst ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Ernst II. ...	1818	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1844
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg II. ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ...	Albert I. ...	1828	King of Saxony ...	1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf ...	1817	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Günther ...	1852	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assump- tion of.
Germany—				
Waldeck ...	Georg Victor ...	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	William II. ...	1848	King of Württemberg...	1891
Greece ...	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	M. L. Barillas...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Haiti ...	L. M. F. Hyppo- lite	...	President of the Republic	1889
Hawaii ...	Liliuokalani ...	1838	Queen of Hawaii ...	1891
Holland ...	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria	1880	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
Honduras ...	Pariano Leista	...	President of the Republic	1891
Italy ...	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy...	1878
" ...	Leone XIII. (Gio- acchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutsuhito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	J. J. Cheeseman	...	President of Liberia ...	1890
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Gospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Nicaragua ...	R. Sacaza ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
Orange Free State	Judge Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ...	J. Gonzales ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Persia ...	Nâsred-Dîn ...	1831	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	R. M. Bermudez	...	President of the Republic	1890
Portugal ...	Carlos I. ...	1863	King of Portugal ...	1889
Roumania ...	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
" ...	" ...	"	King " ...	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III ...	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	C. Ezeta ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Samoa ...	Malietoa Lau- pepa	...	King of Samoa ...	1889
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ...	Alexander I. ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam ...	Chulalongkorn I.	1853	King of Siam...	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger	...	President of the Republic	1883*
Spain ...	Alfonso XIII. ...	1886	King of Spain † ...	1886
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland...	Walter Hauser	...	President of the Republic	1892
Tunis ...	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey ...	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	Benjamin Har- rison	1833	President of the United States	1889
Uruguay ...	Dr. J. Hereira y Obes	...	President of the Republic	1890
Venezuela ...	Dr. R. A. Palacio	...	President of the Republic	1890
Zanzibar ...	Ali Bin Said ...	1855	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1890

* Re-elected 1888.

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

Oldest and
longest
reigning
sovereigns.

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

PART II.—POPULATION.

94. A census of Victoria was taken on the 5th April, 1891, that Census of 1891 being the date on which the census was also taken in the United Kingdom, in the other Australasian colonies, and in most other portions of the British Empire.

95. The Victorian census was taken under a Statute (54 Vict. Census Act. No. 1171) specially passed to give legality to the undertaking. The Statute fixed the day on which the enumeration was made, gave the Governor in Council power to appoint the requisite officers, and made the Government Statist the officer responsible for carrying out the work.

96. According to the census, the total population of the colony Population, 1891. was as follows:—

POPULATION, CENSUS OF 5TH APRIL, 1891.

Males...	...	...	...	...	...	598,414
Females	...	...	...	...	...	541,991
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,140,405</u>

97. The increase of population between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 278,059, viz., 146,331 males and 131,728 females, as against Increase of population. an increase of 130,818, viz., 51,033 males and 79,785 females, between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, and an increase of 191,206, viz., 72,399 males and 118,807 females, between the censuses of 1861 and 1871. It will be observed that, whilst in the last intercensal period the increase of males was greater than that of females, in the two previous intercensal periods the increase of females was greater than that of males.

98. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the rate of increase Rate of increase of population. of the total population (32·2 per cent.) was much greater than that between 1871 and 1881 (17·9 per cent.), but not so great as that between 1861 and 1871 (35·4 per cent.).

99. The rate of increase of the male population was considerably Rate of increase of males. greater in the last than in either of the two previous intercensal periods, the percentage being 32·4 between 1881 and 1891, 12·7 between 1871 and 1881, and 22·0 between 1861 and 1871.

Rate of
increase of
females.

100. The rate of increase of the female population was—as in the case of the total population—greater in the last than in the middle period; but it was less than in the first period, the percentage being 32·1 between 1881 and 1891, 24·1 between 1871 and 1881, and 56·1 between 1861 and 1871.

Births over
deaths in
ten years.

101. According to the registrations, the excess of births over deaths between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 161,699, viz., 73,406 of males and 88,293 of females. Thus, the colony not only retained a number equivalent to the whole of this natural increase, but gained in addition 116,360 persons, viz., 72,925 males and 43,435 females, by immigration. In the previous intercensal period (1871 to 1881) the excess of registered births over registered deaths was, of males 66,923, and of females 78,980; but the colony lost by emigration a number of males equivalent to all those born and 15,890 more, and a number of females equivalent to all born except 805, the net loss in those ten years being thus 15,085.

Actual,
apparent,
and esti-
mated
population.

102. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the excess of recorded arrivals by sea over recorded departures by sea was 183,347, viz., 126,817 of males, and 56,530 of females. If these numbers, and those just quoted showing the excess of births over deaths had been correct, and the arrivals and departures overland had balanced each other, the census would have shown a population of 1,207,392, viz., 652,306 males and 555,086 females, or 66,987, viz., 53,892 males and 13,095 females more than it actually did. The totals may to a certain extent have been affected by the overland emigration, of which no account is kept, but there is no doubt that the main disturbance has arisen from the circumstance that a large number of the departures by sea are unrecorded. The defective nature of the emigration returns being known, an allowance was made for it each quarter in the estimates of population published at those periods by the Government Statist, the whole allowance during the 10 years 1881-1891 being 52,131, viz., 41,333 males and 10,798 females; this reduction turned out to be insufficient, as the estimate brought on to the census day exceeded the population then enumerated by 14,856, viz., 12,559 males and 2,297 females. The following table shows the actual, apparent, and estimated population at the date of the census of 1891, and the numbers by which the apparent and estimated exceeded the actual population:—

ACTUAL, APPARENT, AND ESTIMATED POPULATION,
5TH APRIL, 1891.

Sex.	Population of Victoria.			Excess over Actual Popula- tion of	
	Actual.*	Apparent.†	Estimated.‡	Apparent Population.	Estimated Population.
Males	598,414	652,306	610,973	53,892	12,559
Females	541,991	555,086	544,288	13,095	2,297
Total	1,140,405	1,207,392	1,155,261	66,987	14,856

103. During the period intervening between the last two censuses, the recorded departures from the colony numbered 602,189, viz., 411,792 of males and 190,397 of females. Adding the unrecorded departures as derived from the last column but one of the last table to these numbers, and calculating the proportion of such departures to the whole, it is found that 10 per cent. of those who left the colony in the ten years ended with the census day 1891, viz., $11\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. of the males, and $6\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of the females—passed out by sea or over the borders without their departure being officially recognized. In the ten years 1871-81 these proportions were as follow:—Both sexes, 17 per cent. ; males, 19 per cent. ; females, 11 per cent.

Proportion
of unre-
corded
emigrants.

104. It should be pointed out that the number by which the apparent exceeds the actual population does not represent all who leave the colony unobserved, as whilst, practically, all the deaths are registered, a number of the births escape registration, the population estimates being thereby disturbed in an opposite direction to that due to unrecorded departures, therefore the number of the latter must really be greater than that shown by the figures.

Disturbance
by unregis-
tered
births.

105. At the census of 1881 the actual was found to be less than the apparent population by 67,437, or 55,204 males and 12,233 females. These numbers are greater as regards the total by 450, and as regards the males by 1,312, but less as regards the females by 862 than the difference found to exist at the recent census.

Actual and
apparent
population,
1881.

106. The want of agreement between the estimated and the enumerated population has necessarily caused a reconsideration of the figures which in the *Victorian Year-Book* and *Statistical Register* have been set down as showing the probable population of each year, and the

Recon-
sideration
of former
estimates.

* Enumerated at the census of 1891.
† Made up by adding excess of recorded births over recorded deaths, and of recorded arrivals over recorded departures, between censuses of 1881 and 1891.
‡ Made up by deducting 41,333 males and 10,798 females from the apparent population for the estimated number of unrecorded departures.

difference involved in this want of agreement has been distributed as fairly as possible over the different years of the intercensal period. All calculations of averages or proportions to population during these years have also been reworked, and are now final.*

Chinese,
1881 and
1891.

107. The Chinese enumerated in 1891 numbered 9,377, including 888 half-castes, as against 12,128, including 169 half-castes in 1881. All were males except 605 at the first named, and 259 at the last named period. The numbers and sexes of the Chinese, whether of pure or mixed race, are shown for the two periods in the following table :—

. CHINESE, 1881 AND 1891.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Pure	11,795	8,355	164	134	11,959	8,489
Mixed	74	417	95	471	169	888
Total	11,869	8,772	259	605	12,128	9,377

Aborigines
1881 and
1891.

108. Only 565 Aborigines were enumerated in 1891 as against 780 in 1881. Half-castes are included on both occasions. These numbered 248, viz., 133 males and 115 females in 1891, but in 1881 their numbers were not separated from those of the pure blacks. The following table shows the numbers returned at both periods :—

ABORIGINES, 1881 AND 1891.

Race.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Pure				192	125	317
Mixed				133	115	248
Total				325	240	565
Total 1881				460	320	780
Decrease				135	80	215

Central
Board's
estimate of
Aborigines.

109. It may be remarked that it is tolerably certain there were more Aborigines in the colony both in 1881 and 1891 than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this people, some may have been missed by the sub-enumerators, and it is

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

moreover possible that the latter may have sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the census schedule, and in consequence it might possibly not be recognised that he was one. The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines state that they have information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony.

110. The following table contains a statement of the numbers of the people and of the dwellings and their distribution in the different counties at the last two censuses :—

Population
and dwell-
ings, 1881
and 1891.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS, 1881 AND 1891.

Counties.	Population.						Inhabited Dwellings.	
	1881.			1891.			1881.	1891.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ..	6,156	3,482	2,674	8,456	4,690	3,766	1,324	1,672
Benambra ..	3,711	2,264	1,447	6,042	3,474	2,568	889	1,196
Bendigo ..	56,653	29,515	27,138	52,756	26,985	25,771	11,790	10,821
Bogong ..	22,997	12,823	10,174	24,142	13,827	10,315	4,883	4,806
Borong ..	27,157	14,890	12,267	30,645	16,872	13,773	5,613	5,724
Bourke ..	307,582	151,634	155,948	517,009	261,347	255,662	57,026	98,944
Buln Buln ..	11,456	6,525	4,931	27,195	15,969	11,226	2,364	6,155
Croajingolong	495	303	192	1,779	1,123	656	111	420
Dalhousie ..	21,375	11,295	10,080	21,514	11,513	10,001	4,180	4,395
Dargo ..	2,879	1,843	1,036	4,221	2,609	1,612	724	997
Delatite ..	14,511	8,176	6,335	19,663	10,923	8,740	3,034	3,984
Dundas ..	7,790	4,129	3,661	8,223	4,320	3,903	1,418	1,523
Evelyn ..	7,227	4,010	3,217	9,972	5,607	4,365	1,525	2,014
Follett ..	2,336	1,245	1,091	2,749	1,408	1,341	422	492
Gladstone ..	19,995	11,507	8,488	18,726	10,327	8,399	5,109	4,424
Grant ..	66,173	33,381	32,792	69,599	35,209	34,390	12,856	13,897
Grenville ..	44,159	22,774	21,385	41,975	21,104	20,871	8,705	8,477
Gunbower ..	7,620	4,286	3,334	8,706	4,866	3,840	1,586	1,731
Hampden ..	7,253	3,997	3,256	8,169	4,346	3,823	1,333	1,509
Heytesbury	4,676	2,488	2,188	6,014	3,302	2,712	826	1,156
Kara Kara ..	16,515	9,310	7,205	16,056	8,840	7,216	3,574	3,249
Karkarooc ..	134	95	39	3,433	2,284	1,149	38	868
Lowan ..	6,708	3,933	2,775	16,820	9,113	7,707	1,309	3,099
Millewa ..	167	102	65	172	106	66	31	25
Moir ..	22,772	13,165	9,607	32,723	18,424	14,299	4,468	5,844
Mornington ..	11,467	6,369	5,098	19,616	11,011	8,605	2,390	4,031
Normanby ..	11,624	5,907	5,717	11,618	5,940	5,678	2,149	2,219
Polwarth ..	5,530	2,893	2,637	8,361	4,572	3,789	1,025	1,596
Ripon ..	12,341	6,779	5,562	11,883	6,477	5,406	2,490	2,290
Rodney ..	18,159	10,023	8,136	19,155	10,474	8,681	3,516	3,597
Talbot ..	67,963	36,926	31,037	59,088	31,531	27,557	15,154	13,134
Tambo ..	811	496	315	2,262	1,363	899	152	435
Tanjil ..	15,279	8,253	7,026	18,872	9,933	8,939	3,092	3,760
Tatchera ..	3,282	1,943	1,339	5,204	3,133	2,071	683	1,054
Villiers ..	20,751	10,786	9,965	21,857	11,285	10,572	3,594	3,943
Weeah ..	4	4	..	14	12	2	1	4
Wonnangatta	2,841	1,622	1,219	2,068	1,206	862	702	536
Migratory	1,951	1,180	771	1,209	630	579	..	..
population								
Dwellers in	1,846	1,730	116	2,439	2,259	180	..	..
ships and								
vessels								
Total ..	862,346	452,083	410,263	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	170,086	224,021

Population
and dwell-
ings—
Increase or
decrease.

111. The next table shows the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease of population and dwellings in each county during the interval between the last two censuses :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS,
1881 to 1891.

Counties.	In the ten years, 1881 to 1891.							
	Increase or Decrease of Population.						Increase or Decrease of Dwellings.	
	Numerical.			Centesimal.			Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ..	2,300	1,208	1,092	37·36	34·69	40·84	348	26·28
Benambra ..	2,331	1,210	1,121	62·81	53·45	77·47	307	34·53
Bendigo ..	-3,897	-2,530	-1,367	-6·88	-8·57	-5·04	-969	-8·22
Bogong ..	1,145	1,004	141	4·98	7·82	1·39	-77	-1·58
Borong ..	3,488	1,982	1,506	12·84	13·31	12·28	111	1·98
Bourke ..	209,427	109,713	99,714	68·09	72·35	63·94	41,918	73·51
Buln Buln ..	15,739	9,444	6,295	137·39	1,344·74	127·66	3,791	160·36
Croajingolong	1,284	820	464	259·39	270·63	241·15	309	278·38
Dalhousie ..	139	218	-79	·65	1·93	·78	215	5·14
Dargo ..	1,342	766	576	46·61	41·56	55·60	273	37·71
Delatite ..	5,152	2,747	2,405	35·50	33·60	37·96	950	31·31
Dundas ..	433	191	242	5·56	4·63	6·61	105	7·40
Evelyn ..	2,745	1,597	1,148	38·00	39·83	35·69	489	32·07
Follett ..	413	163	250	17·68	13·09	22·91	70	16·59
Gladstone ..	-1,269	-1,180	-89	-6·35	-10·25	-1·05	-685	-13·41
Grant ..	3,426	1,828	1,598	5·18	5·48	4·87	1,041	8·09
Grenville ..	-2,184	-1,670	-514	-4·95	-7·33	-2·40	-228	-2·62
Gunbower ..	1,086	580	506	14·25	13·53	15·18	145	9·14
Hampden ..	916	349	567	12·63	8·73	17·41	176	13·20
Heytesbury ..	1,338	814	524	28·61	32·72	23·95	330	39·95
Kara Kara ..	-459	-470	11	-2·78	-5·05	-·15	-325	-9·09
Karkaroc ..	3,299	2,189	1,110	2,461·94	2,303·16	2,846·15	830	2,184·21
Lowan ..	10,112	5,180	4,932	150·74	131·76	177·73	1,790	136·75
Millewa ..	5	4	1	2·99	3·92	1·54	-6	-19·36
Moir ..	9,951	5,259	4,692	43·70	39·95	48·84	1,376	30·80
Mornington ..	8,149	4,642	3,507	71·06	72·88	68·79	1,641	68·66
Normanby ..	-6	33	-39	-·05	-·56	-·68	70	3·26
Polwarth ..	2,831	1,679	1,152	51·19	58·04	43·68	571	55·71
Ripon ..	-458	-302	-156	-3·71	-4·45	-2·80	-200	-8·03
Rodney ..	996	451	545	5·48	4·50	6·70	81	2·30
Talbot ..	-8,875	-5,395	-3,480	-13·06	-14·61	-11·21	-2,020	-13·33
Tambo ..	1,451	867	584	178·91	174·80	185·40	283	186·18
Tanjil ..	3,593	1,680	1,913	23·52	20·36	27·23	668	21·60
Tatchera ..	1,922	1,190	732	58·56	61·25	54·67	371	54·32
Villiers ..	1,106	499	607	5·33	4·63	6·09	349	9·71
Weeah ..	10	8	2	250·00	200·00	..	3	300·00
Wonnangatta..	-773	-416	-357	-27·21	-25·65	-29·29	-166	-23·65
Migratory population	-742	-550	-192	-38·03	-46·61	-24·90	..	..
Dwellers in ships and vessels	593	529	64	32·12	30·58	55·17	..	..
Total ..	278,059	146,331	131,728	32·24	32·37	32·11	53,935	31·71

NOTE.—Where a falling-off has taken place, the minus sign (—) is placed against the figures.

Proportions
of sexes,
density of
population
and dwell-
ings.

112. The following table shows for each county the proportions of the sexes, the number of persons to the square mile, and the number of persons to a dwelling, according to the returns of the last census, also the area of each county :—

PROPORTIONS OF SEXES, DENSITY OF POPULATION AND
DWELLINGS, 1891.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	At the Census of 1891.			
		Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to a Dwelling.
Anglesey ...	1,647	80·30	5·134	1·015	5·06
Benambra ...	2,749	73·92	2·198	·435	5·05
Bendigo ...	1,949	95·50	27·068	5·552	4·88
Bogong ...	3,069	74·60	7·866	1·566	5·02
Borong ...	4,282	81·63	7·157	1·337	5·35
Bourke ...	1,721	97·82	300·412	57·492	5·23
Buln Buln ...	3,739	70·30	7·273	1·646	4·42
Croajingolong ...	3,396	58·41	·524	·124	4·24
Dalhousie ...	1,310	86·87	16·423	3·378	4·90
Dargo ...	1,744	61·79	2·420	·572	4·23
Delatite ...	3,240	80·01	6·069	1·230	4·94
Dundas ...	2,028	90·35	4·055	·751	5·40
Evelyn ...	1,172	77·85	8·509	1·718	4·95
Follett ...	1,103	95·24	2·492	·446	5·59
Gladstone ...	1,802	81·33	10·392	2·455	4·23
Grant ...	1,834	97·67	37·949	7·577	5·01
Grenville ...	1,465	98·90	28·652	5·786	4·95
Gunbower ...	1,348	78·91	6·458	1·284	5·03
Hampden ...	1,561	87·97	5·233	·967	5·41
Heytesbury ...	920	82·13	6·537	1·257	5·20
Kara Kara ...	2,301	81·63	6·978	1·412	4·94
Karkarooc ...	5,933	50·31	·579	·146	3·96
Lowan ...	4,971	84·57	3·384	·623	5·43
Millewa ...	3,572	62·26	·048	·007	6·88
Moir ...	3,104	77·61	10·542	1·883	5·60
Mornington ...	1,625	78·15	12·071	2·481	4·87
Normanby ...	2,013	95·59	5·771	1·102	5·24
Polwarth ...	1,225	82·87	6·825	1·303	5·24
Ripon ...	1,759	83·46	6·756	1·302	5·19
Rodney ...	1,699	82·88	11·274	2·118	5·33
Talbot ...	1,621	87·40	36·452	8·102	4·50
Tambo ...	1,958	65·96	1·155	·222	5·20
Tanjil ...	2,818	89·99	6·697	1·334	5·02
Tatchera ...	3,341	66·10	1·558	·315	4·94
Villiers ...	1,637	93·68	13·352	2·409	5·54
Weeah ...	4,004	16·67	·003	·001	3·50
Wonnangatta ...	2,224	71·48	·930	·241	3·86
Migratory population ...	...	91·90	...	...	...
Dwellers in ships and vessels ...	...	7·97	...	...	...
Total ...	87,884	90·57	12·950*	2·549	5·08*

113. The census of 1891 shows that the sexes in Victoria have slightly diverged from equality since the previous census, the population of females to every 100 males being 90·57, as against 90·75 in

Proportions
of the sexes.

* In making these calculations the number of persons in ships and vessels have been excluded.

1881. In 1871 the proportion of females was 82·4, and, in 1861, 64·4 to every 100 males.

114. The population returned at the recent census furnishes a proportion of nearly 13 (12·98) persons to the square mile, or 1,298 persons to 100 square miles. The proportion in 1881 was 9·8 persons, in 1871 8·3 persons, and in 1861 6·1 persons to the square mile.

115. In 1891 the inhabited dwellings were in the proportion of about 2½ (2·55) to the square mile, or 25½ to 10 square miles. The inhabited dwellings in 1881 were in the proportion of 19 in 1871, of 17, and in 1861 of 15, to 10 square miles.

116. The number of persons to the inhabited dwelling differs but slightly from that which prevailed at the last census, the average being 5·08, or 508 persons to every 100 such dwellings in 1891, as against 506 to every 100 such dwellings in 1881. In 1871 the proportion was no more than 486, and in 1861 only 417 persons to every 100 inhabited buildings.

117. The following table contains a statement of the population and dwellings enumerated in each city, town, and borough, on the 5th April, 1891 :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND BOROUGH, 1891.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Ararat	3,151	1,638	1,513	529
Ballarat	24,257	11,602	12,655	4,655
Ballarat East	16,592	8,387	8,205	3,508
Bendigo	26,774	13,063	13,711	5,493
Brighton	9,858	4,611	5,247	1,851
Browns and Scarsdale	687	356	331	160
Brunswick	21,961	11,168	10,793	4,418
Buninyong	1,183	577	606	266
Carisbrook	1,135	607	528	227
Castlemaine	4,770	2,365	2,405	1,063
Chewton	1,212	634	578	331
Clunes	3,486	1,659	1,827	718
Collingwood	35,070	17,116	17,954	7,141
Creswick	3,095	1,555	1,540	677
Daylesford	3,839	1,919	1,920	811
Dunolly	1,451	743	708	352
Eaglehawk	7,315	3,660	3,655	1,528
Echuca	4,354	2,186	2,168	877
Essendon	14,411	6,935	7,476	2,875
Fitzroy	32,453	16,301	16,152	6,174
Flemington & Kensington	9,958	5,057	4,901	1,952

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND
BOROUGH, 1891—*continued*.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Footscray ...	19,149	9,986	9,163	3,777
Geelong ...	11,666	5,585	6,081	2,264
Geelong West ...	5,779	2,723	3,056	1,261
Hamilton ...	3,373	1,690	1,683	627
Hawthorn ...	19,585	9,195	10,390	3,797
Heathcote ...	1,090	574	516	248
Horsham ...	2,678	1,371	1,307	497
Inglewood ...	1,367	714	653	316
Kew ...	8,462	4,011	4,451	1,331
Koroit ...	1,694	904	790	316
Majorca ...	1,005	541	464	237
Malmsbury ...	1,367	700	667	278
Maryborough ...	4,994	2,554	2,440	1,023
Melbourne ...	73,361	39,503	33,858	12,542
Newtown and Chilwell ...	5,249	2,428	2,821	1,016
Northcote ...	7,458	3,826	3,632	1,481
North Melbourne ...	20,997	10,878	10,119	3,981
Oakleigh ...	1,236	652	584	246
Port Fairy ...	1,864	913	951	373
Port Melbourne ...	13,067	6,873	6,194	2,630
Portland ...	2,284	1,067	1,217	459
Prahran ...	39,703	18,607	21,096	7,904
Queenscliff ...	1,905	962	943	320
Raywood ...	469	245	224	101
Richmond ...	38,797	19,538	19,259	7,985
Rutherglen ...	704	406	298	137
Sale ...	3,442	1,655	1,787	693
Sebastopol ...	2,578	1,340	1,238	524
Smythesdale ...	421	218	203	97
South Melbourne ...	41,724	21,382	20,342	8,005
St. Arnaud ...	3,045	1,555	1,490	614
St. Kilda ...	19,838	8,965	10,873	3,716
Stawell ...	5,183	2,549	2,634	1,084
Talbot ...	1,439	734	705	353
Tarnagulla ...	713	365	348	183
Wangaratta ...	2,051	1,005	1,046	375
Warrnambool ...	6,582	3,291	3,291	1,145
Williamstown ...	15,960	8,120	7,840	3,232
Wood's Point ...	290	149	141	67
Total ...	619,581	309,913	309,668	120,841

118. In the urban municipalities as a whole, the table shows the males to have exceeded the females by 245, but in 21 of those municipalities the number of females was found to be the greater, viz., Ballarat, Bendigo, Brighton, Buninyong, Castlemaine, Clunes, Collingwood, Daylesford, Essendon, Geelong, Geelong West, Hawthorn, Kew, Newtown and Chilwell, Port Fairy, Portland, Prahran, Sale, St. Kilda, Stawell, and Wangaratta.

Sexes in
cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

Population
and dwell-
ings in
shires.

119. A statement of the population and number of inhabited dwellings in each shire on the 5th April, 1891, is embodied in the following table:—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE, 1891.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Alberton	5,760	3,503	2,257	1,360
Alexandra	2,644	1,450	1,194	539
Arapiles	3,274	1,736	1,538	562
Ararat	4,623	2,565	2,058	909
Avoca	4,578	2,492	2,086	1,067
Avon	2,358	1,257	1,101	462
Bacchus Marsh	2,479	1,355	1,124	509
Bairnsdale	7,546	4,182	3,364	1,572
Ballan	6,451	3,405	3,046	1,313
Ballarat	4,491	2,526	1,965	788
Bannockburn	1,803	913	890	319
Barrabool	2,098	1,135	963	395
Beechworth	7,355	4,019	3,336	1,427
Belfast	2,650	1,406	1,244	463
Bellarine	4,911	2,590	2,321	914
Benalla	8,652	4,724	3,928	1,603
Berwick	4,080	2,352	1,728	825
Bet Bet	3,568	2,066	1,502	964
Roroondara	6,204	2,946	3,258	1,241
Borong	4,621	2,779	1,842	805
Braybrook	1,556	890	666	312
Bright	4,258	2,424	1,834	1,033
Broadford	1,628	910	718	324
Broadmeadows	1,779	972	807	312
Bulla	2,125	1,127	998	300
Bulleen	818	450	368	181
Buln Buln	3,751	2,178	1,573	777
Bungaree	4,466	2,497	1,969	941
Buninyong	6,982	3,796	3,186	1,443
Caulfield	8,005	3,809	4,196	1,524
Chiltern	2,260	1,226	1,034	462
Coburg	5,752	3,279	2,473	1,023
Colac	7,525	4,187	3,338	1,426
Corio	2,167	1,117	1,050	428
Cranbourne	2,082	1,165	917	435
Creswick	7,993	4,410	3,583	1,603
Dandenong	2,450	1,341	1,109	529
Darebin	1,269	700	569	237
Dimboola	5,054	3,002	2,052	938
Doncaster	852	476	376	163
Dundas	3,083	1,679	1,404	580
Dunmunkle	4,725	2,567	2,158	809
East Loddon	1,717	987	730	285
Echuca	7,347	4,096	3,251	1,338
Eltham	2,874	1,566	1,308	567
Euroa	7,381	4,035	3,346	1,350
Ferntree Gully	1,678	977	701	324
Flinders and Kangerong	2,518	1,330	1,188	476

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE, 1891—*continued*.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Gisborne ...	2,162	1,140	1,022	415
Glenelg ...	4,977	2,572	2,405	917
Glenlyon ...	2,725	1,561	1,164	603
Gordon ...	4,039	2,219	1,820	779
Goulburn ...	3,358	2,014	1,344	621
Grenville ...	3,568	1,917	1,651	880
Hampden ...	8,360	4,587	3,773	1,608
Healesville ...	1,195	667	528	226
Heidelberg ...	4,413	2,282	2,131	716
Howqua ...	1,144	689	455	324
Huntly ...	3,414	1,930	1,484	735
Kara Kara ...	4,584	2,563	2,021	879
Keilor ...	596	335	261	128
Kilmore ...	2,593	1,331	1,262	505
Korong ...	8,004	4,485	3,519	1,820
Kowree ...	2,933	1,577	1,356	582
Kyneton ...	8,727	4,645	4,082	1,780
Lancefield ...	1,238	692	546	222
Lawloit ...	3,056	1,640	1,416	558
Leigh ...	1,680	922	758	346
Lexton ...	2,039	1,183	856	474
Lilydale ...	4,616	2,633	1,983	875
Lowan ...	6,097	3,282	2,815	1,094
Maffra ...	3,593	1,884	1,709	678
Maldon ...	4,422	2,394	2,028	1,019
Malvern ...	8,136	3,875	4,261	1,561
Mansfield ...	3,800	2,277	1,523	844
Marong ...	7,345	3,978	3,367	1,547
Melton ...	1,189	658	531	211
Meredith ...	1,261	683	578	251
Merriang ...	1,086	617	469	227
Metcalf ...	3,097	1,638	1,459	655
Mildura ...	2,321	1,518	803	646
Minhamite ...	1,738	911	827	319
Moorabbin ...	6,542	3,460	3,082	1,240
Mornington ...	3,696	1,884	1,812	755
Mortlake ...	2,937	1,554	1,383	583
Mount Alexander ...	2,362	1,272	1,090	684
Mount Franklin ...	2,921	1,669	1,252	733
Mount Rouse ...	2,164	1,176	988	416
McIvor ...	3,000	1,764	1,236	654
Narracan ...	4,485	2,597	1,888	979
Newham ...	2,492	1,330	1,162	479
Newstead ...	2,145	1,179	966	502
North Ovens ...	1,986	1,121	865	376
North Yarrawonga ...	3,282	1,828	1,454	563
Numurkah ...	7,015	4,039	2,976	1,315
Nunawading ...	4,449	2,349	2,100	880
Oakleigh ...	1,677	937	740	328
Omeo ...	3,491	2,296	1,195	768
Oxley ...	3,460	1,923	1,537	665
Phillip Island ...	1,999	1,140	859	396
Poowong and Jeetho ...	1,900	1,245	655	450

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE, 1891—continued.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males. ^a	Females.	
Portland	5,365	2,778	2,587	1,013
Preston	3,569	1,919	1,650	659
Pyalong	1,194	653	541	211
Ripon	4,504	2,425	2,079	1,030
Rodney	5,279	2,971	2,308	900
Romsey	1,899	1,029	870	337
Rosedale	3,676	1,979	1,697	686
Rutherglen	3,397	2,187	1,210	624
Seymour	4,293	2,313	1,980	792
Shepparton	3,780	2,069	1,711	676
South Barwon	2,159	1,114	1,045	408
Springfield	915	493	422	175
St. Arnaud	7,383	4,255	3,128	1,385
Stawell	3,756	2,121	1,635	797
Strathfieldsaye	3,365	1,835	1,530	729
Swan Hill	7,555	4,389	3,166	1,490
Talbot	1,745	949	796	426
Tambo	4,644	2,788	1,856	982
Towong	5,105	2,974	2,131	1,012
Traralgon	4,394	2,406	1,988	896
Tallaroop	3,757	2,182	1,575	874
Upper Yarra	779	448	331	199
Walhalla	2,297	1,314	983	560
Wannon	2,479	1,333	1,146	452
Waranga	6,616	3,660	2,956	1,335
Warragul	4,131	2,290	1,841	776
Warrnambool	9,199	4,818	4,381	1,605
Whittlesea	1,857	1,019	838	383
Wimmera	5,151	2,908	2,243	896
Winchelsea	3,457	1,863	1,594	637
Wodonga	1,737	938	799	349
Woorayl	3,551	2,413	1,138	1,153
Wyndham	2,046	1,154	892	388
Yackandandah	3,788	2,131	1,657	799
Yarrawonga	6,477	3,666	2,811	1,106
Yea	2,036	1,115	921	416
Total	517,085	285,555	231,530	103,154

Sexes in shires.

120. In shires males exceeded females by 54,000, the proportion being 81 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In only three of the shires were females the more numerous, viz., Boroondara, Caulfield, and Malvern.

Cities, towns, boroughs, townships, etc.

121. The population of 727 cities, towns, boroughs, townships, villages, and other centres of population has been ascertained from the census returns. The following table gives a list of such places, the position of each place, the pursuits with which it is connected, and the number of dwellings and inhabitants it was found to contain:—

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHES, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891.

** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Aberfeldy ...	Tanjil ...	Aberfeldy ...	Mining ...	15	79
Adelaide Lead ...	Talbot ...	Timor Creek ...	Mining ...	34	117
Alberton (see Port Albert)					
Alexandra ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	Mining ...	152	708
Allan's Flat ...	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ...	24	116
Allandale ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	315	1,562
Allansford ...	Heytesbury and Villiers	Hopkins ...	Agriculture ...	81	435
Alma ...	Talbot ...	Timor Creek ...	Mining ...	45	172
Alphington ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	224	1,114
Amherst (part of Talbot Borough)					
Amphitheatre ...	Kara Kara ...	Avoca ...	Mining ...	19	91
Anderson's Inlet (see Inverloch)					
Apollo Bay (see Krambruk)					
Apsley ...	Lowan ...	... ..	Grazing ...	27	135
Ararat (b) ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	Mining ...	529	3,151
Arcadia ...	Moirs ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	29	172
Armstrongs ...	Borong ...	... ..	Mining ...	59	172
Ascot ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	22	109
Avenel... ..	Moirs, Anglesey, and Delatite ...	Hughes' Creek ...	Agriculture ...	87	452
Avoca ...	Gladstone, Kara Kara	Avoca ...	Mining ...	168	787
Avoca Lead ...	Gladstone, Kara Kara	Avoca ...	Mining ...	66	151
Avon Plains ...	Kara Kara ...	Avon ...	Grazing ...	38	225
Axedale ...	Bendigo ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	14	90
Bacchus Marsh ...	Bourke...	Werribee ...	Agriculture ...	151	756
Baddaginnie ...	Delatite ...	Folly Creek ...	Grazing ...	20	90
Bairnsdale ...	Tanjil ...	Mitchell ...	Agriculture and commerce	613	3,270
Baldwinsville ...	Rodney ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	80
Ballan... ..	Grant and Bourke	Werribee ...	Agriculture ...	114	565
Ballarat (c) ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee ...	Mining and manu- facturing	4,655	24,257
Ballarat East (t)...	Grant and Gren- ville	Yarrowee ...	Mining and manu- facturing	3,508	16,592
Balmoral ...	Dundas ...	Glenelg ...	Grazing ...	39	197
Balwyn ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	238	1,283
Banyena ...	Borong ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	9	51
Baringhup ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture ...	8	36
Barkly ...	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Mining ...	79	291

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Barmah ...	Moira ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	9	75
Barnawartha ...	Bogong ...	Indigo Creek ...	Agriculture ...	29	196
Barry's Reef ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Mining ...	73	373
Barwon (see South Barwon)					
Bass ...	Mornington ...	Bass ...	Agriculture and grazing	35	166
Batesford ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Suburb of Geelong	22	123
Bathumi ...	Moira ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	8	41
Beaconsfield ...	Mornington ...	Cardinia Creek ...	Timber cutting ...	95	512
Bealiba ...	Gladstone ...	Cochrane's Creek	Mining ...	74	339
Beaufort ...	Ripon ...	Yam-holes Creek	Mining ...	195	881
Beaumaris ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Market gardening	96	531
Beazley's Bridge...	Kara Kara ...	Avon ...	Grazing ...	12	57
Beeac ...	Grenville ...	Lake Beeac ...	Agriculture ...	59	303
Beechworth ...	Bogong ...	Spring Creek ...	Mining ...	478	2,528
Belfast (see Port Fairy)					
Bellarine ...	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay	Agriculture ...	59	360
Belmont ...	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Suburb of Geelong	135	711
Belvoir (see Wodonga)					
Bena ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Agriculture and grazing	32	104
Benalla ...	DeLATite, Moira ...	Broken ...	Agriculture ...	473	2,509
Bendigo (c) ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek ...	Mining ...	5,493	26,774
Bendoc ...	Croajingolong ...	Bendoc ...	Mining ...	33	147
Berwick ...	Mornington ...	Cardinia Creek ...	Agriculture ...	116	636
Bet Bet ...	Talbot and Glad- stone	Bet Bet Creek ...	Agriculture ...	18	109
Bethanga ...	Benambra ...	Murray ...	Grazing ...	67	306
Beveridge ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	22	105
Birregurra ...	Polwarth ...	Barwon ...	Agriculture ...	69	392
Blackburn ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	134	658
Blackwood and ad- jacent gold work- ings	Bourke ...	Lerderderg ...	Mining ...	248	1,099
Blakeville ...	Bourke ...	Korweinguboora Creek	Timber cutting ...	42	226
Bloomfield ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	19	107
Boolara ...	Buln Buln ...	Morwell ...	Timber cutting and grazing	44	220
Boort ...	Tatchera and Glad- stone	Lake Boort ...	Agriculture ...	81	414
Bowen... ..	Buln Buln ...	Corner Inlet ...	Agriculture ...	2	16
Bowenvale ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	115	580
Box Hill ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	295	1,542
Branxholme ...	Normanby ...	... ..	Grazing ...	53	237
Braybrook ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	69	317

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Briagolong ...	Tanjil ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	28	125
Bridgewater ...	Gladstone and Bendigo	Loddon ...	Agriculture ...	27	126
Bright... ...	Delatite and Bogong	Ovens ...	Mining ...	106	435
Brighton (t) ...	Bourke ...	Port Phillip Bay...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,851	9,858
Broadford ...	Dalhousie ...	Sunday Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	82	409
Broadmeadows ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Agriculture ...	51	292
Bromley (Burnt Creek)	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ...	52	171
Brookside ...	Delatite ...	Buckland ...	Grazing ...	27	109
Browns and Scars- dale (b)	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek ...	Mining ...	160	687
Brunswick (t) ...	Bourke ...	...	Pottery and Brick- making	4,418	21,961
Bruthen ...	Dargo ...	Tambo ...	Grazing ...	67	346
Buangor ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	17	84
Buchan ...	Tambo ...	Buchan ...	Grazing and min- ing	23	104
Bulla ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Agriculture ...	53	306
Bullarto ...	Talbot ...	Kangaroo Creek ...	Timber cutting and agriculture	82	360
Buln Buln ...	Buln Buln ...	Brandy Creek ...	Agriculture ...	42	247
Bung Bong ...	Talbot and Glad- stone	Bet Bet Creek ...	Mining ...	31	124
Bungaree ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	72	384
Bunguluke ...	Tatchera ...	Avoca ...	Agriculture ...	14	85
Buninyong (b) ...	Grant ...	...	Mining ...	266	1,183
Buninyong East (see Yendon) ...					
Bunyip ...	Mornington ...	Bunyip ...	Agriculture ...	42	183
Burke's Flat ...	Gladstone ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	60
Bushfield ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	22	81
Cambrian Hill ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	43	207
Campbellfield ...	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Agriculture ...	35	213
Campbell's Creek	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	234	822
Campbelltown ...	Talbot ...	Joyce's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	19	85
Camperdown ...	Hampden ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	305	1,627
Cape Clear ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	34	157
Cape Otway ...	Polwarth ...	Bass' Straits ...	Lighthouse station	4	26
Caramut ...	Villiers ...	Burchett's Creek	Grazing ...	39	190
Carapooee ...	Kara Kara ...	Carapooee Creek	Agriculture ...	29	121
Carapook ...	Dundas ...	...	Agriculture ...	8	37

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

* * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Carisbrook (b) ...	Talbot ...	Deep Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	227	1,135
Carlsruhe ...	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	29	114
Carngham ...	Grenville ...	Baillie's Creek ...	Mining ...	30	126
Casterton ...	Follett and Dundas	Glenelg ...	Grazing ...	210	1,099
Castle Donnington (see Swan Hill)					
Castlemaine (b) ...	Talbot ...	Barker's Creek ...	Mining ...	1,063	4,770
Cathcart ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	23	83
Caulfield ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,266	5,143
Cavendish ...	Dundas ...	Wannon ...	Grazing ...	28	145
Ceres ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	34	194
Charlton ...	Gladstone ...	Avoca ...	Agriculture ...	131	687
Chatsworth ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	11	50
Cheltenham ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Market gardening	73	310
Chepstowe ...	Grenville ...	Baillie's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	19	76
Chetwynd ...	Dundas ...	Chetwynd ...	Grazing and agri- culture	35	163
Chewton (b) ..	Talbot ...	Forest Creek ...	Mining ...	331	1,212
Childers ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Timber cutting and grazing	8	30
Chiltern ...	Bogong ...	Black Dog Creek	Mining ...	278	1,351
Chilwell (see New- town and Chil- well)					
Chinaman's Flat ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	73	294
Chute ...	Ripon ...	Trewalla Creek ..	Mining ...	21	78
Clarendon ...	Grant ...	Williamson's Creek	Agriculture ...	27	120
Clarke's Hill ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	55	292
Clunes (b) ...	Talbot ...	Tullaroop Creek ...	Mining ...	718	3,486
Clyde ...	Mornington ...	Clyde Gully ...	Agriculture and grazing	47	267
Clydebank ...	Tanjil ...	Avon ...	Commerce ...	27	130
Coalville ...	Buln Buln ...	Narracan Creek ...	Coal mining ...	83	399
Cobden ...	Heytesbury ...	Curdie's ...	Agriculture ...	49	224
Cobram ...	Moirs ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	60	282
Coburg (outside Penal Establish- ment)	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,187	4,599
Coburg (Penal Establishment)*	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Prison ...	1	763
Cohuna ...	Gunbower ...	Gunbower Creek...	Agriculture ...	5	24
Coimadai ..	Bourke ...	Coimadai Creek ...	Agriculture ...	18	80
Colac ...	Polwarth ...	Lake Colac ...	Agriculture ...	417	2,204
Colbinabbin ...	Rodney ...	Cornella Creek ...	Grazing ...	6	30
Colbrook ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	8	45
Coleraine ...	Dundas ...	Koonong Wootong Creek	Grazing ...	138	734

* Including officers and their families residing within the walls ; also 20 inmates and 5 female officers in the Girls' Reformatory.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHES, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued.*

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Collingwood (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	7,141	35,070
Condah ...	Normanby ...	...	Grazing ...	14	83
Cope Cope ...	Kara Kara ...	Lake Cope Cope ...	Agriculture ...	41	149
Corak ...	Kara Kara ...	...	Agriculture ...	11	50
Corindhap ...	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Creek	Mining... ..	35	157
Corinella ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and grazing	21	130
Corop ...	Rodney ...	Lake Cooper ...	Agriculture ...	24	124
Corryong ...	Benambra ...	Corryong Creek ...	Grazing ...	46	251
Costerfield ...	Dalhousie ...	Deegay Creek ...	Mining... ..	23	112
Cowes ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and marine	40	197
Craigie (see Majorca)					
Cranbourne ...	Mornington ...	...	Agriculture ...	59	291
Cressy ...	Grenville ...	Woody Yallock ...	Grazing ...	28	135
Creswick (b) ...	Talbot ...	Creswick's Creek...	Mining and agri- culture	677	3,095
Crib Point ...	Mornington ...	Western Port Bay	Fishing ...	9	44
Crossley ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	42	230
Crowlands ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	Agriculture ...	15	80
Cudgewa ...	Benambra ...	Cudgewa Creek ...	Grazing ...	8	42
Cunninghame ...	Tambo ...	Reeve ...	Fishing village ...	69	375
Dabyminga (see Tallarook)					
Daisy Hill (see Talbot)					
Dandenong ...	Bourke...	Dandenong Creek	Agriculture (market town)	230	1,134
Dargo Flat ...	Dargo ...	Dargo ...	Agriculture ...	33	189
Dark River ...	Benambra ...	Dark ...	Mining ...	13	35
Darley... ..	Bourke ...	Lerderderg ...	Agriculture ...	23	120
Darlimurla ...	Buln Buln ...	Stony Creek and Little Morwell	Timber cutting and grazing	44	221
Darlingford ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture and mining	16	130
Darlington ...	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Grazing ...	11	65
Darnum ...	Buln Buln ...	Little Moe ...	Grazing and timber trade	15	86
Darraweit Guim...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	5	29
Dartmoor ...	Follett ...	Glenelg ...	Grazing ...	6	38
Daylesford (b) ...	Talbot ...	Wombat Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	811	3,839
Dean ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek...	Agriculture ...	3	32
Dederang ...	Bogong ...	...	Grazing ...	15	76
Deep Lead ...	Borong ...	...	Mining ...	90	298

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Deer Park ...	Bourke ...	Kororoit Creek ...	Grazing	12	57
Deptford ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson ...	Agriculture	19	60
Dereel ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining	25	110
Derrinallum ..	Hampden ...	...	Grazing	10	65
Derwent Jack's ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining	29	86
Devenish ...	Moirs ...	Broken Creek ...	Agriculture	29	181
Diapur... ..	Lowan ...	...	Agriculture	13	80
Digby ...	Normanby ...	Stokes ...	Agriculture	42	186
Diggersrest ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing	4	22
Dimboola ...	Borong ...	Wimmera ...	Grazing	129	563
Dobie's Bridge ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	Agriculture	12	57
Docker's Plains ...	Bogong ...	...	Grazing	12	62
Donald ...	Kara Kara and Borong	Avon ...	Grazing	160	841
Doncaster ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing	161	832
Donnelly's Creek	Tanjil ...	Donnelly's Creek	Mining	5	20
Donnybrook	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Agriculture	19	93
Dooen ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture	14	59
Dookie and neigh- bourhood	Moirs ...	...	Agriculture	103	637
Doon ...	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	19	112
Dowling Forest ...	Grenville ...	...	Agriculture	21	138
Dromana ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Timber cutting	41	272
Drouin ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture	84	465
Drysdale ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture	64	340
Dunach ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining	6	31
Dunkeld ...	Villiers ...	Wannon ...	Grazing	51	286
Dunnstown ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture	18	74
Dunolly (b) ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining	352	1,451
Durham Lead ...	Grant and Grenville	Yarrowee ...	Mining	78	456
Durham Ox ...	Gunbower ...	Serpentine ...	Agriculture	25	136
Eaglehawk (b) ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining	1,528	7,315
Echuca (b) ...	Rodney and Gun- bower	Murray ...	Agriculture	877	4,354
Eddington ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture	32	191
Edenhope ...	Lowan ...	Lake Wallace ...	Grazing	48	231
Edgecombe ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Agriculture	32	177
Edi (see Hedi)	...	...	...	...	...
Egan's Town ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture	14	46
Elaine ...	Grant ...	...	Mining	82	292
Eldorado ...	Bogong ...	Reedy Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	59	243
Ellerslie ..	Hampden ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing	18	70
Elmhurst ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	Agriculture and mining	49	272
Elmore ...	Bendigo ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture	88	470

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Elphinstone ...	Talbot ...	Coliban ...	Agriculture ...	29	125
Eltham ...	Evelyn...	Yarra Yarra ...	Grazing ...	84	377
Emu ...	Kara Kara ...	...	Agriculture ...	14	60
Enfield ...	Grenville ...	...	Agriculture ...	36	181
Enoch's Point ...	Wonnangatta ...	Big ...	Mining ...	18	48
Ensay ...	Tambo...	Little ...	Agriculture ...	11	71
Epping ...	Bourke ...	Darebin Creek ...	Agriculture ...	54	287
Epsom ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek ...	Agriculture, min- ing, and pottery manufacture	11	40
Eskdale ...	Bogong ...	Little Snowy Creek	Mining ...	13	83
Essendon (t) ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	2,875	14,411
Euroa ...	Delatite and Moira	Seven Creeks ...	Agriculture ...	153	884
Eurobin ...	Bogong ...	...	Grazing ...	9	29
Evansford ...	Talbot ...	Stony Creek ...	Mining ...	63	183
Eversley ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	Grazing ...	4	34
Everton ...	Bogong ...	...	Grazing and mining	17	91
Fern Hill ...	Mornington ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	13	65
Ferntree Gully ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	154	766
Fitzroy (c) ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	6,174	32,453
Flemington and Kensington (b)	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Suburbs of Mel- bourne	1,952	9,958
Flinders ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and grazing	26	123
Footscray (c) ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,777	19,149
Foster ...	Buln Buln ...	Stockyard Creek...	Mining	147	549
Foxhow ...	Grenville ...	Gnarkeet Ponds ...	Agriculture ...	9	54
Framlingham ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	36	162
Franklingford ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek...	Agriculture and mining	23	120
Frankston ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	160	794
Freeburgh ...	Delatite ...	Ovens ...	Mining ...	54	183
Freshwater Creek	Grant ...	...	Watering place ...	10	59
Fryerstown ...	Talbot ...	Fryer's Creek ...	Mining ...	91	386
Fyansford ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Suburb of Geelong	19	98
Gap ...	Bourke ...	Kororoit Creek ...	Agriculture ...	15	77
Garfield ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing ...	43	184
Garvoc ...	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Agriculture ...	31	212
Geelong (t) ...	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Commerce ...	2,264	11,666
Geelong West (b)	Grant ...	Corio Bay ...	Suburb of Geelong	1,261	5,779
Genoa ...	Croajingolong ...	Mallacoota Inlet...	Grazing ...	23	101
Germantown ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	45	229

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued.*

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Giffard ...	Buln Buln ...	Merriman Creek...	Grazing ...	12	69
Gisborne ...	Bourke ...	Jackson's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	85	413
Glengower ...	Talbot ...	Middle Creek ...	Agriculture ...	7	34
Glen Iris ...	Bourke ...	Kooyong Koot Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	183	906
Glenlogie ...	Kara Kara and Gladstone	Avoca ...	Mining ...	54	160
Glenlyon ...	Talbot ...	Loddon	Agriculture ...	73	382
Glenmaggie ...	Tanjil ...	Glenmaggie Creek	Grazing ...	16	71
Glenorchy ...	Borong ...	Wimmera ...	Grazing ...	44	219
Glenpatrick ...	Kara Kara ...	...	Grazing ...	25	89
Glenrowan ...	Moirs ...	...	Grazing and agri- culture	20	125
Glenroy ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	40	224
Glenthompson ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	18	76
Glentress (see Korumburra)					
Gobur ...	Anglesey ...	Godfrey's Creek ...	Mining ...	10	32
Golden Gully ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	13	49
Golden Point ...	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	42	226
Goldsborough ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ...	44	236
Gooramadda ...	Bogong ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	95
Goornong ...	Bendigo ...	...	Agriculture ...	30	130
Gooroc ...	Kara Kara ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	15	106
Gordon ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Mining ...	128	626
Goroke ...	Lowan ...	...	Agriculture ...	17	91
Gowar ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture and mining	18	62
Grant ...	Dargo ...	...	Mining ...	8	31
Granton ...	Anglesey ...	Acheron ...	Grazing ...	25	119
Grantville ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and shipping place	26	142
Granya ...	Benambra ...	...	Mining and graz- ing	42	209
Graytown ...	Dalhousie ...	Spring Creek ...	Mining ...	40	104
Great Northern Camp	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	97	262
Great Western ..	Borong ...	Concongella Creek	Mining and agri- culture	34	199
Greendale ...	Bourke ...	Dale's Creek ...	Agriculture and grazing	32	170
Green Hill ...	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	12	55
Greensborough ...	Bourke ...	Plenty ...	Agriculture ...	48	234
Greta ...	Delatite ...	Fifteen-mile Creek	Grazing ...	17	73
Guildford ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture and mining	59	236
Gunbower ...	Gunbower ...	Gunbower Creek...	Agriculture ...	8	57
Haddon ...	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	101	258

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued.*

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Hamilton (b) ...	Dundas and Nor-	Grangeburn Creek	Agriculture and	627	3,373
Happy Valley and adjacent gold workings	Grenville ...	...	commerce Mining ...	63	239
Hardie's Hill ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	18	114
Harrietville ...	Bogong ...	Ovens ...	Mining ...	28	67
Harrow ...	Lowan ...	Glenelg ...	Grazing ...	47	243
Hastings ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Fishing ...	69	388
Haunted Stream	Dargo ...	Haunted Stream...	Mining ...	23	62
Havelock ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	40	135
Hawkesdale ...	Villiers ...	Tea Creek ...	Grazing ...	33	190
Hawthorn (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel-	3,797	19,585
Healesville ...	Evelyn...	Watts ...	bourne Agriculture ...	171	919
Heathcote (b) ...	Dalhousie ...	McIvor Creek ...	Agriculture and	248	1,090
Heatherton ...	Bourke ...	...	mining Market gardening	83	432
Hedi ...	Delatite ...	King ...	Agriculture ...	5	36
Heidelberg ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel-	134	713
Hepburn ...	Talbot ...	...	bourne Agriculture and	50	160
Hexham ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins ...	mining Grazing ...	24	90
Heyfield ...	Tanjil ...	Thomson ...	Agriculture and	45	231
Heywood ...	Normanby ...	Fitzroy ...	grazing Agriculture and	53	275
High Camp Plain	Dalhousie ...	...	grazing Grazing ...	16	108
Highton ...	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Agriculture ...	70	377
Hillsborough ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	11	49
Hochkirch ...	Normanby ...	...	Agriculture ...	23	92
Homebush ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining ...	159	494
Horner (see Jeetho Valley)					
Horsham (b) ...	Borong ...	Wimmera ...	Agriculture and	497	2,678
Hotspur ...	Normanby ...	...	grazing Grazing and timber	9	46
Huntly ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek ...	cutting Mining ...	67	275
Hurdle Flat ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	35	173
Illabarook ...	Grenville ...	...	Grazing ...	35	135
Indigo ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	45	224
Inglewood (b) ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining ...	316	1,367
Inkerman ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining ...	36	88
Inverleigh ...	Grenville ...	Barwon ...	Agriculture and	36	191
Inverloch ...	Buln Buln ...	Anderson's Inlet...	grazing Grazing ...	42	191

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHES, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Irrewillipe ...	Polwarth ...	...	Grazing ...	11	56
Ivanhoe ...	Bourke ...	Darebin Creek ...	Agriculture ...	60	348
Jamieson ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	Mining ...	45	223
Janefield ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing ...	4	21
Janiember ...	Bendigo ...	Serpentine Creek	Agriculture ...	11	54
Jeetho Valley ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing ...	23	108
Jericho, and adja- cent gold work- ings	Tanjil ...	Jordan ...	Mining ...	36	100
Jindivick ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing ...	24	99
Johnsonville ...	Tambo... ..	...	Grazing ...	25	126
Joyce's Creek ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	15	68
Jumbunna ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing ...	7	43
Jung Jung ...	Borong ...	Yarriambiack Creek	Grazing ...	26	141
Kalkallo ...	Bourke ...	...	Dairying ...	18	94
Kangaroo Flat ...	Bendigo ...	Bendige Creek ...	Mining ...	151	635
Kaniva ...	Lowan ...	...	Mallee ...	52	249
Karrabumet ...	Moirs ...	Black Creek ...	Agriculture ...	9	69
Keilor ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Agriculture and grazing	40	175
Kensington (see Flemington and Kensington)					
Kerang ...	Gunbower ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture and grazing	202	1,082
Kevington ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	Grazing ...	32	104
Kew (b) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,331	8,462
Kiata ...	Lowan ...	...	Agriculture ...	16	80
Kiewa ...	Bogong ...	Kiewa ...	Agriculture and grazing	7	52
Kilcunda ...	Mornington ...	Bass' Straits ...	Mining and agri- culture	20	112
Killarney ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	58	369
Kilmore ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Agriculture ...	231	1,122
Kinglake ...	Evelyn ...	...	Grazing ...	19	51
Kingower ...	Gladstone ...	Kingower Creek ...	Mining ...	35	136
Kingston ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek...	Agriculture and mining	67	316
Kirkstall ...	Villiers ...	Murray's Brook ...	Agriculture ...	5	17
Koetong ...	Benambra ...	Koetong Creek ...	Grazing and mining	12	69
Koroit (b) ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	316	1,694
Korongvale ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining and agri- culture	26	140
Korumburra ...	Mornington and Buln Buln	...	Coal mining ...	16	65
Krambruk ...	Polwarth ...	Sea coast ...	Grazing, and watering place	50	224

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Kyabram ...	Rodney ...	...	Agriculture ...	83	391
Kyneton ...	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	666	3,371
Laanecoorie ...	Bendigo ...	Bradford Creek ...	Agriculture ...	23	76
Lake Boga ...	Tatchera ...	Lake Boga ...	Agriculture and grazing	20	86
Lake Charm ...	Tatchera ...	Dry Lake ...	Agriculture and grazing	39	178
Lake Marmal ...	Gladstone ...	...	Agriculture ...	23	127
Lake Rowan (see St. James)					
Lal Lal ...	Grant ...	...	Mining and grazing	8	67
Lamplough ...	Gladstone ...	Rutherford's Creek	Mining and grazing	35	117
Lancefield ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Agriculture ...	122	636
Landsborough and gold workings	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Creek ...	Mining ...	103	462
Langdon's Hill ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	8	44
Lang Lang ...	Mornington ...	Lang Lang Creek	Agriculture ...	27	122
Langley ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Grazing ...	6	21
Langwarrin ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing ...	24	98
Lara (see Little River)					
Lauraville ...	Wonnangatta ...	Gaffney's Creek ...	Mining ...	25	80
Lauriston ...	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture and mining	36	171
Laverton ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing ...	33	156
Learmonth ...	Ripon ...	Lake Learmonth	Agriculture ...	80	406
Leonard's Hill ...	Talbot ...	...	Timber trade ..	44	211
Leongatha ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing and timber cutting	44	232
Lethbridge ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Agriculture and grazing	42	164
Leviathan Reef ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	6	25
Lexton ...	Talbot ...	Burnbank Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	32	165
Lillimur ...	Lowan ...	...	Mallee ...	7	37
Lilydale ...	Evelyn ...	Olinda Creek ...	Agriculture ...	184	944
Lintons ...	Grenville ...	Springdallah Creek	Mining ...	150	588
Lismore ...	Hampden ...	Carringweet Creek	Grazing ...	18	83
Little River ...	Grant ...	Little ...	Grazing and agri- culture	21	117
Loch ...	Mornington ...	Bass ...	Agriculture and grazing	35	189
Locksley ...	Moirs ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	8	34
Lockwood ...	Bendigo ...	Bullock Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	27	87
Longford ...	Buln Buln ...	Latrobe ...	Grazing ...	9	89
Longwarry ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	29	125

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHES, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Longwood ...	Delatite and Moira	Nine-mile Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	56	265
Lorne ...	Polwarth ...	Loutit Bay ...	Watering place ...	41	260
Lorquon ...	Lowan ...	...	Agriculture ...	16	90
Lower Buckland	Delatite ...	Buckland ...	Mining ...	29	98
Lubeck ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	80
Lucknow ...	Dargo ...	Mitchell ...	Agriculture ...	39	201
Lyonville ...	Talbot ...	...	Timber cutting ...	28	137
Lysterfield ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing and agri- culture	28	168
Macarthur ...	Normanby ...	Eumeralla ...	Grazing ...	24	341
Macedon ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	76	363
Macorna ...	Gunbower ...	Moonlight Creek	Agriculture ...	26	140
Maddingley ...	Grant ...	Werribee ...	Agriculture ...	54	228
Maffra ...	Tanjil ...	Macallister ...	Agriculture and grazing	115	574
Magpie ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	22	115
Maidstone ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	293	876
Mailor's Flat ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	64	314
Majorca (b) ...	Talbot ...	Mount Greenock	Agriculture and mining	237	1,005
Maldon ...	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture and mining	385	1,692
Malmsbury (b) ...	Dalhousie and Talbot	Coliban ...	Agriculture and mining	278	1,367
Malvern ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,113	5,085
Mangalore ...	Anglesey ...	...	Firewood cutting	46	274
Mansfield ...	Delatite ...	Ford's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	176	830
Marcus Hill ...	Grant ...	...	...	10	73
Marlo ...	Croagingolong ...	Snowy ..	...	7	27
Maryborough (b)	Talbot ...	Four-mile Creek	Mining ...	1,023	4,994
Marysville ...	Anglesey ...	Stevenson ...	Grazing and agri- culture	32	182
Maryvale (see Morwell)					
Melbourne (city only)*	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Metropolis ...	12,542	73,361
Melton ...	Bourke ...	Toolern Toolern ...	Agriculture ...	43	212
Mentone ...	Bourke ...	Port Phillip Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	111	617
Mepunga East ...	Heytesbury ...	...	Grazing ...	10	68
Meredith ...	Grant ...	Coole Barghurk Creek	Agriculture and mining	38	176
Merino ...	Normanby ...	Merino Creek ...	Agriculture ...	86	350
Merriang ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	18	92
Merton ...	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek ...	Mining ...	33	184

* For Melbourne with its suburbs (Greater Melbourne) see Table following paragraph 122 *post*.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Metcalfe ...	Talbot ...	...	Grazing ...	21	61
Metung ...	Tambo ...	Lake King ...	Fishing ...	24	105
Milawa ...	Bogong ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	48
Mildura ...	Karkaroorc ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	278	1,243
Minersrest ...	Grenville & Ripon	Burrumbet Creek	Agriculture ...	43	326
Minyip ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	59	332
Miram Piram ...	Lowan ...	...	Mallee ...	11	41
Mirboo ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Timber cutting ...	80	390
Mirboo South ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing and timber cutting	9	36
Mitcham ...	Bourke ...	...	Brickmaking ...	156	759
Mitchelltown ...	Tanjil ...	Mitchell ...	Grazing ...	32	165
Mitchell's Hill ...	Kara Kara ...	...	...	9	68
Mitiamo ...	Bendigo ...	Mount Hope Creek	Agriculture ...	32	174
Mitta Mitta ...	Bogong ...	Mitta Mitta ...	Mining ...	12	61
Moe ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	35	172
Molesworth ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	Grazing ...	19	103
Moliagul ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creeek ...	Mining ...	67	189
Moonambel and adjacent gold workings	Kara Kara ...	Mountain Creek ...	Mining ...	81	309
Moondarra ...	Tanjil ...	Moondarra ...	Mining ...	24	64
Moonlight ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	19	78
Moonlight Flat ...	Talbot ...	...	...	27	106
Moora ...	Rodney ...	...	Mining ...	30	135
Mooroopna ...	Rodney ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	213	1,246
Morang ...	Bourke ...	Plenty ...	Agriculture ...	18	111
Mordialloc ...	Bourke ...	Mordialloc Creek	Watering place ...	117	681
Mornington ...	Mornington ...	Tanti Creek and Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	172	909
Morrison's ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Mining ...	35	151
Mortlake ...	Hampden ...	...	Grazing ...	141	701
Morwell ...	Buln Buln ...	Morwell ...	Agriculture ...	119	600
Mosquito Flat ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	26	88
Mount Blackwood	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	18	93
Mount Blowhard	Ripon ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	29	193
Mount Clear ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	20	93
Mount Lornarch	Kara Kara ...	...	Mining ...	24	123
Mount Mercer ...	Grenville ...	...	Grazing ...	18	140
Mount Moriac ...	Grant ...	Wauru Ponds ...	Agriculture ...	28	133
Mount Prospect...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	11	60
Mount Rowan ...	Ripon ...	...	Agriculture ...	10	45
Moyston ...	Borong ...	Mount William Creek	Grazing ...	37	129
Muckleford ...	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture ...	34	158
Murchison ...	Rodney ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	92	458
Murtoa ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	125	644
Myerstown ...	Bendigo ...	Myer's Creek ...	Mining ...	68	265
Myrniong ...	Bourke ...	Myrniong Creek...	Agriculture ...	42	230

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Myrtleford ...	Bogong ...	Ovens ...	Mining and agri- culture	92	434
Mystic Park ...	Tatchera ...	Dry Lake ...	... ..	16	16
Nagambie ...	Moira ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	121	681
Napoleons ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	75	549
Narbethong ...	Anglesey ...	Fisher's Creek ...	Grazing ...	20	77
Nar-nar-goon ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	36	177
Narracan ...	Buln Buln ...	Narracan Creek ...	Agriculture ...	14	63
Narraport ...	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	15	61
Narrawong ...	Normanby ...	Surrey ...	Agriculture and grazing	12	71
Narree Warren ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Dairying ...	88	496
Nathalia ...	Moira ...	Broken Creek ...	Agriculture ...	146	689
Natimuk ...	Lowan ...	Lake Natimuk ...	Grazing ...	82	411
Navarre ...	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Grazing ...	12	51
Neerim ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	10	60
Neilborough (see Raywood)					
Nelson... ..	Normanby ...	Glenelg ...	Grazing and agri- culture	6	47
Nepean ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Fortification ...	32	58
Netherby ...	Lowan ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	84
Newbridge ...	Bendigo ...	Loddon ...	Grazing and min- ing	11	60
Newham ...	Dalhousie ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	25	121
Newhaven ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture ...	10	61
Newlyn ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek ...	Agriculture ...	65	327
Newport ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne		
Newport West ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Stone quarrying...	101	474
Newry... ..	Tanjil ...	McAllister ..	Agriculture ...	12	55
Newstead ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture and mining	51	257
Newtown ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	32	84
Newtown and Chil- well (b)	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Suburb of Geelong	1,016	5,249
Nhill ...	Lowan ...	... ..	Grazing ...	214	1,102
Ni Ni ...	Lowan ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	8	49
Ninyeunook ...	Tatchera ...	Avoca ...	Grazing and agri- culture	5	21
Noradjuha ...	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	34	182
Northcote (t) ...	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,481	7,458
North Melbourne(t)	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,981	20,997
Northwood ...	Anglesey ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	8	52
Nuggety Flat ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	11	45

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Numurkah ...	Moira ...	Broken Creek ...	Agriculture ...	205	1,011
Nyora ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Grazing ...	6	25
Oakleigh (postal district)*	Bourke ...	Kooyong Creek Koot	Agriculture ...	365	1,819
Ocean Grove ...	Grant ...	Bass' Straits ...	Watering place ...	24	136
Omeo ...	Benambra ...	Mitta Mitta ...	Agriculture and mining	113	939
Ondit (see Beeac)					
Orbost... ..	Croajingolong ...	... ..	Grazing ...	68	368
Orford ...	Villiers ...	Shaw ...	Grazing ...	12	68
Orville ...	Gladstone ...	Orville... ..	Mining ...	13	39
Osborne's Flat gold workings	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ...	39	235
Oxley ...	Delatite ...	King ...	Agriculture ...	12	53
Pakenham ...	Mornington ...	Too-mac Creek ...	Agriculture ...	42	142
Palmerston ...	Buln Buln ...	Albert ...	Commerce ...	25	109
Panton Hill ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Grazing ...	15	84
Pearsonstown (see Walhalla)					
Penshurst ...	Villiers ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	118	551
Pentland Hills ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Grazing and agri- culture	24	138
Percydale ...	Kara Kara ...	Fiddler's Creek ...	Mining ...	34	146
Peterborough ...	Heytesbury ...	Bass' Straits ...	... ..	9	74
Piggoreet ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Grazing and min- ing	40	175
Pimpinio ...	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	14	72
Pirron Yalloak ...	Polwarth ...	Pirron Yalloak Creek	Agriculture ...	12	51
Pitfield ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	62
Pootilla ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	28	161
Poowong ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Grazing ...	16	69
Porepunkah ...	Bogong ...	Ovens ...	Mining ...	34	146
Port Albert ...	Buln Buln ...	Port Albert ...	Commerce ...	76	415
Portarlinton ...	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay	Agriculture ...	151	852
Port Fairy (b) ...	Villiers ...	Moyne... ..	Commerce ...	373	1,864
Portland (b) ...	Normanby ...	Wattle Hill Creek	Grazing ...	459	2,284
Port Melbourne (b)	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	2,630	13,067
Portsea ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	22	101
Powlett River ...	Mornington ...	Powlett ...	Grazing and agri- culture	5	40
Prahran (c) ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	7,904	39,703
Preston ...	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	658	3,563

* For Oakleigh Borough, see table following paragraph 122 *post*.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Puebla...	Grant ...	Bass' Straits ...	Agriculture ...	9	55
Pyalong ...	Dalhousie ...	Mollison's Creek...	Agriculture ...	32	217
Pyramid Hill ...	Gunbower ...	Pyramid Creek ...	Agriculture ...	17	97
Queenscliff (b) ...	Grant ...	Entrance to Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	320	1,905
Queensferry ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and grazing	14	68
Queenstown ...	Evelyn...	Diamond Creek ...	Mining ...	33	103
Raglan ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	18	86
Raywood (b) ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining ...	101	469
Redbank ...	Kara Kara ...	Cherrytree Creek	Mining ...	28	121
Redcastle ...	Rodney ...	...	Mining ...	13	67
Redesdale ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	61
Red Hill ...	Bourke ...	Lerderderg ...	Mining ...	32	134
Reedy Creek gold workings	Anglesey and Dal- housie	Reedy Creek ...	Mining ...	35	171
Rhyll ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture ...	10	47
Richmond (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	7,985	38,797
Riddell's Creek ...	Bourke ...	Riddell's Creek ...	Agriculture and grazing	14	563
Ringwood ...	Evelyn...	...	Brickmaking ...	116	521
Rochester ...	Bendigo and Rod- ney	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	161	902
Rochford ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	6	38
Rocky Lead ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	46	194
Rokewood ...	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Creek	Agriculture and mining	48	205
Rokewood Junction	Grenville ...	...	Agriculture and mining	68	273
Romsey ...	Bourke ...	Five-mile Creek ...	Agriculture ...	61	305
Rosebrook ...	Villiers ...	...	Dairying ...	21	132
Rosebud ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay...	Fishing ...	22	103
Rosedale ...	Buln Buln ...	Latrobe ...	Agriculture ...	73	338
Ross Creek ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	44	196
Running Creek ...	Bogong ...	Running Creek ...	Grazing ...	14	86
Runnymede ...	Rodney ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	8	35
Rupanyup ...	Borong ...	Dunmunkle Creek	Grazing ...	38	161
Rushworth ...	Rodney ...	...	Mining ...	153	706
Russell's Creek gold workings	Tanjil ...	Russell's Creek ...	Mining ...	7	28
Rutherglen (b) ...	Bogong ...	...	Agriculture and mining	137	704
Rye ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay...	Lime burning ...	23	91

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
St. Albans ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing ...	20	76
St. Arnaud (b) ...	Kara Kara ...	St. Arnaud Creek	Mining ...	614	3,045
St. Helens ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	9	62
St. James ...	Moirā ...	...	Agriculture ...	22	131
St. Kilda (c) ...	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,716	19,838
St. Leonards ...	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay ..	Watering place ...	37	152
Sale (b) ...	Tanjil ...	Flooding Creek ...	Agriculture ...	693	3,442
Sandford ...	Normanby ...	Wannon ...	Agriculture ...	70	342
Sandhurst (see Bendigo)					
Sandringham and Neighbourhood	Bourke ...	Port Phillip Bay...	Watering place	131	787
San Remo ...	Mornington ...	Western Port Bay	Watering place ...	17	110
Sarsfield ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson ...	Agriculture ...	12	52
Scarsdale (see Browns and Scarsdale)					
Schnapper Point (see Morning- ton)					
Scotsburn ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	25	126
Seacombe ...	Buln Buln ...	McLellan's Straits	Watering place ...	20	96
Seaton ...	Tanjil ...	...	Grazing ...	6	43
Sebastian ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining ...	65	307
Sebastopol (b) ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee ...	Mining ...	524	2,578
Serviceton ...	Lowan ...	...	Mallee ...	42	222
Seville ...	Evelyn...	Wandin Yallock Creek	Agriculture ...	13	86
Seymour ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	322	1,740
Shelford ...	Grant ...	Yarrowee ...	Grazing ...	31	135
Shepparton ...	Moirā ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	319	1,679
Simon's Reef ...	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	22	99
Skipton ...	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Agriculture and grazing	24	108
Smeaton ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	89	502
Smythesdale (b)	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek ...	Mining ...	97	421
Snake Valley ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	92	333
Snowy Creek and Mitta Mitta gold workings	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	52	213
Somerville ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing and fruit tree nurseries	39	162
Sorrento ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	101	603
South Melbourne(c)	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	8,005	41,724
South Barwon (old borough)	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Suburb of Geelong	306	1,589

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

* * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Springfield ...	Bourke	...	Agriculture ...	21	62
Spring Hill ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	24	124
Springhurst ...	Bogong	...	Mining ...	22	116
Springmount ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	63	269
Staffordshire Reef	Grenville	...	Mining ...	28	103
Staghorn Flat ...	Bogong	...	Mining ...	19	124
Stanley ...	Bogong	Nine-mile Creek...	Mining ...	16	143
Stawell (b) ...	Borong	Pleasant Creek ...	Mining ...	1,084	5,183
Steiglitz ...	Grant ...	Sutherland's Creek	Mining ...	60	265
Strangways ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek...	Mining ...	24	116
Stratford ...	Tanjil ...	Avon ...	Agriculture ...	96	445
Strathfieldsaye ...	Bendigo	Axe, Emu, and Sheepwash Creeks	Agriculture ...	20	97
Strathmerton ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	53
Strathmore ...	Villiers	Nine-mile Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	9	43
Streatham ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Grazing ...	15	88
Stuartmill and adjacent gold workings	Kara Kara	Strathfillan Creek	Mining ...	18	69
Sunbury (exclu- sive of lunatic asylum)	Bourke	Jackson's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	146	750
Surrey Hills ...	Bourke	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	418	2,069
Sutherland's Plains	Kara Kara	...	...	10	53
Sutton Grange ...	Talbot ...	...	Grazing and agri- culture	8	42
Swan Hill ...	Tatchera	Murray	Grazing ...	142	770
Swanwater ...	Kara Kara	...	Agriculture ...	56	363
Sydenham ...	Bourke	...	Grazing ...	14	58
Sydney Flat ...	Bendigo	...	Mining ...	15	54
Tabilk ...	Moira ...	...	Vineyards ...	19	168
Tahara ...	Normanby	Wannon	Grazing ...	11	46
Talbot (b) ...	Talbot ...	Back Creek	Agriculture and mining	353	1,439
Tallangatta ...	Benambra	Tallangatta Creek	Mining ...	36	247
Tallarook ...	Dalhousie	Dabyminga Creek	Agriculture and grazing	54	284
Tallygaroopna ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	14	75
Tambo (see Bruthen)	Tanjil ...	Moondarra	Mining ...	16	48
Taradale (old borough)	Dalhousie Talbot	Coliban	Agriculture and mining	77	322

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Tarcombe ...	Moirā ...	...	Agriculture ...	10	39
Tarilta ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	19	76
Tarnagulla (b) ...	Gladstone ...	Loddon ...	Mining ...	183	713
Tarraville ...	Buln Buln ...	Tarra ...	Agriculture ...	34	140
Tarrawingee ...	Bogong ...	Hodgson's Creek	Agriculture ...	17	76
Tarwin ...	Buln Buln ...	Tarwin ...	Grazing ...	11	39
Tatura ...	Rodney ...	...	Agriculture ...	86	492
Teesdale ...	Grant ...	Native Hut Creek	Agriculture ...	37	169
Telford ...	Moirā ...	...	Agriculture ...	7	48
Templestowe ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Agriculture ...	110	563
Terang ...	Hampden ...	Lake Terang ...	Agriculture and grazing	175	916
The Heart ...	Tanjil ...	Flooding Creek ...	Agriculture ...	37	209
Thomastown ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	36	195
Thornton ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	8	21
Thorpdale ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Saw milling ...	35	139
Thowgla Creek ...	Benambra ...	Thowgla Creek ...	Mining ...	7	32
Timor ...	Talbot ...	Timor and Bet Bet Creeks	Mining ...	73	412
Tinamba ...	Tanjil ...	...	Grazing ...	21	49
Tintaldra ...	Benambra ...	Murray ...	Grazing ...	19	96
Tooborac ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Grazing ...	9	62
Toolamba ...	Rodney ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	26	144
Tooliorook (see Derrinallum)					
Toolleen ...	Rodney ...	Mount Pleasant Creek	Grazing ...	12	96
Toombon ...	Tanjil ...	...	Mining ...	17	67
Toongabbie ...	Tanjil ...	Rosedale Creek ...	Grazing ...	54	262
Toora ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing ...	28	115
Tooradin ...	Mornington ...	Western Port Bay	Grazing ...	49	273
Towong ...	Benambra ...	Murray ...	Grazing ...	5	34
Trafalgar ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	88
Traralgon ...	Buln Buln ...	Traralgon Creek ...	Mining ...	199	932
Trentham ...	Dalhousie ...	Branch of Coliban	Mining ...	128	654
Tullamarine ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds ...	Agriculture ...	14	82
Tungamah ...	Moirā ...	Boosey Creek ...	Agriculture ...	80	408
Tyabb ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Fishing ...	26	132
Tyers ...	Tanjil ...	Latrobe ...	Agriculture ...	23	128
Tylden ...	Dalhousie ...	Little Coliban ...	Agriculture and mining	18	91
Tynong ...	Mornington ...	...	Agriculture ...	26	121
Tyrendarra ...	Normanby ...	...	Agriculture ...	9	50
Vaughan ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Mining ...	13	24
Ventnor ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and marine	7	24

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Violet Town ...	Delatite and Moira	Honeysuckle Creek	Agriculture and grazing	67	386
Vermont ...	Bourke...	Dandenong Creek	Agriculture ...	30	128
Waaia ...	Moira ...	Broken Creek ...	Agriculture ...	9	31
Wabdallah ...	Grant ..	...	Grazing ...	21	112
Wahgunyah ...	Bogong ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	132	809
Walhalla ...	Tanjil ...	Stringer's Creek...	Mining ...	387	1,771
Wallace ...	Grant ...	Western Moora- bool	Agriculture ...	24	152
Wallan Wallan ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	33	138
Walmer ...	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture ...	10	42
Wandiligong ...	Delatite ...	Morse's Creek ...	Mining ...	159	670
Wandin Yallock...	Evelyn ...	...	Fruit growing ...	8	31
Wangaratta (b) ...	Delatite, Bogong, and Moira	Ovens and King ...	Agriculture ..	375	2,051
Wangoom ...	Villiers...	...	Agriculture ...	40	218
Warburton ...	Evelyn ...	Britannia Creek ...	Mining ...	42	182
Warracknabeal ...	Borong ...	Yarriambiack Creek	Agriculture ...	240	1,313
Warragul ...	Buln Buln ...	Hazel Creek ...	Agriculture ...	310	1,634
Warrantdyte ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Grazing ...	71	254
Warrenheip ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	24	132
Warrnambool (t)	Villiers...	Hopkins ...	Agriculture ...	1,145	6,582
Waterloo and gold workings	Ripon ...	...	Mining ...	121	545
Waubra (Springs)	Talbot ...	...	Grazing and agri- culture	6	20
Weatherboard Hill	Ripon ...	...	Agriculture ...	43	226
Wedderburn ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining ...	187	705
Welchman's Reef	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	29	114
Wendouree ...	Grenville ...	...	Grazing ...	13	125
Wensleydale ...	Grant ...	...	Railway station ...	4	18
Werribee ...	Bourke...	Werribee ...	Grazing and agri- culture	91	432
West Charlton ...	Kara Kara ...	Avoca ...	Agriculture ...	19	82
Whipstick ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining ...	29	91
Whittlesea ...	Evelyn and Bourke	Plenty ...	Agriculture ...	49	215
Whorouly ...	Delatite ...	...	Agriculture ...	2	15
Whroo... ..	Rodney ...	...	Mining ...	56	249
Wickliffe ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	19	143
Wilby ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ...	9	40
Williamstown (t)	Bourke...	Hobson's Bay ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,232	15,960
Winchelsea ...	Grant and Gren- ville	Barwon ...	Grazing ...	29	189
Windsor (see Prah- ran)					

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Winslow ...	Villiers...	Lake Cartcarronge	Agriculture ...	14	69
Wirchilleba ...	Borong ...	Avoca ...	Agriculture ...	6	30
Wodonga ...	Bogong ...	Murray ...	Agriculture and mining	180	891
Woodend ...	Dalhousie ...	Five-mile Creek ...	Agriculture ...	198	1,021
Woodlands ...	Villiers ...	Moyne ...	Grazing	16	121
Woodside ...	Buln Buln ...	Bruthen Creek ...	Grazing ...	10	48
Wood's Point ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	Mining ...	67	290
Woollert ...	Bourke...	Merri Merri Creek	Agriculture ...	16	72
Woolshed (Ovens)	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	18	73
Woolsthorpe ...	Villiers ...	Spring Creek ...	Grazing ...	12	62
Woorndoo ...	Hampden ...	...	Grazing ...	14	56
Wooroonoke ...	Kara Kara ...	Lake Wooroonoke	Grazing ...	6	20
Wunghnu ...	Moira ...	Nine-mile Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	12	69
Wycheproof ...	Tatchera ...	...	Agriculture ...	14	90
Wyndham ...	Bourke and Grant	Werribee ...	Agriculture and grazing	72	341
Yackandandah ...	Bogong ...	Yackandandah Creek	Mining ...	133	569
Yambuck ...	Villiers ...	Shaw ...	Agriculture ...	40	178
Yandoit ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek...	Mining ...	414	192
Yan Yean ...	Evelyn...	Plenty ...	Agriculture ...	30	120
Yapeen ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	11	51
Yarra ...	Evelyn...	Yarra Yarra ...	Agriculture ...	74	459
Yarragon ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	43	198
Yarram Yarram ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	49	280
Yarrawonga ...	Moira ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	256	1,278
Yarrowee ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	29	154
Yaughar ...	Polwarth ...	...	Railway station ...	4	21
Yea ...	Anglesea ...	Muddy Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	129	577
Yelta ...	Millewa ...	Murray ...	Agriculture and grazing	8	41
Yendon ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	36	144
Yering ...	Evelyn...	...	Agriculture ...	12	58
Yinnar ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing ...	21	131

122. The following table shows the population and the number of inhabited dwellings in each of the municipalities embraced in Melbourne and Suburbs (Greater Melbourne), extending over an area of ten miles from the Melbourne Post Office, on the 3rd April, 1881, and the 5th April, 1891:—

Population
and dwell-
ings in
Greater
Melbourne.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1881 AND 1891.

Municipalities, etc.	Population.						Inhabited Dwellings.	
	1881.			1891.			1881.	1891.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Melbourne ...	65,859	33,102	32,757	73,361	39,503	33,858	11,385	12,542
North Melbourne *	17,839	8,909	8,930	20,997	10,878	10,119	3,320	3,981
Fitzroy ...	23,118	11,130	11,988	32,453	16,301	16,152	4,426	6,174
Collingwood ...	23,829	11,381	12,448	35,070	17,116	17,954	4,918	7,141
Richmond ...	23,405	11,379	12,026	38,797	19,538	19,259	4,749	7,985
Brunswick ...	6,222	3,133	3,089	21,961	11,168	10,793	1,200	4,418
Prahran ...	21,168	9,542	11,626	39,703	18,607	21,096	4,139	7,904
South Melbourne †	25,374	12,438	12,936	41,724	21,382	20,342	4,839	8,005
Port Melbourne ‡	8,771	4,472	4,299	13,067	6,873	6,194	1,782	2,630
St. Kilda ...	11,654	5,016	6,638	19,838	8,965	10,873	1,983	3,716
Brighton ...	4,755	2,183	2,572	9,858	4,611	5,247	822	1,851
Essendon §	2,833	1,376	1,457	14,411	6,935	7,476	488	2,875
Flemington and Kensington §	2,228	1,147	1,081	9,958	5,057	4,901	415	1,952
Hawthorn ...	6,019	2,730	3,289	19,585	9,195	10,390	1,045	3,797
Kew ...	4,288	2,072	2,216	8,462	4,011	4,451	577	1,331
Footscray ...	5,993	3,068	2,925	19,149	9,986	9,163	1,135	3,777
Williamstown ...	9,034	4,414	4,620	15,960	8,120	7,840	1,773	3,232
Northcote ||	1,584	775	809	7,458	3,826	3,632	290	1,481
Oakleigh ¶	178	82	96	1,236	652	584	36	246
Malvern ...	1,797	921	876	8,136	3,875	4,261	299	1,561
Caulfield ...	2,488	1,128	1,360	8,005	3,809	4,196	397	1,524
Boroondara ...	1,525	757	768	6,204	2,946	3,258	270	1,241
Preston ||	1,410	763	647	3,569	1,919	1,650	237	659
Coburg ...	2,659	1,634	1,025	5,752	3,279	2,473	369	1,023
Wyndham Shire (part)	7,439	4,051	3,388	807	461	346	1,237	161
Braybrook Shire (part)				1,145	646	499		225
Keilor Shire (part)				286	155	131		58
Broadmeadows Shire (part)				997	553	444		171
Darebin Shire (part)				171	95	76		28
Heidelberg Shire (part)				3,582	1,855	1,727		540
Eltham Shire (part)				145	77	68		31
Bulleen Shire (part)				423	232	191		83
Doncaster Shire (part)				554	310	244		108
Nunawading Shire (part)				3,066	1,586	1,480		599
Oakleigh Shire (part)	1,478	1,403	75	470	263	207	...	95
Moorabbin Shire (part)				2,571	1,361	1,210		472
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River				1,965	1,814	151		...
Total ...	282,947	139,006	143,941	490,896	247,960	242,936	52,131	93,617

* Hotham in 1881.
† Emerald Hill in 1881.
‡ Sandridge in 1881.
§ Essendon and Flemington and Kensington were one borough in 1881.
|| Northcote and Preston were united in 1881 under the name of the Jika Shire.
¶ Oakleigh Borough formed part of Oakleigh Shire in 1881.

123. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, whilst the population of Melbourne City increased by 7,502, or rather more than 11 per cent., the city with its suburbs increased by 207,949, or no less than 73 per cent. The greatest increase was in Prahran (18,535), then South Melbourne (16,350), Brunswick (15,739), Richmond (15,392), Hawthorn (13,566), Footscray (13,156), Essendon (11,578), and Collingwood (11,241). These were the only metropolitan municipalities in which the increase of population amounted to as much as 10,000.

Increase in metropolitan municipalities.

124. The most populous of the suburban municipalities is South Melbourne, with 41,724 inhabitants; it and Prahran with 39,703, and Richmond with 38,797 inhabitants, are the only ones of which the population amounts to half that of Melbourne City.

Most populous suburban municipalities.

125. According to the census, the population of Greater Melbourne is equal to 43 per cent. of the population of the colony. This proportion increases rapidly, as will be observed by comparing the following figures, which show the proportions of the metropolitan to the whole population at the last four census periods :—

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

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

					Per cent.
1861	...	...	...	...	25·89
1871	...	...	...	...	28·87
1881	...	...	...	...	32·81
1891	...	...	...	...	43·05

126. The district called Greater Melbourne, which, as has been stated, embraces the ground situated within a radius of ten miles from the Melbourne Post Office, extends over a wider area than that under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The following is a statement of the population and inhabited dwellings included in the area controlled by that body, including a portion of Moorabbin Shire (Sandringham), which has been added since the census was taken :—

Population and dwellings under Metropolitan Board of Works

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN DISTRICT UNDER METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Population—Males	...	...	...	239,632
„ Females	...	...	...	237,217
Total	...	...	...	476,849
Inhabited houses	...	...	...	91,270

127. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong,

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

three; Warrnambool, one; Castlemaine, two; and Stawell, one. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 respectively, also the increase or decrease in each during the decade, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF SIX EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS,
1881 AND 1891.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1891.		
Ballarat	41,540	46,033	4,493	...
Bendigo	36,640	37,238	598	...
Geelong	20,149	24,283	4,134	...
Warrnambool	4,839	6,582	1,743	...
Castlemaine	8,600	5,982	...	2,618
Stawell	7,348	5,183	...	2,165
Total	119,116	125,301	6,185*	...

Census
returns.

128. Returns of the birthplaces, religions, ages, conjugal condition and education of the people, have been published, and summaries under the various heads are subjoined. The compilation of the occupations had not been completed up to the time these pages were sent to press, but should information on the subject become available before this work is issued, it will be given in an appendix to this or to the second volume.

Birthplaces
of the
people.

129. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of Victoria on the 5th April, 1891 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BRITISH DOMINIONS.			
<i>Australasian Colonies—</i>			
Victoria	713,585	354,726	358,859
New South Wales	19,787	9,734	10,053
Norfolk Island	5	3	2
Queensland	2,757	1,280	1,477
South Australia	25,316	13,072	12,244
Western Australia	756	352	404
Tasmania	16,398	7,667	8,731
New Zealand	12,026	6,325	5,701
Fiji	136	70	66
Australia or Australasia— Colony not named	2,538	1,169	1,369

* Net figures.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BRITISH DOMINIONS—<i>contd.</i>			
<i>The United Kingdom—</i>			
England	157,813	93,074	64,739
Wales	5,094	3,170	1,924
Scotland	50,667	28,404	22,263
Ireland	85,307	42,787	42,520
<i>Other British Possessions—</i>			
<i>European—</i>			
Malta	77	53	24
Gibraltar	49	23	26
Cyprus	5	5	...
<i>Asiatic—</i>			
India	1,720	1,111	609
Aden	1	1	...
Ceylon	72	41	31
Malacca	9	5	4
Penang	16	10	6
Singapore	25	16	9
Borneo	3	3	...
Hong Kong	7	1	6
<i>African—</i>			
Cape Colony	599	299	300
Natal	60	39	21
Ascension	2	2	...
St. Helena	41	22	19
Sierra Leone	2	2	...
Lagos	1	1	...
Gold Coast	2	...	2
Zanzibar	2	1	1
Mauritius	288	179	109
Seychelles	10	5	5
Rodriguez	1	...	1
<i>American—</i>			
Canada	1,377	997	380
Newfoundland	47	29	18
British Guiana	23	17	6
Bermuda	21	19	2
<i>West Indies—</i>			
Antigua	14	12	2
Bahamas	1	...	1
Barbadoes	31	24	7
Dominica	6	4	2
Grenada	4	3	1
Jamaica	190	102	88
St. Kitts	5	5	...
St. Vincent	6	5	1
Tobago	2	1	1
Trinidad	11	8	3
Virgin Islands	1	1	...
Island not named	116	76	40
Falkland Islands	5	4	1
British Subjects born at sea	1,882	973	909
British Subjects, birthplace not stated	6,360	3,483	2,877

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
<i>European Countries (including possessions out of Europe)—</i>			
France ...	1,274	892	382
Algeria ...	2	2	...
Corsica ...	8	6	2
St. Bartholomew ...	1	1	...
Martinique ...	1	1	...
Guadeloupe ...	1	1	...
Bourbon ...	8	5	3
Anam ...	1	1	...
New Caledonia ...	10	5	5
Society Islands ...	1	...	1
Belgium ...	235	155	80
Holland ...	322	254	68
Dutch Guiana ...	2	2	...
Java ...	35	21	14
Sumatra ...	5	3	2
Madura ...	1	1	...
Timor ...	1	1	...
Germany ...	10,764	7,772	2,992
Heligoland ...	8	8	...
New Ireland ...	3	1	2
Austria-Hungary ...	586	490	96
Switzerland ...	1,317	1,121	196
Italy ...	1,700	1,543	157
Elba ...	1	1	...
Sicily ...	16	11	5
Spain ...	208	147	61
Balearic Islands ...	1	1	...
Cuba ...	2	1	1
Philippine Islands ...	16	12	4
Portugal ...	140	112	28
Azores ...	8	8	...
Madeira ...	8	6	2
Cape de Verde Islands ...	12	12	...
Denmark ...	1,389	1,216	173
Iceland ...	3	2	1
Faroe Islands ...	1	1	...
Greenland ...	1	1	...
St. Thomas ...	5	3	2
Sweden and Norway ...	3,214	3,013	201
Russia ...	1,172	911	261
Turkey ...	26	17	9
Crete ...	1	1	...
Armenia ...	3	1	2
Palestine ...	35	26	9
Syria ...	142	95	47
Greece ...	179	166	13
Ionian Islands ...	23	19	4
Montenegro ...	1	1	...
Roumania ...	27	22	5
Servia ...	3	3	...
Bulgaria ...	4	2	2

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—<i>contd.</i>			
<i>Asiatic Countries—</i>			
China—European race ...	17	12	5
„ Asiatic race ...	8,450	8,318	132
Japan ...	30	26	4
Afghanistan ...	11	11	...
Persia ...	7	6	1
Arabia ...	6	3	3
Siam ...	1	1	...
<i>African Countries—</i>			
Egypt ...	24	13	11
Orange Free State ...	3	2	1
Madagascar ...	6	5	1
Monbana ...	1	...	1
Africa—Country not named	50	30	20
<i>American Countries—</i>			
United States ...	2,905	2,005	900
Mexico ...	10	8	2
Nicaragua ...	1	1	...
New Granada ...	2	1	1
Brazil ...	52	27	25
Argentine Republic ...	11	5	6
Uruguay ...	1	1	...
Chili ...	11	6	5
Peru ...	8	7	1
Ecuador ...	1	...	1
Hayti ...	2	1	1
North America—Country not stated	4	3	1
South America—Country not stated	41	26	15
<i>Polynesia—</i>			
New Hebrides ...	17	10	7
Solomon Islands ...	1	1	...
Tonga ...	10	7	3
Samoa ...	8	5	3
Sandwich Islands ...	14	3	11
South Sea Islands—Island or group not named	3	3	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	126	110	16
Foreign Subjects born at sea ...	91	59	32
Foreign Subjects, birthplace not stated	274	186	88
Total Population ...	1,140,405	598,414	541,991

130. In the following table a comparison is drawn between the numbers of various nationalities returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

Birthplaces
of the
people.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

Country of Birth.	Number of Persons.		Increase or Decrease* in Ten Years.		Proportions per cent. of the Total Population.	
	1881.	1891.	Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.	1881.	1891.
Victoria	499,199	713,585	214,386	42·95	57·89	62·57
Other Australasian colonies ...	39,861	79,719	39,858	99·99	4·62	6·99
England	142,906	157,813	14,907	10·43	16·57	13·84
Wales	4,547	5,094	547	12·03	·53	·45
Scotland	48,153	50,667	2,514	5·22	5·58	4·44
Ireland	86,733	85,307	−1,426	−1·64	10·06	7·48
Other British possessions ...	3,564	4,852	1,288	36·14	·41	·43
Unspecified (British subjects)	6,584	8,242	1,658	25·18	·77	·73
France and French colonies ...	1,334	1,307	−27	−2·02	·15	·11
Germany and German colonies	8,571	10,775	2,204	25·71	1·00	·95
Austria-Hungary	323	586	263	81·42	·03	·05
Other European countries † ...	6,083	10,259	4,176	68·65	·71	·90
United States	2,343	2,905	562	23·99	·27	·25
China	11,799	8,467‡	−3,332	−28·24	1·37	·74
Other foreign countries ...	277	462	185	66·79	·03	·04
Unspecified (foreign subjects)	69	365	296	428·99	·01	·03
Total population ...	862,346	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	100·00	100·00
ALLEGIANCE.						
British subjects	831,547	1,105,279	273,732	32·92	96·43	96·92
Foreign subjects	30,799	35,126	4,327	14·05	3·57	3·08

British and Foreign subjects.

131. The first grand division of the inhabitants of Victoria, according to their birthplaces, is into British and Foreign subjects. The table shows that in 1891, the former amounted to 97 per cent. and the latter to 3 per cent. of the total population; also that in the decennium between the last two censuses, while British subjects increased by nearly a third, Foreign subjects increased by less than a seventh.

Victorian born.

132. Persons of Victorian birth amounted in 1891 to nearly two-thirds of the population. These combined with natives of the other Australasian colonies amounted to seven-tenths of the population.

Decrease of certain nationalities.

133. In the interval between the censuses, the Irish, French, and Chinese embraced in the population diminished in numbers, but the natives of Australasia increased 47 per cent.

* The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.

† Including dependencies either in Europe or elsewhere.

‡ Including 17 of European race.

134. No nationality decreased between the censuses to the same extent as the Chinese, the falling off being $28\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The diminution in the numbers of the Irish and French was but slight.

Decrease of Chinese.

135. The attractiveness of Victoria to the natives of the other Australasian colonies is instanced by the fact that they increased 100 per cent., whilst the increase of the total population was only 32 per cent. It is worthy of remark that the natives of each individual colony of the group resident in Victoria increased in a faster ratio than the population of the latter, the proportionate increase of natives of New Zealand being 317 per cent.; South Australia, 155 per cent.; Queensland, 146 per cent.; New South Wales, 101 per cent.; Western Australia, 87 per cent.; and Tasmania, 38 per cent.

Increase of natives of other colonies.

136. The next table shows the number of persons of each religious belief. Where possible the exact way in which the religion was stated in the schedule has been entered, so that the manner in which the grouping has been effected may be readily understood:—

Religions of the people.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

Religious Denomination.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Anglicans—			
Church of England	401,604	210,986	190,618
Protestants (not otherwise defined) *	15,578	8,714	6,864
Presbyterians—			
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	163,149	84,713	78,436
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	3,849	1,994	1,855
United Presbyterian Church	10	6	4
Cameronians	2	2	...
Covenanters	12	6	6
Reformed Presbyterian	1	...	1
Independent Presbyterian	1	1	...
Free Presbyterian	1	1	...
Puritan	1	1	...
Gaelic Church	1	1	...
Methodists—			
Wesleyan Methodists	131,841	66,957	67,884
Primitive Methodists	11,351	5,572	5,779
Bible Christians	9,579	4,682	4,897
United Methodist Free Church	2,269	1,104	1,165
Other Protestants—			
Independents—Congregationalists	22,110	11,175	10,935
Baptists	27,883	13,497	14,386

* Including Free Church of England.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Religious Denomination.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Other Protestants—continued.</i>			
Disciples of Christ—Church of Christ ...	8,267	3,942	4,325
Christians (not otherwise defined) ...	1,075	578	497
Christians—Plymouth Brethren ...	1,069	508	561
Lutherans—German Protestants ...	15,529	9,895	5,634
Moravians—United Brethren ...	134	64	70
Calvinists—Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church ...	1,027	594	433
Society of Friends ...	360	222	138
Salvation Army ...	13,521	6,753	6,768
Unitarians ...	1,502	989	513
Australian Church ...	1,161	540	621
Church of Victoria ...	9	6	3
Free Church of New Zealand ...	1	1	...
Swedish Church ...	3	3	...
National Church of Berne ...	2	2	...
Helvetian Reformed Church ...	2	1	1
Protestant French Church ...	1	1	...
Netherlands Reformed Church ...	6	4	2
Scandinavian Church ...	4	4	...
Church of the First Born ...	9	4	5
Union Church ...	8	7	1
Church of God ...	52	32	20
Mission Church ...	1	1	...
Bethel ...	8	3	5
Town Mission ...	56	26	30
Seamen's Mission ...	1	1	...
Chinese Mission ...	2	2	...
Gospel Hall ...	2	...	2
Deaf and Dumb Service ...	4	2	2
Seventh Day Adventists ...	426	222	204
Christadelphians ...	284	157	127
Evangelists ...	53	36	17
Nonconformists ...	25	15	10
Dissenters ...	8	5	3
Huguenot ...	1	1	...
Revivalists ...	2	1	1
<i>Catholics—</i>			
Roman Catholics ...	240,310	121,756	118,554
Catholics (not otherwise defined) ...	8,281	4,265	4,016
Greek Church ...	247	206	41
<i>Other Denominations—</i>			
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	407	206	201
Israelites—Christian Israelites ...	293	145	148
Latter-day Saints—Mormons ...	48	29	19
New Church—Swedenborgians ...	305	156	149
Spiritists—Spiritualists ...	790	422	368
Jews ...	6,459	3,540	2,919
Mohammedans ...	241	229	12
Buddhists, Confucians, etc. ...	6,746	6,623	123
Tolstoian Church ...	1	1	...
Latin Church ...	1	1	...
Pastoral Church ...	1	...	1

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Religious Denomination.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Other Denominations—continued.</i>			
Separatists ...	4	1	3
Universalists ...	22	20	2
Memnonists ...	2	1	1
Restorationists ...	2	2	...
Followers of Ulric Zwingli ...	4	3	1
Zoar ...	1	1	...
Nazarene ...	1	1	...
Shakers ...	5	3	2
Hindoos—Brahmins ...	42	37	5
Lay Church ...	5	3	2
Morrisonian ...	1	1	...
Glassite ...	1	1	...
Converted Jew ...	1	1	...
Peculiar People ...	6	4	2
Fakir ...	1	1	...
Chapel (so stated) ...	18	13	5
<i>No Denomination—</i>			
Deists ...	61	53	8
Bi-Deist ...	1	1	...
Theists ...	17	14	3
Pantheists ...	12	11	1
God in Man ...	1	1	...
Servant of God ...	1	1	...
Spirit of God ...	1	1	...
Believers in Christ ...	23	11	12
Followers of Christ ...	8	3	5
"Nurture of the Lord" ...	3	2	1
"Confess Christ before Men" ...	1	1	...
"Jesus has Bought Me" ...	1	1	...
Free Christians ...	2	1	1
Christian Agnostic ...	1	1	...
Catholic Agnostic ...	1	1	...
"Commandment of God, Jesus Christ, and the Faith" ...	1	1	...
Moses and his Laws ...	1	1	...
Church of the Future ...	1	1	...
Universal Brotherhood ...	1	1	...
Conditional Immortality ...	1	1	...
Bible Echo ...	3	1	2
Bible Searcher ...	3	...	3
Orthodox ...	1	1	...
Moralists ...	4	2	2
"Strictly taught Morals" ...	5	1	4
Theosophists ...	11	6	5
Naturalists ...	13	10	3
Humanitarians—"Humanity" ...	9	8	1
Restitutionist ...	1	...	1
Sectarians ...	3	3	...
Anti-Trinitarian ...	1	1	...
"New Light" ...	2	1	1
"Light and Truth" ...	3	3	...
Natural Religion ...	1	1	...
Latitudinarians ...	2	2	...

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Religious Denomination.						Persons.	Males.	Females.
No Denomination— <i>continued.</i>								
Eclectic	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Freethinkers	...	...	...	...	...	5,028	3,938	1,090
Dependents	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Fatalist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Liberals	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Believers	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	11
Enjoyist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Quietist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Modern Rationalists—Rationalists	...	...	...	...	...	35	22	13
Reformers	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
National—Undenominational	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Masonic	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
“Sinai”	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Uncertain	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Old Time Religion	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Truth Seeker	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Social Christians—Christian Socialists	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	9
Positivists	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
No Denomination. No Sect—Unsectarian	...	...	...	...	...	7,640	5,096	2,544
No Religion—								
Atheists	...	...	...	...	...	306	189	117
Infidels	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Sceptics	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
Unbelievers	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Materialists	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Agnostics	...	...	...	...	...	300	252	48
Secularists	...	...	...	...	...	115	83	32
Socialists—State Socialists	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	2
Cosmopolitans	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	1
Communists	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4
Finalist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Egoist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Optional	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Voltaireian	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Heathen	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
“L.S.D.”	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
“Go-as-you-please”	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nihilists	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Freelover	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Agapemone	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
No Religion (so returned)	...	...	...	...	...	2,671	2,164	507
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	9,269	5,392	3,877
Object to state their Religion	...	...	...	...	...	13,608	9,332	4,276
Total Population						1,140,405	598,414	541,991

Religions,
1881 and
1891.

137. The numbers of different religious beliefs at the censuses of 1881 and 1891 are compared in the following table:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Persons.		Increase or Decrease* in Ten Years.		Proportions per cent. of the total Population.	
	1881.	1891.	Nume- rical.	Cente- simal.	1881.	1891.
Church of England† ...	311,291	417,182	105,891	34·02	36·74	37·33
Presbyterians ...	132,591	167,027	34,436	25·97	15·65	14·95
Methodists‡ ...	115,053	158,040	42,987	37·36	13·58	14·14
Independents ...	19,878	22,110	2,232	11·23	2·35	1·98
Baptists ...	20,373	27,883	7,510	36·86	2·40	2·49
Lutherans ...	11,149	15,529	4,380	39·29	1·32	1·39
Salvation Army ...	...	13,521	13,521	Infinite	...	1·21
Other Protestants ...	8,057	15,565	7,508	94·41	·95	1·39
Roman Catholics§ ...	203,480	248,591	45,111	22·17	24·01	22·25
Jews ...	4,330	6,459	2,129	49·17	·51	·58
Buddists, Confucians, etc. ...	11,159	6,746	—4,413	—39·55	1·32	·60
Other Denominations ...	2,344	2,450	106	4·14	·28	·22
No Denomination and no Religion	7,586	16,425	8,839	116·58	·89	1·47
Total specified ...	847,291	1,117,528	270,237	31·89	100·00	100·00
Unspecified ...	6,457	9,269	2,812	43·55	...	...
Object to state Religion	8,598	13,608	5,010	58·27	...	...
Total Population ...	862,346	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	...	...

138. If the whole of the Protestant sects be combined, the number of Protestants is found to have been 618,392 in 1881, and 836,857 in 1891. The proportion of these to the population was 72·99 per cent. at the former, and 74·88 per cent. at the latter period. At the same two periods respectively the table shows the percentage of Roman Catholics in the population to have been 24·01 and 22·25; thus, during the intercensal period, whilst in proportion to population, Protestants gained 1·89 per cent., Roman Catholics sustained a loss of 1·76 per cent. Protestants and Roman Catholics.

139. The table also shows that whilst, in proportion to the population, the Church of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Lutherans showed more or less increase, the Presbyterians and the Independents lost slightly. Protestant sects.

140. It will, moreover, be observed that the Salvation Army, a body which had no existence in Victoria in 1881, returned as many as 13,521 followers in 1891. Salvation Army.

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

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

‡ Including also Bible Christians.

§ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

Buddhists,
Confucians,
etc.

141. The only bodies which returned smaller numbers in 1891 than in 1881 were those classed as Buddhists, Confucians, etc., which fell off by 4,413. This reduction was mainly in consequence of the diminished numbers of the Chinese, which were fewer by 2,751 at the last than at the previous census period. It may be mentioned that of the Chinese (including half-castes) enumerated in 1891, 1,537 were set down as Christians, viz., 1,306 as Protestants and 231 as Roman Catholics.

No denomi-
nation and
religion.

142. Persons returning themselves as of No Denomination and No Religion more than doubled between the last two censuses. In 1891, they amounted jointly to 1½ per cent. of the population.

Ages of the
people.

143. The ages of 595,516 males and 539,920 females were recorded in the census schedules. In the following table the numbers under 22 and over 85 are shown at each year of age, the remainder are grouped in quinquennial periods:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

Ages.	Total of Victoria (including Chinese and Aborigines).		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	1,140,405	598,414	541,991
Specified ages ...	1,135,436	595,516	539,920
Under 1 year ...	32,814	16,610	16,204
1 to 2 years ...	29,421	14,908	14,513
2 „ 3 „ ...	29,598	15,137	14,461
3 „ 4 „ ...	28,900	14,473	14,427
4 „ 5 „ ...	28,001	14,101	13,900
5 „ 6 „ ...	27,030	13,757	13,273
6 „ 7 „ ...	26,788	13,532	13,256
7 „ 8 „ ...	25,811	13,161	12,650
8 „ 9 „ ...	24,642	12,298	12,344
9 „ 10 „ ...	23,969	12,241	11,728
10 „ 11 „ ...	24,700	12,375	12,325
11 „ 12 „ ...	22,898	11,543	11,355
12 „ 13 „ ...	23,517	11,874	11,643
13 „ 14 „ ...	22,386	11,292	11,094
14 „ 15 „ ...	22,563	11,452	11,111
Unspecified children ...	132	70	62
15 to 16 years ...	23,313	11,789	11,524
16 „ 17 „ ...	22,861	11,530	11,331
17 „ 18 „ ...	22,008	10,706	11,302
18 „ 19 „ ...	22,815	11,179	11,636
19 „ 20 „ ...	23,452	11,685	11,767
20 „ 21 „ ...	24,354	12,109	12,245

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—continued.

Ages.				Total of Victoria (including Chinese and Aborigines).		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
21 to	25 years	...	...	101,187	51,247	49,940
25	„	30	„	117,909	62,910	54,999
30	„	35	„	87,299	47,632	39,667
35	„	40	„	58,070	31,672	26,398
40	„	45	„	45,256	23,924	21,332
45	„	50	„	41,574	22,007	19,567
50	„	55	„	41,966	22,676	19,290
55	„	60	„	38,267	22,135	16,132
60	„	65	„	32,938	20,091	12,847
65	„	70	„	18,215	11,075	7,140
70	„	75	„	11,969	7,194	4,775
75	„	80	„	5,444	3,191	2,253
80	„	85	„	2,384	1,378	1,006
85	„	86	„	255	138	117
86	„	87	„	190	107	83
87	„	88	„	160	96	64
88	„	89	„	121	78	43
89	„	90	„	90	40	50
90	„	91	„	123	65	58
91	„	92	„	65	38	27
92	„	93	„	41	23	18
93	„	94	„	18	11	7
94	„	95	„	9	8	1
95	„	96	„	14	8	6
96	„	97	„	3	2	1
97	„	98	„	7	4	3
98	„	99	„	4	2	2
99	„	100	„	8	7	1
100	„	101	„	5	3	2
101	„	102	„	1	...	1
102	„	103	„	1	...	1
103	„	104	„	1	1	...
107	„	108	„	1	1	...
108	„	109	„	1	...	1
Unspecified adults				4,837	2,828	2,009

144. The total population halves itself at 21½ years of age, there being about as many persons above as at and below that age. Upon the same principle the male population halves itself at about 22½ years of age, and the female population at about 20½ years of age.

Age at which population halves itself.

145. According to the census, the average age of the population was as follows :—In 1891, males, 26·61 years ; females, 24·60 years ; both sexes, 25·66 years. Males were, therefore, on the average, 2 years older than females. In 1881 the population was younger on the average than in 1891, males by 6 months, females by one year and about 3¼ months.

Average age of population.

Ages, 1881
and 1891.

146. In the following table the numbers of males and females have been arranged in quinquennial periods of age, and are compared with the numbers at similar periods returned at the previous census :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.*	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Under 5 years ...	57,846	75,614	17,768	56,359	73,805	17,446
5 to 10 „ ...	54,843	65,321	10,478	54,461	63,494	9,033
10 „ 15 „ ...	54,330	58,831	4,501	53,923	57,772	3,849
15 „ 20 „ ...	49,445	57,160	7,715	51,191	57,775	6,584
20 „ 25 „ ...	40,593	63,656	23,063	43,324	62,417	19,093
25 „ 30 „ ...	27,482	63,209	35,727	26,992	55,203	28,211
30 „ 35 „ ...	22,633	47,858	25,225	21,954	39,817	17,863
35 „ 40 „ ...	23,434	31,823	8,389	21,571	26,496	4,925
40 „ 45 „ ...	25,948	24,038	−1,910	21,245	21,411	166
45 „ 50 „ ...	28,354	22,112	−6,242	19,439	19,639	200
50 „ 55 „ ...	26,439	22,784	−3,655	15,296	19,361	4,065
55 „ 60 „ ...	15,967	22,239	6,272	9,118	16,192	7,074
60 „ 65 „ ...	12,046	20,187	8,141	7,008	12,894	5,886
65 „ 70 „ ...	6,156	11,128	4,972	3,801	7,166	3,365
70 „ 75 „ ...	3,686	7,229	3,543	2,524	4,792	2,268
75 „ 80 „ ...	1,782	3,206	1,424	1,215	2,261	1,046
80 „ 85 „ ...	851	1,384	533	621	1,009	388
85 and upwards ...	248	635	387	221	487	266
Total ...	452,083	598,414	146,331	410,263	541,991	131,728

Survivors
and immi-
grants at
various
ages,
1881-1891.

147. In comparing the numbers in 1881 and 1891 embraced in each age group, the above table shows that there were 11,807 fewer males in the groups between 40 and 55 years of age at the latter period than at the former, but that in all the other groups of males and in all the groups of females the numbers were the larger at the latter period. It will, however, be readily understood that in order to show what falling off has taken place by emigration and deaths, or what increase has taken place by immigration, the numbers at each age period in 1891 should be compared with those belonging to the ten years younger group in 1881. Thus the males between 40 and 45 in 1891, although fewer by 1,910 than in 1881, were more numerous by 1,405 than those between 30 and 35 in 1881, and upon the same principle the deficiency of males between 45 and 50 is reduced from 6,242 to 1,322, and the apparent surplus of females between 40 and 45 is changed to a deficiency of 543. An examination of the table will show that in all the groups of males after 40 to 45, and in all the groups of females after 25 to 30, the numbers were smaller in 1891 than they were in the ten years younger groups in 1881.

* The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.

148. It is evident that the census of 1881 can afford no guide as to the probable numbers in 1891 under ten years of age, as all returned at that age at the latter period had been born since the census of 1881 had been taken. The number of births in the decennium intervening between the censuses must therefore be compared with the numbers under 10 in 1891 in order to ascertain whether there has been a gain or a loss. This is done in the following table, in which, also, the numbers at the other age periods in 1891 are compared with those returned as 10 years younger in 1881; the increase or decrease at each age, the deaths at each age, and the resulting gain by immigration or loss by emigration at each age being also shown:—

AGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, 1881 TO 1891.

Ages.		Numbers.			Deaths in Ten Years.	Gain by Immi- gration (+), Loss by Emi- gration (-).
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	Increase (+). Decrease (-).		
MALES.						
Not born ...	0 to 10 years ...	161,128*	140,935	-20,193	29,771	+ 9,578
0 to 5 years ...	10 „ 15 „ ...	57,846	58,831	+ 985	2,930	+ 3,915
5 „ 10 „ ...	15 „ 20 „ ...	54,843	57,160	+ 2,317	1,840	+ 4,157
10 „ 15 „ ...	20 „ 25 „ ...	54,330	63,656	+ 9,326	2,503	+ 11,829
15 „ 20 „ ...	25 „ 30 „ ...	49,445	63,209	+ 13,764	3,299	+ 17,063
20 „ 25 „ ...	30 „ 35 „ ...	40,593	47,858	+ 7,265	3,315	+ 10,580
25 „ 30 „ ...	35 „ 40 „ ...	27,482	31,823	+ 4,341	2,767	+ 7,108
30 „ 35 „ ...	40 „ 45 „ ...	22,633	24,038	+ 1,405	2,676	+ 4,081
35 „ 40 „ ...	45 „ 50 „ ...	23,434	22,112	-1,322	3,169	+ 1,847
40 „ 45 „ ...	50 „ 55 „ ...	25,948	22,784	-3,164	4,189	+ 1,025
45 „ 50 „ ...	55 „ 60 „ ...	28,354	22,239	-6,115	5,480	- 635
50 „ 60 „ ...	60 „ 70 „ ...	42,406	31,315	-11,091	11,834	+ 743
60 and upwards ...	70 and upwards ..	24,769	12,454	-12,315	13,949	+ 1,634
	Total ...	613,211	598,414	-14,797	87,722	+ 72,925
FEMALES.						
Not born ...	0 to 10 years ...	153,407*	137,299	-16,108	25,442	+ 9,334
0 to 5 years ...	10 „ 15 „ ...	56,359	57,772	+ 1,413	2,923	+ 4,336
5 „ 10 „ ...	15 „ 20 „ ...	54,461	57,775	+ 3,314	1,814	+ 5,128
10 „ 15 „ ...	20 „ 25 „ ...	53,923	62,417	+ 8,494	2,348	+ 10,842
15 „ 20 „ ...	25 „ 30 „ ...	51,191	55,203	+ 4,012	3,033	+ 7,045
20 „ 25 „ ...	30 „ 35 „ ...	43,324	39,817	-3,507	3,075	- 432
25 „ 30 „ ...	35 „ 40 „ ...	26,992	26,496	- 496	2,515	+ 2,019
30 „ 35 „ ...	40 „ 45 „ ...	21,954	21,411	- 543	2,367	+ 1,824
35 „ 40 „ ...	45 „ 50 „ ...	21,571	19,639	-1,932	2,477	+ 545
40 „ 45 „ ...	50 „ 55 „ ...	21,245	19,361	-1,884	2,627	+ 743
45 „ 50 „ ...	55 „ 60 „ ...	19,439	16,192	-3,247	2,907	- 340
50 „ 60 „ ...	60 „ 70 „ ...	24,414	20,060	-4,354	5,415	+ 1,061
60 and upwards ...	70 and upwards ..	15,390	8,549	-6,841	8,171	+ 1,330
	Total ...	563,670	541,991	-21,679	65,114	+ 43,435

NOTE.—In this table those whose ages were not specified in the Census Schedules have been distributed by proportion among the other numbers.

* Births in the interval between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

Gain by
arrivals or
loss by
departures.

149. The sum of the numbers in 1881, and of the births which took place between then and the census of 1891, expresses the whole number of persons to be accounted for, viz., 613,211 males and 563,670 females. As it is evident some will die, there must necessarily be a falling-off at each age, unless the numbers are supplemented by immigration. A glance at the fifth column will show that the age-periods at which the immigration was so great as to outnumber not only the deaths but also the emigration, were all between 10 and 45 (0 and 35 in 1881) in the males, and all between 10 and 30 (0 and 20 in 1881) in the females, the excess of the former being 39,403, and of the latter 17,233. The sixth column shows the deaths at each period in the ten years, the difference between which and the numbers in the fifth column where the minus sign occurs, or their sum where the plus sign occurs, gives the numbers in the last column, which express the actual gain by excess of arrivals over departures, or loss by excess of departures over arrivals at each period of age during the ten years.

Periods at
which
arrivals
were in
excess and
vice versa.

150. It will be observed that the gain shown in the age-period 0 to 10 (not born in 1881) is more than the gain in the two subsequent periods combined in the case of the males, and nearly as much as that in those periods combined in the case of the females; but this can scarcely have been caused by so many more infants being brought here than have been taken away, and it is probable that unregistered births are partly accountable for the large numbers. A loss of 635 males will be observed at 55 to 60 (45 to 50 in 1881), of 432 females at 30 to 35 (20 to 25 in 1881), and of 340 females at 55 to 60 (45 to 50 in 1881), a gain being shown at all the other periods.

Net gain by
immigra-
tion.

151. The difference between the sum of the plus quantities and the sum of the minus quantities in the last column shows a net gain by immigration of 72,925 males and 43,435 females, which numbers agree as a matter of course with those quoted in a previous paragraph*, as showing the extent to which the natural increase of the population has been added to by immigration in the case of both males and females.

Conjugal
condition.

152. The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, was returned as follows:—

* See paragraph 101 *ante*.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.
(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	Males.				Females.			
	Total Number.	Never Married.	Husbands	Widowers.	Total Number.	Never Married.	Wives.	Widows.
Under 15 years	199,109	199,108	1	..	194,365	194,362	3	..
15 to 20 „	56,981	56,878	97	6	57,603	55,964	1,620	19
20 „ 30 „	125,700	94,357	30,765	578	117,527	64,345	52,072	1,110
30 „ 40 „	78,447	26,066	50,631	1,750	66,814	12,870	50,172	3,272
40 „ 50 „	44,721	9,246	32,917	2,558	41,069	3,701	31,474	5,894
50 „ 60 „	42,422	7,692	30,345	4,385	35,603	1,877	24,272	9,454
60 years and upwards ..	41,937	7,206	25,527	9,204	28,665	1,483	14,033	13,149
All ages	589,317	400,553	170,283	18,481	541,146	334,602	173,646	32,898
Under 21 years	268,156	267,875	274	7	264,239	260,768	3,434	37
21 years and upwards ..	321,161	132,678	170,009	18,474	276,907	73,834	170,212	32,861
15 years and upwards ..	390,208	201,445	170,282	18,481	346,781	140,240	173,643	32,898
20 years and upwards ..	333,227	144,567	170,185	18,475	289,178	84,276	172,023	32,879

153. According to this table, there were, when the census was taken, 343,929 persons, or 30 per cent. of the population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, in the marriage state, the wives exceeding the husbands by 3,363.

154. The single males of 20 and upwards and the single females of 15 and upwards, or in other words, the bachelors and spinsters in the population,* numbered 144,567 and 140,240 respectively. If to these be added the widowers and widows at all ages, the whole marriageable population is ascertained to have amounted to 163,048 males and 173,138 females, the latter exceeding the former by 10,090.

155. The marriageable females were in the proportion of 106 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1881 the proportion of marriageable females was 120, but in 1871 only 74 to every 100 marriageable males.

156. It will be observed that before they had reached their 21st year 281 youths had become husbands, of whom 7 had lost their wives; and 3,471 girls had become wives, of whom 37 had lost their husbands; also that 1 boy and 3 girls under 15 years of age were living in the marriage state.

157. On the night of the census of 1891, 154,241 husbands abode in the same house with their wives; but there were 15,945 husbands whose wives were absent, and 19,304 wives whose husbands were absent. On the night of the previous census, the lone husbands numbered 11,841 and the lone wives 13,777.

* Including 110 divorced males and 86 divorced females.

Divorced
persons.

158. In 1891, 196 persons, viz., 110 males and 86 females, were living in a state of divorce. In 1881 the number so living was only 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females.

Conjugal
condition,
1881 and
1891.

159. In the next table are given the proportions at the last two censuses of single, married, and widowed males and females in every 10,000 of either sex at various periods of life:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.
(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).

Ages.	In every 10,000 living at each Age.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Never Married.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Never Married.	Wives.	Widows.
1881.						
Under 21 years ...	9,987	13	...	9,865	133	2
21 years and upwards	3,650	5,755	595	2,161	6,664	1,175
15 years and upwards	4,993	4,539	468	3,983	5,132	885
20 years and upwards	3,891	5,537	572	2,473	6,409	1,118
All ages ...	6,891	2,818	291	6,398	3,072	530
1891.						
Under 21 years ...	9,990	10	...	9,869	129	2
21 years and upwards	4,131	5,294	575	2,666	6,147	1,187
15 years and upwards	5,162	4,364	474	4,044	5,007	949
20 years and upwards	4,338	5,107	555	2,914	5,949	1,137
All ages ...	6,797	2,890	313	6,183	3,209	608

Married
persons,
1881 and
1891.

160. Considering the population at all ages, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, it is found that in 1881, 5,890 in every 20,000 of both sexes, or 2,818 in every 10,000 males and 3,072 in every 10,000 females, were living in the marriage state. In 1891 these numbers had risen to 6,099, viz., 2,890 in the case of males and 3,209 in the case of females.

Unmarried
persons,
1881 and
1891.

161. At all ages from infancy upwards, the single males decreased in proportion to the male population from 6,891 per 10,000 in 1881 to 6,797 per 10,000 in 1891, whilst the single females per 10,000 of the female population decreased from 6,398 to 6,183.

Widowed
persons,
1881 and
1891.

162. Both widowers and widows, the latter especially, showed larger numbers in proportion to the population in 1891 than in 1881.

163. In every 10,000 of their respective numbers in the population, the unmarried males and widowers of 20 and upwards (marriageable males), rose from 4,463 to 4,893; and the unmarried females and widows of 15 and upwards (marriageable females), increased from 4,868 to 4,993. Marriageable persons, 1881 and 1891.

164. In 1881, only 1 male in 48,863, and 1 female in 40,968, were living in a state of divorce; but in 1891, 1 male in 5,357, and 1 female in 6,291, were living in that condition. Divorced persons, 1881 and 1891.

165. The census returns of education give an account of the numbers and ages of those persons who have acquired the rudimentary arts of reading and writing, but do not supply any particulars of the higher branches of knowledge which many such persons possess. The following table contains a statement of the numbers at various periods of life, omitting Chinese and Aborigines, who were returned as able to read and write, able to read but not write, or unable to read:— Education of the people.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	Number at each age who could—			
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Not Read.	Total.
MALES.				
Under 6 years ...	3,008	4,022	81,733	88,763
6 to 13 „ (school age) ...	75,457	5,825	5,589	86,871
15 years and upwards ...	376,651	5,484	8,860	390,995
21 „ „ ...	308,512	5,254	8,455	322,221
All ages ...	477,626	15,401	96,290	589,317
FEMALES.				
Under 6 years ...	2,494	3,287	80,779	86,560
6 to 13 „ (school age) ...	75,381	4,842	4,930	85,153
15 years and upwards ...	330,087	9,113	8,077	347,277
21 „ „ ...	260,742	8,986	7,862	277,590
All ages ...	429,962	17,297	93,887	541,146
BOTH SEXES.				
Under 6 years ...	5,502	7,309	162,512	175,323
6 to 13 „ (school age) ...	150,838	10,667	10,519	172,024
15 years and upwards ...	706,738	14,597	16,937	738,272
21 „ „ ...	569,254	14,240	16,317	599,811
All ages ...	907,588	32,698	190,177	1,130,463

Education,
1871, 1881,
and 1891.

166. Taking the figures for both sexes, also similar figures derived from the returns of the two previous censuses, and comparing them with the population at those periods, the following results are arrived at:—

IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES LIVING.*

			In 1871.	In 1881.	In 1891.	
At all ages	...	...	7,712	8,251	8,318	Could read.
"	...	...	6,716	7,687	8,029	Could write.
"	...	...	2,288	1,749	1,682	Could not read.
Between 6 and 13 (school age)			8,916	9,426	9,389	Could read.
"	"	"	6,865	8,379	8,769	Could write.
"	"	"	1,084	574	611	Could not read.
At 15 and upwards	...	...	9,505	9,652	9,771	Could read.
"	"	...	8,829	9,267	9,573	Could write.
"	"	...	495	348	229	Could not read.
At 21 and upwards...	...	...	9,451	9,572	9,728	Could read.
"	"	...	8,712	9,095	9,491	Could write.
"	"	...	549	428	272	Could not read.

Improved
state of
education.

167. Comparing 1891 with 1871, very considerable improvement will be noticed at all the ages; also comparing it with 1881 there is substantial improvement, except at the school age (6 to 13) at which, although the proportion able to write was larger, the proportion able to read was rather smaller, and the proportion unable to read was rather larger than in 1881, which probably arises from the fact of the children between 6 and 13 being on the average younger at the latter period than at the former. At all the other ages named, and at all ages, a larger proportion could write and could read, and a smaller proportion could not read in 1891 than at either of the two former census periods.

Education
of boys
and girls.

168. It is invariably found that girls are somewhat superior to boys in point of elementary instruction. This, so far as 1891 is concerned, is shown by the following figures:—

IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING AT THE SCHOOL AGE (6 TO 13), 1891.*

Boys.		Girls.	
9,357	...	9,421	Could read.
8,686	...	8,852	Could write.
643	...	579	Could not read.

Education
of children
of different
sects.

169. The degree of education of children is found to differ according to the religious denomination. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the proportionate amount of primary

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

instruction returned as possessed by the children between 5 and 15 years of age belonging to each of the principal denominations :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Religious Denomination.	Numbers in every 10,000 living between 5 and 15 years of age—		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Church of England* ...	8,190	637	1,173
Presbyterians ...	8,302	663	1,035
Methodists ...	8,461	581	958
Independents ...	8,487	469	1,044
Baptists ...	8,216	630	1,154
Lutherans ...	7,820	518	1,662
Salvation Army ...	7,878	782	1,340
Other Protestants ...	8,145	692	1,163
Total Protestants ...	8,270	627	1,103
Roman Catholics† ...	8,161	687	1,152
Jews ...	8,615	540	845
Residue ...	7,753	725	1,522
	8,236	641	1,123

170. Of all the denominations named in the table, the children of the Jews appear to be much the best educated. It must, however, be remembered that the adherents of this body are but few in number, and do not, as a rule, belong to the labouring classes. Especial interest attaches to the returns of the Roman Catholic denomination, as that body labours under the disadvantage of not generally availing itself of the gratuitous instruction offered by the State. The comparison of the degree of elementary education of children of that denomination with that of children of Protestants and Jews will be best understood by means of the following figures :—

Education of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish children.

CHILDREN BETWEEN FIVE AND FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE, 1891.

Of Protestants ...	8,897 in 10,000	could read.
" ...	8,270	could write.
" ...	1,103	could not read.
Of Roman Catholics ...	8,848	could read.
" ...	8,161	could write.
" ...	1,152	could not read.
Of Jews ...	9,155	could read.
" ...	8,615	could write.
" ...	845	could not read.

* Including Protestants not otherwise described.

† Including Catholics not otherwise described.

Education
of different
sects
compared.

171. It will be observed that, in proportion to their numbers, the Jews have more children who can read and write and fewer who are illiterate, than either of the other denominations; also, that the Protestant children are, in point of instruction, somewhat in advance of the children of the Roman Catholics.

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies,
1881 to 1891.

172. It has been already stated* that a census of all the Australasian colonies was taken on the same day, viz., the 5th April, 1891. In the following table the numbers returned in the different colonies are collated with those returned at the previous simultaneous census, which was taken on the 3rd April, 1881:—

ENUMERATED POPULATIONS† OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Census Year.	Enumerated Population.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.‡
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ...	{ 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	90·75	9·813
	{ 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	90·57	12·976
New South Wales...	{ 1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	82·79	2·431
	{ 1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	84·84	3·662
Queensland ...	{ 1881	125,325	88,200	213,525	70·38	·320
	{ 1891	223,779	169,939	393,718	75·94	·589
South Australia§ ...	{ 1881	149,530	130,335	279,865	87·16	·310
	{ 1891	166,801	153,630	320,431	92·10	·355
Western Australia...	{ 1881	17,062	12,646	29,708	74·12	·030
	{ 1891	29,807	19,975	49,782	67·01	·051
Tasmania ...	{ 1881	61,162	54,543	115,705	89·18	4·387
	{ 1891	77,560	69,107	146,667	89·10	5·561
New Zealand|| ...	{ 1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	81·70	4·700
	{ 1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	88·26	6·012

Order of
colonies in
respect to
population
and sex.

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

* See paragraph 94 *ante*.
† The figures for Victoria contain 780 Aborigines for 1881 and 569 for 1891; those for New South Wales contain 1,643 Aborigines for 1881 and 8,280 for 1891. In most other cases it is understood that the Aborigines are omitted. For estimated populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.
‡ For areas of the colonies, see paragraph 7 *ante*.
§ The population of South Australia, as here given, is inclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1881 was taken, 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese; and at the census of 1891, 5,219 persons, of whom 3,635 were Chinese.
|| The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 44,097, viz., 24,368 males and 19,729 females in 1881; and 41,993, viz., 22,861 males and 19,132 females in 1891.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1891.

1. Victoria.
2. New Zealand.
3. Tasmania.
4. New South Wales.

5. Queensland.
6. South Australia.
7. Western Australia.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1891.

1. South Australia.
2. Victoria.
3. Tasmania.
4. New Zealand.

5. New South Wales.
6. Queensland.
7. Western Australia.

174. It will be noticed that, according to the census of 1891, the population of Victoria is still greater than that of New South Wales. The male population of the latter exceeds that of Victoria; but the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population is neutralized by the large excess of females in this colony. The official estimates published prior to the recent census indicated that New South Wales had a larger population than Victoria, but the simultaneous enumeration of the two colonies has shown the reverse to be the case.

More persons in Victoria than in New South Wales.

175. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a slightly higher, and in Western Australia in a much higher, degree now than it did in 1881; but in the other colonies the tendency since then has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

176. The following table shows the population of the Australian continent without and with Tasmania and New Zealand, as returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the proportions of the sexes and the number of persons to the square mile being also given:—

Population of Australia and Australasia, 1881 and 1891.

ENUMERATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

Continent of—	Census Year.	Enumerated Population.*			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Australia ...	{ 1881	1,155,149	981,763	2,136,912	84.99	.726
	{ 1891	1,631,363	1,405,207	3,036,570	86.14	1.031
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	{ 1881	1,485,916	1,256,634	2,742,550	84.57	.892
	{ 1891	2,041,800	1,768,095	3,809,895	86.59	1.239

* See footnote (†) on page 118 *ante*.

Sexes ap-
proaching
equality.

177. According to the experience of the intercensal period, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to diminish both on the Australian continent and in Australasia as a whole.

Proportion
of Vic-
torians in
Austral-
asia.

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

Population
of Austral-
asian
colonies,
1861 to
1891.

179. In 1881 and 1891 the census was simultaneous in all the Australasian colonies, but not so in 1861 and 1871, except as regards Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. The populations of the other four colonies have, however, been brought by calculation from the nearest census to the same date as that on which the census of the three colonies named was taken, viz., to about the end of the first quarter of the census year, and the results are shown in the following table:—

CENSUS POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.*

Colony.	Population about the end of First Quarter of—			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Victoria	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405
New South Wales	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234
Queensland	30,059	117,960†	213,525	393,718
South Australia	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431
Western Australia	15,100†	25,270†	29,708	49,782
Total Australia	1,063,171	1,564,365	2,136,912	3,036,570
Tasmania	89,977	101,020†	115,705	146,667
New Zealand	84,536†	257,810†	489,933	626,658
Total Australasia	1,237,684	1,923,195	2,742,550	3,809,895

Increase of
population,
1861-1891.

180. The numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each of the colonies, also of Australia and Australasia, between the different census periods is shown in the following table:—

* See footnote (†) on page 118 ante.

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

**DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, FROM 1861 TO 1891.**

Colony.	Increase in the ten years ended with the first quarters of—					
	1861 and 1871.		1871 and 1881.		1881 and 1891.	
	Numerical.	Centesi- mal.	Numerical.	Centesi- mal.	Numerical.	Centesi- mal.
Victoria ...	191,206	35·39	130,818	17·88	278,059	32·24
New South Wales ...	153,121	43·64	247,487	49·11	380,766	50·67
Queensland ...	87,901	292·43	95,565	81·01	180,193	84·39
South Australia ...	58,796	46·36	94,239	50·77	40,566	14·49
Western Australia ...	10,170	67·35	4,438	17·56	20,074	67·57
Total Australia ...	501,194	47·14	572,547	36·60	899,658	42·10
Tasmania ...	11,043	12·27	14,685	14·54	30,962	26·76
New Zealand ...	173,274	204·97	232,123	90·04	136,725	27·90
Total Australasia ...	685,511	55·39	819,355	42·60	1,067,345	38·90

181. From the figures in this table it may be found that, during the ten years intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the population of the Australasian colonies as a whole increased by 1,067,000, as compared with not quite 820,000 during the 10 years 1871 to 1881, and with less than 700,000 during the 10 years 1861 to 1871. In the last decennial period the increase in New South Wales was about 381,000, or nearly three-eighths of the whole; Victoria, 278,000, or over a fourth; Queensland, 180,000, or over a sixth; and New Zealand, 137,000, or over an eighth.

182. The following table shows the annual rate of increase of the population of each colony in each of the last three decennial periods:—

ANNUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

Colony.	Annual Rate of Increase between the Censuses of—		
	1861 and 1871.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria ...	3·07	1·66	2·83
New South Wales ...	3·69	4·08	4·18
Queensland ...	14·65	6·11	6·28
South Australia ...	3·88	4·19	1·36
Western Australia ...	5·28	1·63	5·30
Total Australia ...	3·94	3·17	3·58
Tasmania ...	1·14	1·37	2·40
New Zealand ...	11·80	6·63	2·49
Total Australasia ...	4·51	3·61	3·34

Rates of
increase,
1881 to
1891.

183. Except in very small communities, an annual increase to the population of 3 per cent. may be regarded as a high rate, and even that could not under ordinary conditions be maintained except by the aid of immigration. For it rarely happens that over a series of years the rate of natural increase (*i.e.*, by excess of births over deaths) exceeds 2 per cent. Indeed, in almost every country it is below $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ;* although exceptional instances occur, as in the case of some of the Australasian colonies, where the rates have over a series of years considerably exceeded even 2 per cent.—notably New Zealand, where the rate has averaged during a recent decade as high as 2·4 per cent.* Such high rates, however, are unusual, and are generally due to the presence of an abnormally large proportion of the population being at the reproductive ages, consequent on a considerable influx of immigrants. A glance at the last table will show that in Queensland, Western Australia, and New South Wales the annual rate of increase in the ten years ended with 1891 has been considerably over 3 per cent., and although in the other colonies it has been less than 3 per cent., the average for the whole of Australasia has been over $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and for the continent of Australia nearly $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Rates of
increase at
three
periods
compared.

184. On comparing the rates of increase at the three periods, it will be observed that the population of Victoria increased seventy per cent. faster at the last than at the second period, but not quite so fast as at the first period ; also that the population of New South Wales increased much faster at the last than at the first, and a little faster than at the second period. Queensland and New Zealand had by far the highest rates of increase at the first and second periods ; but, whilst Queensland still maintains a high position, New Zealand at the last period is shown to have had a lower rate than any colony except Tasmania or South Australia.

Probable
Austral-
asian pop-
ulations,
1901.

185. In view of the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1901, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 4,310,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 5,300,000.

Chinese in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

186. It is estimated that in 1859 there were about 43,000 Chinese in the Australasian colonies, which number had become reduced in 1861 to 38,300, and in 1871 to 31,100. Ten years later, viz., at the

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90 Vol. I., page 323.

census of 1881, the Chinese had increased to 43,706, which number was 1,500 in excess of that returned in 1891. The following table shows, for each colony, the number of Chinese of either sex enumerated at the recent census, also the total number at the previous census, and the increase or decrease during the intercensal period:—

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Numbers, 1891.			Numbers, 1881.	Increase (+), Decrease (-).
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria * ...	8,772	605	9,377	12,128	-2,751
New South Wales † ...	13,555	601	14,156	10,205	+3,951
Queensland ‡ ...	8,527	47	8,574	11,229	-2,655
South Australia § ...	3,530	270	3,800	4,151	-351
Western Australia ...	912	5	917	145	+772
Total ...	35,296	1,528	36,824	37,858	-1,034
Tasmania ...	931	8	939	844	+95
New Zealand ...	4,426	18	4,444	5,004	-560
Grand Total ...	40,653	1,554	42,207	43,706	-1,499

187. In most, if not all, the Australasian colonies, the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that, in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence.|| In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines. In South Australia the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, but estimates of their numbers were furnished by the census collectors; seven-eighths of them were in the Northern Territory. In Western Australia only those Aborigines who were in the employment of the white population, together with a few who were met with travelling from one station to another, were enumerated. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines, the last male having died in 1869 and the last female in 1876. It is believed that a very fair estimate has been

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

* In 1891, 888 half-castes, viz., 417 males and 471 females, and in 1881, 169 half-castes, are included.

† Including, in 1891, 867 half-castes, viz., 422 males and 445 females.

‡ Including 29 male and 20 female children born in Queensland of Chinese parents; also 1 Chinaman born in New South Wales.

§ It is understood that the figures for South Australia are not final.

|| See paragraph 109 ante.

made of the Maoris in New Zealand. The following are the numbers returned for each colony at the date of the census of 1891, also the numbers returned in 1881, with the increase or decrease :—

ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Numbers, 1891.			Numbers, 1881.	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria* ...	325	240	565	780	— 215
New South Wales† ...	4,559	3,721	8,280	1,643	+ 6,637
Queensland (1881)‡ ...	10,719	9,866	20,585	20,585	...
South Australia ...	14,510	9,279	23,789	6,346	+ 17,443
Western Australia § ...	3,516	2,729	6,245	2,346	+ 3,899
Total ...	33,629	25,835	59,464	31,700	+ 27,764¶
New Zealand|| ...	22,861	19,132	41,993	44,097	— 2,104
Grand Total ...	56,490	44,967	101,457	75,797	+ 25,664¶

NOTE.—Tasmania is omitted, as no Aborigines remain on that island.

Apparent
increase of
Aborigines
in Austral-
asia.

188. The figures show an increase during the intercensal period of 27,800 Aborigines upon the Australian continent, which number, in consequence of there being a falling off of 2,100 in New Zealand, is reduced to 25,700 in the Australasian colonies as a whole. It is believed, however, that this increase is only apparent, and has arisen from the fact of the enumeration of the Aborigines having been less imperfect in 1891 than in 1881. Nothing like a complete census of the Aborigines was taken on either occasion.

Populations
of Austral-
asian capi-
tals, 1881
and 1891.

189. In the following table is shown the population of the capital city (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, the sexes at the latter period being distinguished; also the numerical and centesimal increase of population which took place in each city during the intercensal period :—

* Including in 1891 248 half-castes, viz., 133 males and 115 females.
† Including in 1891 3,183 half-castes, viz., 1,663 males and 1,520 females.
‡ No estimate having been made of the Aborigines in 1891, the figures for 1881 have been repeated. It is believed that these figures considerably understate the truth.
§ Aborigines employed by whites and those met with in travelling between one station and another only. The figures for 1891 include 575 half-castes, viz., 293 males and 282 females.
|| Including in 1891 40 Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands (Maoris) viz., 26 males and 14 females, but exclusive of 2,184 half-castes living amongst Europeans.
¶ Net figures.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Capital City.*	Numbers, 1891.			Numbers, 1881.	Increase in Ten Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ...	247,960	242,936	490,896	282,947	207,949	73·50
Sydney ...	197,550	189,884	387,434	224,211	163,223	72·80
Brisbane ...	47,077	46,580	93,657	73,649†	20,008‡	27·17‡
Adelaide ...	63,877	69,375	133,252	103,942	29,310	27·23
Perth ...	4,249	4,198	8,447	5,044	3,403	67·46
Hobart ...	16,310	17,140	33,450	27,248	6,202	·73
Wellington §	16,324	16,900	33,224	21,746	11,478	52·78

190. According to the figures, both the numerical and centesimal increase of the Melbourne population during the ten years ended with April, 1891, have been greater than those of any of the other metropolitan cities.

Relative increase of Melbourne population.

191. From the results of the census of 1891 it appears that the metropolitan population forms a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria than it does in any other of the Australasian colonies ; at the census of 1881 that position was occupied by Adelaide, which has since fallen to the second place. The following are the proportions in each colony at the present time :—

Proportions of metro-politan to total popu-lations.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Per cent.			Per cent.		
Melbourne ...	...	43·05	Hobart ...	...	22·81
Adelaide ...	...	41·59	Perth ...	...	16·97
Sydney ...	...	34·22	Wellington ...	...	5·30
Brisbane ...	...	23·79			

192. In Adelaide, Hobart, and Wellington, when the census of 1891 was taken, females were more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities mentioned the latter were slightly in excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of that census :—

Proportions of sexes in Austral-Asian capitals.

* Including suburbs.

† Figures for 1886. The population of Brisbane in 1881, included in the area shown (within a five mile radius), is not known.

‡ Increase in five years.

§ In 1891 three New Zealand towns had larger populations than Wellington, viz., Auckland with 51,298, Christchurch with 47,846, and Dunedin with 45,865 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

			Females per 100 males.				Females per 100 males.
Adelaide.	...	...	108·61	Perth	...	...	98·80
Hobart	...	...	105·09	Melbourne	...	...	97·97
Wellington	...	...	103·53	Sydney	...	...	96·12
Brisbane	...	...	98·95				

Population,
1891.

193. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1891 was as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

Males	...	...	...	...	606,035
Females	...	...	...	...	551,643
Total					1,157,678

Mode of
forming
population
estimate.

194. This estimate shows an increase during the year of 24,412, viz., 9,971 males and 14,441 females. The figures have been derived from the numbers returned at the census, worked back to the beginning and on to the end of 1891 by means of the numbers expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures which took place before and after the census day. The official record of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 4,631, viz., 3,603 males, and 1,028 females in 1891. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1891 would have been 1,162,309, viz., 609,638 males and 552,671 females.

Apparent
increase of
population
in 1891.

195. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1891 was 29,150, viz., 14,436 males and 14,714 females. Of this increase, 19,874, consisting of 8,932 males and 10,942 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and 9,276, consisting of 5,504 males and 3,772 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Mean popu-
lation, 1891.

196. The mean population of the year 1891 may be estimated as follows :—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1891.

Males	...	...	...	...	600,860
Females	...	...	...	...	546,070
Total					1,146,930

197. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the centre of the city;* the second, viz., the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, viz., the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as at the end of 1891, as well as the average population during that year, also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1891.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, at end of 1891.			Mean Population, 1891.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	491,942	42·49	1,921	491,700
	Extra-Metropolitan† 376	194,084	16·76	516	195,940
Total Urban ...	632	686,026	59·25	1,085	687,640
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	471,652	40·75	5·4	459,290
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,157,678	100·00	13	1,146,930

198. The number of gold miners to be shown by the census returns is not yet known, as the tabulation of the occupations of the people has not been completed; an estimate of the number of miners actually at work is, however, each year made by the Mining Department, and the figures for the end of 1891 are subjoined:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1891.

Alluvial miners ...	10,520	European miners ...	20,779
Quartz miners ...	13,006	Chinese miners ...	2,747
Total ...	23,526	Total ...	23,526

199. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1891 exceeded those engaged in alluvial

* 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 enumerated populations in 1891, are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 236; Jamieson, 223; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; South Barwon, 1,589; Steiglitz, 265; Tara-dale, 322; Walhalla, 1,771; Woodend, 1,157. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

mining by 4,919, the numbers being 12,849 and 7,930 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 157, as against 2,590 engaged in alluvial mining.

Population of Australasian colonies at end of 1891.

200. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1891, the increase of population of each such colony since the census was taken, and the mean population of each during the year:—

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT END OF 1891.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Both Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase since Census (8 Months and 25 Days).	Mean Population, 1891.
Victoria ...	606,035	551,643	1,157,678	17,273	1,146,930
New South Wales ...	630,870	534,430	1,165,300	33,066	1,143,580
Queensland ...	232,558	177,772	410,330	16,612	400,713
South Australia ...	169,704	156,062	325,766	5,335	322,956
Western Australia ...	32,228	21,057	53,285	3,503	51,243
Total ...	1,671,395	1,440,964	3,112,359	75,789	3,065,392
Tasmania ...	80,917	71,702	152,619	5,952	148,955
New Zealand...	336,174	297,884	634,058	7,400	629,783
Grand total ...	2,088,486	1,810,550	3,899,036	89,141	3,844,130

Population of Victoria and New South Wales.

201. It will be remembered that, according to estimates made in New South Wales, the population of that colony, as far back as 1887, was shown to be larger than that of Victoria. The census of 1891, however, revealed the fact that these estimates were erroneous, and Victoria had still the larger population.* If the figures in the table relating to New South Wales—which were supplied by the Government of that colony—are correct, it would appear that in consequence of the increase since the census having been, according to the returns, greater there than in this colony New South Wales is now, in point of population, in advance of Victoria or any other Australasian colony.

Population of Greater Melbourne, 1891.

202. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1891, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

* See table following paragraph 172 ante.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1891.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.	At end of 1891.		Mean Population, 1891.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	5,020	73,296	14·60	73,340
North Melbourne Town	565	21,057	37·27	21,470
Fitzroy City	923	31,453	34·08	32,120
Collingwood City	1,139	34,791	30·55	34,977
Richmond City	1,430	36,704	25·67	38,099
Brunswick Town	2,722	21,961	8·07	21,961
Northcote Town	2,850	7,100	2·49	7,339
Prahran City	2,320	39,453	17·01	39,620
South Melbourne City	2,311	45,570	19·72	43,006
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	12,797	5·41	12,977
St. Kilda City	2,046	20,202	9·87	19,959
Brighton Town	3,288	9,887	3·01	9,868
Essendon Town	4,000	15,245	3·81	14,689
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	10,100	9·28	10,005
Hawthorn City	2,389	19,267	8·10	19,479
Kew Borough	3,553	8,500	2·39	8,475
Footscray City	3,075	18,253	5·94	18,850
Williamstown Town	2,775	16,190	5·83	16,037
Oakleigh Borough	2,178	1,250	·57	1,241
Caulfield Shire	6,080	8,155	1·34	8,055
Malvern Shire	4,000	8,435	2·10	8,236
Boroondara Shire	8,320	6,438	·77	6,282
Preston Shire	8,800	3,466	·39	3,535
Coburg Shire	4,800	5,852	1·22	5,785
Remainder of District	84,904	14,555	·17	14,330
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,965	...	1,965
Total, including Shipping ...	163,942	491,942	2·99*	491,700

203. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the fourth column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with rather over 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 34; Collingwood, with nearly 31; Richmond, with 26; South Melbourne, with 20; Prahran City, with 17; and Melbourne City, with rather less than 15 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be borne in mind that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains

Density of metropolitan population.

* In making this calculation, persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

1,723 acres of such reserves ; Kew, 634 acres ; South Melbourne, 482 acres ; Williamstown, 446 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres ; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres ; St. Kilda, 250 acres ; Richmond, 190 acres ; Brighton, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; Port Melbourne, 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres ; Essendon, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; Fitzroy, 41 acres ; Collingwood, 39 acres ; Footscray, 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; and there are smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow :—Fitzroy, 35·7 ; Collingwood, 31·6 ; Richmond, 29·6 ; South Melbourne, 24·9 ; Melbourne City, 22·2 ; Flemington and Kensington, 12·9 ; St. Kilda, 11·25 ; Williamstown, 7 ; Footscray, 6 ; Port Melbourne, 5·6 ; Essendon, 3·9 ; Brighton, 3·2 ; and Kew, 2·9.

small
increase of
population,
1891.

204. The growth of the population of Greater Melbourne in the ten years ended with 1891 was at the rate of nearly 21,000 per annum, but according to estimates carefully prepared by the municipal authorities, this increase has been severely checked, the augmentation between the 5th April and the end of December, 1891, being only 1,046, or at the rate of about 1,400 per annum.

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions, 1891.

205. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, with the population thereof as enumerated at the last census and estimated at the end of 1891 ; also the increase of the population of each capital city since the census, the mean population of each during the year, and the density of the population of each at its close :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

Name of City.	Area in Acres.	Population.		Increase since Census (8 months & 25 days).	Mean Population, 1891.	Persons to the Acre (31st Dec., 1891).
		Enumerated (5th April, 1891).	Estimated (31st Dec., 1891).			
Melbourne ...	163,942	490,896	491,942	1,046	491,700	3·00
Sydney ...	86,400	387,434	399,270	11,836	391,379	4·62
Brisbane ...	50,240	93,657	...	...	93,657*	1·86
Adelaide ...	167,680	133,252	132,575	—677†	133,026	·79
Perth ...	4,830	8,447	10,040	1,593	8,978	2·08
Hobart ...	47,560	33,450	33,972	522	33,624	·71
Wellington...	9,032	33,224	33,682	458	33,374	3·72

Increase of
population
since
census.

206. According to the estimates made, Sydney is the only capital city in which any substantial increase of population took place between the date of the census and the end of 1891. It will be noticed that, not only in Sydney but in Perth, the estimated numerical increase of

* The census figures are repeated, as no later estimate has been made of the population of Brisbane.
† Decrease.

population during the period referred to was greater than in Melbourne.

207. It will, moreover, be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities, and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

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

Population of principal towns of the world.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1891	5,633,332*
Paris	France	1891	2,427,000
Berlin	Prussia	1891	1,624,319
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Pekin	China ... ..	...	1,600,000
New York	United States	1890	1,513,500†
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Tokio	Japan	1891	1,165,048
Chicago	United States	1890	1,098,576
Philadelphia	United States	1890	1,004,894
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	873,565
St. Petersburg	Russia	1890	861,303‡

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

* This is the approximate population of Greater London, as returned at the census of 1891. The population of Inner London (Registration District) at the same time was 4,211,056. The district of Greater London embraces an area within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross.
† New York, combined with Brooklyn, from which it is separated by the East River, and Jersey City and Hoboken, from which it is separated by the North River, contained 2,524,392 inhabitants in 1890. This combination, if allowed, would show New York to be the most populous city in the world except London.
‡ This is the summer population; it is said to be much larger in winter.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Calcutta (with suburbs) ...	India ...	1891	810,686
Bombay ...	India ...	1891	821,764
Brooklyn ...	United States ...	1890	806,243
Hankow ...	China ...	...	800,000
Glasgow ...	Scotland ...	1891	792,728
Moscow ...	Russia ...	1884	753,469
Hamburg ...	Germany ...	1890	715,170
Foo-Chow ...	China ...	...	630,000
Bangkok ...	Siam ...	...	600,000
Hang-Chow-Foo ...	China ...	...	600,000
Buenos Aires (with suburbs) ...	Argentine Republic...	1892	540,425
Liverpool ...	England ...	1891	517,951*
Naples ...	Italy ...	1888	512,000
Manchester...	England ...	1891	505,343†
Madrid ...	Spain ..	1890	500,900
Nankin ...	China ...	...	500,000
Melbourne (with suburbs) ...	Victoria ...	1891	491,942
Brussels (with suburbs) ...	Belgium ...	1890	477,288
Osaka ...	Japan ...	1890	473,541
Buda-Pesth...	Hungary ...	1890	463,017
St. Louis ...	United States ...	1890	460,357
Warsaw ...	Russian Poland ...	1885	454,298
Madras ...	India ...	1891	452,518
Boston ...	United States ...	1890	448,477
Baltimore ...	United States ...	1890	434,151
Birmingham ...	England ...	1891	429,171
Milan ...	Italy ...	1891	429,030
Hyderabad ...	India ...	1891	415,039
Rio de Janeiro (with suburbs) ...	Brazil ...	1888	409,000
Rome ...	Italy ...	1890	407,936
Lyon ...	France ...	1891	405,000
Amsterdam ...	Holland ...	1890	403,083
Sydney (with suburbs) ...	New South Wales ...	1891	399,270
Marseille ...	France ...	1891	391,000
Cairo ...	Egypt ...	1882	374,838
Leeds ...	England ...	1891	367,506
Shanghai ...	China ...	...	355,000
Leipzig ...	Germany ...	1890	353,272
Dublin (with suburbs) ...	Ireland ...	1891	352,090
Munich ...	Bavaria ...	1890	344,899
Breslau ...	Prussia ...	1890	334,710
Mexico ...	Mexico ...	1888	329,535
Sheffield ...	England ...	1891	324,243
Copenhagen (with suburbs) ...	Denmark ...	1889	312,387
Turin ...	Italy ...	1888	305,000
Prague (with suburbs) ...	Bohemia ...	1889	304,356
San Francisco ...	United States ...	1890	297,990
Cincinnati ...	United States ...	1890	296,308
Kioto ...	Japan ...	1890	289,588
Cologne ...	Prussia ...	1890	282,537
Dresden ...	Saxony, ...	1890	276,085

* Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 617,135 inhabitants in 1891.

† Manchester, with Salford, contained 703,479 inhabitants.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Lucknow ...	India ...	1891	273,028
Odessa ...	Russia ...	1887	270,643
Palermo ...	Sicily ...	1888	265,000
Cleveland ...	United States ...	1891	261,546
Edinburgh ...	Scotland ...	1891	261,261
Ningpo ...	China ...	1890	260,146
Belfast ...	Ireland ...	1891	255,896
Buffalo ...	United States ...	1891	254,457
King Ki-Tao ...	Corea ...	...	250,000
Barcelona ...	Spain ...	1890	247,187
Lisbon ...	Portugal ...	1878	246,343
New Orleans ...	United States ...	1890	241,995
Pittsburg ...	United States ...	1890	238,473
Bordeaux ...	France ...	1891	234,000
Alexandria ...	Egypt ...	1882	231,396
Washington ...	United States ...	1890	229,796
Stockholm ...	Sweden ...	1890	228,218
Antwerp ...	Belgium ...	1889	225,000
Bucharest ...	Roumania ...	1876	221,805
Bristol ...	England ...	1891	221,665
Benares ...	India ...	1891	219,467
Montreal ...	Canada ...	1891	216,650
Bradford ...	England ...	1891	216,361
Nottingham ...	England ...	1891	211,984
Teheran ...	Persia ...	...	210,000
Genoa ...	Italy ...	1888	206,000
Havana ...	Cuba ...	1890	205,676
Detroit ...	United States ...	1890	205,669
Milwaukee ...	United States ...	1890	204,150
Magdeburg ...	Prussia ...	1890	200,071
Santiago ...	Chile ...	1885	200,000
Gwalior ...	India ...	1881	200,000
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	England ...	1891	199,991
Salford ...	England ...	1891	198,136
Rotterdam ...	Holland ...	1888	197,722
Delhi ...	India ...	1891	192,579
Mandalay ...	India ...	1891	188,815
Cawnpore ...	India ...	1891	188,712
Lille ...	France ...	1886	188,272
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	England ...	1891	186,345
Hull ...	England ...	1891	184,267
Manila ...	Philippine Islands ...	...	182,242
Newark ...	United States ...	1890	181,518
Toronto ...	Canada ...	1891	181,220
Bangalore ...	India ...	1891	180,366
Rangoon ...	India ...	1891	180,324
Florence ...	Italy ...	1885	180,000
Lahore ...	India ...	1891	176,854
Riga ...	Russia ...	1885	175,332
Allahabad ...	India ...	1891	175,246
Kharkoff ...	Russia ...	1885	171,416
Nagoya ...	Japan ...	1890	170,433
Kieff ...	Russia ...	1887	170,216

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Agra	India	1891	168,622
Patna	India	1891	165,192
Tabriz	Persia ... ..	...	165,000
Minneapolis	United States	1890	164,738
Jersey City	United States	1890	163,987
Poona	India	1891	161,390
Louisville	United States	1890	161,005
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1889	161,000
Portsmouth	England	1891	159,255
Jeypore	India	1891	158,905
Königsburg	Prussia	1889	158,000
Dundee	Scotland	1891	155,640
Frankfort	Prussia	1885	154,513
Venice	Italy	1890	154,369
The Hague	Holland	1888	153,440
Fez	Morocco	1890	150,000
Hanoi	Tonquin ... ..	...	150,000
Smyrna	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	150,000
Damascus	Syria ... ..	...	150,000
Ahmadabad	India	1891	148,412
Ghent	Belgium	1888	147,912
Toulouse	France	1886	147,617
Valencia	Spain	1890	144,048
Christiania	Norway	1890	143,300
Leicester	England	1891	142,051
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Liège	Belgium	1888	140,261
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Omaha	United States	1890	139,526
Rochester	United States	1890	138,327
Genoa	Italy ... ..	...	138,081
Bologna	Italy	1888	137,000
Kobe	Japan	1890	136,968
Victoria	Hong Kong	1891	136,901
Amritsar	India	1891	136,766
Florence	Italy	1890	134,992
Montevideo (with suburbs)	Uruguay	1887	134,000
St. Paul	United States	1890	133,156
Seville	Spain	1890	132,856
Adelaide (with suburbs)	South Australia	1891	132,575
Kansas	United States	1890	132,416
Providence	United States	1890	132,043
Oldham	England	1891	131,463
Sunderland	England	1891	130,921
Pernambuco	Brazil	1883	130,000
Cardiff	Wales	1891	128,849
Yokohama	Japan	1890	127,987
Nantes	France	1886	127,482
Nuremberg	Bavaria	1885	126,000
Stuttgart	Wurttemberg	1885	125,906
Tunis	Tunis ... ..	...	125,000
Saratoff	Russia	1885	122,829

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Khyraghush	India	...	122,264
Chemnitz	Saxony	1888	122,000
Aberdeen	Scotland	1891	121,905
Soerabaya	Java	...	121,637
Bareilly	India	1891	121,039
Kishineff	Russia	1885	120,074
Blackburn	England	1891	120,064
Leon	Mexico	1882	120,000
Yarkand	Turkestan	1886	120,000
Meerut	India	1891	119,390
Bremen	Germany	1886	118,615
Srinagar	India	1891	118,460
Dacca	India	1891	118,408
St. Etienne	France	1886	117,875
Nagpur	India	1891	117,014
Recife	Brazil	...	116,671
Howrah	India	1891	116,606
Baroda	India	1891	116,420
Brighton	England	1891	115,402
Dusseldorf	Prussia	...	115,183
Bolton	England	1891	115,002
Danzig	Prussia	1885	114,822
Athens	Greece	...	114,355
Lodz	Russia	1885	113,413
Havre	France	1886	112,074
Strasbourg	Alsace-Lorraine	1885	111,987
Colombo	Ceylon	1881	111,942
Malaga	Spain	1887	110,575
Lemberg	Galicia	1884	110,250
Valparaiso	Chile	1885	109,584
Surat	India	1891	109,229
Barmen	Prussia	1888	108,000
Preston	England	1891	107,573
Indianapolis	United States	1890	107,445
Rouen	France	1886	107,163
Alleghany	United States	1890	106,967
Denver	United States	1890	106,760
Elberfeld	Prussia	1885	106,492
Catania	Italy	1885	106,000
Oporto	Portugal	1878	105,838
Karáchi	India	1891	105,199
Altona	Prussia	1891	104,719
Tiflis	Asiatic Russia	1883	104,024
Bologna	Italy	...	103,998
Aachen	Prussia	1888	103,000
Vilna	Russia	1885	102,845
Croydon	England	1891	102,697
Brisbane (with suburbs)	Queensland	1891	102,167*
Stettin	Pomerania	1885	102,000
Lima	Peru	1876	101,488

* These figures relate to an area comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Brisbane. It is pointed out, however, that the city, with its suburbs, cannot be said to extend further than five miles, the population within which radius is 93,657.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—continued.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Krefeld	Prussia	1888	101,000
Norwich	England	1891	100,964
Roubaix	France	1886	100,299
Bogota	Colombia	1881	100,000
Bagdad	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	100,000
Erzeroum	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	100,000
Herat	Afghanistan ... ..	...	100,000
Abbeokoota	Western Africa ... ..	...	100,000
Birkenhead... ..	England	1891	99,184
Cape Town... ..	Cape of Good Hope	1891	97,114
Huddersfield	England	1891	95,422
Derby	England	1891	94,146

Population of Melbourne and other cities compared.

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

Area and population of British dominions.

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

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales *	58,489	(c) 1891	29,148,888	498
Scotland	29,820	(c) „	4,033,103	135
Ireland	32,531	(c) „	4,706,162	145
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	(c) 1891	38,104,127	315

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 147,870.

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.
EUROPE—<i>continued.</i>				
Gibraltar*	2	(c) 1891	19,859	9,930
Malta*	119	1890	165,662	1,392
Total	120,961	...	38,289,648	317
ASIA.				
British India †	944,108	(c) 1891	220,529,100	234
Feudatory Native States	642,996	(c) „	66,167,860	103
Ceylon	25,365	(c) „	3,008,239	119
Straits Settlements	1,472	(c) „	506,577	344
Protected Malay States	32,610	(c) „	412,440	13
British North Borneo	31,106	1889	175,000	6
Sarawak	45,000	„	300,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands*	30	1891	5,853	195
Hong Kong	32	(c) „	221,441	6,920
Aden... ..	} 75	(c) „	41,910	559
Perim		„	8,000	30
Bahrein Islands	270	1888	209,291	58
Cyprus	3,584	(c) 1891		
Total	1,726,648	...	291,585,711	169
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies*	881	1891	377,986	429
Natal	21,150	„	543,913	26
Zulu and Tonga Lands	14,220	„	180,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies †	233,430	(c) 1891	1,527,224	7
Basutoland	9,720	(c) „	218,902	23
British Bechuanaland	43,000	„	72,726	1·7
Bechuanaland Protectorate	119,000	1889	50,000	·4
St. Helena*	47	1891	3,937	84
Ascension	35	1890	360	10
Lagos	1,071	1888	100,000	93
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	46,600	1890	1,905,000	41
Sierra Leone	4,000	(c) 1891	74,835	19
Gambia	69	„	14,266	207
Total	493,223	...	5,069,149	10
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,456,383	(c) 1891	4,829,411	1·4
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,000	(c) 1884	197,335	1·2
Bermuda	20	1891	15,884	794
Honduras	7,560	„	31,471	4
British Guiana	109,000	„	284,887	2·6
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	1890	47,565	11
Turks Island	169	1891	4,744	28
Jamaica	4,200	(c) „	639,491	152

* Exclusive of the military.

† Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah.

‡ Including not only Cape Colony proper, as constituted and bounded in 1875, but also Griqualand West, annexed in 1880, and also the following Native Territories annexed since 1875:—Griqualand East, Tembuland, Transkie, and Walfish Bay. Not quite one-fourth of the population are whites.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—continued.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICA—continued.				
West Indies—				
St. Lucia	238	(c) 1891	41,713	175
St. Vincent	132	(c) „	41,054	311
Barbados	166	(c) „	182,322	1,098
Grenada	133	(c) „	53,209	400
Tobago	114	1890	20,727	182
Virgin Islands	58	(c) 1891	4,640	80
St. Christopher	}	1890	41,029	357
Nevis				
Antigua	170	(c) 1891	36,700	216
Montserrat	32	„	11,760	367
Dominica	291	(c) „	29,000	100
Trinidad	1,754	1890	208,030	119
Total	3,747,001	...	6,720,972	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,238†	(c) 1891	3,809,895‡	1·24
Fiji *	7,500	„	121,180	16
Falkland Islands	7,500	„	1,789	·2
Total	3,090,238	(c) 1891	3,932,864	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	9,178,071	...	345,598,344	37·7

NOTE.—If Protectorates and “Spheres of Influence” be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman’s Year-Book*), would be increased to 11,475,057 square miles, and the population to 378,725,857 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, the chief being Niger Territories and Oil Rivers, area, 269,500 square miles, population 17,500,000 ; Zambesia and Nyasaland, area 520,000 square miles, population 950,000 ; and British East Africa (from Zanzibar to Sokotra), area 1,255,367 square miles, population, 12,875,000.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

211. The Australasian colonies occupy about one-third, and Victoria rather less than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain about a ninetieth, and Victoria contains about a three-hundredth, 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 a million persons. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, The Feudatory Native States, Canada, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Gold Coast.

Foreign countries, area and population.

212. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information

* The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80 ; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is estimated to be 7,740 square miles. Of the population, in 1891, 108,019 were Fijians ; 2,036 Europeans ; 1,076 half-castes ; 2,267 Polynesians ; 7,468 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India) ; and others, 314.
† For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 7 ante.
‡ Exclusive of wandering Aborigines.

has been drawn from authentic sources, and it is brought down to the latest available 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	(c) 1890	42,635,342	161
Belgium ...	11,370	(c) „	6,147,041	541
Denmark ...	14,784	(c) 1890	2,172,205	147
„ colonies of ‡ ...	87,123	„	126,162	1.4
Total Danish dominions ...	101,907	(c) 1890	2,298,367	23
France ...	204,092	(c) 1891	38,343,192	188
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,450	1887–91	3,910,399	15
„ „ Senegal, etc. ...	140,000	„	182,764§	1
„ „ French Soudan ...	50,000	„	283,660§	6
„ „ Gaboon, Guinea Coast & Congo Region ...	267,900	„	686,500	3
„ „ Tonquin ...	34,700	„	12,000,000	346
„ „ others ...	83,998	„	2,874,970	34
„ || protectorates of, Tunis ...	45,000	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Madagascar ...	228,500	„	1,500,000	7
„ „ Annam ...	106,250	„	5,000,000	47
„ „ Sahara, etc. ...	1,568,000	„	1,120,000	.7
„ „ others ...	33,190	„	1,547,000	47
Total French dominions ...	3,019,080	1887–91	68,948,485	23
Germany ...	208,640	(c) 1890	49,416,476	237
Greece ...	24,970	(c) 1889	2,187,208	88
Holland ...	12,648	1890	4,564,565	361
„ colonies of, Java and Madura ...	50,848	1889	23,064,086	454
„ other colonies ...	668,826	„	6,801,914	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	732,322	1889–90	34,430,565	47
Italy ...	114,410	1890	30,158,408	264
Luxemburg ...	998	„	211,088	212
Montenegro ...	3,486	(c) 1880	236,000	68

* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1892.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1888 of 1,404,000.

‡ Including Farøe islands.

§ Exclusive of natives.

|| Including spheres of influence.

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—continued.				
Portugal	32,528	1881	4,306,554	132
„ possessions of Azores ...	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	924,000	...	12,650,540	14
Total Portuguese dominions	958,038	1881	17,358,718	18
Roumania	48,307	1887	5,500,000	114
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,902,092	1887-9	86,594,226	46
Poland	49,142	„	8,385,807	171
Finland	144,210	„	2,305,916	16
Total	2,095,444	1887-9	97,285,949	46
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1886	7,458,151	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,493,667	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,532,021	5
Total	6,389,309	1886	17,483,839	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,484,753	1886-9	114,769,788	14
Servia	19,050	(c)1891	2,162,759	114
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	(c)1887	17,550,246	89
Spain, colonies of	406,903	„	9,585,572	24
Total Spanish dominions ...	604,573	(c)1887	27,135,818	45
Sweden and Norway	295,327	(c)1891	6,783,851	23
Switzerland	15,892	(c)1888	2,917,754	184
Turkey *	1,192,088	(c)1885	27,743,100	23
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	(c)1888	960,441	69
Bulgaria	24,369	„	2,193,934	90
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	30,897,475	25

* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,850 square miles, and 4,786,545 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 21,656,555 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)* ...	1,336,841	{ 1879 & 1882 }	386,000,000	289
„ dependencies of ...	2,881,560	...	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,218,401	...	402,680,000	95
Corea ...	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan† ...	147,655	1890	40,072,020	271
Nepaul ...	54,000	1889	2,000,000	37
Persia ...	628,000	1881	7,653,600‡	12
Siam ...	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) § ...	12,826	(c)1882	6,817,265	532
Liberia ...	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco || ...	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic... ..	121,854	(c)1890	679,192	6
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation including Patagonia ...	1,125,086	1887	4,086,492	4
Bolivia ...	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil ¶ ...	3,209,878	1888	14,002,335	4
Chile** ...	293,970	1891	2,766,747	9
Colombia †† ...	504,773	1881	3,878,600	8
Costa Rica ...	20,000	1891	238,782	12
Ecuador ...	118,630	...	1,271,861	11
Guatemala ...	46,800	1890	1,452,003	31
Haiti ‡‡ ...	10,204	1887	960,000	94
Honduras ...	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico ...	767,005	1890	11,395,712	15
Nicaragua** ...	49,500	1889	282,845	6
Paraguay §§ ...	98,000	(c)1887	329,645	3
Peru ** ...	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
Salvador ...	7,226	1891	777,895	108

* The figures relating to China (Proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

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

‡ Including 1,910,000 nomads.

§ Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. *L'Almanach de Gotha* gives the area as 27,687 square kilometres (or about 10,690 square miles). The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

|| The estimates of population of Morocco, vary from two and a half millions to nine and a half millions.

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

** Not including wild Indians to the number of 30,000 in Nicaragua, 350,000 in Peru, and 50,000 in Chile.

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

‡‡ Nine-tenths of the population are negroes and the rest principally mulattoes.

§§ Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilised and 70,000 wild Indians.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—continued.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICAN—continued.				
Santo Domingo	18,045	1888	610,000	34
United States *	3,602,990	(c)1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay	72,110	1889	683,943	9
Venezuela	594,165	1890	2,285,054	4
OCEANIC.				
Hawaiian Islands †	6,640	(c)1890	89,990	14
Samoa	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga	374	„	20,000	53
Grand total of countries named	33,667,537	...	1,046,335,672	31·1
Grand total of British Dominions	9,178,071	...	345,598,344	37·7
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	42,845,608	...	1,391,934,016	32·5

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

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

Density of population in various countries.

214. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing five hundred and forty-one, and the latter nearly five hundred, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and sixty-one; then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and eighty-nine persons to the square mile; Japan with two hundred and

* Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 37,000. Indians to the number of 249,273 are also included.

† Of the population given 34,436 were natives, 6,186 half-castes, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 588 Polynesians, and 21,119 whites, principally Portuguese.

seventy-one; Italy next, with two hundred and sixty-four; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

215. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. British India and the Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, Corea, Japan, Canada, the United States, most of the South American Republics, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australasian colonies also contain more males than females:—

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males
Paraguay (1887) ...	112·1	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Portugal (1878) ...	109·2	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Scotland (1891) ...	106·7	Corea... ..	98·2
Sweden and Norway (1890)	106·5	Japan (1890) ...	97·9
England and Wales (1891)	106·4	Canada (1881) ...	97·6
United Kingdom (1891) ...	106·0	United States (1880) ...	96·5
Mexico (1882) ...	105·9	British India (1891) ...	95·8
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	Servia (1891) ...	94·7
Austria (1890) ...	104·4	Roumania ...	94·4
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	Brazil (1872) ...	93·8
Spain (1887) ...	103·9	Greece (1891) ...	92·9
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Uruguay (1889) ...	92·3
Finland (1886) ...	103·5	South Australia (1891) ...	92·1
Ireland (1891) ...	103·1	Victoria (1891) ...	90·6
Holland (1890) ...	102·4	Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5
Hungary (1880) ...	101·8	Tasmania (1891) ...	89·1
European Russia (1885) ...	101·4	New Zealand (1891) ...	88·3
France (1881) ...	100·8	Australasia (1891) ...	86·6
Denmark (1890) ...	100·6	Australia (1891) ...	86·1
Belgium (1890) ...	100·5	New South Wales (1891)	84·8
Egypt (1882) ...	100·4	Queensland (1891) ...	75·9
Russian Empire ...	99·7*	Western Australia (1891)	67·0

216. Geographers differ as to the area and population of the world and its various divisions. The total land area, however, is generally considered to be something over fifty million square miles, and the total population to something under fifteen hundred millions. The following table contains two of the latest estimates, the number of inhabitants to the square mile being also given:—

The world's
area and
population.

* No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042; and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).		Estimated Population (000's omitted).		Population per Square Mile.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Europe ...	3,555,	3,797,	360,200,	357,852,	101	94
Asia ...	14,710,	17,039,	850,000,	825,954,	57	48
Africa ...	11,514,	11,518,	127,000,	168,499,	11	14
North America	6,446,	7,952,	89,250,	88,386,	14	11
South America	6,837,	6,845,	36,420,	33,343,	5	5
Australasia and Polynesia	3,300,	3,458,	4,750,	5,685,	1·4	1·6
Polar Regions	4,889,*	1,690,†	300,*	11,†	...	...
Total ...	51,251,	52,299,	1,467,920,	1,479,730,	29	28

NOTE.—These estimates have been taken from the *Statesman's Year Book*, 1892. Estimate A is by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Estimate B is from *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*.

Increase in
the world's
population,
1880-1890.

217. Mr. Ravenstein estimates that the increase of the population of the world and its various divisions during the ten years ended with 1890 has been at the following rate:—Europe, 8·7 per cent.; Asia, 6 per cent.; Africa, 10 per cent.; North America, 20 per cent.; South America, 15 per cent.; Australasia, 30 per cent.; the World, 8 per cent.

Proportion
of countries
named to
world.

218. Comparing the totals in the table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 212 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than five-sixths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion
of British
dominions,
etc., to
world.

219. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain about a fourth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover a little over a seven-teenth of its surface, but contain only about a four-hundredth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains less than a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

Available
land of the
world.

220. It has been estimated that of the land of the earth, exclusive of the polar regions, 61 per cent. is fit for agriculture, 30 per cent. consists of steppes and mountains, a considerable portion being probably fit for pastoral purposes, and 9 per cent. is desert.

* Beyond the north limit of cereals.

† Polar Islands only.

221. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record is available, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been greatly increased by the extension of railways. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the return of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Overland
migration
not
recorded.

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

Returns of
arrivals and
departures
unduly
swelled.

223. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1891, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigra-
tion and
emigration,
1891.

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

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1891.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	41,537	20,911	62,448
Departures by sea	36,033	17,139	53,172
Excess of arrivals	5,504	3,772	9,276

Gain by im-
migration,
1890 and
1891
compared.

224. The records of both arrivals and departures show much smaller numbers for 1891 than for 1890—the former by 17,329, and the latter by 10,648; the apparent net gain being less than in 1890 by 6,681, viz., 3,927 males and 2,754 females.

Adults and
children
arriving
and
departing.

225. 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 1891:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1891.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	57,807	4,131	510	62,448
Departures	47,848	4,586	738	53,172
Immigration in excess	9,959	—455*	—228*	9,276†

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

226. 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 arrive 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:—

* Excess of emigration.

† Net figures.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	24,456	20,438	4,018
South and Western Australia ...	7,242	7,342	— 100*
Tasmania ...	18,346	15,217	3,129
New Zealand ...	4,028	3,313	715
The United Kingdom ...	5,846	4,853	993
Foreign Countries ...	2,530	2,009	521
Total ...	62,448	53,172	9,276

227. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during the last eight months and twenty-seven days of 1881, each of the years 1882 to 1890, the first three months and five days, and the last eight months and twenty-five days of 1891, the whole being the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and the end of 1891, is shown in the following table:—

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1891.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1881 (8 months and 27 days) ...	— 1,327	1,024	1,681	886	3,205	963	6,432
1882 ...	— 2,978	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	10,880
1883 ...	— 7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884 ...	— 3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885 ...	— 7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886 ...	— 4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	— 259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	— 1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 (3 months and 5 days) ...	2,019	178	2,871	290	— 835	107	4,630
1891 (8 months and 25 days) ..	1,999	— 278	258	425	1,828	414	4,646
Total ...	— 8,115†	28,545†	52,691	18,964	84,132†	13,476	187,993

* Where the minus sign (—) occurs it indicates that emigration was in excess of immigration by the number against which it is placed.

† Net figures.

Net immi-
gration
from
various
countries.

228. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from the United Kingdom in all the periods shown, except during the first three months of 1891, when there was a slight loss; that it gained in all the periods from foreign countries, Tasmania, and New Zealand; that, moreover, it gained from the western colonies in all the years except 1890 and 1891, but lost to the eastern ones in all the periods but five, the net loss in that direction being over 8,000 in the eleven years. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that so far as migration by the seaboard is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, whilst those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the recent enumeration of the population, taken in connection with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that in the recent intercensal period the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown by the addition of the figures in the last column of the table, omitting those in the last line.

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

229. 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.*

Chinese
immigra-
tion, 1891.

230. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1891 numbered 293 all but 3 of whom were males, or 61 more than in 1890, and 169 more than in 1889. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1891 was 604, viz., 603 males and 1 females, as compared with 583 males and 10 females in 1890.

Chinese
where from
and
where to.

231. Of the Chinese who arrived in 1891, 2 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 138 from Tasmania, 29 from New Zealand, 1 from South Australia, 74 from the United Kingdom and France, and 49 from Hong Kong. Of those who left, 54 went to New South Wales, 13 to South Australia, 2 to New Zealand, and 535 returned to Hong Kong.

* For number of State-assisted immigrants, not only in Victoria but also in the neighbouring colonies, for each year since 1850, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 484.

232. In the last ten years the Chinese population apparently decreased by 136. In the first three and in the last four years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which was not counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese,
1882 to
1891.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA,
1882 to 1891.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882	327	699	-372
1883	433	568	-135
1884	557	627	- 70
1885	670	579	+ 91
1886	1,108	492	+616
1887	2,049	902	+1,147
1888	372	582	-210
1889	124	655	-531
1890	232	593	-361
1891	293	604	-311
Total	6,165	6,301	-136

233. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1891; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

Immigra-
tion and
emigration
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Arrivals.			Departures.*			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria	41,537	20,911	62,448	36,033	17,139	53,172	5,504	3,772	9,276
New South Wales ..	47,057	22,862	69,919	35,415	16,658	52,073	11,642	6,204	17,846
Queensland	13,090	5,679	18,769	11,822	5,070	16,892	1,268	609	1,877
South Australia† ..	11,990	4,694	16,684	9,272	3,535	12,807	2,718	1,159	3,877
Western Australia	4,971	1,375	6,346	2,093	568	2,661	2,878	807	3,685
Total	118,645	55,521	174,166	94,635	42,970	137,605	24,010	12,551	36,561
Tasmania	18,129	9,186	27,315	14,010	7,223	21,233	4,119	1,963	6,082
New Zealand	9,427	5,004	14,431	11,396	6,233	17,629	-1,969	-1,229	-3,198
Grand total	146,201	69,711	215,912	120,041	56,426	176,467	26,160§	13,285§	§39,445

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

* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† Where the minus sign (-) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

‡ Exclusive of the Northern Territory.

§ Net figures.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

234. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1891, the Australian continent apparently gained nearly 37,000, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained over 39,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1890 were 51,139 and 51,804; those for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net gain in Victoria, loss in New Zealand.

235. It will be noticed that the net immigration during the year was very much larger to Victoria than to any other colony of the group, except New South Wales; also that New Zealand was the only colony in which there was a recorded loss of population by emigration.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

236. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1891, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1891.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. New South Wales | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. Victoria | 6. Queensland |
| 3. Tasmania | 7. New Zealand (emigrants exceeded immigrants) |
| 4. South Australia | |

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1882-91.

237. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the ten years ended with 1891, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1882 TO 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.‡	Total.		
Victoria ...	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
	1891	62,448	...	62,448	53,172	9,276
New South Wales ...	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	66,243	1,362	67,605	44,089	23,516
	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
	1891	...	...	69,919	52,073	17,846
Queensland ...	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	22,993	9,400	32,393	16,414	15,979
	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
	1889	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
	1891	...	...	18,769	16,892	1,877
South Australia ...	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	—7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	—7,608
	1887	15,468	...	15,468	17,667	—2,199
	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	—113
	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290
	1891	16,684	...	16,684	12,807	3,877

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

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

‡ See footnote on page 148 *ante*.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1882 TO 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Western Australia ...	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,434	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	2,921	1,529	4,450	2,400	2,050
	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	—1,196
	1889	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
	1891	...	...	6,346	2,661	3,685
Tasmania ...	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	14,797	183	14,980	12,288	2,692
	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
	1891	...	...	27,315	21,233	6,082
New Zealand ...	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	12,403	1,286	13,689	12,712	977
	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	—9,175
	1889	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	—1,782
	1891	...	...	14,431	17,629	—3,198

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

Immigra-
tion and
emigration
in different
years.

238. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the three years ended with 1885, the arrivals in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria, but in all the other years the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In 1888 the net

* See footnote (*) on page 151.

† See footnote (†) on page 151.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 222 *ante*.

immigration to Victoria was much larger than that to New South Wales, but the reverse was the case in all the other years named.

239. The returns of assisted immigration in 1891 have not come to hand, but in 1890 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand ; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,* 1890.

	Excess.†		Excess.†
1. New South Wales ...	25,298	5. South Australia ...	2,290
2. Victoria ...	15,957	6. Western Australia ...	1,489
3. Tasmania ...	2,444	7. New Zealand ...	—1,926
4. Queensland ...	2,394		

240. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 8, and boroughs 41, or 60 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, and borough during the year 1891.‡ The areas have been quite recently carefully revised by the Lands Department :—

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1891.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1891.§

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.¶	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
CITIES.				£	£	£
Ballarat ...	4,090	24,257	5,397	2,572,260	171,484	31,913
Bendigo (Sandhurst)¶¶	7,900	26,627	6,214	1,673,050	167,305	27,821
Collingwood ...	1,139	34,791	7,807	2,818,360	281,836	30,434
Fitzroy ...	923	31,453	6,627	3,486,630	348,663	41,440
Footscray**	3,075	18,253	4,383	3,486,740	174,337	26,941
Hawthorn...	2,389	19,267	4,097	3,045,312	253,776	34,267
Melbourne ...	5,020	73,296	15,802	19,135,830	1,913,583	248,924
Prahran ...	2,320	39,453	8,588	7,855,720	561,123	52,706
Richmond ...	1,430	36,704	8,960	4,627,065	308,470	48,160
South Melbourne ...	2,311	45,570	9,093	11,726,200	586,310	76,176
St. Kilda ...	2,046	20,202	4,138	4,098,640	315,280	32,806

* Indicated by the minus sign (—). † See footnote (†) on page 151.
‡ For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see paragraph 36 et seq. ante.
§ The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August; that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.
¶ The population of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the end of August.
¶¶ Name changed from Sandhurst on the 4th May, 1891.
** The town of Footscray was proclaimed a city on the 20th January, 1891.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1891*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Popula- tion.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
TOWNS.						
				£	£	£
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,592	3,735	782,640	78,264	14,415
Brighton ...	3,288	9,887	2,120	3,017,200	150,860	16,455
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,961	5,300	2,943,132	210,228	33,724
Essendon ...	4,000	15,245	3,265	2,387,148	198,929	25,940
Geelong ...	3,012	11,666	2,700	926,970	92,697	15,552
Northcote ...	2,850	7,100	1,843	2,265,950	101,615	14,904
North Melbourne ...	565	21,057‡	4,306	1,177,274	177,274	22,710
Williamstown ...	2,775	16,190	3,507	1,180,610	118,061	20,345
BOROUGHES.						
Ararat ...	3,840	3,200	570	168,540	16,854	2,932
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	687	162	10,790	2,158	405
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,210	305	63,000	6,300	975
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,250	270	56,750	5,651	1,045
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,770	1,109	300,470	30,047	4,533
Chewton ...	5,760	1,212	368	33,600	6,720	609
Clunes ...	5,760	3,242	860	121,720	12,660	2,627
Creswick ...	4,760	3,095	747	83,736	10,467	2,971
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,089	885	169,770	16,977	3,508
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,451	359	80,000	8,296	1,475
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,265	1,660	409,773	31,520	4,950
Echuca ...	4,308	4,234	736	387,876	32,323	5,604
Flemington & Ken- sington ...	1,088	10,100	2,250	2,020,000	101,000	14,239
Geelong West ...	859	5,715	1,360	339,804	28,317	3,837
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,373	650	200,000	20,000	4,043
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,090	267	28,000	5,715	884
Horsham ...	5,760	3,000	560	261,300	26,130	4,407
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,358	373	47,152	8,573	1,294
Kew ...	3,553	8,500	1,460	2,059,140	137,276	13,152
Koroit ...	5,599	1,694	335	188,928	15,744	2,239
Majorca ...	5,005	1,005	263	33,920	4,240	793
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,367	287	60,000	6,930	1,202
Maryborough ...	5,760	5,000	1,100	282,490	28,249	4,246
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	5,227	1,070	492,585	32,839	4,515
Oakleigh§ ...	2,178	1,250	321	515,820	25,791	91
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,864	404	259,000	12,936	3,780
Portland ...	2,860	2,284	506	209,920	13,948	3,908
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	12,797	2,792	1,001,394	111,266	14,235
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	368	156,264	13,022	2,100
Raywood ...	5,760	470	110	15,152	2,165	382
Rutherglen ...	1,280	704	141	45,545	4,554	723
Sale ...	5,442	3,800	774	376,000	30,115	8,546
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,603	597	82,570	8,257	1,244
Smythesdale ...	1,440	421	109	19,125	1,912	179
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,065	670	172,650	17,265	2,567

* See footnote (§) on page 153.

† See footnote (||) on page 153.

‡ Including Benevolent Asylum.

§ Borough created on the 10th March, 1891, out of portion of Oakleigh Shire.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1891*—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
BOROUGHES— <i>contd.</i>						
				£	£	£
Stawell ...	5,996	5,183	1,141	140,020	20,003	3,742
Talbot ...	5,578	1,420	365	31,605	6,321	1,266
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	710	200	40,000	5,326	680
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,100	430	143,000	14,300	2,841
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,582	1,203	943,740	47,187	14,760
Wood's Point ...	2,560	300	65	18,210	1,821	95
Total ...	223,214 or 349 sq.m.	620,258	136,084	91,276,090	7,141,270	963,257

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several large towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the census of 1891, were as follow :—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,000; Maldon, 1,692; Benalla, 2,455; Beechworth, 2,528; Shepparton, 1,678; Walhalla, 1,771; Colac, about 2,000; Camperdown, 1,434; Avoca, 787. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 197 *ante*.

241. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 137; Shires, 1891. together with a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each shire, during the year 1891 :—

SHIRES, 1891.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.‡	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.§		Total Revenue. \$
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,413	5,895	1,394	580,910	58,091	10,844
Alexandra ...	766	2,644	526	300,000	33,592	8,783
Arapiles ...	769	3,500	650	750,620	37,531	4,590
Ararat ...	1,556	4,623	943	1,649,330	82,466	9,385
Avoca ...	453	4,597	1,170	254,950	25,495	3,616
Avon ...	640	2,358	523	501,000	33,512	4,837
Bacchus Marsh ...	210	2,479	525	349,456	26,112	3,222
Bairnsdale ...	1,130	7,546	1,696	1,033,000	76,736	24,248
Ballan ...	359	6,451	1,469	738,820	36,941	4 072
Ballarat ...	182	4,491	849	985,810	49,290	6,648
Bannockburn ...	136	1,800	317	260,000	18,236	2,148
Barrabool ...	195	2,098	426	309,956	24,612	2,822
Beechworth|| ...	314	7,355	1,650	379,820	37,982	6,843

* See footnote (§) on page 153.

† See footnote (||) on page 153.

‡ The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average date being about the beginning of August.

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

|| The boundaries of the shires of Beechworth and North Ovens were adjusted on the 28th September, 1891.

SHIRES, 1891—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.†		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Belfast ...	201	2,650	486	1,112,000	40,451	5,846
Bellarine ...	128	4,911	976	515,042	42,921	5,267
Benalla ...	1,140	8,700	1,720	971,090	97,109	13,060
Berwick ...	387	4,080	920	1,311,475	65,574	7,090
Bet Bet ...	337	3,570	1,100	220,000	23,042	2,834
Boroondara ...	13	6,438	1,395	3,138,700	156,935	23,640
Borong ...	852	6,000	950	795,370	39,094	1,874
Braybrook ...	92	1,891	412	902,660	45,133	4,525
Bright ...	1,292	4,258	968	238,200	23,820	3,560
Broadford ...	218	1,630	337	247,940	12,397	1,294
Broadmeadows ...	74	1,779	341	377,060	37,706	3,699
Bulla ...	112	2,150	332	760,000	26,637	2,661
Bulleen (Templestowe)	20½	818	196	309,840	15,492	1,888
Buln Buln‡	441	3,800	1,790	777,960	38,898	17,213
Bungaree ...	88	5,000	1,000	679,860	33,993	4,867
Buninyong ...	296	6,982	1,497	601,488	50,124	6,690
Caulfield ...	9½	8,005	1,939	3,749,004	208,278	41,656
Chiltern ...	95	2,285	492	80,504	10,063	1,740
Coburg ...	7½	5,852	1,300	865,930	86,593	13,442
Colac ...	1,094	7,525	1,498	1,751,760	116,784	13,434
Corio ...	243	2,167	456	300,000	30,452	3,232
Cranbourne ...	218	1,900	420	725,960	36,298	3,707
Creswick ...	198	7,993	1,707	1,263,120	63,156	7,534
Dandenong ...	60	2,500	506	635,760	42,384	6,862
Darebin ...	81	1,269	251	299,565	19,971	2,337
Dimboola ...	4,756	5,054	649	1,089,640	54,482	3,798
Doncaster ...	13½	788	156	567,995	28,400	1,821
Dundas ...	1,364	3,133	688	1,800,160	89,808	9,748
Dunmunkle ...	551	4,725	866	1,027,000	57,082	8,426
East Loddon ...	455	1,700	400	334,890	33,489	3,669
Echuca ...	1,260	7,347	1,504	1,908,000	95,400	11,421
Eltham ...	216	2,874	627	642,940	32,147	3,712
Euroa ...	860	7,381	1,681	832,500	69,375	7,876
Fern Tree Gully ...	120	1,800	360	750,000	40,000	3,770
Flinders & Kangerong	184	2,518	555	532,000	26,600	3,298
Gisborne ...	100	2,365	462	245,100	24,510	2,783
Glenelg ...	1,411	4,977	960	1,910,200	95,510	11,033
Glenlyon ...	121	2,700	600	171,860	17,186	1,983
Gordon ...	856	4,100	750	1,200,000	59,860	6,765
Goulburn ...	257	3,108	540	280,000	31,137	4,537
Grenville ...	315	3,568	943	340,050	32,647	4,253
Hampden ...	1,738	8,360	1,667	2,967,880	148,394	19,154
Healesville ...	197	1,225	246	250,000	13,095	4,116
Heidelberg ...	41	4,413	802	1,535,785	76,789	7,633
Howqua ...	834	1,144	438	26,140	5,228	1,146
Huntly ...	335	4,000	750	385,956	32,163	3,949
Kara Kara ...	911	4,584	1,118	434,638	43,464	4,980
Keilor ...	53	596	144	186,938	18,699	1,961

* See footnote (§) on page 155.

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

‡ The shire of Buln Buln was reduced on the 29th May, 1891, by the creation of the shire of Poowong and Jeetho.

SHIRES, 1891—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.†		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Kilmore ...	92	2,592	529	220,890	22,089	2,720
Korong ...	1,121	8,004	1,960	1,188,166	71,290	8,342
Kowree ...	1,448	2,933	623	816,840	54,456	6,444
Kyneton ...	253	8,727	1,834	1,401,460	70,073	12,126
Lancefield ...	38	1,238	252	225,720	15,048	2,092
Lawloit‡ ...	2,265	3,056	...	...	...	...
Leigh ...	381	1,622	394	394,440	39,444	3,762
Lexton ...	300	2,144	524	475,200	26,939	3,136
Lilydale ...	180	4,666	1,020	766,833	51,123	7,483
Lowan ...	2,289	6,097	2,100	1,700,000	99,975	11,592
Lawloit§	§	§				
Maffra ...	966	3,600	700	911,180	45,559	6,078
Maldon ...	212	4,422	1,064	569,160	28,458	4,906
Malvern ...	6¼	8,435	1,900	4,286,920	214,346	33,376
Mansfield... ..	825	3,800	900	850,000	42,086	5,272
Marong ...	562	7,345	1,668	656,365	65,636	7,612
Melton ...	101½	1,200	229	360,000	18,093	2,426
Meredith ...	181	1,261	267	306,200	15,310	1,965
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	216,684	18,057	1,883
Metcalf ...	213	3,100	690	260,000	26,040	3,546
Mildura ...	4,564	3,000	500	600,931	44,062	1,429
Minhamite ...	541	1,738	280	1,553,948	46,599	6,061
Moorabbin ...	32	6,572	1,488	2,370,195	158,013	17,107
Mornington ...	118	3,750	900	1,134,360	56,718	7,735
Mortlake ...	815	2,937	522	858,530	85,853	9,956
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,350	685	67,830	11,305	1,562
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,921	765	144,800	14,476	1,859
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,164	450	1,217,660	60,883	7,275
McIvor|| ...	575	2,829	692	583,290	29,165	3,269
Narracan ...	706	4,485	999	763,620	38,181	8,724
Newham ...	91	2,825	520	279,075	18,605	2,703
Newstead ...	105	2,145	614	241,500	16,019	1,948
North Ovens¶	237	2,000	300	421,780	21,089	2,918
North Yarrawonga**	242	3,282	628	750,000	37,494	...
Numurkah ...	620	7,015	1,374	1,478,200	73,910	8,130
Nunawading ...	23½	4,262	1,005	1,660,020	83,000	9,069
Oakleigh ...	25½	1,677	364	979,800	48,590	7,466
Omeo ...	2,211	3,500	950	825,940	41,297	11,114
Oxley ...	1,005	3,460	716	680,120	34,006	4,165
Phillip Island ...	304	2,050	430	600,000	28,887	2,531
Poowong & Jeetho††	151	1,900	300	462,960	23,148	...
Portland ...	1,460	5,365	1,034	1,459,930	72,996	8,286
Preston ...	13¾	3,466	702	1,469,710	73,485	8,449
Pyalong ||	229	1,194	220	293,140	14,657	1,806

* See footnote (‡) on page 155.

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

‡ Shire of Lawloit created on 26th May, 1891, being severed from the Shire of Lowan. The number of dwellings, value of rateable property, and revenue included under Lowan.

§ These particulars are included under Lawloit.

|| The boundaries of the shires of McIvor and Pyalong adjusted on the 19th October, 1891.

¶ See footnote (||), page 155.

** Shire of North Yarrawonga created on 14th April, 1891, being severed from Shire of Yarrawonga.

†† Shire formed on 29th May, 1891. See footnote (‡), page 156.

SHIRES, 1891—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.†		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Ripon ...	588	4,404	1,050	928,395	61,893	7,678
Rodney ...	400	5,279	1,131	844,178	56,278	4,957
Romsey ...	85	1,910	372	529,000	26,450	3,665
Rosedale ...	804	3,676	732	1,002,060	50,103	5,934
Rutherglen ...	205	3,510	820	473,072	29,567	3,219
Seymour ...	382	4,485	850	279,542	39,934	4,552
Shepparton ...	208	3,780	730	421,600	42,160	5,836
South Barwon ...	63	2,159	518	177,780	17,778	2,381
Springfield ...	111	915	193	302,360	15,118	1,738
St. Arnaud ...	1,690	7,383	1,485	1,601,640	88,980	12,021
Stawell ...	994	3,800	935	974,472	51,288	5,791
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,365	751	206,180	20,618	2,412
Swan Hill ...	5,621	7,555	1,490	1,561,660	78,083	10,211
Talbot ...	184	1,750	450	174,860	17,486	2,010
Tambo ...	4,928	4,700	950	642,210	32,110	8,248
Towong ...	2,545	5,187	1,032	1,059,940	52,997	11,356
Traralgon‡	388	4,394	1,070	192,305	38,660	8,723
Tullaroop...	222	3,757	928	261,375	26,137	3,527
Upper Yarra ...	454	800	260	275,490	13,780	2,417
Walhalla ...	409	2,297	564	58,416	14,604	4,450
Wannoon ...	753	2,479	474	1,485,020	74,250	9,028
Waranga ...	700	6,787	1,240	1,267,840	63,392	8,470
Warragul...	157	4,150	830	1,036,500	51,825	15,965
Warrnambool ...	610	9,220	1,695	2,559,780	127,989	15,370
Whittlesea ...	138	1,857	444	276,090	18,406	2,075
Wimmera ...	1,140	5,835	1,100	1,522,620	76,130	7,205
Winchelsea ...	630	3,500	720	500,000	49,220	6,315
Wodonga ...	104	1,804	353	141,190	14,119	2,503
Woorayl‡	610	4,000	600	656,940	32,847	11,359
Wyndham ...	275	1,995	850	1,423,000	71,192	7,053
Yackandandah ...	812	3,788	874	782,600	39,130	8,684
Yarrawonga§	602	6,477	1,139	989,716	76,132	20,264
Yea ...	600	2,036	449	760,360	38,018	9,022
Total ...	86,728½	523,699	112,447	112,075,270	6,592,500	916,604

Area of mu-
nicipalities.

242. The total area included in the two descriptions of munici-
palities is as follows :—

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1891.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	349
Shires ...	86,728½
Total ...	87,077½

* See footnote (‡) on page 155.

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

‡ A portion of the Shire of Traralgon was severed therefrom and added to Shire of Woorayl on the 28th April, 1891.

§ See footnote (**) on page 157.

243. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a one-hundredth part of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts. Proportion to total area of Victoria.

244. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows at the end of 1891:— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1891.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	620 258
Shires ...	...	...	...	523,699
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>1,143,957</u>

245. According to the recent census, the shore residents living outside municipalities numbered only 91, whilst persons in ships and vessels numbered 2,439, or 2,530 in all. The population enumerated being 1,140,405, it appears that all except a four hundred and fiftieth were enjoying the benefits of local self-government. Population outside municipalities.

246. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1891. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property:— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1891.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	138,218
Shires ...	...	...	...	138,919
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>277,137</u>

247. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the end of 1891:— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1891.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	136,084
Shires ...	...	...	...	112,447
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>248,531</u>

248. According to the recent census returns, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is about $4\frac{2}{3}$ in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4.70 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4.66 in shires. Persons to dwelling in municipalities.

* Including both male and female ratepayers ; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear.

Area, popu-
lation, etc.,
in shires
and
boroughs
compared.

249. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns and boroughs ; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by nearly a fifth, and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by rather more than a fifth.

Amount of
rating in
munici-
palities.

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

RATINGS* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887 TO 1891.

Amount levied in the £.		Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
s.	d.										
0	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	2	1
0	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	22	21	19	18	17	114	112	113	115	128
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...
1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	3	6	6	6	6	5	2	2	5	5	3
1	4	3	3	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	...
1	6	17	16	18	20	22	2	2	4	4	3
1	6½	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	3	4	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
1	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2	0	5	4	8	7	7	1	3	1	1	...
2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated		...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1
Total		59	59	59	59	60	126	128	130	133	137

High and
low ratings

251. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound ; also, that only one municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound.

Municipali-
ties rated
at 1s. in
the pound.

252. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 37 per cent. in 1887, 36 per cent. in 1888, 32 per cent. in 1889, 31 per cent. in 1890, and 28 per cent. in 1891, were rated at 1s. in the pound ; of the shires 90 per cent. in 1887, 88 per cent. in 1888, 87 per cent. in 1889, 86 per cent. in 1890, and 93 per cent. in 1891, were rated at the same amount.

* Including general and special rates.

253. In 1887, 4; in 1888, 6; in 1889, 5; in 1890, 4; and in 1891, 3; municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1887, 44; in 1888, 45; in 1889, 52; in 1890, 55; and in 1891, 47 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

254. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the eighteen years ended with 1891, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1891 as compared with 1890 the increase of the whole number of properties was 9,387, of which 3,557 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 5,830 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase except those relating to properties rated at between £300 and £400 in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, and those relating to properties rated at between £200 and £400, and at £500 and over in the case of shires:—

Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
1888	141,416	15,714	5,519	1,355	708	376	897	165,985
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
1891	153,012	18,497	6,224	1,600	697	422	1,087	181,539
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
1888	121,794	14,717	5,342	1,289	622	282	1,008	145,054
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
1891	153,300	19,126	6,468	1,561	637	366	968	182,426

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1891—continued.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390
1888	263,210	30,431	10,861	2,644	1,330	658	1,905	311,039
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578
1891	306,312	37,623	12,692	3,161	1,334	788	2,055	363,965

Increase in
seventeen
years.

255. In the seventeen years ended with 1891 the total increase in the number of properties was 172,923, of which 77,833 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 95,090 in shires.

Total value
of rateable
property.

256. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the seventeen years ended with 1891, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1891, as compared with 1890, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in cities, towns, and boroughs, and all the heads but that relating to properties valued at £200 or upwards in shires. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £9,037,714, made up of an increase of £5,049,124 in urban, and of £3,988,590 in country properties :—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874 TO 1891.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1891—*continued.*

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS— <i>continued.</i>					
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
1888	33,157,265	13,041,125	9,989,043	20,763,807	76,951,240
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
1891	39,072,130	16,152,230	11,377,190	24,674,540	91,276,090
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	12,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
1888	34,243,310	15,571,870	10,960,090	29,658,700	90,433,970
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
1891	43,934,720	20,993,170	14,591,210	32,556,170	112,075,270
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701
1888	67,400,575	28,612,995	20,949,133	50,422,507	167,385,210
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646
1891	83,006,850	37,145,400	25,968,400	57,230,710	203,351,360

Increase in
total value
of property.

257. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has nearly doubled in the last seven years; and that in cities, towns, and boroughs has nearly doubled in the last six years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last eight years.

Annual
value of
rateable
property.

258. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1891, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £308,227 in the urban, and of £160,000 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £468,227. The only group which shows decrease is that embracing properties of an annual value of £200 and upwards in shires :—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
1888	2,715,100	1,067,880	817,960	1,700,260	6,301,200
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
1891	3,056,930	1,263,720	890,130	1,930,490	7,141,270
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

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1891—*continued*.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
SHIRES— <i>continued</i> .					
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
1888	2,125,117	966,380	680,176	1,840,600	5,612,273
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
1891	2,584,330	1,234,860	858,290	1,915,020	6,592,500
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771
1888	4,840,217	2,034,260	1,498,136	3,540,860	11,913,473
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543
1891	5,641,260	2,498,580	1,748,420	3,845,510	13,733,770

259. During the seventeen years ended with 1891 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £7,738,293, viz., to £4,284,788 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,453,505 in shires. Increase in annual value of property.

260. 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 seventeen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1891 Increase in number and value of properties rated.

the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1891.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Seventeen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50 ...	139,140	£57,280,830	£3,068,254
£50 to £100 ...	22,105	26,874,027	1,468,382
£100 to £200 ...	7,330	18,931,459	1,051,479
£200 and upwards ...	4,348	38,043,405	2,150,178
Total increase ...	172,923	£141,129,721	£7,738,293

Largest increase in small properties.

261. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover, the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase in the value of properties was in those rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of both the total and the annual value amounted to between a third and a fourth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

262. 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 Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,063), 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 1891 and the previous twenty years :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1891.

Native Countries.					Twenty Years : 1871 to 1890.	Year 1891.
France	...	...	...	...	75	2
Belgium	...	...	...	...	11	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	59	10
Germany	...	...	...	...	810	52
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	69	37
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	527	48*
United States ...	...	...	...	...	22	1
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	2,969	...
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	20	1
Total					4,621	151

263. It will be noticed that whilst no Chinese were naturalized in 1891, more than half as many Russians were naturalized as during the whole of the previous twenty years.

Large number of Russians naturalized

264. The persons naturalized in 1891, were of the following occupations :—

Occupations of persons naturalized, 1891.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1891.

Accountant	...	...	1	Commercial traveller	...	8
Barman ...	...	...	2	Cook ...	...	4
Bookbinder	...	...	1	Dairyman	...	2
Bootmaker	...	...	2	Draper ...	...	4
Brewer ...	...	...	1	Draughtsman	...	1
Builder ...	...	...	1	Engineer	...	3
Butcher	...	...	1	Eucalyptus, extract of, manu-		
Cableman	...	...	1	facturer	...	1
Capmaker	...	...	1	Fancy leather goods maker		1
Carpenter	...	...	2	Farmer ...	...	9
Caterer ...	...	...	1	Fireman	...	1
Clerk ...	...	...	3	Foreman	...	1

* Of these 16 were natives of Norway or Sweden.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1891—*continued*.

Fruiterer	...	...	2	Paperstainer	...	...	1
Gardener	...	...	2	Restaurant-keeper	...	...	1
Gas-stoker	...	...	1	Saddler	...	...	1
Gatekeeper	...	...	2	Sailor	...	...	9
Gripman	...	...	1	Salesman	...	...	1
Groom	...	...	1	Ship carpenter	...	...	1
Hawker	...	...	2	Slipper maker	...	...	1
Herbalist	...	...	1	Stevedore	...	...	2
Herdsmen	...	...	1	Storekeeper	...	...	6
Hotelkeeper	...	...	4	Surveyor	...	...	1
Hotel manager	...	...	4	Tailor	...	...	10
Importer	...	...	2	Tobacconist operative	...	...	1
Journalist	...	...	1	Vignerons	...	...	1
Labourer	...	...	16	Watchmaker	...	...	2
Mariner	...	...	7	Waterproof clothing manu- facturer	...	...	2
Master mariner	...	...	1	Wood merchant	...	...	1
Merchant	...	...	7				
Miner	...	...	2				
Minister of religion	...	...	1	Total	...	...	151

PART III.—FINANCE.

265. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1891; the excess of the latter over the former; the credit balance brought forward from 1889-90, and the debit balance carried forward to 1891-2:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1890-91.*

(Exclusive of recoups and special expenditure.†)

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	8,343,587	18	4
Expenditure	9,128,698	16	9
Expenditure in excess of receipts	785,110	18	5
Credit balance from 1889-90	578,268	0	9
Debit balance carried forward to 1891-2	206,842	17	8

266. During the financial year under review, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £785,111; but after allowing for the large credit balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., £578,268, there remains a net debit balance of £206,843 to be carried forward to 1891-2. This is the first debit balance which has occurred during the last ten years.

267. With reference to this debit balance, however, it should be stated that an exceptionally large amount (nearly £641,000) was paid during the last two years to wipe out all arrears remaining over from previous years, with a view of placing the accounts upon a sound footing. Thus the expenditure incurred in each of the last four financial years, but charged forward in each case to the subsequent year, was as follows:—£507,123 in 1887-8, £658,936 in 1888-9, £153,226 in 1889-90, and £18,258 in 1890-91. As against the last-named amount, however, the Audit Commissioners point out that there is a set-off of £15,498 by amounts received at country revenue offices in

* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly on the 28th July, 1892, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1891-2 was £7,728,828, and the expenditure was £8,639,900, the latter thus exceeding the former by £911,072, which amount being added to the balance at the beginning of the financial year, leaves a debit balance of £1,117,915, which, being added to the balance at the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund, £416,410 (which it is proposed to charge to the general revenue account), results in a total debit balance of £1,534,325 to be carried forward. The estimated population at about the middle of the same twelve months was about 1,157,678; so that the revenue per head was £6 13s. 6d., and the expenditure per head £7 9s. 3d. These figures are not final. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this volume.

† For particulars of recoups, see paragraph 283; and for special expenditure, see table following paragraph 294, *post*.

June, but not brought to account in the Treasury until July. Thus, all arrears having virtually been paid off, the year 1891-2 is practically free from the liabilities of former years. In accordance with established custom, the interest on the public debt is still charged to the year in which it is payable; interest accrued, but not payable until after the close of any year, being charged to the subsequent year. The amount of interest which had accrued in 1890-91, but was not payable until 1st July and 1st October of the ensuing financial year, was £730,992.

Net revenue
and expen-
diture.

268. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the seventeen financial years ended with 1890-91; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year:—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1874-5 TO 1890-91.*

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.†			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1874-5	4,169,700	4,296,649	-126,949	+120,155
1875-6	4,325,156	4,394,066	-68,910	+51,245
1876-7	4,513,738	4,336,139	+177,599	+228,844
1877-8	4,485,412	4,536,062	-50,650	+178,194
1878-9	4,520,277	4,809,724	-289,447	-111,253
1879-80	4,600,627	4,803,790	-203,163	-314,416
1880-81	5,115,041	5,100,225	+14,816	-299,600
1881-2	5,589,972	5,145,764	+444,208	+144,608
1882-3	5,602,066	5,643,885	-41,819	+102,789
1883-4	5,934,578	5,653,293	+281,285	+384,074
1884-5	6,290,361	6,121,564	+168,797	+552,871
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	-97,134	+455,737
1886-7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+172,575	+628,312
1887-8	7,607,598	7,287,151	+320,447	+948,758
1888-9	8,675,990	7,919,902	+756,088	+1,704,846
1889-90	8,519,159	9,645,737	-1,126,578	+578,268
1890-91	8,343,588	9,128,699	-785,111	-206,843

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

269. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in eight and a deficiency in nine of the years named. On the whole, the deficiencies were larger than the surpluses, as the credit balance

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

† For amounts of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 285 and 292 *post*.

amounting to £120,000 carried forward at the end of the first year has disappeared, and its place at the end of the last year has been supplied by a debit balance of £207,000. By far the largest surplus of revenue was in 1888-9, when it exceeded by nearly one-third of a million sterling that in 1881-2, which was the next largest. The credit balance carried forward at the end of 1888-9 was also much larger than that in 1887-8, which in turn was much larger than in any other year. The largest deficiencies of revenue were in 1889-90 and 1890-91, when they exceeded by over £830,000 and nearly £500,000 respectively, the deficiency in 1878-9, which was the largest after these.

270. No changes were made in the taxation of the people in 1890-91, but several changes, carried out in the previous year, continued to affect the revenue during the year under review. Thus, on the one hand, the Customs duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, which were either remitted or considerably reduced in 1889-90, showed a further actual loss in 1890-91 of about £26,100; moreover, duties on several other articles, which were mostly increased, were estimated to, but did not, result in a net further gain of £52,500 to the revenue of the year, on the assumption that the importation of the articles affected would not fall off.* As a matter of fact, however, the revenue from Customs duties as a whole fell off by over £130,000, owing partly to some of the duties having become prohibitory, but chiefly to a gradual contraction in the general imports since 1888-9, when they were stimulated partly by the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition held during that year, and partly by the great excitement, which was then at its height, in connexion with land, mining, and other speculations. Moreover, the excise duty on tobacco was reduced (in 1889-90) at an actual loss on the year under review of about £11,000; and the rate of tonnage dues on vessels was reduced at a loss of about £9,100. An unforeseen decrease of about £215,000, as compared with 1889-90, also occurred in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons—a source of income which is naturally subject to fluctuations. As regards other sources of revenue, the railways were extended by an average length of 321 miles during the year; and, in consequence, the revenue derivable therefrom might be expected to increase, allowing £1,340 per mile,† by about £430,300.‡

Changes in
source of
revenue.

* See also paragraph 342, and table following paragraph 348, *post*.

† See table following paragraph 196 in Vol. II. of the last edition of this work.

‡ Owing to a falling off of traffic the railway revenue, however, increased by only £172,500, as will be shown hereafter.

Revenue
1890-91 and
previous
years.

271. The revenue of 1890-91 was smaller by £332,000 and £176,000 than the revenues of 1888-9 and 1889-90 respectively ; it was, however, much larger than that raised in any year prior to those two. The year in which the next largest revenue had previously been realised was 1887-8, when, however, it was about £736,000 less than in the year under review. In the ten years ended with the year under review the revenue increased from £5,200,000 to £8,300,000, or by 60 per cent., the population during the same period having increased by only 32 per cent.*

Expenditure
1890-91 and
former
years.

272. The expenditure in 1890-91 was much larger than in any previous year except 1889-90. The amount was less than in that year by over £517,000, but exceeded that in 1888-9—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by about £1,210,000.† It should be pointed out, however, that the amounts in the last two years were exceptionally large, from the fact of their including many items which are non-recurring. Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from five to nearly five and three-quarter millions; from 1884-5 to 1888-9 it increased from six to nearly eight millions sterling; whilst in the last two years it exceeded nine millions.

Revenue
and expen-
diture per
head, 1851
to 1890-91.

273. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1890-91 will be found in the following table :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1890-91.†

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

* Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

† Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work. For amounts per head in 1891-2, see footnote to paragraph 265 ante.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1890-91—
continued.

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months) *	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5	783,274	5	6	6	5	9	9
1875-6	791,399	5	9	4	5	11	1
1876-7	801,717	5	12	7	5	8	2
1877-8	815,494	5	10	0	5	11	3
1878-9	827,439	5	9	3	5	16	3
1879-80	840,620	5	9	5	5	14	3
1880-81	860,067	5	18	11	5	18	7
1881-2	879,886	6	7	1	5	17	0
1882-3	899,562	6	4	6	6	5	5
1883-4	920,694	6	8	11	6	2	9
1884-5	944,564	6	13	2	6	9	7
1885-6	969,202	6	12	5	6	14	5
1886-7	1,000,510	6	14	7	6	11	1
1887-8	1,032,993	7	7	4	7	1	1
1888-9	1,076,966	8	1	1	7	7	1
1889-90	1,103,727	7	14	5	8	14	10
1890-91	1,133,266	7	7	3	8	1	1

274. The revenue per head in 1890-91 was less by 7s. 2d., and the expenditure per head was less by 13s. 9d., than in the previous year. The former was also considerably lower than in 1888-9, about the same as in 1887-8, but larger than in any other previous year since 1857; whilst the latter was larger than in any year since 1854, except 1889-90. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the revenue and, as a consequence, the expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3; but since then a gradual increase has taken place, which, with slight fluctuations, has been maintained up to the present time. In 1888-9 the

Revenue
and expen-
diture per
head, in
1890-91 and
former
years.

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

revenue per head, and in 1889-90 the expenditure per head, was exceptionally high.

Revenue
estimated
and raised.

275. In the thirty-five and a half years ended with 1890-91 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty-one occasions, or by £4,789,754; and was less than that estimate on fifteen occasions, or by £2,714,376. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £2,075,378. 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 1890-91.

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

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

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1890-91*—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (−) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1885-6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+ 131,098
1886-7	6,516,797	6,733,826	+ 217,029
1887-8	6,968,706	7,607,598	+ 638,892
1888-9	7,792,624	8,675,990	+ 883,366
1889-90	8,328,270	8,519,159	+ 190,889
1890-91	8,631,345	8,343,588	− 287,757

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years since 1873-4. See summary at end of table following paragraph 285 *post*.

276. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1888-9, the excess being £883,366, which is £240,000 larger than in 1887-8, and over two and a half times as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881-2; whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £608,201, which was more than twice as large as the deficiency in 1890-91.

277. 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-five and a half years ended with 1890-91:—

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1856	2,588,086	2,327,919	260,167
1857	2,965,610	2,733,562	232,048
1858	3,343,812	2,764,350	579,462
1859	3,273,642	2,982,664	290,978
1860	3,065,784	2,818,107	247,677
1861	2,771,100	2,535,095	236,005
1862	2,617,664	2,359,280	258,384
1863	2,163,855	2,003,961	159,894
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803

* The revenue for 1891-2 was estimated at £8,581,995, or about £853,167 above the actual result. The probable revenue for 1892-3 was estimated, in July, 1892, at £8,054,152.

AMOUNT VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1890-91—continued.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5	3,197,493	2,848,016	349,477
1875-6	2,903,710	2,753,866	149,844
1876-7	2,993,036	2,812,405	180,631
1877-8	3,276,921	2,973,815	303,106
1878-9	3,418,656	3,183,240	235,416
1879-80	3,594,139	3,446,795	147,344
1880-81	3,765,422	3,621,954	143,468
1881-2	3,740,419	3,571,667	168,752
1882-3	4,530,516	4,220,871	309,645
1883-4	4,495,241	4,181,169	314,072
1884-5	4,679,081	4,432,858	246,223
1885-6	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886-7	5,055,629	4,770,705	284,924
1887-8	5,635,949	5,324,347	311,602
1888-9	6,364,193	5,869,351	494,842
1889-90	7,850,859	7,196,089	654,770
1890-91	7,191,162	6,795,508	395,654

NOTE.—The amount voted for 1891-2 was £6,621,075 (including amount under supplementary estimates), and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £5,958,466, leaving an unexpended balance of about £662,600. The probable expenditure from votes in 1892-3 was estimated in July, 1892, at £5,538,905.

Amount un-
expended,
1856-91.

278. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the thirty-five and a half years amounted to nearly $9\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling, the exact amount being £9,642,175, or to an average of about £271,600 per annum.

Heads of
revenue,
1889-90 and
1890-91.

279. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz:—Taxation, Crown Lands, Railways and other Reproductive Public Works, Post and Telegraphs and Other Sources. In 1890-91, £3,253,000, or 39 per cent., was derived from taxation; £613,000, or 7 per cent., from Crown Lands; £4,093,000, or 49 per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Railways, Water Works, and Post and Telegraphs, to which the railways alone contributed as much as £3,306,000, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance amounting to £384,000, or about 5 per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £613,000, by far the greater proportion, or £476,000—being equal to nearly 6 per cent. of the total revenue—

was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the country, is obviously not a permanent source of income. Portion of this amount is properly treated as capital, for on reference to the statement of expenditure it will be seen that a sum of nearly £107,400 was paid during the year towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land Act* 1884,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. In the last two years, however, the amount so paid represented only between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total proceeds from land sales, the great bulk of land alienated being disposed of otherwise than at auction. A special receipt in 1889-90 amounting to £140,000 was derived from the sale of the old Police Court site, the proceeds of which have not been allowed to merge into the general revenue, but have been set apart for various public works.† The following is a statement of the amounts received under different heads‡ in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
TAXATION.	£	£	£	£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,658,010	2,525,572	...	132,438
Excise	137,332	129,990	...	7,342
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)§	29,789	20,669	...	9,120
Licences (business)	21,756	22,152	396	...
Duties on estates of deceased persons...	400,150	184,886	...	215,264
Duties on bank notes	32,173	30,736	...	1,437
Stamp duty|| ... ..	230,000	218,000	...	12,000
Land tax	121,604	120,633	...	971
Total	3,630,814	3,252,638	...	378,176¶

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

† See table following paragraph 295 *post*.

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

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

|| Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of stamp duty, postage, and fees, all being collected by means of one class of stamps. The telegraph revenue is also collected by means of stamps; but as there are other means of ascertaining this, the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes. The inland letter rate was reduced from 2d. to 1d. on 1st January, 1890.

¶ Net figures.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1889-90 AND 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	442,583	476,542	33,959	...
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	136,358	136,601	243	...
Penalties under Land Acts ...	835	308	...	527
Total ...	579,776	613,451	33,675*	...
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways ...	3,134,066	3,306,580	172,514	...
Water Supply { Metropolitan ...	190,678	204,026	13,348	...
Country† ...	69,549	77,055	7,506	...
Other public works ...	4,848	6,701	1,853	...
Total ...	3,399,141	3,594,362	195,221	...
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, etc.‡ ...	353,684	322,693	...	30,991
Telegraph receipts, etc. ...	172,716	176,634	3,918	...
Total ...	526,400	499,327	...	27,073*
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges ...	11,317	10,655	...	662
„ subsidy returned ...	4,478	4,760	282	...
Fees, fines, etc. (inclusive of fee stamps)‡	162,807	162,452	...	355
Interest on public account ...	66,700	56,492	...	10,208
Rents (other than Crown lands) ...	4,019	2,427	...	1,592
Reimbursements in aid § ...	75,220	76,522	1,302	...
Miscellaneous receipts ...	58,487	70,502	12,015	...
Total ...	383,028	383,810	782*	...
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	8,519,159	8,343,588	...	175,571*
Special Receipts ...	|| 140,000	...	...	140,000
Grand Total Receipts ...	8,659,159¶	8,343,588	...	315,571

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 282 *post*, and for particulars of revenue in 1891-92, see Appendices at the end of this volume.

* Net figures.

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

‡ See footnote (||) on page 177.

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

|| Derived from sale of the Melbourne Police Court to the City Council. For expenditure of the proceeds, see table following paragraph 295 *post*.

¶ Exclusive of recoups. The amount expended in former years and recouped from loans, etc., in 1889-90 was £116,906, but in 1890-91, *nil*.

280. Comparing the ordinary revenue of 1890-91 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that the total net decrease, viz., £175,600, resulted from a falling-off of £422,900 under certain heads—chiefly Taxation and Postal receipts, less an increase of £247,300 under others—more especially Public Works, Land revenue, and Miscellaneous receipts. The falling-off under Taxation amounted to as much as £378,000, of which £215,000 was in consequence of the smaller amount derived from estates of deceased persons, an item which naturally fluctuates considerably, whilst the remainder is chiefly accounted for by the diminished Customs revenue. In consequence of the rate for inland letters being reduced from 2d. to 1d. from the 1st January, 1890, the Postal receipts, etc.—which, besides receipts from postage, include commission on money orders, proceeds of parcels post, etc.—show an apparent falling-off of £31,000, in addition to £49,000 in the previous year, or about £80,000 in all; but eliminating commission on money orders, etc., the estimated revenue from postage alone fell off during the last two years by about £86,000, which proves to be £10,000 below the estimated loss. On the other hand the Telegraph revenue continues to expand, although the increase in 1890-91 (£4,000) was not nearly so large as that in the previous year, viz., £22,700; whilst the total increase since 1883-4, just before considerable reductions were made in the rates, was £89,700, or over 100 per cent. It should be noted, however, that over £37,000 of this is derived from the telephone exchanges, taken over by the Government in September, 1887. The increase in the land revenue amounted to £33,700, which is due to the alienation of Crown lands, the amounts derived from rentals remaining almost stationary. In the Public Works division the increase exceeded £195,000, being made up of £172,500 under Railways, which, however, is less by £257,500 than the amount which might have been expected (viz., £430,000)* from the increased length of line open for traffic; £13,300 under Metropolitan Waterworks; £7,500 under Country Waterworks, due merely to increased interest on growing advances to Waterworks and Irrigation Trusts; and £1,800 to other Public Works. Under “Other Sources” there was a falling-off of £10,000 in the interest received on the public account; but, on the other hand, this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of £12,000 in Miscellaneous receipts.

Diminished
revenue,
1890-91,
under
various
heads.

281. In reference to the postal revenue, it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government

Estimates of
postal and
stamp
revenue
unreliable.

* See paragraph 270 *ante*.

Statist, it may be wide of the mark, the data available being, for reasons already explained,* inadequate to show with certainty the progress of this important branch of revenue; and the reductions made from time to time in the postal rates still further increase the difficulty of forming a correct estimate. The total stamp revenue in 1890-91 was £751,330, but after deducting the amount received on account of telegrams, which is known, there remains a balance of £612,010 for stamp duty, postage, and fees, as compared with £662,649 in 1889-90. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of telegraphs, showed a decrease of £50,639 as compared with that received in the previous year, and one of £87,207 in 1889-90, as against an increase of £82,286 in 1888-9, of £140,792 in 1887-8, of only £1,465 in 1886-7, of £36,931 in 1885-6, and of £43,372 in 1884-5.† Of the decrease in 1890-91, about £36,000 was estimated to have been due chiefly to the reduction in the rate of postage just alluded to, against which must be set off an increase of about £1,100 from the parcels post; and, after allowing a reasonable reduction for fees, a balance of £12,000 was set down to stamp duty (taxation). The importance of distinguishing stamp duty (taxation) from postal revenue and fees has often been referred to in previous issues of this work, but there is still no reliable information on the subject.

Heads of
revenue
detailed.

282. 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, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue.					1889-90.	1890-91.
LAND SALES.					£	£
Sales by Auction‡	...	...	...	...	93,302	106,450
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress payments	...	...	...	...	288,353	309,406
„ „ „ „ Final „	...	...	...	...	50,652	55,631
„ otherwise	...	...	...	...	10,276	5,055
Total	...	...	...	...	442,583	476,542

* See footnote (||) page 177.
† See also paragraph 364 post.
‡ Including £4,704 in 1889-90, and £6,812 in 1890-91, for interest on auction balances. The purchase-money of land sold by auction may be spread over three years, with interest at 6 per cent. added.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1889-90.	1890-91.
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands*	35,510	37,285
" " Grazing licences ...	21,182	21,790
" " Mallee pastoral leases	8,549	10,420
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights) ...	17,974	18,122
Licences and Leases (not agricultural) ...	52,913	48,443
Business Licences on goldfields ...	230	158
Land occupied by Victoria Water Supply Department ...	...	383
Total ...	136,358	136,601
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean) ...	190,678	204,026
Geelong ...	9,582	10,119
Goldfields ...	21,279	21,276
Interest on Loans to Municipalities ...	18,405	17,743
" " Water Trusts ...	20,213	23,015
" " Irrigation Trusts ...	70	4,902
Total ...	260,227	281,081
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	2,353	4,232
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry Fares (from Harbour Trust) ...	874	872
Interest on Loans to Municipalities (bridges) ...	1,621	1,597
Total ...	4,848	6,701
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Postal receipts, etc.:—		
Postage on letters, etc. (estimated)† ...	325,000†	289,000
" parcels ...	7,964	9,060
Private boxes, transit rates, etc. ...	7,852	8,714
Commission on money orders and postal notes ...	12,574	15,919
Electric Telegraphs ...	135,245	139,320
Telephone Exchanges ...	36,260	37,314
Private telephone wires, etc. ...		
Expenses reimbursed ...	1,505	...
Grand Total ...	526,400	499,327
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fee Stamps sold (estimated)† ...	99,685	95,950
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	31,433	28,308
" Customs and Harbour Departments ...	8,475	9,027
" Law Courts ...	4,982	4,308
" Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,891	1,796
" Mines and Water Supply Departments ...	780	979
" Transfers of Victuallers' Licences ...	2,470	2,358
" Factories and Shops ...	2,750	2,683
" Patents ...	825	3,282
" Public Service Board Examinations ...	321	412
" Other ...	702	1,470

* Under Parts II. and III. of *Land Act* 1884.

† See note (II) on page 177 ante.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Revenue.					1889-90.	1890-91.
FINES, FEES, ETC.—continued.						
Fines, etc.—Law Courts	...	...	...	...	5,699	8,219
„ Customs	...	...	...	...	390	1,154
„ Under <i>Public Service Act</i> , etc.	...	...	...	...	625	548
„ Other*	...	...	...	...	1,779	1,958
Total	...	...	...	...	162,807	162,452
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					£	£
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics					23,770	24,685
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services rendered (Police protection, storage of gunpowder, etc.)					12,130	12,877†
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer)	...	...	...	...	34,027	33,506
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce	...	...	...	...	323	903
Local Forces—Sale of rifles, etc.	...	...	...	...	4,970	4,551
Total	...	...	...	...	75,220	76,522
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.						
Sale of Government Property...	...	...	...	...	4,417	7,118
Centennial International Exhibition—Balances repaid ‡	..	..	..	..	12,000	1,883
Transfers from Intestate Estates Fund to Revenue	..	..	..	..	2,34	6,568
„ „ Other Trust Funds	..	..	..	..	6,594	5,478
Estates of Intestate and of Illegitimate Persons	...	...	...	...	375	82
Melbourne City Council, etc. (on account of public gardens, etc.)	...	...	...	...	3,150	3,300
Bridge at Queen-street—Contributions of South and Port Melbourne	...	...	...	...	982	968
<i>Chinese Passenger Act</i>	...	...	...	...	330	170
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	...	...	...	...	20,620	20,784
Customs Overtime Receipts	...	...	...	...	2,914	3,763
Education Department—Sale of property, rents, etc.	...	...	...	...	450	601
Police Department—Hospital Stoppages, etc.	...	...	...	...	277	632
Municipalities—Repayments of loans for Fencing	...	...	...	...	476	13,901§
„ „ Repayment of loan for Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	441
<i>Marine Board Act</i>	...	...	...	...	2,645	2,720
Receipts by Agent-General	...	...	...	...	509	384
„ under Public Service Regulations	...	...	...	...	422	262
Purchase of Discharges from Artillery Corps	...	...	...	...	73	119
Municipal Contributions towards Cost of Tents for Fever Patients	...	...	...	...	...	676
Land Sales—Auctioneer's Bonus	...	...	...	...	2	234
Unclaimed Money and Property	...	...	...	...	172	347
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	45	71
Total	...	...	...	...	58,487	70,502

* Including £534 costs, etc., mining leases, etc., in 1889-90, and £462 in 1890-91; also £1,004 confiscated money and property in 1889-90, and £1,324 in 1890-91.

† Consisting of £3,549 storage of gunpowder, £5,214 for Police protection, £712 percentage on payment of Imperial pensions, £1,000 from Harbour Trust for collection of wharfage, £154 for hire of punts, etc., from Public Works Department; £3 for work performed by Lands Department, £706 for services of dock staff, and £144 of Customs Department; £500 charter of steamer, £884 towards maintenance of lighthouses from Colonial Governments.

‡ The total amount shown in this line (£13,883), besides £211 in hands of Agent-General, is all that remained out of £277,000 voted in the years 1886-7 to 1888-9. See footnote (†) to page 154, *post*. The net cost of the Exhibition, including £7,694 for cost of restoration of grounds and buildings, was £247,397.

§ Including £15 for interest paid by Kara Kara Shire. For amounts lent see page 204, *post*.

283. The revenue as shown in the table at page 178 is exclusive of Recoups. There were no recoups to revenue in 1890-91, but in the previous year they amounted to £116,906.*

284. At the end of the financial year 1890-91, the total amount owing to the revenue was about £337,000, as compared with about £336,000 at the end of June, 1890. Of the former sum £136,584, or two-fifths, consists of advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; and £190,882, or 57 per cent., is for interest due by Municipalities and Water Trusts on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being usually arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. During the year 1890-91, the advances on account of rabbit-proof fencing were reduced by £14,154, but the arrears of interest on Waterworks loans increased by £12,740. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to:—

AMOUNTS DUE TO REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

When Advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1878-9 {	Advanced Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, etc.	4,000
1888-9 & {	Interest due on Loans for Waterworks—	
previous {	By Corporations	101,633
years. {	„ Waterworks Trusts	45,543
	„ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	5,200
1875-6 & {	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on	32,019
subseqt. {	Loans capitalized	
years {	Municipal Bodies—Ditto	6,488
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
1887-8	Trustees, Coburg Cemetery	300
1888-9 & {	Council of Agriculture—	
1889-90 {	Improvements on Tobin Yallock Swamp	1,705
	Agricultural College, etc.	3,000
	Rabbit-proof fencing, Kara Kara Shire	155
1889-90 {	Municipal Bodies—Loans for Purchase of Rabbit-proof	136,584
	Fencing under Act No. 1028, sec. 44	
	Total	336,835

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

* See Summary of heads of revenue, page 188, post.
† See footnote (†) on page 177, ante.

Heads of revenue, 1874-5 to 1890-91.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£
Customs duties (including wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Ports and harbours— <i>contd.</i>	1882-3	27,787
	1875-6	1,657,788		1883-4	30,871
	1876-7	1,631,832		1884-5	31,176
	1877-8	1,487,448*		1885-6	32,710
	1878-9	1,378,384		1886-7	34,920
	1879-80	1,377,782		1887-8	34,327
	1880-81	1,474,778		1888-9	45,884
	1881-2	1,694,652		1889-90	29,789
	1882-3	1,769,004		1890-91	20,669
	1883-4	1,769,108	Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1884-5	1,919,539†		1875-6	10,712
	1885-6	2,004,460		1876-7	11,688
	1886-7	2,132,361		1877-8	17,150||
	1887-8	2,353,050		1878-9	20,116
	1888-9	2,879,830		1879-80	21,761
	1889-90	2,658,010‡		1880-81	23,906
	1890-91	2,525,572		1881-2	25,977
Excise§ ...	1874-5	32,475		1882-3	28,381
	1875-6	33,437		1883-4	31,623
	1876-7	34,768		1884-5	32,535
	1877-8	36,309		1885-6	33,922
	1878-9	36,088		1886-7	18,898||
	1879-80	41,230		1887-8	21,002
	1880-81	136,661		1888-9	23,904
	1881-2	216,547		1889-90	21,756
	1882-3	134,711		1890-91	22,152
	1883-4	123,654	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1884-5	141,225		1875-6	48,963
	1885-6	137,709		1876-7	44,104
	1886-7	120,701		1877-8	72,500
	1887-8	128,369		1878-9	47,983
	1888-9	146,555		1879-80	37,928
	1889-90	137,332		1880-81	78,141
	1890-91	129,990		1881-2	74,368
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935		1882-3	86,648
	1875-6	22,104		1883-4	77,154
	1876-7	20,993		1884-5	124,370
	1877-8	22,647		1885-6	104,907
	1878-9	20,310		1886-7	114,909
	1879-80	19,194		1887-8	151,861
	1880-81	20,577		1888-9	236,449
	1881-2	26,263		1889-90	400,150
				1890-91	184,886

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

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

§ Tariff amended in 1889-90.

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

|| Increase in 1877-8, due to a proportion, then amounting to £4,600, of publicans' licence fees, etc., being received, for the first time, under Act 40 Vict. No. 566, section 111. Decrease in 1886-7 due to such proportion, then amounting to about £16,450, being diverted into a Trust Fund, as directed by the *Licensing Act* 1885.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£	TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	...		1885-6	126,770
	1875-6	7,191*		1886-7	124,742
	1876-7	27,248		1887-8	124,515
	1877-8	26,672	Land Tax— <i>continued.</i>	1888-9	123,025
	1878-9	24,956		1889-90	121,604
	1879-80	22,470		1890-91	120,633
	1880-81	23,807			
Duties on bank notes	1881-2	27,324		1874-5	937
	1882-3	28,685	Tolls ...	1875-6	197
	1883-4	28,575		1876-7	52
	1884-5	27,529			
	1885-6	28,769			
	1886-7	28,104	LAND REVENUE.	1874-5	767,624
	1887-8	27,879		1875-6	782,069
	1888-9	34,023		1876-7	783,311
	1889-90	32,173		1877-8	756,674
	1890-91	30,736		1878-9	802,254
				1879-80	694,321
	1874-5	...		1880-81	701,276
	1875-6	...	Landsales(includ- ing rents count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1881-2	697,558
	1876-7	...		1882-3	563,790
	1877-8	...		1883-4	614,548
	1878-9	...		1884-5	555,507
	1879-80	83,005		1885-6	465,766
	1880-81	115,844		1886-7	504,734
	1881-2	131,020		1887-8	549,149
Stamp duties† ...	1882-3	133,433		1888-9	494,733
	1883-4	133,651		1889-90	442,583
	1884-5	143,382		1890-91	476,542
	1885-6	165,313			
	1886-7	165,000		1874-5	173,601
	1887-8	230,000		1875-6	184,776
	1888-9	260,000		1876-7	208,872
	1889-90	230,000		1877-8	186,337
	1890-91	218,000		1878-9	163,207
				1879-80	147,994
	1874-5	...		1880-81	133,913
	1875-6	...	Rents of Crown lands(not count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1881-2	126,268
	1876-7	...		1882-3	114,845
	1877-8	50,227		1883-4	103,189
	1878-9	202,251		1884-5	110,777
Land Tax‡ ...	1879-80	87,553		1885-6	97,658
	1880-81	129,990		1886-7	81,562
	1881-2	121,555		1887-8	106,817
	1882-3	125,606		1888-9	119,778
	1883-4	123,884		1889-90	136,358
	1884-5	128,415		1890-91	136,601

* 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 177 *ante*. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 363 *post*.‡ The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in paragraph 351 *et seq. post*.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
LAND REVENUE— <i>continued.</i>		£	PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	5,528		1882-3	152,328
	1875-6	53,167		1883-4	165,033
	1876-7	54,232		1884-5	165,968
	1877-8	14,704	Water supply— <i>continued.</i>	1885-6	190,815
	1878-9	3,774		1886-7	215,401
	1879-80	1,749		1887-8	235,743
	1880-81	1,281		1888-9	245,734
Penalties under Land Acts	1881-2	2,313		1889-90	260,227
	1882-3	1,298		1890-91	281,081
	1883-4	1,572			
	1884-5	273		1874-5	5,897
	1885-6	184		1875-6	5,845
	1886-7	795		1876-7	5,638
	1887-8	301		1877-8	5,190
	1888-9	1,517		1878-9	5,879
	1889-90	835		1879-80	4,142
	1890-91	308		1880-81	2,470
			Other Public works	1881-2	4,035
				1882-3	2,357
				1883-4	1,866
				1884-5	3,325
				1885-6	3,364
				1886-7	5,062
				1887-8	4,764
				1888-9	5,805
				1889-90	4,848
				1890-91	6,701
PUBLIC WORKS.					
	1874-5	921,714			
	1875-6	983,033			
	1876-7	1,078,082			
	1877-8	1,202,280			
	1878-9	1,222,241			
	1879-80	1,468,909*			
	1880-81	1,578,432			
	1881-2	1,715,260			
Railways	1882-3	1,838,284	POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.		
	1883-4	2,079,249		1874-5	198,326
	1884-5	2,200,067		1875-6	209,213
	1885-6	2,306,791		1876-7	226,597
	1886-7	2,453,345		1877-8	239,002
	1887-8	2,741,488		1878-9	244,761
	1888-9	3,104,907		1879-80	249,414
	1889-90	3,134,066	Postage, tele- graphs, tele- phones, money orders, etc.‡	1880-81	272,316
	1890-91	3,306,580		1881-2	297,701
				1882-3	324,967
				1883-4	349,278
				1884-5	380,556
				1885-6	394,184
				1886-7	413,535
				1887-8	485,533
				1888-9	552,877
				1889-90	526,400§
				1890-91	499,327
Water supply†					
	1874-5	96,707			
	1875-6	102,438			
	1876-7	115,869			
	1877-8	112,183			
	1878-9	120,346			
	1879-80	121,103			
	1880-81	139,411			
	1881-2	138,274			

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

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

‡ Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (II) on page 177 *ante*.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES.		£	OTHER SOURCES—		£
	1874-5	7,504	<i>continued.</i>	1887-8	164,721
	1875-6	7,659	Fees, fines, etc.—	1888-9	174,998
	1876-7	7,512	<i>continued.</i>	1889-90	162,807
	1877-8	7,247		1890-91	162,452
	1878-9	7,906			
	1879-80	10,158		1874-5	66,874
	1880-81	10,197		1875-6	38,595
Mint charges ...	1881-2	10,917		1876-7	79,456
	1882-3	11,292		1877-8	70,716
	1883-4	10,415		1878-9	42,281
	1884-5	13,042		1879-80	45,611
	1885-6	11,705		1880-81	78,605
	1886-7	11,058	Interest on public	1881-2	92,025
	1887-8	10,377	Account, etc.	1882-3	55,922
	1888-9	10,051		1883-4	85,537
	1889-90	11,317		1884-5	98,341
	1890-91	10,655		1885-6	84,973
				1886-7	93,216
				1887-8	136,811
				1888-9	107,888
				1889-90	66,700
				1890-91	56,492
	1874-5	4,299		1874-5	749
	1875-6	10,695		1875-6	674
	1876-7	7,104		1876-7	730
	1877-8	447		1877-8	824
	1878-9	6,624		1878-9	935
	1879-80	6,350		1879-80	799
	1880-81	5,628		1880-81	921
Mint subsidy re-	1881-2	5,344		1881-2	997
turned	1882-3	4,103		1882-3	1,548
	1883-4	4,852		1883-4	3,058
	1884-5	5,304		1884-5	2,031
	1885-6	4,613		1885-6	14,905†
	1886-7	1,986		1886-7	5,049
	1887-8	3,874	Rents (other than	1887-8	2,908
	1888-9	3,642	Land)	1888-9	3,224
	1889-90	4,478		1889-90	4,019
	1890-91	4,760		1890-91	2,427
	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
Fees, fines, etc.*	1880-81	113,736	Reimbursements	1880-81	31,290
(exclusive of	1881-2	120,768	in aid	1881-2	33,675
Land Act pen-	1882-3	117,296		1882-3	33,570
alties)	1883-4	111,695			
	1884-5	123,428			
	1885-6	128,523			
	1886-7	131,095			

* Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (II) on page 177 *ante*.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1883-4	49,441		1878-9	28,167
	1884-5	52,232		1879-80	24,655
Reimbursements	1885-6	49,187		1880-81	41,861
in aid—	1886-7	54,033		1881-2	27,131
<i>continued.</i>	1887-8	69,041		1882-3	46,211
	1888-9	67,130		1883-4	36,325
	1889-90	75,220	Miscellaneous re-	1884-5	31,339
	1890-91	76,522	ceipts*— <i>cont.</i>	1885-6	29,178
				1886-7	23,320
Miscellaneous re-	1874-5	55,770		1887-8	25,068
ceipts *	1875-6	16,317		1888-9	34,036
	1876-7	19,609		1889-90	58,487
	1877-8	20,449		1890-91	70,502

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans, etc.	Grand Total Receipts.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Tele-graphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,724,822	946,753	1,024,318	198,326	275,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875-6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876-7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877-8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878-9	1,730,088	969,235	1,348,466	244,761	227,727	4,520,277	101,243	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,594,154	249,414	222,072	4,600,627	20,655	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	282,238	5,115,041	70,970	5,186,011†
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,857	5,589,972	2,390	5,592,362
1882-3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883-4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687
1884-5	2,548,171	666,557	2,369,360	380,556	325,717	6,290,361	...	6,290,361
1885-6	2,634,560	563,608	2,500,970	394,184	323,084	6,416,406	64,615	6,481,021
1886-7	2,739,635	587,091	2,673,808	413,535	319,757	6,733,826	...	6,733,826
1887-8	3,071,003	656,267	2,981,995	485,533	412,800	7,607,598	24,177	7,631,775
1888-9	3,749,670	616,028	3,356,446	552,877	400,969	8,675,990	55,265	8,731,255
1889-90	3,630,814	579,776	3,399,141	526,400	383,028	8,519,159	116,906†	8,776,065§
1890-91	3,252,638	613,451	3,594,362	499,327	383,810	8,343,588	...	8,343,588

Heads of expenditure, 1889-90 and 1890-91.

286. Of the total ordinary expenditure of Victoria in 1890-91, £1,353,000—or 15 per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of

* Including "Immigration deposits," £23,074, and accumulation of Pension Fund transferred to revenue, £14,500, in 1874-5; fire insurance on Government Printing Office, £12,000, in 1882-3; unexpended balances from Centennial Exhibition repaid, £12,000, and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,620, in 1889-90; and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,784, and repayment of loans to municipal councils for rabbit-proof fencing, £13,901, in 1890-91.

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

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

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

Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attack; £868,000, excluding £76,000 for buildings—or $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £303,000—or nearly $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.—was expended on public charities or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £100,000—or 1 per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown Lands, or about £37,000 less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £4,802,000—or 53 per cent.—was absorbed in carrying on the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £2,530,000 on Railways and Waterworks, besides £1,529,000* in interest upon loans raised for their construction, and £743,000 on Post and Telegraphs; £118,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works; £86,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £38,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbours; and £252,000—or 3 per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £131,000 expended on miscellaneous services, form the ordinary expenditure for the year†; but, besides this, an amount of £1,070,900—or nearly $11\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on the construction of various public works of a permanent character, viz., £107,400 on Railways, £76,000 on State school buildings, and £887,500 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection and of maintenance of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£450,000). These amounts might be considered as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,‡ which they even exceeded by £594,000. In 1890-91 there were also certain items of special expenditure, amounting to £181,600 (in addition to £230,203 in the two previous years) for the erection of certain public buildings and the improvement of Crown lands, to be

* The total payment for interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,647,000, but the amount here given is that paid for Railways and Waterworks only.

† This is not strictly true, as there are many items included under the various heads which will not recur in subsequent years.

‡ See paragraph 279 *ante*.

recouped from the proceeds of the sale of Crown lands by auction. The following is a classification of the expenditure* under 10 divisions and 27 subsidiary heads, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,† 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£
Civil list‡	40,915	41,827	912	...
Legislature	74,282	73,503	...	779
Civil Establishment§	166,471	166,964	493	...
Retiring allowances and pensions	108,842	125,504	16,662	...
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	41,701	56,697	14,996	...
Total	432,211	464,495	32,284||	...
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.				
Judicial and legal	243,856	237,941	...	5,915
Police	265,149	284,097	18,948	...
Gaols and penal establishments	71,146	71,429	283	...
Defences—Naval and Military¶	350,823	294,967	...	55,856
Total	930,974	888,434	...	42,540||
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public instruction, science, etc.**	828,074	867,641	39,567	...
State school buildings	207,595	76,390	...	131,205
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.††	316,140	303,134	...	13,006
Total	1,351,809	1,247,165	...	104,644||
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and survey	97,249	99,695	2,446	...
Agriculture, etc.	98,445	130,948	32,503	...
Mining	157,291	121,310	...	15,981
Total	332,985	351,953	18,968||	...

* See footnote (‡) to paragraph 177 *ante*.

† For further details see table following paragraph 291 *post*.

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

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

|| Net figures.

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

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

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1889-90 AND 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways—Working expenses† ...	£ 2,511,106	£ 2,462,582	£ ...	£ 48,524
„ Construction account ...	88,588	107,428	18,840	...
Water supply ...	68,850	71,855	3,005	...
Other public works‡ ...	1,027,926	887,453	...	140,473
Total ...	3,696,470	3,529,318	...	167,152§
Post and Telegraphs|| ...	709,328	742,666	33,338	...
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and expenses — Railways ...	1,203,375	1,279,195	75,820	...
„ „ Water supply ...	227,180	249,935	22,755	...
„ „ Other works ...	117,590	117,754	164	...
Total interest, etc. ...	1,548,145	1,646,884	98,739	...
Redemption of loans and expenses ...	276,100	¶ 2,125	...	273,975
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs ...	88,966	85,885	...	3,081
Harbours and lights ...	35,166	38,468	3,302	...
Total ...	124,132	124,353	221§	...
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint subsidy** ...	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines ...	9,761	8,692	...	1,069
Miscellaneous services†† ...	213,822	102,614	...	111,208
Total ...	243,583	131,306	...	112,277
Total ordinary expenditure	9,645,737	9,128,699	...	517,038
Special expenditure ...	190,779	181,587	...	9,192
Total expenditure—ordinary and special ...	9,836,516	9,310,286	...	526,230

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1891-2 see Appendices at the end of this volume.

* For further details, see table following paragraph 291 *post*.

† The figures in this line do not represent the actual working expenses, but only the amounts charged to each year under the Annual Appropriation Acts. The actual amount of working expenses, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' Annual Reports, was £2,132,158 in 1889-90, and £2,310,645 in 1890-91. See also figures on page 200 *post*.

‡ The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy of £450,000 to Municipalities. For details, see page 201 *post*.

§ Net figures.

|| Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

¶ Commission on redemption of £850,000 Debentures at $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

** 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 279 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

†† Including £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; and £18,481 towards expenses of census of 1891; £14,101 for Premier Permanent Building Society prosecutions; and £22,486 for preservation of order in Melbourne.

Chief items
of expendi-
ture, 1889-
90 and 1890-
91 com-
pared.

287. From this table it may be ascertained that a total increase in the ordinary expenditure, amounting to £284,034, took place under fifteen heads, but a decrease of £801,072 under the other twelve heads, resulting in a net decrease of about £517,000. On the one hand the most prominent increases were £98,700 in the interest on the public debt, owing to the increasing amounts borrowed for the construction of Railways and Water Works; £39,600 under public instruction—of which £25,000 was due to increased cost of State (primary) Education, and £15,000 to additional or special grants to the University, Technological Schools, and Mechanics' Institutes, etc.; £33,300 under Post and Telegraphs—of which £25,000 was increased cost of administration, making a total increase of about £80,000 in the last two years; £32,500 under Agriculture—of which State forests account for £6,000, and bonuses for agricultural products for £27,000; £31,600 under retiring allowances, gratuities, compensation, etc.—of which, however, £15,000 being on account of gratuities, etc., does not add to the annual charge—owing chiefly to the retirement of sexagenarians; £19,000 under Police, of which about £6,000 was owing to expenses connected with precautions taken to maintain order during the occurrence of the labour strikes in Melbourne; and £18,800 in the amount paid to the Railway Construction Account, which is dependent on the sale of land by auction. In regard to the agricultural bonuses referred to, the total amount already appropriated to that object was £233,000, of which only £41,600 has yet been paid, the balance being payable from time to time in accordance with regulations approved by the Governor in Council. On the other hand, there was a large decrease of £140,500 under miscellaneous Public Works, partly made up of subsidiary decreases as follow:—Government House, £9,000; Court houses, £10,500; Police buildings, £8,000; Lunatic Asylums, £11,400; raising and draining low-lying lands, etc., £6,000; purchase of land near General Post Office, £17,000; Country Post Offices, £10,000; and Roads and Bridges, £72,000; also £55,800 under defences, notwithstanding an additional vote of £26,500 to augment the special appropriation of £145,000, the amount spent on Defence Works and buildings (including torpedo boats) alone being less by £95,000; £48,500 under Railways; £16,000 under Mining—of which nearly £12,000 was in the prospecting vote; £13,000 under Charitable Institutions—of which £10,000 was a non-recurring grant in aid of increased hospital accommodation in the metropolis, £6,800 under the Inebriate Asylum (recently built); and of £111,200 in miscellaneous services, resulting chiefly from an exceptional and non-recurring item of £150,000 (advances to be recouped) appearing

only in the accounts for 1889-90, and three similar items—£18,500 for the census, £14,100 on account of Premier Permanent prosecutions, and £22,500 to provide for maintenance of order during the strikes, appearing only in the accounts of 1890-91. Moreover, the following decreases appeared in items usually provided for out of loans:—State school buildings, £131,200; redemption of loans, £274,000.

288. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs; but the most important of these is the Railways. As the Treasurer's account of these for the last two years is to some extent complicated by arrears being included with a view of placing the account on a sound footing for the future, a better idea of their financial condition will more readily be obtained from the accounts of the Railway Department,* which, being compiled at a later date, are believed to be complete for each year. From these it appears that the working expenses increased from £2,132,158 in 1889-90 to £2,310,645 in 1890-91, or by £178,487; so that there was really no falling-off as would appear from the figures given in the last table. By the same accounts, the net earnings fell off from £999,708 to £987,922 in the two years respectively. And if the differences be taken between these amounts and those given in the last table, as showing the interest paid on account of Railway loans, the results will show that the loss to the State on account of Railways increased from £203,667 in 1889-90 to £291,273 in 1890-91, as will be seen by the following figures†:—

RAILWAYS.—NET EARNINGS AND INTEREST COMPARED.

	1889-90. £	1890-91. £
Net earnings	999,708	987,922
Interest, etc., paid on Railway loans† ..	1,203,375	1,279,195
Apparent loss	203,667	291,273

289. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, although at an immediate loss. According to figures already given, the expenditure set down to these services in 1890-91 was £742,666, whilst the actual receipts amounted to only £499,327, there thus being an apparent deficiency in that year of £243,339, as compared with £183,000 in 1889-90, and only £66,000 in 1888-9, prior to the introduction of the penny inland postage on the

* See last issue of this work, Vol. II., pages 473 and 475.

† It should be pointed out that portion of the loans on which interest was paid was for lines not open for traffic, which consequently were not in a position to earn revenue. No allowance is here made for interest on capital derived from the general revenue.

1st January, 1890. It should also be pointed out that the reduction of postage to the United Kingdom on the 1st January, 1891, from 6d. and 4d. by two different routes to a uniform charge of 2½d.* must also have helped, to some extent, in increasing the deficit in 1890-91. In order, however, to ascertain the true deficiency, it will be necessary to add to the receipts an allowance for services rendered to the State free of cost, *i.e.*, in transmission of correspondence and telegrams, and to eliminate from the expenditure as far as possible all amounts which do not form part of the working expenses, such as expenditure on capital account (which, however, it is in some cases impossible to separate); also interest on Savings Banks deposits, which are invested by the Government for other than Postal purposes, whilst, on the other hand, all sums charged to other departments on account of ordinary Postal business should be included. A statement made upon this principle shows that whereas in 1888-9 there was a real surplus of about £48,000, in 1889-90 there was an actual deficiency of about £59,500, and in 1890-91 of £109,000. The comparatively large deficit in 1890-91 was due not so much to the loss of revenue occasioned by the reduction of postage,† already referred to, as to the increased cost of post and telegraph services generally. Thus the net falling-off in the combined Postal and Telegraph revenues in 1890-91, as compared with 1888-9 (including estimated value of official correspondence), was only £54,000; but, on the other hand, the cost of general administration increased by £80,000; the cost of Inland and Foreign mails increased by £22,000; expenditure on Telegraphs and Telephones by £1,500. These results are shown in the following table:—

**NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1888-9 TO 1890-91.**

—	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
REVENUE.	£	£	£
Postal receipts ‡ (estimated)	402,834	353,390	322,693
Telegraph and telephone receipts	150,043	173,010	176,634
Total, as per page 178	552,877	526,400	499,327
ADD estimated value of—			
Free official correspondence § (approximate)	60,000	60,000	60,000
„ „ telegrams	6,451	8,327	5,891
Grand total	619,328	594,727	565,218

* The amount of postal revenue is not accurately known. See footnote (||) to table on page 177 ante.

† See last edition of this work, Volume II., page 108.

‡ Including commission on money orders.

§ Estimate for 1887 made by the Postal Department.

NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1888-9 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
WORKING EXPENSES.*			
General administration	365,617	420,371	445,514
Inland and foreign mails	153,580	171,559	175,840
Telegraph lines—Construction, repairs, etc. ...	14,718	23,596	17,016
Telegraph cable subsidies	14,208	14,555	10,404
Telephones—Material, maintenance, etc. ...	12,867	12,403	15,855
Miscellaneous	41	270	65
ADD—One-half cost of stamp printing † ...	2,847	2,614	2,924
„ Cost of printing books, forms, etc. † ...	7,207	8,910	6,609
Total	571,085	654,278	674,227
Actual surplus (+), or deficiency (—) ...	+ 48,243	— 59,551	— 109,009

290. Over £300,000 of the ordinary expenditure of 1890-91 was of a special and non-recurring character, as will be seen by the following figures. The only item which is likely to re-appear in the returns of the succeeding year is “Agriculture-Bonuses, etc.”:—

Special or
non-recur-
ring ex-
penditure,
1890-91.

SPECIAL OR NON-RECURRING ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE, 1890-91.

Items.	Amount.
	£
Police—Increase on account of strikes	6,000
Defences—Bonus, etc., on establishment of Ammunition Factory ...	5,880
Public Instruction—State School Buildings	76,400
„ Grant for University Lavatories	5,000
Agriculture—Bonuses, etc.	34,230
Railways—Arrears on account of previous years	113,900
„ Construction of Roads to	7,790
Water Supply—Mansergh’s Report, etc.	3,160
Interest—Equivalent to Bank for non-remittance of Interest ...	3,900
Miscellaneous—Census, 1891	18,480
„ Premier Permanent Building Society Prosecutions ...	14,100
„ Preservation of order in Melbourne during Strikes ...	22,500
Total	311,340

291. The details of the expenditure for 1889-90 and 1890-91 under several of the more important heads are as follow:—

Heads of ex-
penditure
detailed.

* Exclusive of interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits. Expenditure on capital account has also been eliminated where possible. It has, however, been found impossible to do this in the case of telegraph lines and telephones, in which cases capital expenditure is included.

† Charged to the Government Printer. See page 196, *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
CIVIL LIST.	£	£
Governor's Salary	10,000	10,000
Salaries of Ministers	15,308	15,077
Executive Council	1,357	1,500
Agent-General	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit	2,250	3,250
Public Service Board	4,500	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards ...	5,000	5,000
Total	40,915	41,827
LEGISLATURE.		
Legislative Council	6,170	6,307
„ Assembly	11,220	14,482
Parliamentary Library	3,044	2,543
„ Refreshment Rooms	2,112	1,739
Parliament Gardens	452	1,003
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>	2,301	2,374
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly ...	25,316	25,511
Electoral Expenses	21,049	18,420
Federal Council—Contribution to	1,389	62
Australasian Federation Conference—Expenses of representation at ...	1,229	...
National Australasian Convention, Sydney, 1891—Expenses of representation at ...	...	685
Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—Expenses of ...	...	377
Total	74,282	73,503
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.		
Public Service Board—Office	2,877	3,384
Chief Secretary's Office	9,564	9,504
Premier's Office	5,143	4,403
Shorthand Writer	2,371	2,608
Agent-General's Office	3,494	3,492
Audit Office	9,713	9,478
Treasury	30,484	29,946
Government Printer*	87,506	88,602
„ „ Stamp Printing†	5,228	5,848
Inspector of Stores	768	784
Registrar of Friendly Societies‡	448	401
Inspector of Factories and Shops	2,516	2,427
Marine Board	5,759	5,487
Sundries	600	600
Total	166,471	166,964

* Under this head is included cost of printing books, forms, etc., for the Postal Department, viz., £8,910 in 1890, and £6,609 in 1891.

† For Calendar years 1890 and 1891 respectively.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.		
	£	£
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity)	23,481	23,658
„ Other Expenditure	5,282	5,101
Crown Law Officers	26,600	22,911
„ Solicitor	7,641	6,870
Prothonotary	2,661	2,871
Master in Equity and Lunacy	6,266	5,184
Registrar of Titles	42,944	40,024
Registrar-General	10,677	10,867*
„ Interest on purchase-money of land, etc., bought near Titles Office†	3,003	3,003
Deputy Registrars	8,708	6,960
Sheriffs	29,783	31,583
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, of Mines, and of General and Petty Sessions	10,182	9,885
„ other Expenditure	17,233	19,215
Police Magistrates and Wardens	19,668	18,980
Clerks of Courts	19,501	21,366
Coroners	7,322	6,886
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons... ..	1,611	1,564
Land Tax Act Administration	1,293	1,013
Total	243,856	237,941
DEFENCES.‡		
Special Appropriation authorized under Acts 47 Vict. No. 777 and 52 Vict. No. 1000 respectively	145,000	145,000
Voted to augment special appropriation consequent upon the increase of the permanent forces	...	26,486
Civil Staff	7,089	7,276
Cadet Corps	4,474	6,436
Mounted Rifles	8,598	9,557
Victorian Rangers	6,364	9,027
Rifle Clubs	1,369	1,386
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs, etc.	5,000	5,000
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores§	1,990	4,000
Grants to Rifle Associations, etc., for prizes; also prizes for drill and shooting	2,524	2,499
Grant to United Service Association ... ..	...	200
Expenses in connexion with Encampments	9,513	8,758
Grant for improvements to percussion locks, etc., to B.L. guns, etc.	...	150
Purchase of one first-class Torpedo Boat	14,500	...
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company for duty paid on machinery for manufacture of cartridges	1,126	882
Bonus to ditto in aid of establishment in colony ... ..	...	5,000

* Including £2,769 for Patents office.

† The amount required—£75,073—was made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the “Assurance Fund” under the *Transfer of Land Statute*.

‡ For further details under this head, see Part “Defences” in the second volume.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
DEFENCES—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Expenses, dispatching officer to England for twelve months course of military instruction	430	2,413
Royal Military Tournament (England)—Expenses of team of Victorian Mounted Rifles	...	600
General inspection of troops and forts by Major-General Edwards	1,443	...
Report on defences of King George's Sound—Proportion due by Victoria for	...	586
Compensation for injuries sustained	2,258	1,540
Sundries ... ..	...	188
Total	66,678	91,984
Defence Works and Buildings	139,145	57,983
Grand Total	350,823	294,967
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.		
State School Education*	710,477	735,953
University—Endowment	16,500	16,500
„ Grant in aid of laboratories	†	5,000
College of Pharmacy	1,000	1,000
Technological Schools	16,304	19,113
„ „ buildings	17,500	19,500
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery...	26,555	27,294
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, etc.	16,316	21,395†
Victorian Artists' Society	250	250
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Warrnambool ...	2,500	2,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	4,300	4,200
Royal Society	500	500
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science ...	1,000	200
Government Statist §	6,995	6,884
„ Astronomer	5,117	5,155
„ Botanist	2,760	2,697
Total	828,074	867,641
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.		
Charitable Institutions—Grant in aid	130,000	120,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools—State	42,162	41,350
Grant in Aid of Private Institutions	1,480	1,590
Hospitals for the Insane	115,109	116,697
Inebriate Asylums	9,455	2,669
Public Health Department	11,415	13,394
Vaccination Allowances	5,500	6,099

* Including cost of maintenance (with fittings and furniture) of school buildings, amounting annually to about £25,000, but exclusive of cost of erection of buildings, which is given in table following paragraph 297 *post*, and of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 299 *post*.

† A sum of £10,500, towards building the laboratories, was also paid during the year out of a special account, to be recouped by the sale of land at Kew and Yarra Bend, now occupied by lunatic asylums. See table following paragraph 295 *post*.

‡ Including £1,195 to provide for certain omissions in the allotment for 1889-90.

§ Exclusive of cost of Census 1891, for which see "Miscellaneous."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .	£	£
Fencing for Cemeteries ... ..	...	915
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, etc.	170	170
Intercolonial Medical Congress	849	...
Victorian Society for Protection of Animals ... ..	...	250
Total	316,140	303,134
CROWN LANDS.		
General Staff for Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	59,731	61,716
Surveys by contract, including Feature Surveys ...	3,840	4,700
Surveys of "Grazing Areas"	1,369	1,299
Contour Surveys of Metropolitan District	493	...
Parks, Gardens, etc.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves	9,822	9,868
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	11,831	11,595
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	9,955	10,129
Other Expenditure	208	388
Total	97,249	99,695
AGRICULTURE.		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc. ...	25,435	25,224
" the Board of Viticulture	807	994
State Forests and Nurseries	5,915	7,689
Resumption of Alienated Land	545	48
Planting and thinning trees, etc., and extension of wattle and other plantations, and fencing, wire netting, etc.	6,333	10,199
Experimental Cultivation	87	267
Prizes, Awards, etc.—		
Special, awarded by National Agricultural Society ...	485	480
For best managed farms in Victoria	150	150
Expenses of Judges in connexion with Grants referred to in the two preceding lines, etc.	288	362
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries*	7,342	34,227
Eradication of Vine Diseases	6,113	702
" Noxious weeds and insects	516	110
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	7,763	7,753

* The total amount permanently appropriated under Act 53 Vict., No. 1046, to these objects during the last two years was £233,000, of which £142,000 was to be distributed as bonuses under regulations of the Governor-in-Council; £10,000 for importation of new varieties of seeds and plants; £43,000 for establishing a system of technical education, by the employment of experts to supply instruction in connexion with the introduction of new vegetable products, and the improvement of existing agricultural methods; £12,000 for publishing agricultural reports in connexion with the educational work of the experts, etc.; and £15,000 bonuses for the encouragement of planting and cultivating forest trees of an economical character. Of the £142,000 to be paid as bonuses, £75,000 was set apart for growers of grapes, fruits, and general vegetable products; £37,000 for factories for fruit canning and drying, dairying, raisin and currant making, vegetable oil making, preparing hemp, flax, silk, etc., for the manufacturer; and £30,000 for dairy produce and fruits of best quality and in best order. Of the £233,000 appropriated, only £41,569 has been expended to the 30th June, 1891, as will be seen from the above figures.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
AGRICULTURE—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals	33,297*	37,913
Royal Commission of Enquiry (one-fifth of cost) ...	...	871
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government ...	228	219
Departmental and other Expenditure	3,141	3,740
Total	98,445	130,948
MINING.		
Mining Department	23,654	22,874
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, etc.	88,080	76,305
Prospecting and Boring for Coal	10,937	9,205
Geological Surveys, etc.	3,499	4,392
Underground Surveys of Mines	1,568	1,448
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas ...	3,879	1,924
Expenses in connexion with the Ballarat Juvenile Exhibition	...	186
Expenses of sending Expert to Europe to enquire into the best way of treating refractory ores, and also of manu- facturing briquettes of brown coal ... ..	...	100
Miscellaneous	2,174	1,376
Total	137,291	121,310
RAILWAYS.		
Commissioners' Salaries	8,000	6,000
Salaries and Wages	150,225	164,850
Working Expenses	1,947,637	2,168,868
Ditto on account of previous years	405,000	113,929†
Wages of Employés on Permanent Way increased ...	...	8,191
Annual allowances as compensation to injured persons ...	244	744
Total Working Expenses‡	2,511,106	2,462,582
Paid to "Railway Construction Account" §	88,588	99,637
Construction of Roads to Railways ... ..	...	7,791
Total (including Capital Account)	2,599,694	2,570,010
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance	27,363	28,409
„ Sewerage for, Report (Mansergh's) on a scheme of	2,281	2,850
„ „ Lithographing plans ... ..	...	315

* For advances to Shires for erection of rabbit-proof fences, see "Miscellaneous" expenditure, page 204 *post*.

† See 34th Annual Report of the Commissioners of Audit, page 185.

‡ The actual expenditure for and on account of 1889-90 was £2,132,158, and on account of 1890-91, £2,310,645, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' Reports.

§ See footnote (†) on page 210 *post*. There was also in 1890-91 a sum of £25,000 derived from the sale of certain railway land to the Melbourne Harbour Trust, paid into the Railway Loan, Liquidation, and Construction Account, but which is not included in the returns of General Expenditure.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
WATER SUPPLY—<i>continued.</i>	£	£
Country Waterworks—		
Salaries	10,846	11,547*
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, etc.	6,264	7,600
Geelong District do. do.	1,424	1,699
Goldfields Reservoirs	100	18
Boring for Water	11,375	9,960
Cost of making wells in the Mallee country	1,464	42
Surveys and Reports <i>re</i> Projects of Water Supply and Gauging Rivers	7,135	8,850
National Works—Management and Maintenance of ...	...	170
Irrigation Expert and Expenses ... ..	...	120
Prizes for best Irrigated Farm and Crops	285	50
Rainfall maps	313	25
Compensation for injuries received ... ..	...	200
Total	68,850	71,855
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.†		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Government House and Country Residence	11,900	2,990
Parliament Buildings—West wing	10,602	...
„ „ Repairs and additions, lighting, gardens, etc.	6,976	9,967
Fencing Parliamentary Reserve ... ..	...	9,996
Public Offices, etc.—		
Public Offices, Omeo... ..	...	1,699
„ „ Geelong—Water Supply Department	...	2,250
New Printing Office... ..	1,839	...
„ „ Fittings, Furniture for, etc....	1,598	983
Treasury Buildings (country)—Buildings, Repairs, Additions, etc.	689	298
Rents and Furniture, etc.	25,558	29,749
Repairs and Additions	2,215	2,189
Fencing Public Buildings, Sites, and Reserves under Government, including Repairs	211	94
Telephonic communication for police and other buildings	630	1,063
Insurance	563	678
Court Houses	26,557	16,083
Police Buildings, etc.	33,260	25,432
Gaols and Penal Establishments	18,298	18,459
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums ...	1,630	1,214
Observatory	3,974	350
Lunatic Asylums	25,000	13,595
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	8,651	7,266
Cemeteries	122	145
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, etc.	467	763
Lands and Agriculture (including parks, gardens, etc.)	17,265	18,642

* Including £248 stores and incidentals.

† For further expenditure on public works out of special accounts, see “Special Expenditure,” table following paragraph 295 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	£	£
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—<i>continued.</i>		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Laboratory for Agricultural Chemist	76	...
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, etc.	34,146	27,816
Preventing Encroachment by Sand, etc..	722	400
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
General Post Office, Melbourne—Extension of Building, and towards erection of Money Order and Savings Banks Offices, etc.	23,179	26,442
Purchase of Land near General Post Office (Post Office Place)	17,000	...
Post Offices at other places*	44,642	34,456
Customs Buildings	4,867	14,335
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, etc.	83,568	78,706
Lighthouses and Lightships	19,066	12,089
Miscellaneous	479	765
Total Works and Buildings, etc. ...	425,750	358,914
Subsidy to Municipalities	450,000	450,000
Roads and Bridges	99,372	26,934
Departmental Expenses	52,804	51,605
Total	1,027,926	887,453
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.†		
Post and Telegraph Offices‡—Administration	420,371	445,514§
Inland Mail Service	120,138||	128,288
Foreign Mails¶	51,421	47,552
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, Materials, etc. ..	23,596	17,016
Towards purchase of patent rights for an invention for improving the quadruplex workings of instruments	...	1,000**
Telephones—		
Telephone Exchanges, telephones, battery materials, wire, etc.	11,953	15,405
New multiple switch-boards, cost of	1,287	9,244
Maintenance of lines to various departments ..	450	450
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	13,872	10,404
„ to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.; Tasmania†† ...	683	...

* See also under the head of “Public Offices.”

† Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head “General Public Works;” also exclusive of cost of printing stamps, entered with Government Printer under the head of “Civil Establishment.”

‡ Money Order Offices included.

§ Including £27,586 payment to letter carriers appointed under the old post office regulations on their promotion to sorters.

|| Of which £59,803 was paid to the Railway Department, and £68,485 was for private contractors, clearance of letter pillars, etc.

¶ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £1,922 in 1889-90, and £2,673 in 1890-91; also subsidy for steamer calling at Havannah Harbour, New Hebrides, £600 in 1889-90.

** Similar sums are contributed by New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

†† Paid to the Government of Tasmania, in accordance with a joint guarantee to the company on account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits—4 per cent.	63,762	67,728
Towards a new steam launch	1,525	...
Miscellaneous*	270	65
Total	709,328	742,666
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Interest payable—		
In London	1,460,463	1,563,783
In Melbourne	63,282	56,993
Total Interest	1,523,745	1,620,776
Expenses of paying Interest in London—		
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	3,152	3,106
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	9,932	11,553
Premium on remittances	10,755	5,638
Equivalent to banks for non-remittance of interest ... ..	...	5,208
Stamps, advertising, etc.	561	603
Total	1,548,145	1,646,884
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	7,831	5,726
Law Costs, Awards, etc.†	7,127	1,295
Tuition of shorthand in Public Service ... ..	...	238
Premier Permanent Building Society prosecutions—Law expenses of	...	14,101
Preservation of order in Melbourne—Expenses of ... ..	...	22,486
<i>Poisons and Pharmacy Act</i> —Administration	300	300
Advertising	6,500	6,499
Transport, etc.	3,217	3,185
Expenses of census of 1891 ... ..	...	18,481
Exhibitions—		
Melbourne Centennial International do.‡	2,624	100
Paris Universal do., 1889... ..	3,661	424§
Australian Juvenile Industrial do. (Ballarat) ... ..	...	500
Hamilton " " " ... ..	...	300
Portland Industrial and Art do.	300	...
New Zealand, 1889-90	6,749	...
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	1,982	6,000

* Including £38 each in 1889-90 and 1890-91 towards expenses of International Bureau at Berne.

† Including costs (final) *In re Merry v. The Queen*, £5,000 in 1889-90, and £1,000 in 1890-91.

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

§ Including allowance of £100 for distribution of awards at the Paris and New Zealand Exhibitions.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.	£	£
National Orchestra—Expenses towards	3,000	3,000
Imperial Institute—Expenses of representation of colony at ...	...	499
Powder Magazines*	2,236	4,425
Fisheries	824	799
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons	203	74
Refunds, etc.†	3,743	1,922
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades	2,140	4,502‡
To reimburse the Administrator's expenses incurred during his administration	2,000	...
Reception of Earl of Hopetoun (Governor)	924	...
International Customs Conference, Brussels—Expenses connected with	...	30
International Telegraph Conference, Paris—Expenses connected with	...	50
International Tariff Bureau—Towards establishment of and subscription to	...	175
Inspection of Country Tramway Schemes—Expenses of ...	...	1,262
Expenses incurred by Salvation Army in providing relief for the unemployed	...	150
Special Visit to State Forests—Expenses connected with ...	...	113
Official visit to Mildura—	...	219
Funeral of the late Chief Secretary (Hon. G. D. Langridge) —Expenses in connexion with	...	29
Entertainment to Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. ... ..	...	100
“ “ French Admiral ... ..	...	94
Expenses of medical man conducting inquiries in Europe and America on behalf of Government	1,000	...
Interest on temporary advances in London	1,341	...
Discounts in London and premiums on remittances (sundry)	263	113
Stamp Duty on £350,000 Treasury Bonds at 2s. 6d. per cent.	...	438
Advances to Shires for purchase of rabbit-proof fencing ...	149,984§	...
Other Expenditure|| ... ..	5,873	4,985
Total	213,822	102,614

Heads of expenditure, 1874-5 to 1890-91.

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

* Exclusive of amounts provided for under the head of “ Other Public Works.”
† Of which £1,412 in 1889-90, and £1,636 in 1890-91, was on account of Customs duty.
‡ By the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, one-third the cost of the Fire Brigades Boards thereby constituted is specially appropriated out of the general revenue.
§ Repayable within ten years by equal annual instalments without interest.
|| Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue—£1,902 in 1889-90, and £3,125 in 1890-91.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list* ...	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884-5	36,362	4,693†	41,055
	1885-6	36,269	4,693	40,962
	1886-7	36,416	...	36,416
	1887-8	35,974	9,387	45,361
	1888-9	35,780	4,784	40,564
	1889-90	35,915	5,000	40,915
	1890-91	36,577	5,250	41,827
Legislature ...	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487
	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884-5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885-6	45,674	18,462	64,136
	1886-7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1887-8	37,700	20,931	58,631
	1888-9	53,207	20,009	73,216
	1889-90	50,573	23,709	74,282
	1890-91	48,358	25,145	73,503
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

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 286 *ante*. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil establishment*— <i>continued</i>	1884-5	...	117,586	117,586
	1885-6	...	122,593	122,593
	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887-8	...	132,983	132,983
	1888-9	646†	145,971	146,617
	1889-90	1,206†	165,265	166,471
	1890-91	1,214†	165,750	166,964
Retiring allowances and pensions ‡	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040	57,789
	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888-9	80,101	16,509	96,610
	1889-90	93,005	15,837	108,842
	1890-91	108,569	16,935	125,504
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,960
	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828	32,127
	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237
	1887-8	23,622	19,707	43,329
	1888-9	21,714	32,202	53,916
	1889-90	21,620	20,081	41,701
	1890-91	27,270	29,427	56,697
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

* See footnote (*) on page 205.

† Marine Board.

‡ Including vote of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, of £10,000 each year from 1883-4 to 1886-7, £7,000 annually to 1889-90, and £3,396 in 1890-91, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Judicial and legal— <i>continued</i> ...	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491
	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884-5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885-6	19,096	172,194	191,290
	1886-7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	1887-8	22,972	188,139	211,111
	1888-9	23,003	194,177	217,180
	1889-90	21,471	222,385	243,856
	1890-91	22,411	215,530	237,941
Police ...	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
	1882-3	...	204,561	204,561
	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
	1884-5	...	217,684	217,684
	1885-6	...	224,237	224,237
	1886-7	...	233,173	233,173
	1887-8	...	240,840	240,840
Gaols and penal establishments	1888-9	...	261,329	261,329
	1889-90	...	265,149	265,149
	1890-91	...	284,097	284,097
	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884-5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885-6	...	60,644	60,644
	1886-7	...	59,894	59,894
	1887-8	...	65,385	65,385
	1888-9	...	66,163	66,163
	1889-90	...	71,146	71,146
	1890-91	...	71,429	71,429

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Defences	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
	1880-81	...	78,732	78,732
	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442
	1882-3	...	191,360	191,360
	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884-5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885-6	110,000	209,938	319,938
	1886-7	110,000	194,764	304,764
	1887-8	110,000	212,119*	322,119
	1888-9	110,000	236,623*	346,623
	1889-90	145,000	205,823	350,823
	1890-91	145,000	149,967*	294,967
Public instruction, science, etc.†	1874-5	9,000	408,136	417,136
	1875-6	9,000	466,280	475,280
	1876-7	9,000	483,939	492,939
	1877-8	9,000	512,725	521,725
	1878-9	9,000	563,900	572,900
	1879-80	11,250	560,742	571,992
	1880-81	9,000	575,225	584,225
	1881-2	9,000	591,799	600,799
	1882-3	9,000	589,970	598,970
	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884-5	9,000	601,026	610,026
	1885-6	9,000	656,442	665,442
	1886-7	9,000	667,569	676,569
	1887-8	9,000	713,102	722,102
	1888-9	9,000	765,449	774,449
	1889-90	9,000	819,074	828,074
	1890-91	9,000	858,641	867,641
State school buildings ‡	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
	1888-9	...	8,000	8,000
	1889-90	...	207,595	207,595
	1890-91	...	76,390	76,390

* Including vote to augment special appropriation, viz., £21,278 in 1887-8, £23,958 in 1888-9, and £26,486 in 1890-91.

† For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 291 ante.

‡ The amount expended on school buildings in the years intervening between those named was entirely paid out of loans.—See table following paragraph 297 post. The cost of erection of a Training College for Teachers is included, viz., £8,000 in 1888-9, £6,455 in 1889-90, and £12,883 in 1890-91.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.*	1874-5	...	273,537	273,537
	1875-6	...	270,318	270,318
	1876-7	...	278,970	278,970
	1877-8	...	281,509	281,509
	1878-9	...	277,016	277,016
	1879-80	...	272,539	272,539
	1880-81	...	241,907	241,907
	1881-2	...	249,367	249,367
	1882-3	...	267,400	267,400
	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884-5	...	262,359	262,359
	1885-6	...	273,705	273,705
	1886-7	...	268,864	268,864
	1887-8	...	278,879	278,879
	1888-9	...	283,986	283,986
Crown lands	1889-90	8,190†	307,950	316,140
	1890-91	...	303,134	303,134
	1874-5	...	129,558	129,558
	1875-6	...	128,026	128,026
	1876-7	...	149,210	149,210
	1877-8	...	130,519	130,519
	1878-9	...	129,617	129,617
	1879-80	...	136,889	136,889
	1880-81	...	103,279	103,279
	1881-2	...	99,169	99,169
	1882-3	...	100,367	100,367
	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884-5	...	104,875	104,875
	1885-6	...	107,556	107,556
	1886-7	...	111,969	111,969
	1887-8	...	106,408	106,408
Agriculture, etc.	1888-9	...	100,573	100,573
	1889-90	...	97,249	97,249
	1890-91	...	99,695	99,695
	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

* See footnote (†) on page 208.

† Retreat for Inebriates.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Agriculture, etc.— <i>continued</i> ...	1886-7	704*	70,848	71,552
	1887-8	327	69,620	69,947
	1888-9	175	73,054	73,229
	1889-90	228	98,217	98,445
	1890-91	34,446	96,502	130,948
Mining † ...	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	25,030	28,530
	1878-9	3,500	48,882	52,382
	1879-80	3,500	24,704	28,204
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	1884-5	3,500	53,236	56,736
	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887-8	3,500	114,337	117,837
	1888-9	3,500	115,639	119,139
	1889-90	3,500	133,791	137,291
	1890-91	3,500	117,810	121,310
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

* This and the following amounts, except £34,227 in 1890-91, represent rates paid on unoccupied Mallee Blocks towards extermination of vermin. The sum of £34,227 referred to is the second payment—£7,342 having been paid out of votes in the previous year—out of an amount of £233,000 which has been specially appropriated to promote the Agricultural, Dairying, and Fruit Industries. See footnote on page 199, *ante*.

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

‡ The amounts annually entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6 and subsequent years, with the exception of £6,000 annually for salaries of the Railways Commissioners, were paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), sec. 78, whereby it was provided that all moneys arising from the sale by auction of Crown lands should 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. There was also a sum of £25,000—not included in the ordinary revenue—received in 1890-91 from the Melbourne Harbor Trust on exchange of land previously occupied by the Railway Department, and paid into the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account under the authority of Act 54 Vict. No. 1182. The total amount paid into both these accounts up to the 30th June, 1891, was £2,803,740, which has been expended on the survey and construction of lines of railway. By an Act passed 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1213) the proceeds of land sold by auction are temporarily diverted from the 1st July, 1891, into the *Land Sales by Auction Fund* until the moneys so paid in shall amount to £1,084,750. See paragraph 295 *post*. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways, except £500 in 1886-7, and £4,144 in 1887-8 paid towards construction.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Railways*— <i>continued</i>	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285	1,107,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887-8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
	1888-9	126,873	1,797,124	1,923,997
	1889-90	94,588	2,505,106	2,599,694
	1890-91	105,637	2,464,373	2,570,010
Water supply	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	40,869	40,869
	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
	1884-5	...	32,282	32,282
	1885-6	...	35,511	35,511
	1886-7	...	39,756	39,756
	1887-8	...	46,966	46,966
	1888-9	...	71,989	71,989
	1889-90	...	68,850	68,850
	1890-91	...	71,855	71,855
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

* See footnote (‡) on page 210.

† Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the *Local Government Act*. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne, included under this head prior to 1st January, 1877, has since been paid out of the Harbour Trust Fund, particulars of which are given later on. The figures for 1888-9 and 1889-90 have been slightly altered since last publication, owing to the transfer of a certain item to State School Buildings.

‡ The provision of the *Local Government Act* 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, but amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes. The subsidy was increased to £340,854 in 1888-9, and to £450,000 from 1889-90.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Other public works*— <i>continued</i>	1882-3	...	628,611	628,611
	1883-4	...	605,148	605,148
	1884-5	...	636,378	636,378
	1885-6	...	686,825	686,825
	1886-7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887-8	...	718,427	718,427
	1888-9	...	800,803†	800,803
	1889-90	...	1,027,926†	1,027,926
	1890-91	...	887,453	887,453
Post and telegraphs§	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	26,908†	280,981	307,889†
	1876-7	64,542	298,467	363,009
	1877-8	53,996	312,958	366,954
	1878-9	55,855	333,120	388,975
	1879-80	61,101	338,088	399,189
	1880-81	63,229	375,533	438,762
	1881-2	77,348	358,795	436,143
	1882-3	86,240	386,006	472,246
	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620
	1886-7	130,065	455,925	585,990
	1887-8	131,520	511,593	643,113
	1888-9	115,693	503,377	619,070
	1889-90	128,455	580,873	709,328
	1890-91	125,684	616,982	742,666
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

* See footnote (†) on page 211.

† See footnote (†) on page 211.

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

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

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Interest and expenses of public debt*— <i>continued</i>	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884-5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885-6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
	1886-7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809
	1887-8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
	1888-9	1,449,921	9,321	1,459,242
	1889-90	1,538,895	9,250	1,548,145
	1890-91	1,637,673	9,211	1,646,884
Redemption of loans	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
	1889-90	276,100	...	276,100
	1890-91	2,125	...	2,125
Customs	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047
	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885-6	...	70,925	70,925
	1886-7	...	78,579	78,579
	1887-8	...	83,975	83,975
	1888-9	...	87,412	87,412
	1889-90	...	88,966	88,966
	1890-91	...	85,885	85,885
Harbours and lights	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
	1882-3	...	26,763	26,763
	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
	1884-5	...	28,941	28,941
	1885-6	...	38,988	38,988
	1886-7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887-8	...	32,460	32,460
	1888-9	...	34,595	34,595
	1889-90	...	35,166	35,166
	1890-91	...	38,468	38,468

* See footnote (II) on page 212.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Mint subsidy * ...	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1882-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884-5	20,000	..	20,000
	1885-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1886-7	20,000	...	20,000
	1887-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1888-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1889-90	20,000	...	20,000
	1890-91	20,000	...	20,000
Aborigines ...	1874-5	..	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
	1882-3	...	7,498	7,498
	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500
	1885-6	...	10,514	10,514
	1886-7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887-8	...	10,982	10,982
	1888-9	...	10,949	10,949
	1889-90	...	9,761	9,761
	1890-91	...	8,692	8,692
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

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 187 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous services*— <i>continued</i>	1885-6	4,000	43,569	47,569
	1886-7	2,234	38,107	40,341
	1887-8	750	149,065	149,815
	1888-9	938	229,313	230,251
	1889-90	1,902	211,920	213,822
	1890-91	5,727	96,887	102,614
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,640,200	2,753,866	4,394,066
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,815	4,536,062
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,183,240	4,809,724
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,795	4,803,790
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,220,871	5,643,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,181,169	5,653,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,432,858	6,121,564
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,324,347	7,287,151
	1888-9	2,050,551	5,869,351	7,919,902
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,196,089	9,645,737
	1890-91	2,333,191	6,795,508	9,128,699
Amounts to be recouped from loans, etc.	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	15,221	163,556	178,777
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,245	98,287
	1878-9	20,655	3,000	23,655
	1879-80	18,945	52,294	71,239
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1882-3	...	8,000	8,000
	1883-4	...	62,000	62,000
	1884-5	...	18,792	18,792
	1887-8	...	55,265	55,265
	1888-9	...	116,906	116,906
	1889-90	...	...	...
	1890-91	...	137,768	137,768
Special Expenditure (to be recouped from sale of lands by auction, etc.)†	1888-9	...	39,424	39,424
	1889-90	...	190,779	190,779
	1890-91	...	181,587	181,587

* Except £888 in 1886-7, £200 in 1887-8, and £2,602 in 1890-91, the amounts in the column for Special Appropriations represent the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue. The following exceptional amounts are also included in the Votes for the years named:—In 1887-8, £100,000, and in 1888-9, £178,694 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, and £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to Shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing.

† Chiefly for Public Works. See paragraph 295 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,379,612	7,342,416
	1888-9	2,050,551	6,025,681	8,076,232
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,386,868	9,836,516
	1890-91	2,333,191	7,114,863	9,448,054

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

293. Of the total expenditure proper in 1890-91, over £2,333,000, or nearly 25 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being permanently provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual *Appropriation Act*, are not required to be voted annually. It will be observed that the expenditure under such appropriations decreased in 1890-91 as compared with the previous year by over £116,000, and that under Votes by about £272,000. The former resulted from a decrease of £276,100 under Repayment of Loans—no loans having been paid off in 1890-91, and a decrease of £8,200 under Charitable Institutions on account of the purchase of certain lands and buildings for an Inebriate Asylum; as against which there was an increase of £101,000 under the head of Interest consequent on the growth of the public debt, of £34,200 under the head of Agriculture on account of bonuses for various products, of £21,200 under that of Pensions, Gratuities, etc., and of £11,000 in the amount paid into the Railway Construction account consequent on the larger amount derived from the sale of Crown lands at auction.

Large increase of expenditure in recent years.

294. From the figures in the last table, it will be seen that a large growth of the ordinary expenditure has taken place since 1886-7, for in that and the preceding year the expenditure stood uniformly at about 6½ millions sterling, whilst the annual increase up to that time had never exceeded half-a-million; yet, in the four subsequent years,

* Not including £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

it increased to over 9 millions, or by about £2,567,000. The ordinary revenue, on the other hand, increased during the same period by about £1,610,000, and thus the growth of the expenditure exceeded that of the revenue by £957,000; with the result that whereas in 1886-7 there was a surplus of revenue on the year's transactions of £172,600, there was in 1890-91 a deficiency of £785,100, as already shown.* Over four-fifths of the increased expenditure, or £2,080,200, was confined to 5 branches, viz., £1,139,000 under Railways—the length open for traffic having increased by 860 miles, or by 48 per cent.; £378,000 being Interest on fresh loans contracted chiefly for railway construction; £215,500 under Miscellaneous Public Works, of which £140,000 was an addition to the municipal subsidy; £191,000 under Public Instruction, etc., of which £150,000 was increased cost of State education, and £31,000 was an addition to the grant to Technological Schools; and £156,700 under Post and Telegraphs. The following is a summary of the increases under the principal heads, distinguishing those under Special Appropriations from those under Votes:—

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE, 1890-91, AS COMPARED WITH 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Increase under—		Total Increase.
	Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
	£	£	£
Civil List	161	5,250	5,411†
Legislature	10,152	6,149	16,301
Civil Establishment	1,214	36,749	37,963
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	43,725	—3,381	40,344‡
Gratuities, Compensations, etc.	8,850	7,610	16,460‡
Judicial and Legal	—582	44,618	44,036
Police ... ..	...	50,924	50,924
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	...	11,535	11,535
Defences	35,000	—44,797	—9,797
Public Instruction, Science, etc. ... ..	...	191,072	191,072
State School Buildings ... ..	...	76,390	76,390
Charitable Institutions, Medical, etc. ... ..	...	34,270	34,270
Crown Lands ... ..	...	—12,274	—12,274
Agriculture, etc.	33,742	25,654	59,396§
Mining ... ..	...	17,656	17,656
Railways	32,987	1,105,907	1,138,894
Water Supply ... ..	...	32,099	32,099
Other Public Works ... ..	...	215,480	215,480
Post and Telegraphs	—4,381	161,057	156,676
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	378,284	—84	378,200
Customs ... ..	...	7,306	7,306
Harbours and Lights ... ..	...	—1,351	—1,351
Aborigines ... ..	...	—1,816	—1,816
Miscellaneous Services	3,493	58,780	62,273
Total	542,645	2,024,803	2,567,448

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies decrease.

* See paragraph 265 *ante*.

† Partly due to compulsory retirement of sexagenarians.

‡ New Guinea contribution 1886-7 not paid.

§ Including agricultural bonuses, etc. (£34,227).

Special ex-
penditure.

295. Besides the ordinary expenditure on public works, certain other sums were also expended during the last three years with a view, in the first instance, of being finally charged, not to the consolidated revenue as usual, but to a special fund—specifically created for the purpose—to be derived from the sale of certain public lands and buildings in Melbourne, and therefore distinguished in this work as “Special Expenditure.” It was, however, subsequently decided by an Act (55 Vict. No. 1213) to provide for such expenditure (with the exception of £140,000 to be recouped from the proceeds of the sale of the Melbourne Police Court) out of a Fund called the Land Sales by Auction Fund, into which are to be paid all moneys arising from the sale of land by auction, which are thereby diverted from the Railway Construction Account,* until the sum of £1,084,750—the amount authorized for expenditure—has been paid in. The special expenditure was authorized for the purchase of land for law courts and offices, the erection of public buildings, and reclamation and drainage works. The amount spent in 1890-91 was £225,804 as compared with £190,779 in the previous year; and the total amount expended up to the 30th June, 1891, was £457,007, of which £108,905 was defrayed from part of the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court (which realized £140,000), leaving a balance outstanding of £348,102 to be paid out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund. The following are the particulars :—

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1888-9 to 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount Authorised.	Amount Expended.		
		Prior to 1889-90.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<i>Recouped from Sale of City Police Court.</i>	£	£	£	£
Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	140,000	13,725	17,840	3,248
Extension of Titles Office ...		5,699		...
Purchase of land in Post Office Place		20,000		...
Purchase of land for Law Offices ...		...	7,424	40,969
Total	140,000	39,424	25,264	44,217
<i>To be Recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund.</i>				
Parliament Buildings—Completing west front additions, etc.	100,000	...	15,450	28,791
Public Offices at (Sandhurst) Bendigo	32,000	...	59,787	9,293

* See footnote (†) on page 210 ante.

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1888-9 to 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount Authorized.	Amount Expended.		
		Prior to 1889-90.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<i>To be Recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund.</i>	£	£	£	£
Defence Works and Buildings ...	60,000	...	...	...
Melbourne University—In aid of building the Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories	95,000	...	10,500	...
State School Buildings ...	60,000	...	...	...
Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery—Additions to buildings	90,000	...	...	37,000
National Museum ...	12,000	...	...	...
Ballarat National Gallery ...	10,000	...	...	...
Bendigo (Sandhurst) National Gallery	10,000	...	...	...
Lunatic Asylums ...	235,000	...	6,509	15,306
Agricultural Colleges and Farm Schools	25,000	...	...	...
Drainage and Reclamation Works—				
Elwood Swamp ...	80,000	...	29,595*	12,690
Koo-Wee-Rup Swamp ...	60,000	...	18,915	11,442
Moe Swamp ...	51,000	...	15,496*	5,982
Filling-up and Reclaiming Crown Lands	6,750	...	...	...
Reclamation Works, Port Melbourne Lagoon† ...	61,000	...	9,263	29,999
Harbour Works, Warrnambool ...	96,000	...	...	31,084
Cemetery at Frankston...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Total ...	1,084,750	1,000	165,515	181,587
Grand total ...	1,224,750	40,424	190,779	225,804

296. The amounts specially appropriated under Acts of Parliament increased by £328,577 (net) during the last eight years. Two new items were added in 1890-91, increasing the annual expenditure by at least £36,800 per annum. Of this amount, £34,200 was the expenditure during the year out of an amount authorized for agricultural and other industrial bonuses, etc., and at this rate of expenditure it will take nearly five more years to exhaust the appropriation. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to:—

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

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

New special
appropriations.

297. 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 1885-6, and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

Expenditure
of loans,
etc.

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1885-6.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ..	20,762,830	1,408,662	1,711,160	1,774,721	3,083,211	2,933,087	2,786,562	34,460,233
Water Supply—†								
Melbourne† ..	1,709,388	95,036	148,356	277,749	222,343	434,416	124,037	3,011,325
Country ..	2,503,636	140,449	225,638	184,813	261,725	361,855	503,520	4,181,636
Law Courts & Parliament Houses	436,834	12,153	32,770	44,954	37,563	15,270	..	579,544
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences ..	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	968,495	45,438	49,284	54,308	59,970	..	..	1,177,495
Yarra Bridge ..	13,845	14,205	42,561	32,627	18,207	..	..	§ 121,445
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbour Works, etc.	60,183	20,976	47,856	53,344	54,279	9,377	13,076	|| 259,091
Total ..	27,057,609	1,736,919	2,257,625	2,422,516	3,737,298	3,754,005	3,427,195	44,393,167

NOTE—The figures in this table have been obtained direct from the various Government departments so as to show the actual expenditure during each year, and differ from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts and other causes. The expenditure from loans paid off has not been deducted.

298. Over a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, etc. The whole amount paid in 1890-91 in this manner was over £928,000, of which nearly half was paid to municipalities, over an eighth to charitable institutions, and nearly a ninth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the annual grant for free public instruction, which amounted to about £736,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane, the industrial and reformatory schools, and inebriate asylum—which

Annual
subsidies,
grants, etc.

* These are the actual payments during the various years shown, whether made direct from the loans, etc., or indirectly by means of advances from the general revenue—to be subsequently recouped.

† For further particulars, see Waterworks in Part "Production," in the second volume.

‡ Works recently handed over to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

§ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council, amounting to £47,000, and by the Melbourne Tramways Trust, amounting to £2,034.

|| Including £58,618 expenditure on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes.

amounted to nearly £161,000. The following is a statement of the amounts paid in 1890-91 under the various heads :—

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1890-91.

Subsidy to Municipalities	...	...	...	£450,000
<i>Educational Grants, etc.—</i>				
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act	...	...	...	9,000
„ „ Additional Endowment voted	...	...	...	7,500
„ „ Grant in aid of Laboratories	...	...	...	5,000
College of Pharmacy	...	...	...	1,000
Technological Schools—Maintenance, etc.	...	...	...	19,100
„ „ Buildings	...	...	...	19,500
Public Libraries, etc. (including Melbourne Public Library)	...	...	...	48,690
Grant to Royal Society	...	...	...	500
„ Australasian Association for Advancement of Science	...	...	...	200
„ Victorian Artists' Society	...	...	...	250
„ Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Sandhurst, etc.	...	...	...	2,000
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	...	...	...	4,200
Grant to Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	120,000
„ Animals' Protection Society	...	...	...	250
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>				
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (including payments to other Governments)	...	...	...	44,900*
„ Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	...	...	...	10,400
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>				
Mining Boards	...	...	...	3,500
Mint Subsidy	...	...	...	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of	...	...	...	76,300
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations	...	...	...
„ Agricultural and Horticultural Societies	...	...	...	25,224
„ Board of Viticulture	...	...	...	1,000
Prizes for Agricultural Improvements, etc.	...	...	...	990
Bonuses, etc., in aid of Agricultural and other Industries	...	...	...	34,227
<i>Defences—</i>				
Prizes to Rifle Associations, etc.	...	...	...	2,700
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, etc.	...	...	...	5,000
Bonus to Colonial Ammunition Co., on establishment in colony	...	...	...	5,882†
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Exhibitions	...	...	...	1,400
Exhibition Trustees, expenses of	...	...	...	6,000
National Orchestra	...	...	...	3,000
Imperial Institute	...	...	...	500
Total	...	...	...	£928,213

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

299. 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 twelve millions sterling have been expended

* A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," etc., which reduces the ultimate net cost considerably.

† Including £882 refund of duty paid by the Company.

by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount more than a sixth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., nearly ten millions—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last nineteen years. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1890-91, also the total for the period:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872-3 to 1890-91.

Year.	Cost of Instruction including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882-3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883-4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884-5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393	629,655
1885-6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
1886-7 ...	570,292	17,043	67,908	655,243
1887-8 ...	600,271	16,718	80,726	697,715
1888-9 ...	630,426	20,563	101,662‡	752,651‡
1889-90 ...	675,345	22,117	242,727‡	940,189‡
1890-91 ...	700,033	33,215	112,309	845,557
Total ...	9,635,647	194,204	2,170,509	12,000,360

NOTE.—Besides the amounts in this table, subsidies are voted each year to the University, Schools of Mines, Schools of Design, etc. For particulars, see page 198 *ante*.

300. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9; that during the seven years, 1878-9 to 1884-5, it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum, but during the last six years it has increased by £176,000. During the ten years ended with 1887-8, the annual expenditure on school buildings had, with one exception, been below £100,000, but in each

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

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

† Including expenditure from loans; also £27,338 expended in the last three years on the Teachers' Training Institute.

‡ Amended since last publication.

of the last three years it exceeded that amount, especially in 1889-90, when it was much larger than in any previous year except 1877-8. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Expenditure on immi-gration.

301. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the intro-duction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and little or nothing was so spent during the last seven, and only £65 during the last ten years.*

Expenditure on immi-gration in Austral-Asian colonies.

302. In 1890 the only Australasian colony which continued to expend large sums on the introduction of immigrants was Queensland, but even that colony spent £46,000 less in 1890 than in the previous year. Nearly £86,300 were spent by the colonies on immigration in 1890, of which Queensland contributed nine-tenths. Only £15,453, or 18 per cent., of the whole, was provided for out of ordinary revenue, the greater portion having been paid out of the loan account.† In proportion to population, the expenditure was much the highest in Queensland, where it averaged 4s. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being only 6d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended on immigration in each colony in 1889 and 1890 :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889 AND 1890.‡

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	Nil.	Nil.	...	...
New South Wales	8,073	5,916	0 2	0 1
Queensland	123,542	77,618	6 3	4 0
South Australia	1,697	20	0 1	...
Western Australia	2,000	1,948	0 11	0 10
Tasmania... ..	113	...	...	...
New Zealand	1,251	791	...	...
Total	136,676	86,293	0 9	0 6

* For expenditure in each year since 1850, see last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 131.
† See tables following paragraphs 321 and 324 *post*.
‡ For numbers of assisted immigrants in the various colonies for a series of years, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., page 484.

303. During the twenty years* ended with 1890 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:— Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £774,784; South Australia, £776,873; New Zealand, £2,186,424.

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-90.

304. During the last forty-one years nearly seventy-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 nearly four millions were spent in 1890-91. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, etc., and on the Port of Melbourne† since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amount expended by the State prior to and during 1890-91:—

Expenditure on public works.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1890-91.	During 1890-91.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	34,370,031	1,971,594	36,341,625
„ Maintenance	4,746,113	428,327	5,174,440
Roads and bridges	7,489,044	26,934	7,515,978
Waterworks, Melbourne‡—Construction	3,104,747	273,499	3,378,246
„ „ Maintenance	139,911	9,711	149,622
„ Country	3,805,491	525,799	4,331,290
Other public works	13,169,423	644,280	13,813,703
Total	66,824,760	3,880,144	70,704,904

305. The total amount of 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 ten years ended with 1890. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for eleven years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

* For Victoria and South Australia 20½ years.

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

‡ Now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5 18 10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5 17 0
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	6	5,651,885	6 5 5
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	9	0	5,715,293	6 4 2
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	13	2	6,140,356	6 10 0
	1885-6	6,481,021	6	13	9	6,513,540	6 14 5
	1886-7	6,733,826	6	14	7	6,561,251	6 11 2
	1887-8	7,607,598	7	7	4	7,287,151	7 1 1
	1888-9	8,675,990	8	1	1	7,919,902	7 7 1
	1889-90	8,519,159	7	14	5	9,645,737	8 14 10
	1890-91	8,343,588	7	7	3	9,128,699	8 1 1
New South Wales...	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7 14 5
	1882	7,410,737	9	5	7	6,347,810	7 19 0
	1883	6,470,341	7	14	5	8,048,319	9 12 1
	1884	7,117,592	8	1	2	6,853,189	7 15 2
	1885	7,584,593	8	3	7	8,573,288	9 4 11
	1886	7,594,301	7	16	8	9,078,869	9 7 4
	1887	8,582,811	8	10	10	9,098,460	9 1 1
	1888	8,886,360	8	11	7	8,778,851	8 9 6
	1889	9,063,397	8	10	0	9,250,271	8 13 6
	1890	9,498,620	8	12	5	9,403,562	8 10 8
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	9	1	5	2,751,851	9 6 8
	1885	2,840,960	9	4	0	2,875,609	9 6 3
	1886	2,810,147	8	11	10	3,202,030	9 15 10
	1887	3,032,463	8	15	0	3,350,049	9 13 4
	1888	3,463,097	9	11	9	3,368,405	9 6 6
	1889	3,440,249	9	3	10	3,594,626	9 12 1
	1890	3,260,308	8	9	0	3,745,217	9 14 2
South Australia	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7 2 4
	1882	2,087,076	7	4	0	2,146,599	7 8 1
	1883	2,060,140	6	17	10	2,330,079	7 15 10
	1884	2,024,928	6	11	3	2,398,191	7 15 5
	1885	2,309,592	7	7	6	2,454,808	7 16 10
	1886	1,975,269	6	6	11	2,234,395	7 3 7
	1887	2,014,102	6	9	6	2,145,135	6 17 11
	1888	2,494,556	7	19	9	2,376,399	7 12 3
	1889	2,270,433	7	4	9	2,355,927	7 10 2
	1890	2,557,772	8	1	1	2,579,258	8 2 5
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

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

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony,	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia —continued	1886	388,564	10	9	0	394,675	10	12	3
	1887	377,903	9	1	3	456,897	10	19	2
	1888	357,003	8	8	9	385,129	9	2	0
	1889	382,213	8	17	7	386,000	8	19	4
	1890	414,314	8	12	10	401,751	8	7	7
Tasmania	1881	505,872	4	6	3	468,613	3	19	11
	1882	551,213	4	12	3	502,771	4	4	2
	1883	562,189	4	12	0	533,036	4	7	3
	1884	549,262	4	7	8	584,047	4	13	2
	1885	571,397	4	9	2	585,767	4	11	5
	1886	568,924	4	7	3	584,756	4	9	8
	1887	594,976	4	8	11	668,759	5	0	0
	1888	640,068	4	13	4	709,486	5	3	5
	1889	678,909	4	16	10	681,674	4	17	2
	1890	758,100	5	5	6	722,746	5	0	7
New Zealand	1881	3,757,493	7	12	3	3,675,797	7	9	0
	1882	3,917,160	7	13	10	3,824,735	7	10	2
	1883	3,871,267	7	6	3	3,924,005	7	8	3
	1884	3,707,488	6	14	2	4,101,318	7	8	5
	1885	3,859,996	6	16	4	4,282,901	7	11	4
	1886	3,688,016	6	6	9	4,310,875	7	8	1
	1887	3,463,495	5	16	2	3,954,290	6	12	7
	1888	4,109,815	6	15	9	3,962,912	6	10	11
	1889	3,991,919	6	10	6	3,981,721	6	10	2
	1890	4,208,029	6	15	7	4,081,566	6	11	6

NOTE.—In 1891-92, the approximate revenue of Victoria was £7,728,828, and the approximate expenditure £8,639,900. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1891, see Appendix A., at the end of the second volume.

306. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue, afterwards refunded, being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not possible from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts of the year 1890, sums can be readily traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £195,283,* which are

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

* Such items are as follow:—£20,686 repayments to credit of votes; £31,918 drawbacks and refunds of duty; £10,193 railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government, etc.; about £132,486 other revenue returned, etc., etc.

included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this cannot 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 other colonies, except perhaps New Zealand, as they are in Victoria.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture
compared.

307. In the last year named in the table the revenue exceeded the expenditure in all the colonies except Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, although in the previous year there were deficiencies in all the colonies, except New Zealand. In New South Wales, the surplus in 1890 amounted to £95,000, in Western Australia to nearly £13,000, in Tasmania to £35,000, and in New Zealand to £126,000; but, on the other hand, there were exceptionally large deficiencies of £785,000 and £485,000 in Victoria and Queensland respectively, and one of £21,000 in South Australia, which resulted in a net deficiency in the colonies as a whole of £1,022,000 as against a net deficiency in 1889 of £1,550,000, but a net surplus in 1888 of £1,126,000. During the last ten years referred to in the table there has been a surplus six times in Victoria, five times in New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand, four times in Queensland and Tasmania, and twice in South Australia.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture in
colonies,
1890 and
former
years.

308. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in all the colonies, except Victoria and Queensland; and a larger expenditure in all but Victoria, Western Australia and New Zealand.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture per
head in
colonies.

309. South Australia and Tasmania were the only colonies in which the revenue and expenditure per head was as large in the last year as in any of the previous years named.

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

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

* See paragraph 306 *ante*.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890.

1. New South Wales.

2. Victoria.

3. New Zealand.

4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.

6. Tasmania.

7. Western Australia.

311. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1890 than Tasmania or New Zealand, but a lower one than any of the other colonies. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland had the largest revenues per head; and these colonies also stood first, but in reverse order, in regard to expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, etc., per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1890.

- Revenue per head.

1. Western Australia.

2. New South Wales.

3. Queensland.

4. South Australia.

5. Victoria.

6. New Zealand.

7. Tasmania.
- Expenditure per head.

1. Queensland.

2. New South Wales.

3. Western Australia.

4. South Australia.

5. Victoria.

6. New Zealand.

7. Tasmania.

312. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1890,* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to 24¼ millions and the latter to over 25¾ millions; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly 29¼ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 30½ millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of a million and a half, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole of one million and a third. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population:—

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	24,250,173	8 4 1	25,775,525	8 14 5
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	29,216,302	7 17 0	30,579,837	8 4 5

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1889-90 have been taken.

313. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and 1890 shows that, in the seventeen years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £24,250,000, the increase being over 15 millions sterling, or 165 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 £29,216,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 17 millions, or 138 per cent. In the same seventeen years the mean population of the Australian continent increased from 1,671,051 to 2,970,520, or by 78 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,062,375 to 3,735,034, or by 81 per cent. .

314. 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, 1890.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria, 1890-91.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, etc. ...	2,525,572	1,888,321	1,243,046	602,527	182,546	329,067	1,535,868
Other Taxes * ...	†727,066	860,018	228,937	187,650	21,859	125,364	†638,117
Total ...	3,252,638	2,748,339	1,471,983	790,177	204,405	454,431	2,173,985
Crown Lands ...	613,451	2,243,039	576,868	246,427	107,636	79,965	†330,956
Railways ...	3,306,580	§3,003,728	799,243	1,080,104	45,814	102,642	1,143,989
Post and Telegraphs ...	†499,327	629,894	216,605	212,243	15,787	60,101	†338,315
Other sources ...	671,592	873,620	195,609	228,821	40,672	60,961	220,784
Total ...	8,343,588	|| 9,498,620	3,260,308	2,557,772	414,314	758,100	4,208,029

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

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

‡ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £17,616.

§ Inclusive of tramways £277,777, but exclusive of revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury, etc., £10,193.

|| Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £195,283. See footnote to paragraph 306 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria, 1890-91.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—							
Customs, etc. ...	30·27	19·88	38·13	23·56	44·06	43·41	36·50
Other Taxes ...	8·71	9·05	7·02	7·33	5·28	16·53	15·16
Total ...	38·98	28·93	45·15	30·89	49·34	59·94	51·66
Crown Lands ...	7·35	23·62	17·69	9·63	25·98	10·55	7·86
Railways ...	39·63	31·62	24·52	42·23	11·06	13·54	27·19
Post and Telegraphs ...	5·99	6·63	6·64	8·30	3·81	7·93	8·04
Other sources ...	8·05	9·20	6·00	8·95	9·81	8·04	5·25
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1891, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1890. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland ; also, it is believed, in those of some of the other colonies. For later information see Appendix A. at end of the second volume.

315. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from about 30 per cent. in New South Wales and South Australia to 60 per cent. in Tasmania, the proportion in Victoria being 39 per cent., or lower than in any other colonies except the two former. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from about a ninth in Western Australia to about two-fifths of the whole in Victoria and South Australia. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 7 to 26 per cent. of the whole—the former proportion prevailing in Victoria and the latter in Western Australia ; and that from Post and Telegraphs from 4 to 8 per cent.

316. It will be remarked that the land revenue was nearly four times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone much more than accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed, if the land revenue be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria, notwithstanding the cross entries in the New South Wales returns already alluded to, would exceed the revenue of that colony by £475,000, the respective amounts for 1890 being £7,730,000 and £7,255,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by about £300,000 ; in the former colony it forms nearly two-fifths, and in New South Wales nearly one-third, of the total revenue.

The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by only half a million sterling, the excess appearing under the head of Customs. As to other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £130,000, but in connexion with this it should be remembered that official correspondence and telegrams are charged for in the former, but travel free in the latter colony; and that the revenue from “Other Sources” was larger by over £200,000.

317. In 1890 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to nearly £4,200,000. The following table shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1890. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

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.
Western Australia ...	32,842	74,794	107,636	25·98
New South Wales ...	1,275,658	967,381	2,243,039	23·62
Queensland ...	190,735	386,133	576,868	17·69
Tasmania ...	47,319	32,646	79,965	10·55
South Australia ...	69,445	176,982	246,427	9·63
New Zealand ...	154,584	176,372	330,956*	7·86
Victoria (1890-91) ...	476,850	136,601	613,451	7·35
Total ...	2,247,433	1,950,909	4,198,342	14·37

318. It will be noticed that about a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1890 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to less than a twelfth in Victoria and New Zealand; about a tenth in South Australia and Tasmania; about a sixth in Queensland; and about a fourth in New South Wales and Western Australia. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, more than half the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

319. In 1890, as compared with 1889, an increase of £105,500 occurred in the land revenue of New South Wales, of £72,000 in that

* Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £17,616.

of South Australia, of £34,000 in that of Victoria, of £20,000 in that of Western Australia, of £11,000 in that of New Zealand, and of £9,000 in that of Tasmania; whilst, on the other hand, there was a decrease of £72,000 in that of Queensland. Taking the colonies as a whole, there was a net increase in 1890 of over £180,000. Considerable fluctuations in the land revenue have taken place during the thirteen years ended with 1890, as shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the amount received was larger than in any previous years named except 1878, 1881, 1882, 1887, and 1888; although the amount in proportion to the general revenue was much smaller in the last two than in any previous years, the proportion having fallen during the period from 33 to 14 per cent. :—

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1890.

Year.	Land Revenue.	
	Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
	£	
1878	5,814,388	33·00
1879	3,565,349	22·33
1880	3,802,143	17·50
1881	5,744,306	27·00
1882	5,458,963	25·00
1883	4,042,722	18·75
1884	4,001,028	17·50
1885	3,879,236	16·19
1886	3,560,297	14·98
1887	4,235,307	16·49
1888	4,298,326	15·02
1889	4,018,089	14·18
1890	4,198,342	14·37

NOTE.—Uniform dates have not always been adhered to in furnishing the above information, which in some cases relates to the calendar and in others to the financial year.

320. Of the 29¼ millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1890, close upon 11½ millions—or nearly two-fifths—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; 9¼ millions—or something less than one-third—was derived from Railways; over 4 millions from Crown Lands; and not quite two millions from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian colonies taken as a whole :—

Sources of revenue in Australasia.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
Taxation—				
Customs	6,574,450	27·11	8,439,385	28·88
Other Taxes	2,271,268	9·37	3,034,749	10·39
Total	8,845,718	36·48	11,474,134	39·27
Crown Lands	3,753,746	15·48	4,164,667	14·26
Railways	8,062,955	33·25	9,309,586	31·87
Post and Telegraphs	1,600,929	6·60	1,999,345	6·84
Other Sources	1,986,825	8·19	2,268,570	7·76
Total	24,250,173	100·00	29,216,302	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1891, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Heads of expenditure of Australasian colonies.

321. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria (1890–91).	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	2,462,582	2,037,168†	631,246	567,663	62,270	110,227	725,332
Post and Telegraphs	742,666	648,993	318,951	181,996	36,609	67,754	257,684
Interest of Public Debt‡	1,646,884	1,895,656	1,139,035	753,289	57,614	223,652	1,640,289§
Immigration||	...	5,916	7,569	20	1,948	...	...
Other services	4,276,567	4,815,829	1,648,416	1,076,290	243,310	321,113	1,458,261
Total ...	9,128,699	9,403,562¶	3,745,217	2,579,258	401,751	722,746	4,081,566

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1891, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1890. For later figures see Appendix A. in the second volume.

† Inclusive of Government tramways, £164,032.

‡ Including expenses except in the case of Queensland. The debt was borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive works.

§ Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £288,000) formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

|| Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow :—South Australia, £70,049 ; New Zealand, £791. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., page 470.

¶ See paragraph 306 *ante*, and footnote. Treasury Bills repaid, £150,000, are not included.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890*—
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Proportions per Cent.						
	Victoria (1890-91).	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Railways (working expenses)	26·98	21·67	16·86	22·01	15·50	15·25	17·77
Post and Tele- graphs	8·13	6·90	8·52	7·06	9·11	9·37	6·31
Interest of Public Debt	18·04	20·16	30·41	29·20	14·34	30·95	40·19
Immigration	...	·06	·20	...	·49	...	...
Other services	46·85	51·21	44·01	41·73	60·56	44·43	35·73
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

322. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was smaller by about £433,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or more than a fourth of the total expenditure, but the interest payable on the Public debt was larger by nearly £249,000 in the former than in the latter colony. In New Zealand also, which had little more than one-half the revenue of Victoria, the interest on the Public debt was about the same as in Victoria. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to over $1\frac{7}{8}$ million sterling. In Victoria the Postal and Telegraph expenditure is now £743,000, and in New South Wales close on £649,000. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with the loan expenditure which took place during the year.†

Heads of ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies
compared.

323. It will also be noticed that about two-fifths of the total expenditure in Western Australia, nearly half in New South Wales, more than half in Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia, and nearly two-thirds in New Zealand, was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the Public debt—contracted for the construction of

Proportion
of expendi-
ture on
various
objects.

* See footnote (*) on page 234.

† See footnote (||) on previous page, also table following paragraph 327 *post*.

railways and other public works. In Victoria, the Railway working expenses alone amounted to over one-fourth of the total, and the interest on the Public debt to over a sixth; the former being much higher than in any of the other colonies, but the latter lower than in any except Western Australia. In New Zealand as much as two-fifths, and in Tasmania, Queensland, and South Australia nearly a third, of the whole expenditure was for interest. The proportion expended on Postal and Telegraph services, it will be noticed, varied from less than $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in New Zealand, to 7 per cent. in New South Wales, and South Australia, to over 8 per cent. in Victoria and Queensland, and to over 9 per cent. in Western Australia and Tasmania.

Heads of expenditure in Australasia.

324. 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, 1890.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)...	5,809,453	22·54	6,645,012	21·73
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,895,877	7·35	2,221,315	7·27
Interest on Public Debt, etc. ...	5,393,739	20·93	7,257,680	23·73
Immigration * ...	15,453	·06	15,453	·05
Other services ...	12,661,003	49·12	14,440,377	47·22
Total ...	25,775,525	100·00	30,579,837	100·00

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the amounts expended in the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1890; except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890, have been taken. Later figures are given in Appendix A. to the second volume.

Loan expenditure in Australasian colonies, 1890.

325. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and water-works, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbour works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration.

* For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 327 post.

The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1890, also the amounts per head :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1890.		
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head.
	£	£	s. d.
Victoria	3,754,005	3	8 0
New South Wales	2,141,219*	1	18 10
Queensland	1,478,269	3	16 8
South Australia	892,267	2	16 5
Western Australia	15,906	0	6 8
Total	8,281,666	2	16 0
Tasmania	1,628,281	11	6 7
New Zealand... ..	398,817	0	12 10
Grand Total	10,308,764	2	15 5

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, 1890, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A. to the second volume.

326. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies, in 1890, was over 10 millions sterling, of which Victoria spent $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions, New South Wales over 2 millions, and Tasmania and Queensland about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions each. It will be noticed, however, that the loan expenditure per head of population was less in Victoria than in Queensland or Tasmania—where it was exceptionally high—although greater than in any of the other colonies.

Loan ex-
penditure
of different
colonies
compared.

327. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1890, over two-thirds was spent in the construction of railways; nearly one-eighth on waterworks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in connexion with harbours, rivers, etc.; over 3 per cent. on roads and bridges; over two-thirds of 1 per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance (about $10\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.) for other services. The following are the total and proportionate amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1890 :—

Heads of
loan ex-
penditure,
in Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

* Exclusive of £718,000, loans paid off.

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways	5,627,245	67·95	7,208,957	69·93
Water Supply	1,245,435	15·04	1,246,473	12·09
Roads and Bridges	89,357	1·08	322,013	3·12
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, etc.	361,669	4·37	361,907	3·51
Immigration	70,049	·84	70,840	·69
Other services	887,911	10·72	1,098,574	10·66
Total	8,281,666	100·00	10,308,764	100·00

Revenues of British dominions.

328. 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, 1890.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.		
United Kingdom (1890-91)	89,489,112	2 7 0
Gibraltar	62,461	3 2 10
Malta	261,254	1 11 6
ASIA.		
India (1889-90)†	85,085,203	0 7 9
Ceylon	1,216,782	0 8 1
Straits Settlements	711,491	1 8 1
Protected Malay States	806,676	1 19 1
British North Borneo	75,917	0 8 8
Sarawak	80,180	0 5 4
Labuan	3,385	0 11 7
Hong Kong	415,671	1 17 7
Cyprus	194,936	0 18 8

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part "Population" ante.
† Figures based on nominal value of rupee (2s.). The exchange value, however does not exceed 1s. 4d.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890—continued.

Country or Colony.						Revenue.			
						Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*		
AFRICA.						£	£	s.	d.
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	777,477	2	1	2
Natal	...	...	...	...	...	1,422,688	2	12	4
Zululand	...	...	...	...	...	41,674	0	4	8
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	...	4,430,050	2	18	0
Basutoland	...	...	...	...	...	41,784	0	3	10
British Bechuanaland	...	...	...	...	...	161,303	2	4	4
St. Helena	...	...	...	...	...	8,729	2	4	4
Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	56,341	0	11	3
Gold Coast	...	...	...	...	...	156,449	0	1	8
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	73,708	0	19	8
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	30,573	2	2	10
AMERICA.									
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	8,308,317†	1	14	5
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	303,028	1	10	9
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	32,394	2	0	9
Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	51,204	1	12	6
British Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	522,767	1	16	8
West Indies—									
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	54,826	1	3	1
Turk's Island	...	...	...	...	...	8,901	1	17	6
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	788,888	1	4	8
St. Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	50,232	1	4	1
St. Vincent	...	...	...	...	...	27,048	0	13	2
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	186,179	1	0	5
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	49,267	0	18	6
Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	8,656	0	8	4
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	1,762	0	7	7
St. Christopher	}	...	...	...	...	42,955	1	0	11
Nevis		...	...	...	...
Antigua	...	...	...	...	...	46,334	1	5	3
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	6,732	0	11	5
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	21,574	0	14	11
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	...	468,559	2	5	1
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.									
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	...	...	...	...	...	29,216,302	7	17	0
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	66,817	0	10	8
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	9,492	5	6	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	225,876,078	0	16	2

NOTE.—The revenue of the recently acquired Territory of British New Guinea in 1890-91 was £15,000, of which £2,674 was raised locally, and £12,326 was derived from contributions by certain of the Australasian colonies.

* See footnote (*) on page 238.

† Exclusive of Provincial Revenues amounting to about £2,428,000, which, however, probably includes £813,500 from subsidies granted by the General Government.

‡ For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 305 ante.

Aggregate
revenue of
British
dominions.

329. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 226 millions sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 90 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 39 per cent., 38 per cent., and 13 per cent.; moreover, 40 per cent. is raised in Europe, 39 per cent. in Asia, 3 per cent. in Africa, 5 per cent. in America, and 13 per cent. in Australasia.

Large
revenues
per head in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

330. 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 the Crown lands in fee-simple and from the working of the State railways.†

Revenue
per head in
colonies
and United
Kingdom.

331. Besides the Australasian colonies, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and the Falkland Islands were the only British possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenues of
foreign
countries.

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

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.†
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	1892	79,784,§	1 17 5
Belgium	1891	13,864,	2 5 1
Denmark	1889-91	3,038,	1 8 0
France (including Algeria)	1891	126,325,	2 19 10

* For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 305 *ante*.
† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 314 to 319 *ante*.
‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in Part "Population," *ante*.
§ This amount is made up of estimates for 1892 of £47,323,000 for Austria, and £32,461,000 for Hungary. The florin has been assumed to be equal to 1s. 8d.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.					
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*				
EUROPE— <i>continued.</i>				£	£	s.	d.
Germany	1889-91	146,638,†	2	19	4		
Greece	1891	3,862,	1	15	4		
Holland	„	10,545,	2	6	2		
Italy	„	65,920,	2	3	9		
Portugal	1891-2	9,668,	2	4	11		
Roumania... ..	„	6,789,	1	4	8		
Russia in Europe	1890	88,421,	0	18	2		
Spain	1891-2	32,222,	1	16	9		
Sweden and Norway	1891	7,961,‡	1	3	6		
Switzerland	„	2,685,	0	18	5		
Turkey	1888-9	16,650,	0	15	2		
ASIA.							
Japan	1891-2	16,692,	0	8	4		
AFRICA.							
Egypt	1891	10,066,	1	9	6		
Tunis	„	1,191,	0	15	10		
AMERICA.							
Argentine Confederation	„	14,630,	3	11	7		
Brazil	„	14,477,	1	0	8		
Mexico	1890-91	7,994,	0	14	0		
Peru	1890	1,391,	0	9	3		
United States	1891	78,522,	1	5	0		

333. According to this table and that following paragraph 328 *ante*, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Germany and France ; and then the United Kingdom, Russia, British India, Austria-Hungary, and the United States.

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

* See footnote (†) on page 240.

† This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1890-91, £34,715,223 (exclusive of contributions by the States and extraordinary receipts), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their Budget estimates, for the dates named, viz. :—Alsace-Lorraine, £2,225,917 in 1891; Anhalt, £519,334 in 1890-91; Baden, £2,454,501 in 1890; Bavaria, £13,719,610 in 1890; Bremen, £862,547 in 1889; Brunswick, £592,560 in 1890; Hamburg, £2,522,188 in 1890; Hesse, £1,069,213 in 1889-90; Lippe, £50,823 in 1890; Lübeck, £169,350 in 1890; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £510,986 in 1890-91; Oldenburg, £374,954 in 1890; Prussia, £77,908,661 in 1890; Reuss-Greiz, £52,950 in 1891; Reuss-Schleiz, £86,697 in 1891; Saxe-Altenburg, £162,631 in 1891; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £119,760 in 1890-91; Saxe-Meiningen, £312,960 in 1890-91; Saxe-Weimar, £376,703 in 1890; Saxony, £4,533,549 in 1890-91; Schaumburg-Lippe, £37,448 in 1890-91; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £107,841 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £120,531 in 1891; Waldeck, £58,140 in 1891; and Württemberg, £2,972,670 in 1890-91.

‡ This amount is made up of £5,275,000, revenue of Sweden in 1891, and £2,686,000, revenue of Norway in the same year.

After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in 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, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Mexico, or Peru; and nearly as large as that of Holland or Egypt.

Countries
raising
largest
amounts
per head.

334. Germany, France, and the Argentine Confederation are the only countries named in the table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom, where the proportion is slightly larger than in Holland or Belgium. In Victoria more than two and a half times as much per head is raised as in Germany or France, and nearly three and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom.

Taxation.

335. The amounts whereof revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licenses, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the public account, from the labour of prisoners, etc. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle:—

TAXATION, 1890-91.

				£
Revenue raised by taxation	...	...	...	3,252,638
„ otherwise	...	...	...	5,090,950
Total	...	...	...	<u>8,343,588</u>

Taxation
per head.

336. In 1890-91, less than 39 per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 1,133,266, an average will be obtained of only £2 17s. 5d. 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 1890-91.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1853	800,577	4 1 11	24·74
1854	1,052,462	3 18 8	34·08
1855	1,193,309	3 10 6	43·73
1856	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07
1857	1,331,362	3 1 10	40·00
1858	1,414,511	2 18 6	47·57
1859	1,414,760	2 14 8	43·38
1860	1,330,761	2 9 10	43·11
1861	1,244,389	2 6 1	42·15
1862	1,183,194	2 3 2	36·19
1863	1,158,219	2 1 2	41·74
1864	1,167,036	1 19 10	39·49
1865	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47
1866	1,219,567	1 18 9	39·61
1867	1,516,231	2 7 1	47·14
1868	1,352,818	2 0 10	41·87
1869	1,539,495	2 4 10	45·49
1870	1,394,333	1 19 1	42·75
1871 (six months) ...	724,261	0 19 10	42·82
1871-2	1,612,034	2 3 2	43·17
1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·22
1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98

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

337. It will be observed that in 1890-91, as compared with 1889-90, a falling-off of nearly £380,000, and as compared with 1888-9 a

Comparison
of taxation
1890-91
with former
years.

* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1892, the taxation in 1891-2 (partly estimated) amounted to about £3,145,000, or £2 14s. 6d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,157,680) of that financial year.
† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 273 ante.

falling-off of nearly £500,000, took place in the gross amount raised by taxation ; whilst the average amount per head in those years respectively decreased by 8s. 5d. and by 12s. 3d. With these exceptions, however, the gross amount of taxation in 1890-91 was much larger than in any previous year, and the taxation per head was higher than in any previous year since 1858 except 1887-8. The proportion of taxation to revenue was considerably lower than in the two previous years, and was also lower than in any other year since 1880-81 except 1883-4.

Heads of
taxation.

338. 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, 1883-4 TO 1890-91.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ..	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635
Wharfage rates† ..	28,055	31,821	35,820	38,005	41,719	55,042	46,825	44,937
Excise :—								
Spirits	53,638	68,930	67,250	56,556	65,603	88,867	98,712	102,201
Tobacco	70,016	72,295	70,459	64,145	62,766	57,688	‡38,621	27,789
Ports and Harbours§ ..	30,871	31,176	32,710	34,920	34,327	45,884	§29,789	20,669
Licences (not territorial)	31,623	32,535	33,922	|| 18,898	21,002	23,904	21,756	||22,152
Duties on estates of deceased persons ..	77,154	124,370	104,907	114,909	151,861	236,449	400,150	184,886
Duty on bank notes ..	28,575	27,529	28,769	28,104	27,879	34,023	32,173	30,736
Stamp duty¶	133,651	143,382	165,313	165,000	230,000	260,000	230,000	218,000
Land tax	123,884	128,415	126,770	124,742	124,515	123,025	121,604	120,633
Total	2,318,520	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638

Heads of
taxation
1890-91 and
previous
years
compared.

339. It will be noticed that of the falling-off in the revenue from taxation since 1888-9, amounting to £500,000, £344,000 was under the head of Customs, £10,000 under Wharfage rates, £30,000 under Excise duty on tobacco, £25,000 under Ports and Harbours, £52,000 under Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons, and £42,000 (estimated) under Stamp duty, as against which there appears one solitary increase of £13,000 under Excise duty on Spirits; whilst, of the falling-off as compared with 1889-90, amounting to £380,000, £130,000 was under Customs, £11,000 under Tobacco (excise), £9,000

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 285 ante.

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

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

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

|| Decrease in 1886-7 owing to the proportion payable to revenue by municipalities out of receipts from publicans' licence fees, etc., being then and thereafter made payable into the Licensing Act Fund. Of the amount in 1890-91, £15,682 was for auctioneers' licences.

¶ Roughly estimated for 1884-5 and subsequent years. See footnote (§) on page 177 ante.

under Ports and Harbours, £215,000 under Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons, which was exceptionally large in 1889-90, and £12,000 under Stamp duty. The decreases, under Tobacco (excise) and Ports and Harbours, were merely due to large reductions effected in 1889-90 in the rates of duty, but the decrease under Customs took place notwithstanding a net increase of Customs duties, estimated—assuming the imports remained constant—to bring in an additional revenue of nearly £100,000 per annum.*

340. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually fallen from 89 per cent. in 1874-5 and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the eight years 1882-3 to 1890-91, excepting 1889-90, when the proportion again fell to 72 per cent. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1890-91 was equivalent to a charge of 11 per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.†

341. 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,‡ 1883-4 to 1890-91.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	472,259	518,370	545,170	566,134	611,256	664,438	661,129	657,700
Wine	39,096	42,101	41,086	41,335	44,688	53,146	51,409	41,825
Beer and cider ..	33,845	35,210	37,904	41,126	46,047	55,580	56,830	52,381
Tobacco and snuff	97,420	108,405	121,476	151,893	199,540	235,564	249,746	261,722
Cigars	31,311	34,299	33,583	37,848	46,896	61,195	58,244	58,969
Tea	73,970	88,093	87,544	90,660	98,955	103,402	57,938	37,128
Sugar§ and molasses	119,248	118,031	115,796	128,526	134,861	123,575	127,527	130,714
Coffee, chicory, co- coa, and chocolate	15,665	16,930	16,990	16,788	17,596	17,524	11,355	6,080
Opium	21,389	19,517	15,266	15,043	15,679	19,275	17,443	16,254
Rice	16,607	18,824	19,710	20,279	23,246	23,358	21,437	19,731
Hops	4,416	4,326	4,455	8,955	9,733	15,621	9,602	2,659
Malt	3,301	2,302	3,633	4,655	2,346	3,172	1,626	793
Fruits and vege- tables, dried and preserved	43,973	53,348	47,806	54,641	64,376	59,846	58,830	47,007
Live stock	38,359	30,064	37,741	34,706	52,632	76,891	47,590	85,374
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	441,470	490,677	494,512	522,884	548,699	788,361	663,669	651,550
All other articles ..	288,724	307,221	345,968	358,883	394,781	523,840	516,809	410,748
Total	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635

* See table on page 252 *post*.

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

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

§ Including glucose.

Customs
duties,
1889-90 and
1890-91
compared.

342. It will be observed that in 1890-91 as compared with the previous year there was a falling-off under all the heads of Customs revenue except four, whilst the total net decrease amounted to about £130,000. The principal reductions were £10,000 under wine; £20,800, in addition to £45,500 in the previous year, under tea, in consequence of the duty being reduced from 3d. to 1d. per lb. on the 1st January, 1890; £5,300, in addition to £6,200 in the previous year, under coffee and cocoa, etc.—the duty of 3d. per lb. on the raw product having been remitted on the same date; £7,000, in addition to £6,000 in the previous year, under hops—notwithstanding the raising of the duty from 6d. to 8d. per lb. from the 24th October, 1889; £800, in addition to £1,500 in the previous year, under malt, although the duty was increased fifty per cent. on the 25th September, 1889; £12,000, in addition to £125,000 in the previous year, under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, on many of which the duties had been considerably raised at various periods during the six months ended 31st December, 1889; and £106,000 under all other articles. The principal increases were £12,000 under tobacco, and £38,000 under live stock, there being also small increases under cigars and sugar. The falling-off generally in 1890-91 was, as in the previous year, undoubtedly due to a contraction in the import trade, which has fallen off considerably since 1888-9. If the volume of trade had remained constant, the revenue would have been increased by nearly £100,000 per annum, owing to the duties having been raised in 1889-90.*

Customs
duties—
increase in
seven years.

343. Comparing 1890-91 with 1883-4, it will be seen that the total amount derived from Customs duties increased by £740,000, or 43 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to this augmentation were spirits, wine, and beer, which show an increase of £206,700, or 38 per cent., tobacco and cigars of £191,900, or 149 per cent., live stock £47,000, or 123 per cent., articles subject to *ad valorem* duties of £210,000, or 48 per cent., and “all other articles” of £122,000, or 42 per cent.

Taxation on
chief
articles of
import.

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

* See table following paragraph 252 *post*.

in 1890-91 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, 1890-91.

Articles.	Duty received 1890-91.		Proportion to Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider	751,906	0 13 3	30·31
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	320,691	0 5 8	12·93
Hops and malt	3,452	0 0 1	·14
Sugar* and molasses	130,714	0 2 4	5·27
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	43,208	0 0 9	1·74
Rice	19,731	0 0 4	·79
Fruits and vegetables... ..	47,007	0 0 10	1·89
Opium	16,254	0 0 3	·66
Live stock	85,374	0 1 6	3·44
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	651,550	0 11 6	26·27
All other articles	410,748	0 7 3	16·56
Total	2,480,635	2 3 9	100·00

345. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1890-91, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head :—

Customs
revenue
estimated
and re-
ceived, 1889
to 1891.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED,
1888-9 TO 1890-91.

Sources of Revenue.	1888-9.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	637,416	664,533	640,000	661,230	660,800	659,182
Wine	43,992	53,135	48,000	51,406	52,000	41,858
Beer and cider	45,996	55,571	58,000	56,833	59,000	52,378
Tobacco and snuff	210,996	235,600	230,000	249,718	250,000	261,688
Cigars	43,992	61,219	57,000	58,235	60,000	58,974
Tea	105,000	103,553	71,000	57,887	34,500	37,361
Sugar and molasses	136,008	123,463	124,000	127,645	134,000	130,727
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	15,996	17,674	10,000	11,351	3,500	6,064
Opium	15,996	19,276	18,000	17,443	17,000	16,253
Rice... ..	22,008	23,393	23,000	21,464	22,500	19,741

* Including glucose.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1888-9 TO 1890-91
—continued.

Sources of Revenue.	1888-9.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	11,004	15,522	17,000	9,563	10,000	2,821
Malt	3,000	3,139	3,300	1,625	2,500	793
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	66,000	59,475	60,000	58,965	63,000	46,843
Live stock	49,404	75,333	65,000	49,284	49,800	85,699
Articles subject to <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> duties	538,896	789,244	732,000	664,132	687,000	646,683
All other articles ...	386,904	524,133	529,000	516,756	519,200	409,367
Total ...	2,332,608	2,824,263	2,685,300	2,613,537	2,624,800	2,476,432
EXCISE.						
Spirits distilled in Vic- toria	64,992	88,859	80,000	98,720	100,000	102,601
Tobacco duty	63,000	57,688	43,875	38,620	42,000	27,789
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ...	1,248	1,137	1,250	1,275	1,500	1,300
Other	900	892	900	972	1,000	942
Total ...	130,140	148,576	126,025	139,587	144,500	132,632
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Wharfage rates	42,000	55,056	50,000	46,798	50,000	44,880
Tonnage	34,992	45,916	26,250	29,794	17,000	20,681
Fees... ..	7,404	6,931	7,000	7,280	7,000	8,070
Fines	1,008	1,223	842	399	500	1,260
Miscellaneous... ..	12,828	10,729	12,815	13,379	12,020	12,791
Total ...	98,232	119,855	96,907	97,650	86,520	87,682
Grand Total ...	2,560,980	3,092,694	2,908,232	2,850,774	2,855,820	2,696,746

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.

346. In seven of the eleven years ended with 1890-91, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in four of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by

Customs
revenue
estimated
and
received,
1881 to
1891.

an average of nearly £86,000 per annum, as is shown in the following table :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED,
1880-81 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (—) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1880-81... ..	1,561,420	1,649,467	+ 88,047
1881-2	1,809,000	1,950,479	+ 141,479
1882-3	1,974,580	1,949,388	— 25,192
1883-4	1,982,500	1,936,810	— 45,690
1884-5	2,010,150	2,109,477	+ 99,327
1885-6	2,097,300	2,193,148	+ 95,848
1886-7	2,201,770	2,308,634	+ 106,864
1887-8	2,369,750	2,538,657	+ 168,907
1888-9	2,560,980	3,092,694	+ 531,714
1889-90... ..	2,908,232	2,850,774	— 57,458
1890-91... ..	2,855,820	2,696,746	— 159,074
Total	24,331,502	25,276,274	+ 944,772*

347. In the same eleven years, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 15s. 9d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1888-9 to £3 7s. 10d. per £100 in 1880-81, the cost per £100 in 1891 as well as over the whole period being £3 0s. 2d. :—

Cost of
collecting
Customs
revenue.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE,
1880-81 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£.	£	£ s. d.
1880-81	1,649,467	56,004	3 7 10
1881-2	1,950,479	57,615	2 19 1
1882-3	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886-7	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
1887-8	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
1888-9	3,092,694	86,262	2 15 9
1889-90	2,850,774	83,198	2 18 4
1890-91	2,696,746	81,088	3 0 2
Total	25,276,274	759,931	3 0 2

* Net figures.

Taxes
repealed
and
imposed.

348. 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 sixteen years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the contributions of the people towards the cost of Government have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period:—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1890-91.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ... ..	...	...	Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000 ...	3,000	10,700
				Tax on bank notes imposed ...	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Mel- bourne <i>trans- ferred</i> to Har- bour Trust ...	(85,000)*	(85,000)*	Land tax imposed	50,000	124,000
	Various altera- tions resulting in a net remis- sion of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of pub- licans' licence fees from municipal bodies	(4,600)*	(4,800)*
				Customs— Stock tax im- posed ...	28,300	37,000
1879	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ....	...	...

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

† This amount has been arbitrarily assumed to be the difference in the average annual revenue from those items on which the duty has been altered during the two years preceding and following the date of the alteration in the tariff.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1880	... ..	...	...	Stamp duties imposed ...	83,005	120,000
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Customs— Duties Increased on —Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent., besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of in- creased duties, about	47,800	53,000*
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased Cigars increased	Revenue decreased 2,300	† 3,500
				Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ... Beer „ „	21,872 62,557	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	74,972†	94,500
				Excise—Duty on spirits increased	12,653	18,400
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

‡ This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, according to the table following paragraph 341 *ante*, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported—having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and consequently at the lower rate of duty.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1890-91—continued.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1887.	Customs — Duty on bags and sacks and wire netting reduced or remitted ... Licences — Proportion of receipts received on account of publicans' licences transferred to Licensing Act 1885 Fund ...	19,100 (15,100)*	19,300 (16,450)*	Customs— Duty on woollen piecegoods and wearing apparel increased 5 per cent. Duty on twine increased 50 per cent. ...	20,700	22,200
1888.	Customs— Sugar—Duty on cane (raw) reduced 33 per cent., but that on beet sugar doubled. Net amount ...	13,900	15,000	Customs— Timber duties increased ...	5,900	6,400
1889	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1890	Customs— Tea — Reduced from 3d. to 1d. Coffee and Cocoa (raw)—Duty of 3d. remitted ... Other articles — Estimated reduction ... Excise— Tobacco—Duty reduced one-half Harbors— Tonnage dues reduced one-half	45,500 7,500 8,500 19,000 16,000	69,000 15,000 10,000 28,850 22,800	Customs— Duties generally increased ...	156,000†	210,000†
1891	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...

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

† On the assumption that there would be no falling-off in the importation of the articles affected. It should, however, be noted that the importations were exceptionally high during the year.

349. From the above table it would appear that, during the year 1889-90, additional taxation was imposed to the extent of £210,000, and old taxes reduced or remitted to the extent of £157,650—the net result being fresh taxation equivalent to about £52,350 per annum; also that, during the last sixteen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to over half a million sterling,* thus—

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

Amount of
taxation
imposed in
last sixteen
years.

350. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year. The revenue received from this duty in 1890-91, was, as already shown, £30,736.

Duty on
bank notes.

351. 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 :—

Land tax.

	Value per acre.
Class I., carrying 2 sheep or more per acre	£4
Class II., „ 1½ sheep per acre	3
Class III., „ 1 sheep per acre	2
Class IV., „ under 1 sheep per acre	1

352. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1892 to nearly 6,965,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and less than a twentieth in the first class.

Extent of
land
assessed for
land tax.

* 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 in subsequent years would be less, and in others much more. Mere transfers of revenue (see preceding footnote) have been omitted.

Proportion
of land
assessed to
total avail-
able and
alienated
land.

353. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 22,359,000 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 $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the area of the colony, or to $31\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.*

Number of
estates
assessed.

354. The number of estates assessed was 1,119, or 4 more than in 1891. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 863. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size
of estates
assessed.

355. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,224 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,531 and 3,392 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,311 acres.

Proprietors
and number
and size of
estates
assessed.

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

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR
LAND TAX, 1892.†

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of Each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	102	122	308,756	4·43	3,027	2,531
II.	202	227	769,909	11·05	3,811	3,392
III.	319	410	2,533,872	36·39	7,943	6,180
IV.	240	360	3,351,838	48·13	13,966	9,311
Total ...	863	1,119	6,964,375	100·00	8,070	6,224

Valuation of
estates
assessed.

357. 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

* The land in process of alienation amounted to 6,267,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than half the purchase money had been paid. If this were left out of account, the proportion of freehold land assessed for land tax would be increased to 43 per cent.
† According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1892.

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 estates.

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

Valuation of estates of each class.

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1892.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,232,992	255,000	977,992	79·32
II. ...	2,305,999	505,000	1,800,999	78·10
III. ...	5,269,286	797,500	4,471,786	84·87
IV. ...	3,354,469	600,000	2,754,469	82·11
Total ...	12,162,746	2,157,500	10,005,246	82·26

359. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being nearly 4⅓d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £145, ranging from an average of £175 in Class III. to one of £111 in Class II., and the amount payable for each estate averaged £112, averaging £136 in Class III.; and from £96 to £100 in the other classes. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

Amount of land tax payable.

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1892.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	12,225	9·50	119·9	100·2
II.	22,513	7·02	111·5	99·2
III.	55,897	5·29	175·2	136·3
IV.	34,431	2·47	143·5	95·6
Total ...	125,066	4·31	144·9	111·8

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1892.

Difference in payments in each class.

360. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked—the difference between each class and its succeeding one varying from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is fully 42 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.

Estates assessed 1880 and 1892.

361. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 45, and the area of the estates assessed by 69,629 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £20,642. Except as regards the number of proprietors, which have increased in all cases, the increases have been confined to the third and fourth classes, the other two classes showing decreases, as is shown in the subjoined table:—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1892.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
„ „ 1892	102	202	319	240	863
Increase ...	4	6	4	31	45
Area of estates, 1880 ...	Acres. 339,303	Acres. 816,505	Acres. 2,525,221	Acres. 3,213,717	Acres. 6,894,746
„ „ 1892 ...	308,756	769,909	2,533,872	3,351,838	6,964,375
Increase ...	...	...	8,651	138,121	69,629
Decrease ...	30,547	46,596	...	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880 ...	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
„ „ 1892 ...	977,992	1,800,999	4,471,786	2,754,469	10,005,246
Increase ...	...	...	208,842	63,252	...
Decrease ...	134,220	158,516	...	...	20,642

Cost of administering Land Tax Act.

362. The cost of administering the *Land Tax Act* during the year 1890-91 amounted to £1,013, as against £1,293 in the previous year.

Stamp duties.

363. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The following, in a condensed form, are the

particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions :—

STAMP DUTIES.*

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

	£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, etc., each	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes)—			
For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100 ...	0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof	0	1	0
(The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.)			

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each	0	0	1
--	---	---	---

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

For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	0	5	0
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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, etc., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

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

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

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

364. The revenue from the “Sale of Stamps” amounted to Revenue from stamps. £751,330† in 1890-91, as compared with £797,894 in the previous year. For reasons already explained,‡ there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams—which has been ascertained; of those used for postage—which has been estimated; and of those used for fees—the balance representing the apparent revenue from stamp duties was £218,000 in 1890-91. The latest year for which exact information is available is

* At the time of going to press (September, 1892) a Bill was under the consideration of Parliament for the imposition of further Stamp Duties.

† Including £25,713 cash received in lieu of stamps in the Registrar-General's Office under Act No. 1010, as compared with £23,499 in 1889-90. The approximate stamp revenue (including collections in cash) for 1891-2 was £677,848.

‡ See footnote (§) on page 177 ante.

1882-3, in which the revenue from stamp duties amounted to £133,433. The cost of printing stamps of all kinds amounted to £5,228 in 1890, and £5,848 in 1891. The following table shows the stamp revenue during the last seven years, distinguishing that derived from telegrams from that resulting from other services :—

STAMP REVENUE, 1884-5 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Stamps used for—		Total.
	Telegrams.	Other Purposes.*	
	£	£	£
1884-5	84,031	488,382	572,413
1885-6	87,956	525,313	613,269
1886-7	104,111	526,778	630,889
1887-8	114,879	667,570	782,449
1888-9	125,458	749,856	875,314
1889-90	135,245	662,649	797,894
1890-91	139,320	612,010	751,330

Taxation in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

365. 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 eleven financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the ten years ended with 1890 :—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria‡	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
	1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
	1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·23
	1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
	1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
New South Wales ...	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 8	25·68
	1883	1,891,708	2 5 2	29·24
	1884	2,152,855	2 8 9	30·25
	1885	2,252,651	2 8 7	29·70

* Revenue from parcels post included, viz., £4,790 in 1887-8, £6,305 in 1888-9, £7,964 in 1889-90, and £9,060 in 1890-91.
† Averages amended for all the colonies in accordance with revised estimates of population.
‡ The financial year of Victoria ends on the 30th June.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales— <i>contd.</i>	1886	2,611,835	2 13 11	34·39
	1887	2,664,548	2 13 0	31·05
	1888	2,681,883	2 11 9	30·18
	1889	2,677,169	2 10 2	29·54
	1890	2,748,339	2 9 11	28·93
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 14 0	40·79
	1885	1,200,111	3 17 9	42·24
	1886	1,196,651	3 13 2	42·59
	1887	1,338,838	3 17 3	44·15
	1888	1,577,671	4 7 4	45·56
	1889	1,574,607	4 4 2	45·77
	1890	1,471,983	3 16 4	45·15
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 6	27·84
	1885	749,447	2 7 10	32·45
	1886	585,123	1 17 7	29·62
	1887	648,645	2 1 8	32·21
	1888	739,353	2 7 4	29·64
	1889	711,248	2 5 4	31·33
	1890	790,177	2 9 11	30·89
Western Australia ...	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131	4 0 9	39·82
	1884	127,338	3 18 9	43·86
	1885	145,835	4 5 8	45·11
	1886	184,999	4 19 6	47·61
	1887	188,911	4 10 7	50·00
	1888	179,944	4 5 1	50·40
	1889	194,248	4 10 3	50·82
	1890	204,405	4 5 3	49·34
Tasmania ...	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 2 1	67·28
	1883	388,406	3 3 7	69·09
	1884	344,192	2 14 11	62·66
	1885	366,118	2 17 2	64·07
	1886	371,544	2 17 0	65·29
	1887	375,501	2 16 2	63·12
	1888	405,807	2 19 2	63·40
	1889	422,644	3 0 3	62·25
	1890	454,431	3 3 3	59·94

* See footnote (†) on page 258.

† The financial year of Queensland ends on the 30th June. The figures furnished for the last eight years, however, relate to the year ended 31st December.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
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 8 1	50·42
	1885	1,995,012	3 10 6	51·68
	1886	1,962,162	3 7 5	53·20
	1887	1,876,235	3 2 11	54·17
	1888	2,031,658	3 7 1	49·43
	1889	2,086,081	3 8 2	52·26
	1890	2,173,985	3 10 0	51·66

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1891 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume ; also Appendix A. to the second volume.

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

366. 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, which had both the same amount per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and the colonies with the lowest at the bottom of the list :—

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

1. Western Australia.

2. Queensland.

3. New Zealand.

4. Tasmania.
5. Victoria.

6. { New South Wales.

South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

367. 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 three-fifths of her revenue by taxation, New Zealand and Western Australia raised about one-half, Queensland considerably more than, and Victoria somewhat less than, two-fifths, and South Australia and New South Wales less than a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

* See footnote (†) on page 258.

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. | |

368. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1890, of which particulars are given in the table, be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the Continent of Australia amounted to nearly nine millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to about eleven and a half millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue:—

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.*

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	8,845,718	2 19 10	36·48
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	11,474,134	3 1 8	39·27

Taxation of
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

369. By comparing the above figures with those of Victoria, it will be found that in this colony the taxation per head of the population is 4s. 3d. lower, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is also slightly lower, than the corresponding items in the Australasian colonies as a whole.

Comparison
of Victoria
and Aus-
tralasia.

370. 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.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom	1890-91	73,578,000	1 18 7	82·22
ASIA.				
India	1890-91	32,419,400	0 2 11	38·10
Ceylon	1890	697,463	0 4 6	57·32
Straits Settlements	„	668,146	1 6 5	93·91

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1889-90 have been taken.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—continued.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
AFRICA.		£	£ s. d.	
Mauritius	1890	481,434	1 5 6	61·92
Natal	„	461,331	0 17 0	32·43
Cape of Good Hope	„	1,774,352	1 3 3	40·05
Lagos	„	47,013	0 9 5	83·44
Gambia	„	19,077	1 6 9	62·40
AMERICA.				
Canada	1889-90	6,580,640	1 7 3	79·21
Newfoundland	1890	268,420	1 7 2	88·58
Bermuda	1891	26,350	1 13 2	81·34
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1890	6,479	1 7 4	72·79
Jamaica	1888-9	434,839*	0 13 7	55·12
St. Lucia	1887	32,397	0 15 6	64·49
Barbados	1890	146,932	0 16 1	78·92
Grenada	„	41,270.	0 15 6	83·77
Tobago	1889	7,895	0 7 7	91·21
Virgin Islands	1890	1,504	0 6 6	85·36
Antigua	„	39,147	1 1 4	84·49
St. Christopher and Nevis	„	36,832	0 17 11	85·75
Montserrat	„	6,149	0 10 5	91·34
Dominica	„	19,541	0 13 6	90·58
Trinidad	„	237,951	1 2 11	50·78
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	1890	11,474,134	3 1 8	39·27
Fiji	„	46,928	0 7 9	70·23

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

371. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is three-fourths more than that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly three times, and in the United Kingdom seven times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise barely 40 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named except India and Natal—their average taxation per head exceeds by 23s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 82 per cent. of its revenue by

* Including local taxation.
† For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 365 ante.

taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its other dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

372. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is about double that in the Cape of Good Hope, and is equal to more than half that in Canada. The average per head is about 19s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria, being a little less than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

373. 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.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.				
		Gross Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Head.*			Percentage of Total Revenue.†
EUROPE.		£	£	s.	d.	
Austria-Hungary	1892	58,519,‡	1	7	5	73·35
Belgium	„	6,679,	1	1	9	48·18
Denmark	1891	2,536,	1	3	4	83·48
France (including Algeria)	„	95,670,	2	5	3	75·73
Greece	„	1,804,	0	16	6	46·71
Holland	„	8,472,	1	17	2	80·34
Italy	„	53,093,	1	15	3	80·54
Portugal	„	6,899,	1	12	1	71·36
Russia	„	58,137,	§0	11	11	65·75
Spain	„	22,741,	1	5	11	70·58
Switzerland	1890	1,024,	0	7	0	35·30
Turkey	1883-4	12,712,	0	11	7	76·35
ASIA.						
Japan	1891	12,771,	0	6	4	76·51
AFRICA.						
Egypt	1891	7,391,	1	1	8	73·43
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation...	1891	10,675,	2	12	3	72·97
Brazil	„	12,807,	0	18	4	88·46
Mexico	„	7,820,	0	13	9	97·82
United States	1889	76,534,	1	4	5	94·91

* For figures of population, see Part "Population" *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 332 *ante*.

This amount is made up of £35,602,000 taxation in Austria, and £22,917,000 approximate taxation in Hungary for the year 1892.

§ Based on the population of Russia in Europe. The proportion to the population of the whole Russian Empire is 10s. 2d.

Gross
amount of
taxation in
various
countries.

374. It will be observed* that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United States comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom follows; then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, British India, and Spain in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is larger than that levied in any country except Brazil, Turkey, Japan, and the countries just named, whilst it is considerably larger than that in the Argentine Confederation, Holland, Egypt, Mexico, Portugal, or Belgium. The amount in Victoria is more than three times as large as that levied in Switzerland, and about half as large again as that levied in Denmark or Greece; but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Taxation
per head in
various
countries.

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

Proportion
of revenue
raised by
taxation in
various
countries.

376. It will be observed that, with three exceptions—Belgium, Greece, and 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 only two-fifths from that source. The revenues of the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Denmark appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises more than four-fifths of its revenue from that source, four of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Taxation by
Customs in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

377. 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†:—

* See also the tables following paragraphs 365 and 370 *ante*.

† For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
	Amount.	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria (1890-91)	2,480,635	76·27	11·11
New South Wales	1,888,321	68·71	8·35
Queensland	1,243,046	84·45	24·53
South Australia	602,527	76·25	7·29
Western Australia	182,546	89·31	20·88
Tasmania	329,067	72·41	17·34
New Zealand	1,535,868	70·65	24·53

378. It will be observed that in Victoria, during 1890, about 76 per cent. of the taxation, or about the same as in South Australia, was raised through the Customs, and that the proportions in New South Wales, New Zealand, and Tasmania were somewhat less; whereas in Queensland all but 15½ per cent., and in Western Australia all but about 11 per cent. was levied through the Customs.

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

379. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of 11 per cent. *ad valorem*; which proportion was considerably lower than in any of the other Australian colonies, except South Australia and New South Wales, in the former of which the rates of duty were not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles were comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in New Zealand, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it being 24 per cent. in the first, and 17 per cent. in the last named colony.*

Customs revenue in proportion to total imports.

380. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1891, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

* See footnote (†) on page 264.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1891.

Heads of Revenue.					Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.					£	£	£
From Government	(	Endowment	...	...	38,655	411,331	449,986
	)	Other receipts	...	...	26,278	38,111	64,389
,,		Rates—General and separate	...	...	481,373	329,402	810,775
,,		Special	...	...	24,528	2,272	26,800
,,		Licences	...	...	73,216	29,904	103,120*
,,		Registration of dogs	...	...	6,540	7,533	14,073
,,		Market and weighbridge rents and dues	...	...	78,531	3,297	81,828
,,		Formation of private roads, streets, etc., under <i>Health Act</i>	...	...	65,453	25,511	90,964
,,		Contributions for flagging, asphaltting footpaths (including pitched crossings)	...	...	15,460	4,237	19,697
,,		Registrations under <i>Health Act</i> , noxious trades, dairies, etc.	...	...	1,377	963	2,340
,,		Interest	...	...	21,755	4,294	26,049
,,		Other sources	...	...	130,091	59,749	189,840
Total					963,257	916,604	1,879,861
EXPENDITURE.†							
Public works (including labour and material)					509,222	692,053	1,201,275
Private streets, roads, etc., under <i>Health Act</i>					53,480	23,139	76,619
Salaries					71,815	100,887	172,702
Interest					127,406	37,130	164,536
Other expenditure					361,957	120,297	482,254
Total					1,123,880	973,506	2,097,386

Endowment
of municipi-
palities.

381. In 1889-90 and 1890-91 the subsidy voted by Parliament and paid to the municipalities amounted to £450,000 in each year, as compared with £340,854 in 1888-9, and £310,000 annually for several previous years.

Rate of en-
dowment.

382. According to the *Local Government Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1112), the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the general rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bore the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bore to the rate levied.‡ Subject to these conditions, the endowment was payable to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs, in the proportion

* Including receipts from the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund." In the financial year, 1889-90, the "equivalent" amounted to £92,225, and in 1890-91 to £91,706.

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

‡ For ratings in municipalities, see part "Population," *ante*.

of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected.* These proportions, however, could be altered in any Act appropriating the grants. Accordingly, in 1890-91, an exception to the rule was made in the case of 15 shires, and portion of a sixteenth, newly formed or of a mountainous character, which received £3 for every £1 of rates.

383. In 1891 the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 17 per cent., and in shires by 6 per cent., as compared with an excess of expenditure over revenue of 27 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs, but an excess of revenue over expenditure of 2 per cent. in shires in the previous year.

Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

384. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 32 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 46 of the 133 shires in 1890; and in 23 of the 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 74 of the 137 shires in 1891.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

385. In 1891 payments of salaries formed nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and nearly 11 per cent. of that of shires.

Salaries in municipalities.

386. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust† during the fourteen and a half years which have elapsed since the Act came into operation 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:—

Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1891.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five Years.		Year.		Total, 1877 to 1891.
		1882-1886.	1887-1891.	1890.	1891.	
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates	354,452	569,403	819,390	165,819	155,654	1,743,245
Leases	521	344	20,225	6,562	5,482	21,091
Licences	9,409	23,724	19,628	2,428	6,118	52,761
Interest	2,330	6,624	75,313	31,867	7,693	84,267
Spencer Street ferry .. ..	..	1,526	7,554	2,042	2,035	9,080
Sundries	888	3,059	12,652	1,854	3,346	16,599
Total	367,600	604,680	954,763	210,572	180,328	1,927,043†

* Under the *Local Government Act* 1891 (secs. 81 and 82) the subsidy was fixed at £450,000, commencing from 1st January, 1892, and in order to ensure a more equitable distribution of the subsidy, the municipalities were classified in eight classes, those in the lowest class to receive 10s. and those in the highest class 55s. for every £1 of rates received.

† For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

‡ Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £32,434.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1891—continued.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five Years.		Year.		Total, 1877 to 1891.
		1882-1886.	1887-1891.	1890.	1891.	
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Plant	106,046	216,997	201,053	64,588	13,161	533,096
Harbour improvements and main- tenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt	165,577	509,950	755,567	217,922	169,467	1,431,094
Wharves and approaches, con- struction and maintenance	63,421	274,904	683,716	234,344	202,870	1,022,041
General management and con- tingent expenses	39,517	58,503	91,631	18,236	19,393	189,651
Commissioners' fees	7,480	8,142	8,500	1,700	2,125	24,122
Interest	3,061	71,434	256,633	66,250	71,633	331,128
Total	385,102	1,139,930	2,006,100	603,040	478,649	3,531,132

Receipts and
expendi-
ture
compared.

387. In the fourteen and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £1,927,043 and the expenditure to £3,531,132, or £1,604,089 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess, loans* amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which averaged only about £120,000 in the five years ended with 1886, has since risen to an average of £191,000 in the last five years. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £533,096 has been laid out, or somewhat more than a seventh of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the wharves and approaches, on which £2,453,135 has been expended, or not quite five-sevenths of the whole amount; and the third being the Management of and Interest on Loans, which has absorbed £544,901, or one-seventh of the whole amount. The cash at credit on the 31st December was £468,647; and the liabilities under contracts in progress amounted to £85,064.

General and
local
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

388. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities and of the Melbourne Harbor Trust during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure:—

* For particulars of loans, see table “Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans,” *post*.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1885 to 1891.

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	6,290,361	6,481,021	6,733,826	7,607,598	8,675,990	8,519,159	8,343,588
Municipalities...	789,429	859,184	921,466	1,056,437	1,182,291	1,273,855	1,365,486
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	127,276	149,479	153,783	194,584	215,496	210,572	180,328
Total ...	7,207,066	7,489,684	7,809,075	8,858,619	10,073,777	10,003,586	9,889,402
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	6,140,356	6,513,540	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902	9,645,737	9,128,699
Municipalities...	847,977	897,399	986,846	1,132,783	1,400,873	1,507,404	1,583,011
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	267,194	271,611	238,748	257,088	428,575	603,040	478,649
Total ...	7,255,527	7,682,550	7,786,845	8,677,022	9,749,350	11,756,181	11,190,359

389. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the municipal bodies and that of the Harbor Trust, amounted to about £1 7s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to nearly £8 15s. per head:—

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1885 to 1891.*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.†						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	6 13 2	6 13 9	6 14 7	7 7 4	8 1 1	7 14 5	7 7 3
Municipalities	0 16 9	0 17 9	0 18 5	1 0 5	1 1 11	1 3 1	1 4 1
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0 2 8	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 10	8 3 2
Total ...	7 12 7	7 14 7	7 16 1	8 11 6	9 7 0	9 1 4	8 14 6
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ..	6 10 0	6 14 5	6 11 2	7 1 1	7 7 1	8 14 10	8 1 1
Municipalities	0 17 11	0 18 6	0 19 9	1 1 11	1 6 0	1 7 4	1 8 0
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0 5 8	0 5 7	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 10 11	0 8 5
Total ...	7 13 7	7 18 6	7 15 8	8 8 0	9 1 1	10 13 1	9 17 6

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

† 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 273 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.

390. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it should be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, which, having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the thirteen years ended with 1891 :—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1891.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per head.		
	General and Local.*	From Government Loans.	Total.	General and Local.	From Government Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6 13 2	1 10 11	8 4 1
1880	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6 16 10	1 15 10	8 12 8
1881	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6 14 4	0 19 4	7 13 8
1882	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6 13 0	1 4 2	7 17 2
1883	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 1	2 19 1	10 5 2
1884	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 9 0	1 14 9	9 3 9
1885	7,255,527	1,141,126	8,396,653	7 13 7	1 4 2	8 17 9
1886	7,682,550	1,729,768	9,412,318	7 18 6	1 15 9	9 14 3
1887	7,787,845	2,068,282	9,856,127	7 15 8	2 1 4	9 17 0
1888	8,678,022	2,389,944	11,067,966	8 8 0	2 6 3	10 14 3
1889	9,749,350	3,716,050	13,465,400	9 1 1	3 9 0	12 10 1
1890	11,756,181	3,754,005	15,510,186	10 13 1	3 8 0	14 1 1
1891	11,190,359	3,427,195	14,617,554	9 17 6	3 0 6	12 18 0

391. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £14 1s. 1d. in 1890; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from 19s. 4d. per head in 1881 to £3 9s. per head in 1889. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in 1891 was much larger than in any previous year except in 1890.

392. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust, is given in the following table for each of the seven years ended with 1891, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.† The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, etc., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates :—

* Including expenditure from Municipal and Harbor Trust loans.
† See paragraph 335 ante.

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1885 TO 1891.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GOVERNMENT† ...	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638
MUNICIPAL.							
Rates ...	503,474	546,830	592,235	646,694	732,324	802,356	837,575
Licences ...	92,204	90,495	102,313	104,227	101,475	102,727	103,120
Registration of dogs ..	15,851	13,837	13,853	13,128	13,045	13,293	14,073
Market dues ...	51,697	55,258	56,881	61,064	69,285	76,108	81,828
Total ...	663,226	706,420	765,282	825,113	916,129	994,484	1,036,596
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.							
Wharfage rates ...	120,587	136,134	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819	155,654
Total general and local taxation }	3,331,984	3,477,114	3,643,721	4,071,911	4,849,117	4,791,117	4,444,888

393. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1885, a proportion of £3 10s. 7d. to each individual in the community; in 1886, £3 11s. 9d.; in 1887, £3 12s. 10d.; in 1888, £3 18s. 10d.; in 1889, £4 10s.; in 1890, £4 6s. 10d.; and in 1891, £3 18s. 5d. General and local taxation per head.

394. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties‡—the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Seventy-six per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1885, 77 per cent. in 1886, 76 per cent. in 1887, 78 per cent. in 1888, 80 per cent. in 1889 and 1890, and 81 per cent. in 1891, was derived from rates. Chief sources of taxation.

395. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1891, to £43,610,265,§ consisting of moneys— Public debt.

	£
Borrowed in Victoria ...	1,391,565
„ England ...	42,218,700
Total ...	43,610,265

396. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1891, was £55,053,885; but a total of £11,443,620 having been repaid, Purposes for which loans were incurred.

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

† For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 338 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 340 *ante*.

§ Including one million floated on the 7th July, 1892. On the 30th June, 1892, the public debt amounted to £46,711,287.

viz., £2,379,200 out of the general revenue, and £9,064,420 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1891, was reduced to £43,610,265. 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, 1891, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings contracted for—	Total Amount Borrowed.†	Amount.		
		Paid off.	Outstanding, 30th June, 1891.	
			Total.	Percentage.
REVENUE YIELDING WORKS.				
Railways	£ 34,293,806	£ 344,200	£ 33,949,606§	77·85
Tramways in country districts...	200,000	...	200,000	·46
Water supply and irrigation—				
Melbourne	3,048,916	800,000	2,248,916	5·16
Country	4,505,217	...	4,505,217||	10·33
Harbours and docks	275,554	...	275,554	·63
Graving-dock	350,464	...	350,464	·80
Total revenue yielding ...	42,673,957	1,144,200	41,529,757	95·23
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMA- NENT CHARACTER.				
Parliament houses	246,453	...	246,453	·56
Law courts	354,260	...	354,260	·81
Public offices	166,195	...	166,195	·38
Defence works	100,000	...	100,000	·23
State school buildings ...	1,105,557	...	1,105,557	2·54
Prince's Bridge, Melbourne ...	108,043	...	108,043	·25
Melbourne and Geelong im- provements	¶735,000	735,000	...	...
Total permanent works ...	2,815,508	735,000	2,080,508	4·77
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Treasury bonds	500,000	500,000	...	...
Net borrowings	45,989,465	2,379,200	43,610,265	100·00
Redemption of loans** ...	9,064,420	9,064,420	...	...
Gross borrowings	55,053,885	11,443,620	43,610,265	...

† For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 297 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

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

|| Of this amount £678,063 was authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, £887,900 to Water Works Trusts, and £778,640 to Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repayable by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Municipalities Redemption Account), see table, "Trust Funds," *post*. Waterworks Trusts also received grants from the loan account amounting to £97,558.

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

** Exclusive of conversion loans amounting to £1,043,780.

397. It will be observed that at the present time 95 per cent. of the Victorian borrowings has been devoted to railways, waterworks, and other revenue producing works, from which the State derives a considerable income. Only 5 per cent. of the debt is not directly revenue producing, and this has been expended on such useful and permanent works as bridges, defence works, State schools, public buildings, etc.

398. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1891, a sum of about £53,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 3 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over 30¼ millions—of which nearly 9 millions was for purposes of redemption—in the last decade, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorised and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given; also the changes that have been effected by means of conversion operations:—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1891.	
Year.	Number of Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
		Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	23,900	...
1868	331	5	2,107,000	2,107,000
„	332	5	610,000	312,900
1870	371	4	100,000	...
1872	428	4	1,113,000	543,000
„	439	4	...	{ 86,780*
1873	468	4	1,500,000	13,102†
1876	531	4	{ ...	1,500,000
1878	608	4½	2,500,000	500,000*
„	611	4	5,000,000	2,500,000
„	617	5	...	5,000,000
1881	717	4	183,900	457,000*
1882	739	4	4,000,000	183,900‡
„	741	4	2,000,000	4,000,000
1883	760	4	167,600	2,000,000
1884	805	4	4,000,000	167,600
1885	845	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1887	963	4	6,000,000	4,000,000
1888	989	4	130,000	6,000,000
1889	1,015	3½	4,600,000	130,000
„	1,032	4	4,600,000	4,600,000
1890	1,196	3½	108,983	108,983
			4,000,000	4,000,000
			1,400,000	4,000,000
			1,400,000	1,400,000
	Total	...	43,597,163	43,610,265

* Conversion loans, the total amount of which was £1,043,780.

† Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock.

‡ Debentures of M. and H. B. U. Railway Co., taken over by the Government.

Growth of
the public
debt.

399. The gross total of the public debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, and again to over £22,000,000 in 1880-81—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the ten years subsequent to 1880-81, a net amount of £21,000,000 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 30 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 £38 in 1890-91. 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 1890-91 to nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ 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 four years ended with 1890-91, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1890-91.*

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
1887-8	...	...	...	34,627,382	32	16	5	4·55
1888-9	...	...	...	37,627,382	34	10	2	4·34
1889-90	...	...	...	41,377,693	36	19	11	4·86
1890-91	...	...	...	43,610,265	38	0	6	5·23

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1892, the public debt was £46,711,287 (including Treasury Bonds £1,000,000). At the same date the estimated population was about 1,162,000. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £40 4s. ; and the multiple of the revenue was 6·04.

Increase of
debt,
1890-91.

400. It will be noticed that in 1890-91 the public debt increased by £2,232,572. This was in consequence of the debt having been added to by a new loan for £3,000,000 (including a redemption loan of £850,000) floated in London in April-July, 1891, and by the stock on the Melbourne register having been increased by £82,572 ; as against which must be set £850,000 on account of a loan paid off on the 1st January, 1891. The debt per head of population increased by

* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet to the second volume.

£1 0s. 7d., whilst the ratio of debt to revenue rose from less than 5 years of the latter in 1889-90 to nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ in 1890-91.

401. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and inscribed stock. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable :—

Repayment
of debt.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
331-2	1st January, 1894 ...	5	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
468	1st July, 1899 ...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
531	" 1901 ...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
608	1st January, 1904 ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	" " ...	4	...	457,000	457,000
	<i>Stock (London Register).</i>				
717	1st July, 1907* ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
739	1st April, 1908* ...	"	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
760	1st October, 1913* ...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
805	" 1919 ...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920 ...	"	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989 & 1032	" 1923 ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
989 & 1196	1st January, 1921-6† ...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<i>Stock (Melbourne Register).</i>				
428 439 741 963 1015	28th November, 1897‡ ...	4	1,049,465	...	1,049,465
617	<i>Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co. §</i>	5	29,200	154,700	183,900
	Total ...	...	1,391,565	42,218,700	43,610,265

* Original debentures were convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so converted, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1891, was £8,526,400, the balance being still held in the form of debentures.

† Or at any time between the dates named after due notice.

‡ Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, after twelve months' notice in the *Government Gazette*.

§ Of which £30,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1892; £22,000 on 1st July, 1895; £100,000 on 1st September, 1895; and £31,900 on 1st January, 1897. Amount payable in London and Melbourne has been apportioned according to the interest paid in each city.

Reduced
rate of
interest on
loans.

402. The last of the old 6 per cent. loans was paid off on 1st January, 1891, making a total of £9,073,320, which has been redeemed from 1st October, 1883. With the exception of £276,100 redeemed out of revenue, all the 6 per cent. loans have been replaced by redemption loans bearing only 4 or 3½ per cent. interest, and the nominal saving by such substitution in the annual interest payable amounts to £180,195.*

Loans
redeemed.

403. The loans which have been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1891, amount in the aggregate to £11,443,620, of which £2,379,200 was provided for out of revenue, and £9,064,420 by means of redemption loans, bearing interest at the rates of 4 or 3½ per cent. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was repayable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following are the particulars :—

LOANS REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Under Act No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which funds were provided.	Amount Redeemed.		
				Melbourne.	London.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	525,000	...	525,000
23	" " ...	...	"	210,000	...	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	"	299,100	500,900	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	"	2,900	65,200	68,100
663	1st November, 1881	5	"	166,600	...	} 500,000†
"	" 1882†	5	"	166,700	...	
"	" 1883†	5	"	166,700	...	
617	1880 to 1886	6 & 3½§	Loans	33,800	233,400	267,200||
36	1st October, 1883	6	"	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
"	" 1884	6	"	...	812,500	812,500
"	" 1885	6	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"	" 1888	6	"	130,000	...	130,000
150	" 1889	6	Revenue	276,100	...	276,100
287	1st January, 1891	6	Loans	...	850,000	850,000
Total ...				2,794,120	8,649,500	11,443,620

Victorian
Govern-
ment stock.

404. Victorian stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Owing to portion of this

* Exclusive of the saving on the loan of £276,100, which was paid off out of revenue.
† These are the due dates. The amount due on 1st November, 1882, and portion (£138,600) of that due on 1st November, 1883, was, however, paid off in February, 1882.
‡ Treasury bonds.
§ Only £200 bore interest at 3½ per cent.
|| This amount was repaid as follows :—£100,000 on 1st July, 1880 ; £59,600 on 1st March, 1881 £20,400 on 1st May, 1882 ; £48,300 on 1st January, 1883 ; £38,900 on 1st January, 1886.

being converted into debentures (as being more readily negotiable by the Government in case of emergency), which operation was counterbalanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1891, to £1,049,465.* In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the subsequent loans raised up to the end of the financial year 1890-91—amounting to £20,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1891, had been availed of to the extent of £8,526,400, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £28,526,400. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £29,575,865. Of this amount, £19,575,865 bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and £10,000,000 at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

405. About a fourth of the public debt bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst nearly two-thirds bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 5 per cent., the average being 4·00 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, 1891:—

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£2,603,800
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	5,000,000
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	26,006,465
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	10,000,000
Total					£43,610,265

406. Nearly three-fourths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth & Co., of London, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, have pointed out that the greatest degree of negotiability for the stock can only be attained by making

* Of the amount outstanding, £573,191 is held by the public, and £476,274 by the Government, viz.—£320,176 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £156,098 on account of investments by municipalities.

the periods of payment uniform for all loans. All but about one thirtieth of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the annual interest amounts on the debt as it existed on the 30th June, 1891, distinguishing the time when and places where payable:—

ANNUAL INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Interest due annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
5	July and January ...	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	„ „ ...	...	225,000	225,000
4	„ „ ...	...	598,280	598,280*
3½	„ „ ...	...	350,000	350,000
	Total ...	15,645	1,278,630	1,294,275
4	October and April ...	41,979	400,000	441,979
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	57,624	1,678,630	1,736,254
		1,460	7,735	9,195
	Grand Total ...	59,084	1,686,365	1,745,449*

NOTE.—According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, 1890-91, the amount actually payable in 1891-2 was £1,709,669. The difference between this and the amount shown in the table (£35,780) is accounted for by the non-payment of £18,280 on debentures not issued to the public, but held by Government on account of Trust Funds invested, and by only half a year's interest on £1,000,000 floated in July, 1891, being chargeable to the financial year.

407. The annual interest on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1890-91, was equivalent to an average rate of just £4 per £100, the average rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 3½ to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, 4, and 3½ per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 and 3½ per cent. debentures and stock for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1890-91 it averaged only 4 per cent. as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the annual interest and average rate of interest thereon:—

* Inclusive of £18,280 on debentures held by the Government. See Note *supra*.

Interest on
loans for
different
works.

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1891.*	Annual Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	33,949,606†	1,361,426	4·01
Tramways in Country Districts ...	200,000	7,750	3·88
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	2,248,916	88,344	3·93
	Country ...	176,201	3·91
Law Courts and Parliament House ...	600,713	25,265	4·27
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·08
Defences	100,000	3,500	3·50
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbours, etc.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving-dock	350,464	15,308	4·37
Total	43,610,265	1,745,449	4·00

408. By the last two tables it appears that, on the debt as it stood at the end of 1890-91, the total amount accruing annually as interest is £1,745,449; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government was not paid, and as some of the interest which accrued (on that portion of the debt which was not in existence during the whole of the year,) was not payable until the ensuing year, the amount actually paid in 1890-91 was only £1,620,776, viz., £1,563,783 in London, and £56,993 in Melbourne. Interest payable and paid.

409. The real burden of the debt is ascertained by finding how much of the interest is not covered by the net profits arising from those public works on which the loan moneys have been expended, and has therefore to be provided for by taxation, land revenue, etc. Thus, in 1890-91, although the interest which accrued on the public debt of Victoria amounted to £1,672,816,‡ it was only necessary to provide for £416,681, or about 25 per cent., by taxation, etc., the remaining 75 per cent. being derived from public works of a reproductive character. The following is a statement of the sources from which the interest was defrayed :— Interest on debt recouped from reproductive works.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 396 ante.

This is inclusive of £183,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £9,195 annually.

‡ The actual amount paid was £1,620,776, and the annual interest on the debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,745,449. See last paragraphs.

INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC DEBT AND SOURCES WHENCE
DEFRAIDED, 1890-91.

Interest defrayed from—				1890-91.
				£
Net Revenue from Railways	...	...	...	987,922
„ „ Melbourne Water Rates	...			173,171
„ „ Graving Dock	...			1,220
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies (actual receipts)				45,542
„ Debentures held by Government	...			18,280
„ Unexpended Balances in Banks (approximate)				30,000
Total				1,256,135
Taxation and Land Revenue	...	...	...	416,681
Total Interest accrued				1,672,816*

410. From the best information available similar particulars have been compiled for the other Australian colonies (except Western Australia) and Canada, with the result that the profits of reproductive public works are found to cover a larger proportion of the interest on the debt in Victoria than in any of the other colonies of this group, whilst the proportion in Canada is lower than in any Australasian colony. The following are the proportions referred to :—

PROPORTION OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT COVERED BY
EARNINGS OF REPRODUCTIVE WORKS, 1890.

			Per cent.				Per cent.
Victoria	...	...	75·10	New Zealand	...	...	25·27
New South Wales	...	...	67·30	Tasmania	...	...	11·92
South Australia	...	...	60·43	Canada	...	...	11·21
Queensland	...	...	27·33				

411. 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 1890-91 to £26,108,† which is equivalent to a proportion of 1½ per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,563,783, as just stated ; as compared with £24,400, or 1½ per cent., in 1889-90, and £20,518, or 1½ per cent., in 1888-9. During the last five years the

* The actual amount paid was £1,620,776, and the annual interest on the debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,745,449. See last two paragraphs.

† Including £5,208 equivalent to Banks, for non-remittance of interest.

proportion has varied from $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the interest paid in 1886-7 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1887-8 and 1888-9. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last five years :—

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS,
1886-7 TO 1890-91.

	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on debenture coupons payable ...	3,262	3,182	3,161	3,152	3,106
Commission* for inscription of stock and payment of interest ($1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable) ...	6,586	7,984	8,709	9,932	11,553
Premium on remittances	10,107	7,187	7,540	10,755	10,846†
Stamps, advertising, etc.	602	994‡	1,108	561	603
Total Expenses ...	20,557	19,347	20,518	24,400	26,108
Interest paid in London	1,176,976	1,291,755	1,363,753	1,460,463	1,563,783
Percentage of expenses thereon ...	1·75	1·50	1·51	1·67	1·67

412. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connexion with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria in 1890-91 amounted to £1,646,884,§ being in the proportion of £1 9s. 1d. per head of population, and equal to more than a sixth of the general expenditure of the colony.

413. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is chargeable on the redemption at maturity of loans redeemable in London; and accordingly £2,125 was paid in 1890-91 for the redemption of £850,000, which fell due on the 1st January, 1891.

* The sum of £500 is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.
† Including £5,208 equivalent to Banks, for non-remittance of interest.
‡ Including £153 arrears.
§ Exclusive of £2,125 commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on redemption of debentures referred to in next paragraph. See under head of "Public Debt," page 203 ante.

Interest and expenses of debt, 1860 to 1890-91.

414. The following is a statement of the total amount, and amount per head, paid for interest and expenses of the public debt in 1860, and in each fifth year from that period to 1889-90 and 1890-91; also in each of the same years, the proportion such interest and expenses bore to the general revenue of the colony. It will be observed that, although the total amount and amount per head have been gradually increasing, the amount in proportion to revenue has fallen off considerably since 1879-80:—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 to 1890-91.

Year.	Interest and Expenses of Debt.		
	Total Amount Paid.	Amount Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860 ...	251,777	0 9 4	8·17
1865 ...	517,081	0 16 8	16·81
1870 ...	647,674	0 17 10	19·86
1874-5 ...	719,282	0 18 3	17·25
1879-80 ...	979,864	1 3 1	21·30
1884-5 ...	1,271,907	1 6 11	20·22
1889-90 ...	1,548,145	1 8 1	18·17
1890-91 ...	1,646,884	1 9 1	19·74

Interest on debt in Australasian colonies and elsewhere.

415. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1890, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 19s. 1d. in Queensland, £2 12s. 10d. in New Zealand, and £2 7s. 7d. in South Australia, to £1 14s. 5d. in New South Wales, £1 11s. 2d. in Tasmania, and £1 4s. in Western Australia; whilst the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 40 per cent. in New Zealand, and about 30 per cent. in Tasmania, Queensland, and South Australia, to 20 per cent. in New South Wales, and only 14 per cent. in Western Australia.* In the Australasian colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the public debt in 1890 amounted to £7,257,680, or to nearly £1 19s. per head, and to nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

Interest on debt—Proportion to total expenditure.

416. The following table contains a statement of the amount of interest payable annually on the Public Debts of various countries, also the proportion that such interest bears to the total expenditure of each country. The countries are arranged in order according to the proportion referred to:—

* See Australasian Statistics for 1890, Table V., Appendix A., Vol. II., *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91. For later information see Appendix A. in the second volume.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL
EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Annual Interest on Public Debt.†	
	Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.
Portugal	4,720,	55
Roumania	2,360,	48
New Zealand	1,640,	40
Greece	1,480,	40
Austria	11,280,	38
Hungary	10,640,	38
France	53,480,	35
Spain	10,960,	32
Tasmania	224,	31
Russia	27,800,	31
Italy	12,600,	31
Belgium	3,840,	31
United Kingdom	27,000,	30
Queensland	1,139,	30
South Australia	753,	29
Holland	2,640,	24
New South Wales	1,896,	20
Denmark	560,	19
Victoria	1,548,	16
Sweden	800,	16
Western Australia	58,	14
Prussia	8,480,	13
Norway	280,	11
Germany ‡	4,360,	9
Switzerland	80,	3

417. According to the table the only countries in the world in which the relation of the Public Debt to the Public Expenditure is smaller than in Victoria are Prussia, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland. So far as the German Empire is concerned, the result might be different if the indebtedness of the several German states was taken into account. New Zealand, it will be observed, stands near the head of the list, having only two countries above it; and all the other Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, occupy a higher and consequently worse position than Victoria.

Relation
debt to ex-
penditure
in Victoria
and other
countries

418. During the four years ended 31st December, 1891, five new loans were authorized, amounting altogether to £16,750,000, of which £16,000,000 was to be floated in London and £750,000 in Melbourne;

Loans auth-
orized 1888
to 1891.

* Taken, so far as European countries are concerned, from the *Statistical Journal* of Paris, for August, 1889, page 274. The amounts are there given in francs, which have been reduced to pounds sterling, on the assumption that £1 is equivalent to 25 francs.

† The figures for the Australasian colonies, which relate to the year 1890, express the expenses, in addition to the interest, of their Public Debts, except in the case of Queensland.

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

the whole, with the exception of £850,000 to provide for the redemption of a loan falling due on 1st January, 1891, to be devoted to the construction of railways and waterworks (including irrigation works). The total amount raised to the 30th June, 1891, was £10,108,983, leaving a balance to be floated of £6,641,017, viz., £6,000,000 in London and £641,017 in Melbourne. The latter was to be issued when required as 4 per cent. stock similar to that already in existence; the former as 3½ (or 4) per cent. inscribed stock, redeemable at any time after 30 but before 35 years from date of stock,* upon twelve months' notice being previously given to the stockholders by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and in the *Times* newspaper published in London. The following table shows the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which these loans were to be raised:—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, 1888 to 1891.

Purposes.	Under Loan Act—				
	52 Vict., No. 989.†	53 Vict., No. 1032.	53 Vict., No. 1015.‡	54 Vict., No. 1196.	55 Vict., No. 1217.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	2,673,913	3,150,000	500,000	1,976,087	5,000,000
Tramways in country districts	32,608	...	...	17,392	...
Water Supply—Melbourne	81,522	450,000	250,000	43,478	...
Irrigation Works, etc. ..	211,957	400,000	...	113,043	1,000,000
Redemption of loan falling due	...	...	...	850,000	...
Total	3,000,000	4,000,000	750,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Amount raised to 30th June, 1891	3,000,000	4,000,000	108,983	3,000,000§	...
Balance not floated to date	...	...	641,017	...	6,000,000

Treasury
Bonds.

419. In addition to the amounts shown in the last table, authority was obtained in 1890 and 1891 to issue Treasury bonds in London as a temporary expedient—the time not being favourable for floating the balance of the regular loans authorized as above specified. Under Act 54 Vict., No. 1186, an amount of £1,000,000 was authorized to be raised from time to time as required, for terms not exceeding six months, but repayable without interest, on or before the 31st December, 1891. And under Act 55 Vict., No. 1233, another issue of £2,000,000 was authorized, in anticipation of a loan to be floated under Act 55 Vict., No. 1217, such issue to be made in 1892, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4½ per cent., and to be repayable on

* The 1st January, 1891, was subsequently fixed as the date of commencement for both loans.
† The amount originally authorized was £4,600,000, but as £1,600,000 was subsequently raised under the authority of Act No. 1196, it is included thereunder.
‡ Stock to be issued in Melbourne. § Including £1,000,000 floated in July, 1891.

the 31st December, 1893. The former were required merely as security to the Banks for a temporary advance, which was actually repaid before the expiration of three months, and were not issued to the public. Of the latter, £1,000,000, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was disposed of on the 2nd March, 1892, under an agreement made with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company. The gross proceeds averaged £100 19s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., but from this must be deducted £1 15s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for accrued interest, and 2s. 6d. for expenses (stamp duty only), so that the net proceeds averaged only £99 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., being equivalent to a par loan at 5 per cent.

420. The remaining portion of the loans authorized prior to 1891 to be raised in London, amounting to £3,000,000—the interest being fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the principal redeemable, after due notice, at any time between the 1st January, 1921, and the 1st January, 1926—was offered on the 13th April, 1891, at a minimum price of £97 10s., being equivalent, after allowing for accrued interest and deferred payments from the 1st January, to £96 2s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. per £100 stock. The number of tenders was 352, but only £2,000,000 was applied for, and so the balance was withdrawn. The average price obtained was £97 11s. 4d., or £96 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst, if expenses of floating be also deducted, the net proceeds will be found to have averaged only £95 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. As the loan is redeemable after 30 years' currency, the real rate of interest at which the money was obtained is equivalent to £3 15s. 6d. for every £100 actually received. Subsequently, on the 15th July, the balance was disposed of specially at an average price of £96 5s., or of £96 2s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst the net proceeds averaged £94 19s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., the money being obtained at the rate of £3 15s. 7d. per £100.*

Loan floated
in 1891.

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

Failure of
Australian
loans
offered in
1891.

* On the 29th June, 1892, a further loan for £2,000,000—similar in all respects to the previous one—was offered in London at a minimum of £92; the amount tendered was £2,476,100, and the average price obtained was £92 1s. 5d., or £91 13s. 9d. *ex* accrued interest, or about £90 10s. 9d. *ex* interest and expenses—the rate of interest payable, nominally $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being equivalent to £4 1s. 5d. per £100.

UNSUCCESSFUL FLOTATION OF AUSTRALASIAN LOANS IN LONDON,
1891 (3½ PER CENT. LOANS).

Colony.	When Offered.	Mini- mum Price Fixed.	Amount Offered.	Amount Tendered.
	1891	£	£	£
South Australia	4th February	98	1,200,000	455,000
Victoria	13th April	97½	3,000,000	2,000,000*
Queensland	27th May	94	2,500,000	296,800†

Causes of failure in floating loans in 1891.

422 In the years 1888, 1889, and the first half of 1890, all the Australasian colonies, but especially Victoria and New South Wales, were able to borrow on exceptionally favourable terms, and every loan offered was readily disposed of, and consequently the sudden failure of the issues in 1891 came rather as a surprise. Although some of the London financial journals took the opportunity of denouncing the policy of these colonies in regard to their persistent borrowings on a large scale—to which they chiefly attributed the failures—yet a close examination of the surrounding circumstances only confirms the view expressed by some other journals that the failure of the Victorian loan was immediately due to the depressed condition of all high class securities in anticipation of an immediate rise in the bank rate, and generally to the unsettled state of the London finances since the latter half of 1890. Two or three months previously (in July and August) a collapse, accompanied by disturbances of a revolutionary character, took place in the Argentine Republic, and in the November following a crisis occurred in London seriously involving the credit of several of the leading banking houses, which was only maintained by the timely aid of the Bank of England. Nevertheless the price of all high class securities was seriously affected, the price of Consols having fallen to 93¾ on the 14th November, 1890, although the minimum price touched in the two preceding years was 96½ and 99½ respectively, and even about the time of floating the Victorian loan they were quoted as low as 95¾. The losses recently sustained by British speculators and investors in Argentine and other South American securities amount, it is alleged, to between £50,000,000 and £100,000,000, and hence it is reasonably inferred that in order to cover such losses it became necessary to realize on a large quantity of high class securities.‡

* The balance of £1,000,000 was taken up on the 7th July following, at £97 10s., on terms of the original prospectus, *plus* interest to date.
† The balance was disposed of in June at about £90, previous subscribers to be placed on equal footing.
‡ See also last edition of this work, Volume I., paragraph 248.

Since then the prices of Australian stocks have partially recovered, evidence of which will be found in the quotations given in a later portion of this work.*

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

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1889 TO 1891.†
($3\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. STOCK.)

Particulars.	(52 Vict. No. 989, and 53 Vict. No. 1032.)‡		(52 Vict. No. 989, and 54 Vict. No. 1196).	
	First issue, £3,000,000.	Second issue, £4,000,000.	First portion, £2,000,000.	Second portion, £1,000,000.
When floated ...	22nd Jan., 1889.	17th April, 1890.	13th April, 1891.	7th July, 1891.
When repayable ...	1923 (Oct.).	1923 (Oct.).	1921-6 (Jan.).	1921-6 (Jan.).
Minimum price fixed per £100 ...	£ 99 8 10½	98 11 11½	96 2 11	...
Number of tenders ...	401	826	352	...
Amount tendered £	6,558,500	13,670,500	2,000,000	1,000,000
Number of successful tenders § ...	233	116	352	...
Highest tender per £100 £	103 11 4½	101 11 11½	98 13 5	...
Lowest successful tender per £100 ...	£ 102 10 10½	100 1 5½	96 2 11	...
Gross proceeds average per £100 ...	£ 102 14 10	100 2 3¼	96 4 3	96 2 3¼
Deduct expenses, do. ||	£ 1 2 10½	1 2 9½	1 2 10	1 2 6¼
Net proceeds, do. £	101 11 11½	98 19 6¼	95 1 5	94 19 9½
Bank of England min. rate of discount ...	4¶	3½**	3	2½
British Consols (2¾ per cent.) ...	98⅞ @ 99⅞	98¼ @ 98½	96 @ 96¼	96⅞ @ 96⅞

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest, which was £1 7s. 1d. and 2s. 8½d. respectively for the last two loans.

424. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to 30th June, 1891, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, etc., have

* Part "Accumulation," *post*.

† For particulars of a still later loan, see footnote on page 285 *ante*.

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

§ Wholly or partly successful.

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

¶ Two days later it fell to 3½ per cent., and nine days later to 3 per cent. A 5 per cent. rate prevailed in the early part of the month, *i.e.*, prior to the 10th.

** It fell on the same day to 3 per cent. A 4 per cent. rate prevailed about a week previously.

amounted to £572,889, which figures furnish a proportion of 1·148 per cent. (equal to £1 2s. 11½d. per £100) on the gross amount (£49,914,000) borrowed in London to that date ; a not widely different average prevailed for the loans recently floated, as will be seen by figures in the last table. These expenses are made up of 5s.* per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, and 12s. 6d. composition duty on inscription of stock, payable to the British Government ; the balance, viz., 5½d., defraying the cost of advertisements and other charges. It should be mentioned that there are other charges which, as they do not come into operation until the debentures arrive at maturity, are not usually taken into account. These are the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of ¼ per cent. for floating the earlier debenture loans, and ⅛ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures. In January, 1891, a commission of ¼ per cent. was paid the Banks on the redemption of a loan of £850,000.

Prices fixed
and
obtained
for loans.

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

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

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

NOTE.—The rate of interest is 4½ per cent. on the loans of 1879 and 1880, 3½ per cent. on the loans of 1889 and the subsequent years, and 4 per cent. in all other cases. No permanent loan was raised in 1892.

* South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General ; whilst New South Wales pays as much as 10s. per £100. See table following paragraph 434 *post*.

426. The amount outstanding on loans floated in Melbourne at one time amounted to over £3,123,000, but owing to portions of such loans having been converted into debentures floated in London, and £1,223,320 having been paid off and also replaced for the most part by loans raised in London, counterbalanced to some extent by fresh issues, the debt repayable in Melbourne has become reduced to £1,362,365. The following is a statement of such loans, showing the amounts as originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on the 30th June, 1891:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1891.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per Cent.		£	£	£	£
				DEBENTURES.			
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	...	312,900
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
				STOCK.			
428	1872	4	1897*	1,113,000	570,000	...	543,000
741	1882	4	„	167,600	...	...	167,600
963	1887	4	„	130,000†	...	...	130,000
1,015	1890	4	„	108,983‡	...	...	108,983
439	1872	4	„	{ 86,780\$ }	...	...	99,882
				{ 13,102|| }			
Total ...				3,629,465	1,043,780	1,223,320	1,362,365¶

427. Particulars respecting the amounts, due dates of, number of years' currency, nominal rates of interest on, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1892, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised; to which is added, in the last column, the minimum rate of discount, with a view of indicating the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans:—

* Or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice.
† Sales to date out of a total of £750,000 authorized.
‡ Conversion loan. The other conversion loans, amounting to £957,000, were raised in London.
§ See footnote (§§) to next table. || Increase of debt on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.
¶ Exclusive of debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1892.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.				Average price obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.)		
	When due.	No. of Years.						
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1859	1883	24	DEBENTUR 1,000,000	6	105 1 11 ³ / ₄	103 18 11 ³ / ₄	5 14 0	2 ¹ / ₂
"	"	"	750,000	"	107 17 7 ¹ / ₄	106 14 7 ¹ / ₄	5 9 10	2 ¹ / ₂
1860	"	23	1,837,500	} "	104 17 10 ¹ / ₂	103 14 10 ¹ / ₂	5 14 1	4 ¹ / ₂ ·5
"	1884	"	812,500					
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	"	103 1 6 ¹ / ₄	101 18 6 ¹ / ₄	5 17 0	6
1862	"	23	1,600,000	"	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2	2 ¹ / ₂
1866	1891	25	850,000	"	100 8 11 ³ / ₄	99 5 11 ³ / ₄	6 1 1	4 ¹ / ₂
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	98 4 2 ³ / ₄	97 1 2 ³ / ₄	5 4 3	3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	"	100 17 6 ¹ / ₂	99 14 6 ¹ / ₂	5 0 5	3
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5	3·4
1876	} 1901	"	{ 500,000†	} "	94 16 10 ³ / ₄	93 18 11 ³ / ₄	4 8 1	2
			{ 2,500,000					
1878	1904	"	457,000†	"	97 17 5 ¹ / ₂	96 19 2 ¹ / ₂	4 14 0	2 ¹ / ₂
1879	"	"	3,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	103 3 8 ¹ / ₂	102 5 11	4 6 11	2 ¹ / ₂
1880	"	24	2,000,000	"				
			STOCK. §					
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 16 8 ¹ / ₂	97 13 7 ¹ / ₂	4 3 0	5·3
"	1908	"	2,000,000||	"	97 14 1 ¹ / ₂	96 10 11 ¹ / ₂	4 4 6	4
1884	} 1913	29	{ 2,636,600||	} "	98 5 7¶	97 2 8 ¹ / ₄	4 3 3	3
			{ 1,363,400					
1885	} 1919	34	{ 3,180,620||	} "	98 18 6 ¹ / ₂ **	97 15 9 ¹ / ₂	4 2 5	3 ¹ / ₂
			{ 819,380					
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	"	105 12 3 ¹ / ₄	104 9 0	3 15 5	3
1887	"	33	3,000,000	"	102 5 6 ³ / ₄	101 2 9	3 18 9	5
1888	"	32	1,500,000	"	108 1 1 ¹ / ₄	106 18 0 ³ / ₄	3 12 9	4
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3 ¹ / ₂	102 14 10	101 11 11 ¹ / ₂	3 8 5	4
1890	"	33	4,000,000	"	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1	3 ¹ / ₂
1891	†† 1921-6	30-5	{ 850,000||	} "	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6	3
			{ 2,150,000					
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	"	91 13 9	90 10 9	4 1 5	2
Total			51,914,000††					
Paid off			7,850,000					
Outstanding			44,064,000					

NOTE.—Treasury bonds outstanding on the 30th June, 1892, amounting to £1,000,000, are not included.

* The loans referred to in the first seven lines have been paid off by means of more recent loans.
† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1·15 per cent. See paragraph 424 ante.
‡ Conversion loans. See footnote (§) on last page.
§ The first three of these loans were issued as debentures, with right of inscription as stock.
|| Redemption loans.
¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.
** Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia, and the supposed probability of war with that country.
†† Repayable at any time between these dates at option of the Government after giving twelve months' previous notice.
‡‡ Including £957,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne; also £817,220 for redemption of loans falling due in Melbourne; such amounts being virtually transfers of debt from Melbourne to London.

428. It will be noticed that the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent. for all loans floated prior to 1869, when it was reduced to 5 per cent.; it was further reduced to 4 per cent. in 1874, which rate has, with exceptions in 1879 and 1880, prevailed until 1889, when a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan was floated. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony has improved so considerably of recent years, especially since 1885, that a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, floated at the beginning of 1889, brought a premium of £2 15s. per £100 debenture, although similar loans in later years were not so successful. It should be stated, however, that after the Victorian loan of 1888 was floated, a large advance took place in the value of Australian securities, owing probably for the most part to the conversion of British 3 per cents., and the possibility that English trustees might sooner or later be allowed to invest in colonial securities, in consequence of which no less than five of the Australasian colonies—viz., New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the order named—have already been able to float $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans, either at a premium or at a small discount.

Terms upon
which loans
have been
obtained.

429. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the lowest rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony has been gradually improving, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for about 5 per cent.; in the early part of 1883 for $4\frac{3}{20}$ per cent.; in 1885 for $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; in 1888 for about $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.; in 1889 for less than, and in 1890 for a little over, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the former being the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian, or, in fact, any Australasian, loan has yet been raised. In 1891 there was a temporary reaction, for the money could only be obtained for a little over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., whilst in the early portion of 1892 the depression of high-class securities was so great that it was at first deemed inadvisable to apply for further permanent loans until affairs should resume their normal condition; and when a loan was raised in June the money could only be obtained at over 4 per cent.

Actual rate
of interest
on loans.

430. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales since 1880, has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents. Prior to 1881, the actual rate of interest exceeded 4 per cent.; and prior to 1872 it exceeded 5 per cent.*:—

New South
Wales loans

* For particulars of the earlier loans, see last issue of this work Vol. I., paragraph 256.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1881 TO 1891.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock Sold.				Average Price obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest per £100.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net Proceeds).		
	When Due.	No. of Years.						
			£		£	£	£ s. d.	
1881	1910	30	Debentures. 2,050,000	4	102 15 6	102 4 1	3 17 6	
1882 {	1913	30	Stock. 813,700*	} 4	101 3 10 {	100 12 6	3 19 3	
	1933	50	1,186,300			100 2 6	3 19 11	
1883	„	50	3,000,000	4	98 15 4	97 14 5	4 2 2	
„	„	50	3,000,000	4	99 8 0	98 7 0	4 1 7	
1884	1924	40	5,500,000	3½	92 14 7	91 6 11	3 18 9	
1885	„	40	5,500,000	3½	90 14 8	89 6 11	4 0 11	
1886	„	38	5,500,000	3½	93 10 7	92 2 10	3 18 0	
1888	1918	30	3,500,000	3½	102 5 2	100 17 4	3 9 1	
1889	„	29 {	1,390,630† 2,109,400	} 3½	101 4 8	99 16 10	3 10 2	
1891	1919	27 {	1,503,100‡ 2,996,900					

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

431. By this table it appears that during the ten years ended with 1891, New South Wales has floated loans amounting in the aggregate to £36,500,000, of which, however, about £3,000,000 was for the redemption of maturing loans. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with the right of inscription as stock; whereas all previous loans were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent ones were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 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 17s. 6d. per £100 net proceeds per annum, although on three subsequent occasions that colony had to pay more than 4 per cent. The last six loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at 3½ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and the second outlying British possession,§ except India, to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest payable on the first three and on the last of these, however, was nearer 4 than 3½ per cent. on the net proceeds; but the two last but one were floated either above or slightly below par. The earlier

* Debentures unconverted into stock.
† Redemption loan.
‡ Issued privately in exchange for debentures falling due in 1891 and 1892.
§ The first was Canada. See paragraph 433 post.

of these two loans was, at the time, the most successful Australian loan floated, its great success being no doubt attributable to the extraordinary demand for Colonial securities in the London money market, owing to a great extent to the then proposed, and since accomplished, compulsory conversion of the greater portion of the British 3 per cent. debt into $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cents.—eventually to be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.; but this was subsequently, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1889.

432. All the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, now float their loans at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the nominal rate of interest, New South Wales having been the first to initiate the change as early as 1884. The most successful of these loans was the Victorian loan raised early in 1889, when the money was secured at the rate—based on the price realized *ex* interest—of only £3 7s. 4d. per £100 actually received; and next to this was the New South Wales loan of April, 1888, which was at the rate of £3 8s. 1d. per £100. By 1891, however, a reaction set in against the colonies, from causes already explained, and in that year Victoria and New South Wales had to pay £3 14s. 2d. and £3 16s. 8d. respectively for every £100 actually received. The following are the particulars of the loans raised since 1887:—

Loans of
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1888 to
1892.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 TO 1892.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.			Yield to Investor per £100.*		
		Currency	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.			<i>Ex</i> Accrued Interest.		
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	1888. Jan.	33	1,500,000	4	108	11	1	108	1	1
New South Wales	April	30	3,500,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	103	12	2	102	5	2
New Zealand ...	June	41	2,000,000	4	95	15	7	96	11	5
Queensland ...	July	36	2,500,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	94	15	8	94	6	11
Victoria ...	1889. Jan.	35	3,000,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	103	6	0	102	14	10
South Australia...	„	25 to 50†	1,317,800	$3\frac{1}{2}$	100	0	0	98	3	10
Tasmania ...	April	30 to 50†	1,000,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98	5	8	97	13	6
New South Wales	July	29	3,500,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	102	8	1	101	4	8
Western Australia	July	45	100,000	4	108	15	3	108	1	11
New Zealand ...	Oct.	50	2,700,000†	$3\frac{1}{2}$	95	16	8	95	10	2

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

† Repayable at the option of the Government at any time between the periods stated on giving 12 months' notice.

‡ Conversion loan.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 TO 1892
—continued.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.		Yield to Investor per £100.*
		Currency	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Queensland ...	1890. Mar.	34½	2,264,734	3½	97 16 7	96 13 4	3 13 5
Victoria ...	April	34	4,000,000	3½	101 10 5	100 2 4	3 9 11
Tasmania ...	„	50	1,106,500†	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0
South Australia...	1891. Feb.	25 to 50‡	455,400§	3½	98 1 5	97 4 7	3 13 11
Victoria {	April {	30 to 35‡	3,000,000	3½	97 2 7	96 3 7	3 14 2
Queensland {	May {	39	2,500,000	3½	90 0 0||	89 8 4	4 0 11
Western Australia	June {						
Western Australia	July	20 to 40‡	250,000	4	100 10 10	99 1 6	4 1 5
New South Wales	Sept.	27	4,500,000	3½	95 0 5	94 12 4	3 16 5
Western Australia	1892. Feb.	19 to 39‡	25,000	4	99 2 0	97 9 0	4 3 11

NOTE.—New South Wales also issued in January, 1892, in London, 4 per cent. Treasury bonds of four years' currency, for £1,250,000, at an average of 99½ (gross) per £100 ; and Victoria, in March, 1892, 4½ per cents. of two years' currency, for £1,000,000 at £100 19s. 2d. gross, or £99 3s. 11d. *ex* accrued interest ; whilst South Australia issued in April, 1892, in Adelaide, bonds amounting to £350,000 of five years' currency, bearing interest at the rate of £4 11s. 3d. per cent.—*i.e.*, 3d. per £100 per diem—(payable quarterly). Victoria also floated a further 3½ per cent. loan for £2,000,000 on 29th June, 1892, at £91 13s. 9d. *ex* accrued interest, equivalent to a yield to investor of £3 19s. 10d. per £100. See footnote to paragraph 420 *ante*.

Loans of
other
British
dominions.

433. Of all the dependencies of the United Kingdom, India can borrow on the most favourable terms, its 3 per cent. Stocks closely resembling and ranking next to British Consols ; but only once, viz., in April, 1889, did India succeed in floating a 3 per cent. loan at a premium. Canada and Ceylon are the only other British dependencies which have issued 3 per cent. bonds ; but the latter colony succeeded in issuing only a small amount at that rate, whilst Canada only once previously floated a loan below 4 per cent., viz., at 3½ per cent. in 1884, two loans floated subsequently being at 4 per cent. The actual interest on the 3 per cent. Canadian loan averaged £3 4s. 3d. per £100 of the proceeds, as compared with £3 7s. 4d. for the cheapest Australian loan—raised in 1889—and with £3 2s. 10d. for the latest Indian loan, raised three years later ; the success of the Canadian loan was probably attributable not only to a favourable market but also to the circumstance that that colony is only a moderate borrower ; it was, however, the first Canadian loan

* See footnote (*) on page 293.
† Accepted by Tasmanian Main Line Railway Co. at par, on account of purchase of their lines.
‡ See footnote (†) on page 293.
§ The total amount offered was £1,200,000, the balance unsubscribed being withdrawn.
|| Commission of 2½ per cent. for floating loan deducted.

that yielded the investor less than 4 per cent.* The following are the particulars of the most recent loans raised by India and four British colonies outside Australasia :—

RECENT LOANS OF INDIA AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS
FLOATED IN LONDON.

Colony.	Date.	Inscribed Stock Sold.			Price obtained per £100 Stock, <i>ex</i> Accrued Interest.			Yield to Investor per £100.		
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.						
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
India ...	Apr., 1892	56	1,300,000	3	96	5	1	3	2	10
Canada ...	June, 1888	50	4,000,000	3	94	14	10	3	4	3
Ceylon ...	May, 1890	50	†300,500	3	92	9	8	3	6	4
Cape of Good Hope	Mar., 1890	39 to 59†	1,150,000	3½	100	0	10	3	9	11½
" " ...	Jan., 1891	38 to 58†	1,119,000	3½	97	15	8	3	12	2
Natal ...	"	23 to 48†	2,110,000	3½	94	16	7	3	16	10

434. The expense of floating the inscribed loans of New South Wales is about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. greater than that of floating those of Victoria, whilst South Australia pays less than any other colony. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of floating loans in the principal Australasian colonies during each of the eleven years ended with 1891 :—

Cost of floating loans of Australasian colonies.

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF THE PRINCIPAL AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1891.§

Year.	Expenses per £100 Debenture|| or Stock in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881 ...	¶	0 11 5||	0 15 9||	¶	8 18 11||	} 1 13 4 **
1882 ...	¶	1 1 4	¶	0 9 1||	¶	
1883 (1st loan) ...	1 3 1	1 0 11	} 0 15 9||	0 9 0||	0 17 9||	
" (2nd loan) ...	1 3 2	1 1 0				
1884 ...	1 2 11	1 7 8	1 7 8	0 11 8	0 18 3||	
1885 ...	1 2 9	1 7 9	1 7 11	0 18 10	¶	
1886 ...	1 3 3	1 7 9	1 8 4	0 18 11	0 18 0||	
1887 ...	1 2 10	¶	1 7 11	0 19 6	¶	
1888 ...	1 3 1	1 7 10	1 8 0	¶	¶	
1889 ...	1 2 11	1 7 10	¶	0 19 1	1 4 10	
1890 ...	1 2 10	¶	1 8 0	¶	¶	
1891 ...	1 2 8	1 7 9	1 8 2	1 1 2	¶	

* The actual interest on the net proceeds (*i.e.*, after deducting expenses) of the the last four Canadian loans were as follow :—4·23 (for 3½ per cents.), 4·08, 4·10, and 3·27 per cent. respectively.
† The amount offered was £450,000, the balance being withdrawn.
‡ Repayable at option of the Government at any time between the periods shown.
§ For particulars of the amounts raised for several of the years, see tables following paragraphs 427, 430, and 432 *ante*.
|| Debenture loans, on which the Stamp Duty payable is less by ten shillings per £100 than on Stock.
¶ No loans raised in these years.
** Average.

Annual cost
of manag-
ing stock
of Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

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

Debts of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

436. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of every fifth year from 1875 ; also of the three years 1888, 1889, and 1890 ; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each of those years :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1875	13,995,093	17 0 0	3·30
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1885	28,628,588	29 10 9	4·55
	1888	34,627,382	32 3 0	4·55
	1889	37,367,027	33 17 1	4·31
	1890	41,443,216	36 11 5	4·86
New South Wales*	1875	11,470,637	19 6 0	2·78
	1880	14,903,919	19 18 6	3·04
	1885	35,564,259	37 9 1	4·69
	1888	44,100,149	41 19 2	4·96
	1889	46,646,449	43 2 4	5·15
	1890	48,425,333	43 3 4	5·11
Queensland	1875	6,435,250	35 1 0*	4·72
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1888	25,840,950	70 4 7*	7·46
	1889	25,840,950	67 18 2*	7·51
	1890	28,105,684	71 17 4	8·62
South Australia	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·90
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1888	19,147,700	61 9 5*	7·68
	1889	20,435,500	64 13 4*	9·00
	1890	21,151,500	66 5 6	8·27

* Calculations revised since last publication, in accordance with amended estimates of population.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Western Australia...	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1888	1,275,200	30 5 3	3·57
	1889	1,371,981	31 7 11	3·59
	1890	1,367,444	27 15 10	3·30
Tasmania ...	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·35
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1885	3,357,000	25 19 5*	5·88
	1888	4,499,470	32 10 6*	7·03
	1889	5,019,050	35 6 0*	7·39
	1890	6,432,800	44 5 6	8·48
New Zealand† ...	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·18
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 5*	8·74
	1888	38,325,550	63 2 0	9·33
	1889	38,483,250	62 9 4*	9·64
	1890	38,832,350	62 1 8	9·23

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1891, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet at the commencement of the second volume), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the nineteen years 1873 to 1891 ; also table following paragraph 432 ante, and Appendix A. to the second volume.

437. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, Western Australia and New Zealand show a decrease of indebtedness per head, and New South Wales only a slight increase, but an increase varying from less than £2 to £9 per head occurred in the other colonies. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colonies in proportion to population were Queensland with about £72, South Australia with about £66, and New Zealand with £62 per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was little more than half as heavily indebted as any of these, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia. 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 respect to indebtedness.

* Calculations revised since last publication, in accordance with amended estimates of population.
† New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st March, 1891, to £1,473,193. The net liability was thus £37,359,157, or £59 14s. 6d. per head, being equal to 9 times the revenue. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

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

1. Queensland.

2. South Australia.

3. New Zealand.

4. Tasmania.
5. New South Wales.

6. Victoria.

7. Western Australia.

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

438. The public debts of the different colonies varied, in 1890, from an amount equal to $9\frac{1}{4}$ years' revenue in New Zealand, and more than 8 years' revenue in Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia, to a sum equal to $3\frac{1}{3}$ years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favourable, position in this respect than any of the colonies except Western Australia, her debt being equal to her revenue for less than 5 years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter:—

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

1. New Zealand.

2. Queensland.

3. Tasmania.

4. South Australia.
5. New South Wales.

6. Victoria.

7. Western Australia.

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

439. 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 $140\frac{1}{2}$ millions, being nearly 9 millions more than in 1889; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, somewhat exceeded $185\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, being over $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than in 1889. The following are the exact figures for 1890, 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, 1890.*

	PUBLIC DEBT.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia	140,493,177	46 12 1	5·79
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand...	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36

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

440. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by about £2 10s. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that, although in proportion to population, Tasmania's indebtedness is somewhat below the average, New Zealand is one of the most heavily indebted colonies of the group.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

441. During the year 1890, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by 10½ millions, or 6 per cent., and the amount per head of population by £1 10s. 7d. During the fifteen years ended with 1890, the public debt increased by one hundred and thirty-one millions—or more than threefold, whilst the proportion per head nearly doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1875 it was equal to the income of the colonies for less than four years, in 1889 and 1890 it was equal to their income for over six years. This is shown by the following figures :—

Increase of debt in Australasia in fifteen years.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1875 TO 1890.

Year.					Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
					£	£ s. d.	
1875	...	...	...	...	54,246,011	23 6 0	3·85
1880	...	...	...	...	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27
1885	...	...	...	...	140,970,119	42 17 8	5·87
1888	...	...	...	...	167,816,401	46 13 6	6·09
1889	...	...	...	...	175,164,207	47 10 11	6·15
1890	...	...	...	...	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36
Increase 1875-90	...	...	...	...	131,512,316	25 15 6	2·51
„ in 1890	...	...	...	...	10,594,120	1 10 7	·21

442. The purposes for which the public debts of the Australasian colonies were incurred may be classified under three heads—(1.) Works yielding direct revenue, including all immediately reproductive works, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, harbour and river improvements, etc.; (2.) Other works of a permanent character not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works, school buildings, and other public works and buildings;

Classification of debts of Australasian colonies.

* In 1875, the population was 2,327,882; in 1880, 2,721,747; in 1885, 3,287,363; in 1888, 3,595,350; in 1889, 3,684,016; and in 1890, 3,785,349.

(3.) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, amounts borrowed to cover deficiencies in revenue, and amounts unapportioned to their proper heads. In the following table the debt of each colony is classified under these three heads:—

**PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
WERE INCURRED.**

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1890.)

Purposes for which incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways..	32,156,128	32,571,007	16,401,085	11,374,903	832,498	3,282,252	14,104,093
Electric Telegraphs ..	..	735,493	806,824	848,081	234,741	102,471	606,648
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	6,580,562	4,574,848	251,526	3,307,300	7,725	..	561,101
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses and Docks	626,019	2,883,476	1,822,197	1,389,562	69,620	†1,655,288	†881,818
Total ..	39,362,709	40,764,824	19,281,632	16,919,846	1,144,584	5,040,011	16,153,660
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.							
Roads and Bridges ..	108,042	625,955	853,735	1,428,284	49,680	..†	3,598,163
Defence Works ..	100,000	864,581	151,584	250,645	..	120,868	†429,719
School Buildings ..	1,105,557	148,906	..§	§680,300	..	120,428	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,908	1,142,289	||2,107,908	471,425	154,262	590,988	2,132,955
Total ..	2,080,507	2,781,731	3,113,227	2,830,654	203,942	832,284	6,160,837
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Immigration ..	..	569,930	2,691,775	..	..	235,714	2,145,150
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury Bonds) ..	..	2,373,884	397,336	810,000	..	286,871	218,500
Balance { Other Services ¶	..	49,855	..	591,000	4,298	37,920	1,279,663
{ Unapportioned ..	..	1,885,109	2,621,714	..	14,620	..	**12,874,540
Total ..	..	4,878,778	5,710,825	1,401,000	18,918	560,505	16,517,853
Grand Total ††	41,443,216	48,425,333	28,105,684	21,151,500	1,367,444	6,432,800	38,832,350

NOTE.—The amounts set down are inclusive of Treasury Bills, viz.:—£2,373,884 for New South Wales, £750,000 for South Australia, and £403,850 for Tasmania.

* The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1890 has been entered as "unapportioned."

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

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

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

|| Including £1,265,588, loans to local bodies, chiefly for waterworks, roads, and bridges.

¶ In New South Wales the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales; in South Australia on general public works for the Northern Territory; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris), £1,196,479, and rates on native lands, £58,014, etc. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, amounting to £99,800, have been deducted, since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

** Including the old provincial loans of New Zealand raised prior to the abolition of provinces in 1876, and loans not accounted for, as well as the unspent balance of loan moneys; also £1,021,472 for charges and expenses of raising loans. See also footnote (*) *supra*.

†† As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1891, to £1,473,193; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £37,359,157. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £156,000; Western Australia, £85,106; and Tasmania, £124,804.

443. 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 1890, New South Wales and Victoria had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being over £32,000,000 in both cases, as against £16,400,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Queensland, over £14,000,000 by New Zealand, and nearly £11,400,000 by South Australia. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £6,500,000, as against £4,600,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and £3,300,000 borrowed by South Australia for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but up to the end of 1890 Queensland and New Zealand had borrowed over two and a half and over two millions respectively for immigration purposes, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania had borrowed considerably smaller sums.

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

444. Ninety-five per cent. of the Victorian public debt was incurred for the purpose of being expended upon revenue-producing public works, which is a larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so incurred in each colony:—

Order of colonies in respect to borrowings for productive works.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Victoria ...	94.98	5. Tasmania ...	78.35
2. New South Wales ...	84.18	6. Queensland ...	68.60
3. Western Australia ...	83.76	7. New Zealand ...	41.60*
4. South Australia ...	80.00		

445. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1890, over four-fifths was for railways and other reproductive works, 8 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which was unappropriated, the balance was spent chiefly on immigration. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportions for roads, immigration and other purposes are

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

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

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

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA
WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1890.)

Purposes for which debt was contracted.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.				
Railways and Tramways ...	93,335,621	66·43	110,721,966	59·61
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,625,139	1·87	3,334,258	1·79
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	14,721,961	10·48	15,283,062	8·23
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	6,790,874	4·83	9,327,980	5·02
Total ...	117,473,595	83·61	138,667,266	74·65
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Roads and Bridges ...	3,065,696	2·19	6,663,859	3·59
Defence Works ...	1,366,810	·95	1,917,397	1·03
School Buildings ...	1,934,763	1·38	2,055,191	1·11
Other Public Works and Buildings	4,642,792	3·32	7,366,735	3·96
Total ...	11,010,061	7·84	18,003,182	9·69
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Immigration ...	3,261,705	2·32	5,642,569	3·04
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury Bonds)	3,581,220	2·55	4,086,591	2·20
Balance { Other Services ...	645,153	·46	1,962,736	1·06
{ Unapportioned ...	4,521,443	3·22	17,395,983	9·36
Total ...	12,009,521	8·55	29,087,879	15·66
Grand Total ...	140,493,177	100·00	185,758,327	100·00

Public debts
of British
dominions

446. 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, 1890.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.			
	£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom (1890-91) ...	685,954,018‡	18 0 1	7·66
Malta ...	79,168	0 9 7	·33
ASIA.			
India ...	211,629,443	0 19 2	2·49
Ceylon ...	2,518,374	0 16 9	2·07
Straits Settlements ...	5,800	0 0 3	·01
Protected Malay States ...	107,900	0 5 3	·13
Hong Kong ...	200,000	0 18 1	·48
AFRICA.			
Mauritius ...	781,149	2 1 4	1·09
Natal ...	5,060,354	9 6 1	3·56
Cape of Good Hope ...	23,748,921	15 11 0	5·36
St. Helena ...	1,250	0 6 4	·14
Sierra Leone ...	58,454	0 15 7	·79
AMERICA.			
Canada ...	59,606,728§	12 6 10	7·20
Newfoundland ...	862,214	4 7 5	2·85
Bermuda ...	7,620	0 9 7	·24
British Guiana ...	770,346	2 14 1	1·47
Honduras ...	17,595	0 11 2	·34
West Indies—			
Bahamas ...	81,426	1 14 3	1·49
Jamaica ...	1,543,120	2 8 3	2·09
St. Lucia ...	133,700	3 4 1	2·66
St. Vincent ...	12,270	0 6 0	·45
Barbados ...	30,100	0 3 4	·16
Grenada ...	44,475	0 16 9	·90
Tobago ...	5,000	0 4 10	·58
St. Christopher } Nevis ... }	20,900	0 10 2	·49
Antigua ...	26,271	0 14 4	·57
Montserrat ...	3,800	0 6 6	·56
Dominica ...	41,190	1 8 5	1·91
Trinidad ...	532,320	2 11 2	1·14
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand||	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36
Fiji ...	248,989	2 1 1	3·73
Total ...	1,179,891,222	4 5 6	5·25

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

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 328, *ante*.

‡ Gross debt. The net debt, after deducting loans recoverable, nominal value of Suez Canal Shares, and Bank Balances, was £674,310,684.

§ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting "interest bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts," was only £49,486,086.

|| For public debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 436 *ante*.

Indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

447. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,180 millions sterling; that 686 millions, or nearly three-fifths, of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself; $211\frac{1}{2}$ millions by India, or upwards of a fifth; $185\frac{3}{4}$ millions, or less than one-sixth of the whole, by the Australasian colonies; and the remainder, $96\frac{1}{2}$ millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebted-
ness per
head of
British
dominions.

448. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is more than two and three-quarter times as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of Queensland is four times, and that of New Zealand and South Australia is about three and a half times, as large as that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales and Tasmania is nearly two and a half times, and that of Victoria is about twice, as large. The three first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only a fourth of that of Australasia.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues of
British
dominions.

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

Increased
indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

450. During the year 1890 the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by £14,000,000, notwithstanding a reduction of 4 millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of nearly five millions was borrowed by India, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions by Australasia.

National
debt of
United
Kingdom,
1890-91.

451. At the end of March, 1891, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at 686 millions, the various denominations of the debt will be found in the following table:—

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1891.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in previous column).
FUNDED DEBT—	£	£
New 3½ per Cents. ...	225,746	5,935
2¾ per Cents. Cons. Stock (Goschen's) ...	527,999,915	96,988,850
2¾ per Cents. (1905) ...	4,647,799	768,372
2½ per Cents. ...	32,952,753	12,084,332
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland ...	13,645,869	...
Terminable Annuities ...	68,458,798	57,138,436
Exchequer Bills ...	3,942,900	14,079,579
Exchequer Bonds ...	6,564,900	
Treasury Bills ...	14,709,000	
Temporary Advances ...	10,923,279	
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts ...	565,339	...
Russian-Dutch Loan ...	519,940	...
Under <i>Imperial Defence Act</i> 1888 ...	797,780	...
Total Debt ...	685,954,018	181,065,504

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1892, page 76.

452. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the last 33 years having apparently amounted to nearly 145½ millions sterling.* The decrease from period to period is shown by the following figures, which indicate the amount of the debt at the end of various financial years:—

British National Debt, 1857 to 1890.

PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1890.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year.†			Debt at the end of each Financial Year.†		
£			£		
1857-8	...	831,532,535	1882-3	...	754,455,270
1862-3	...	821,992,158	1887-8	...	705,575,073
1867-8	...	799,839,663	1888-9	...	699,300,767
1872-3	...	779,222,110	1889-90	...	690,663,838
1877-8	...	772,151,725	1890-91	...	685,954,018

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

Public debts of Foreign countries.

* The actual reduction is not so great as this, as the practice has prevailed of late years of deducting the amounts borrowed for local reproductive works. It is known that sums amounting in the aggregate to £26,558,959 were so deducted in 1887-8, when a *Local Loans Stock* was created.

† Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent. stock, at par.

‡ Financial year ends on the 31st March.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.				
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*			Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£	s.	d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1891	556,718,†	13	1	2	6·23
Belgium ...	„	90,397,	14	14	1	6·52
Denmark ...	1888-9	10,574,‡	4	17	4	3·48
France ...	1891	1,265,833,	29	19	2	10·02
Germany ...	1889-90	469,166,§	9	9	11	3·20
Greece ...	1891	29,066,	13	5	10	7·53
Holland ...	„	90,697,	19	17	5	8·60
Italy ...	1890	451,000,	14	19	1	6·84
Portugal ...	1890-91	119,996,	27	17	3	12·41
Roumania ...	1891-2	38,783,	7	1	0	5·71
Russia ...	1889	563,112,	5	15	9	5·85
Spain ...	1891	250,291,	14	5	3	7·77
Sweden and Norway ...	1890-91	20,826,||	3	1	5	2·62
Switzerland ...	1891	2,884,¶	0	19	9	1·07
Turkey... ..	1878	292,830,**	13	6	8	17·59
ASIA.						
Japan	1890	51,089,	1	5	6	3·06
AFRICA.						
Egypt	1891	106,572,	15	12	8	10·59
Tunis	1884	5,702,††	3	16	0	4·79
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation ...	1891	72,418,	17	14	5	4·95
Brazil	„	106,015,	7	11	5	7·32
Mexico... ..	1890	22,721,	1	19	11	2·84
Peru	1888	53,437,‡‡	17	16	11	38·42
United States	1891	322,124,§§	5	2	6	4·10

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

† This amount is made up of £277,614,000 general debt of the whole empire; £105,686,000, special debt of Austria proper; and £173,418,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ Denmark has State investments amounting to £4,800,000, or nearly half the total debt; it has also a Reserve Fund of £990,000 to meet sudden emergencies.

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

|| This amount is made up of £14,417,337, debt of Sweden; and £6,408,757, 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 £1,493,563.

** Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Inclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of £872,400 Government paper in circulation.

§§ Gross liability. The net liability after deducting the cash in the Treasury was £180,647,000. In addition to the Federal Debt, there were State Debts amounting to £44,621,500, or after deducting cash and funds in hand to about £17,000,000 (net debt).

454. 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 £580,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, the United States, Turkey, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Gross
amount of
debt in
different
countries.

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

Amount of
debt per
head in
different
countries.

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

Proportion
of debt to
revenue in
different
countries.

457. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries, it cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that whereas the latter was in most cases mainly incurred for purposes of war, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works which aid materially in the opening up and development of the country. In Victoria, for example, the National Debt is about £38 per head; in the United Kingdom it is about £18. The interest on the Victorian debt, however, as has already been shown, is largely provided for by the reproductive works on which the borrowings have been expended; but the debt of the United Kingdom is wholly unproductive; in other words the interest can only be raised by means of taxes. The railways alone of the United Kingdom—all constructed by private companies—cost £897,500,000, leaving out of account the cost of waterworks and the large amounts borrowed by local authorities for school buildings, sewerage works, harbours, etc.

Compara-
tive in-
debtedness
in various
countries.

* See table following paragraph 446 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 436 *ante*.

If this amount be added to the National Debt of the mother country, it would be increased to nearly £42 per head, or £4 per head more than the debt of Victoria. The debt of the United Kingdom, however, has been borrowed at less than 3 per cent., and as the railways pay more than that rate of interest, the addition of their cost to the debt would not add to the burdens of the people. In like manner so much of the debt of Victoria as has its interest covered by amounts derived from reproductive works may be considered to be non-existing. It is therefore evident that the gross amount of money borrowed does not afford a true indication of the indebtedness of a country, which cannot be ascertained without also taking into consideration the proportion expended on reproductive works. Even then the standard of comparison is not complete unless the respective debts bearing various rates of interest be reduced to a uniform interest basis. In the following table both these elements are taken into account, the interest paid by the different countries being adjusted to a uniform basis of 3½ per cent. The comparative indebtedness will be found in the last column :—

COMPARATIVE INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Nominal Amount per Head.	Adjusted to a 3½ per cent. basis.					
		Amount.		Proportion covered by—			
				Earnings.			Taxation and Land Revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Victoria	38 9 8	43 9 2		32 12 9		10 16 5	
Canada... ..	12 6 10	13 3 9		1 9 7		11 14 2	
United Kingdom ...	18 0 1	14 2 10		0 2 1		14 0 9	
Austria	14 8 0	15 8 7		Nil		15 8 7	
New South Wales ...	43 3 4	48 2 0		32 7 5		15 14 7	
Hungary	8 19 6	19 7 2		Nil		19 7 2	
Portugal	25 0 0	23 18 7		Nil		23 18 7	
South Australia ...	66 5 6	77 5 2		46 13 9		30 11 5	
Argentine Republic ...	20 4 6	34 11 5		4 0 0		30 11 5	
France	30 0 0	36 17 2		2 14 3		34 2 11	
Tasmania	44 5 6	51 17 4		6 3 8		45 13 8	
New Zealand	62 1 8	74 17 0		18 18 6		55 18 6	
Queensland	71 17 4	83 3 2		22 14 6		60 8 8	

NOTE.—The figures, except those for the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Australasian colonies, which relate to the year 1890 or 1890-91, have been deduced from figures given in *Fenn on the Funds* (1889), 14th edition, pages xv. and xvii.

458. Victoria, it will be seen, is at the head of the list, ranking even before Canada and the United Kingdom, which stand next, the amount of real indebtedness per head there, or that for which interest must be provided by taxation or other special source of income, being

Low comparative indebtedness of Victoria.

lower than in any of the other countries named, and this, notwithstanding the nominal amount of its indebtedness per head is greater than that of any country outside Australasia. In regard to the high comparative indebtedness in some of the Australasian colonies, it should be remembered that, besides taxation, they all have available—for meeting interest on works not yielding revenue—large sums derived from the occupation and alienation of Crown lands.

459. Judging from the average growth of population, Victoria can now borrow £1,200,000, and the Australasian colonies as a whole £6,200,000 per annum without increasing their liability per head. As, moreover, the money will probably in future be expended only on carefully selected reproductive works, there is every prospect that even if more were borrowed it would not add to the burdens of the people.

Effects of uniform growth of debt and population.

460. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual income from general rates during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1891, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £375,763, the redemption of which is provided for by a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony* :—

Municipal debt.

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1891.

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 ...	43	2,666,181
Shires	40	477,421
Total	83	3,143,602

461. In 1891, as compared with 1890, the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans increased by 8, viz., 2 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6 shires. The total increase in the amount outstanding was about £199,000 ; of which nearly £133,000 was due to further borrowing by cities, towns, or boroughs, and £66,000 to those by shires. The municipal debt has been increasing rapidly since 1883,

Increase in municipal borrowings.

* See table following paragraph 396 *ante*, also footnote (||) to that table. The Government moneys originally authorized to be advanced to municipalities was £678,063, but from this must be deducted £302,300 for the Ballarat Waterworks, which have been transferred to the Ballarat Water Commission.

when the debt was less than a fourth of what it was at the end of 1891, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last eleven years :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1881 to 1891.

£			£				
1881	728,093	1887	...	...	1,708,252
1882	742,911	1888	...	...	2,062,327
1883	776,683	1889	...	...	2,264,607
1884	1,083,613	1890	...	...	2,944,440
1885	1,229,203	1891	...	...	3,143,602
1886	1,479,159				

Interest payable on municipal debt.

462. The interest payable by municipalities amounts to £164,536 per annum, the rates varying from 4 to 8 per cent., and averaging 5·23 per cent. The average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·78 per cent., and that by shires 7·78 per cent. The following are the amounts borrowed by the two kinds of municipalities at each rate :—

RATES OF INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL LOANS, 1891.

Rate of Interest.	Loans outstanding in—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipal Districts.
	£	£	£
4 per cent. ...	660,000	...	660,000
4½ „ ...	538,700	...	538,700
5 „ ...	1,257,683	396,159	1,653,842
6 „ ...	200,738	49,050	249,788
6½ „ ...	7,150	5,750	12,900
7 „ ...	1,650	25,862	27,512
7½ „ ...	...	600	600
8 „ ...	260	...	260
Total ...	2,666,181	477,421	3,143,602
Annual Interest Payable	£127,406	£37,130	£164,536

NOTE.—Loans from Government are not included in this table.

Harbor Trust loans.

463. The borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust were limited prior to 1888 (under Act 47 Vict. No. 763) to £1,000,000, but by an Act (52 Vict. No. 994) passed in December, 1888, these powers were increased to £2,000,000.* On the 15th October, 1891, the Trust exhausted its borrowing powers by floating a loan of £500,000 in London, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and having a currency of 30 years. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £95; the amount tendered was only £511,000, and the average price realised was £95 0s. 8d., which includes £1 3s. 2d. interest

* For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see table following paragraph 386 ante.

accruing from the 1st July, 1891, up to the periods when the various instalments were due. The leading particulars of the various loans floated are shown in the following table :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST LOANS.

When raised.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100.
				Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883	250,000	1908	5	101 6 6	100 6 9	98 19 8	5 1 5
1884	250,000	1909	5	106 13 2	105 10 0	105 0 11	4 13 1
1886	250,000	1915	4½	105 7 8	103 5 6	102 1 7*	4 7 6
1888	250,000	1918	4	101 16 0	100 0 7	98 17 2	4 1 4
1889	500,000	1919	4	102 7 7	101 12 1	100 8 4	3 19 6
1891	500,000	1921	4	95 0 8	93 17 6	92 16 0	4 5 2
Total	2,000,000						

464. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works† is authorized to raise loans amounting to £5,000,000, in addition to certain Government loans for which the Board has become responsible, amounting to £2,389,934—of which £2,139,934 had been borrowed prior to the passing of the Act constituting the Board, and £250,000‡ was to be handed over when floated. The total authorized indebtedness of the Board is thus £7,389,934, of which £2,248,917—all in Government loans—was outstanding on the 30th June, 1891. The latter amount, however, has already been included in the public debt.§ The following shows the rates of interest payable on, and the due dates of, the various loans of which the Board's debt is made up:—

Debt of
Metropoli-
tan Board
of Works.
1890-91.

LOANS RAISED BY MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Rate of Interest.	When Repayable.	Principal.
%		£
5	1894	30,777
4½	1904	190,993
4	1901 to 1923	1,343,164||
4 (stock)	1897 ¶	108,983
3½	1923	575,000
Total debt	...	2,248,917

* The stamp duty payable to the British Government was raised between the floating of this and the previous loan from ⅓ to ½ per cent. ; otherwise the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.
† For particulars of the constitution of the Board see paragraph 49 ante.
‡ Of this, only £108,983 had been received up to 30th June, 1891.
§ See table following paragraph 396 ante.
|| Of this amount, £276,820 is repayable in 1901, £42,681 in 1904, £160,000 in 1907, £128,877 in 1913, £246,604 in 1919, £375,000 in 1920, and £113,182 in 1923.
¶ Or at any time afterwards after due notice being given.

Metropoli-
tan Board
loan of
1892.

465. On the 25th March, 1892, an interim loan of £500,000 was raised by the Board in Melbourne by means of debentures bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum, with a currency of five years, the principal and interest to be payable at the Board's office, in Melbourne, the interest being due in April and October of each year. The minimum was fixed at par, and 102 applications were received for a total of £1,082,400. The unconditional tenders above par, amounting to £464,000, were allotted in full, and the balance was allotted *pro rata* amongst individual tenderers, and consequently the Melbourne Banks, which applied for £375,000 at par, were unsuccessful tenderers. The average price obtained was £100 2s. 2½d. net.

Tramways
Trust
loans.

466. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs were constructed by a Trust (called the Melbourne Tramways Trust) consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested. By the original Act creating this corporation, the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the revenues of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines have been leased for a period of thirty-two years, are required to pay to the Trust the annual interest, also a yearly percentage to form a sinking fund calculated to extinguish the loan by the end of the lease. The borrowing powers of the Trust have been limited to £1,650,000; and the debentures are secured on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; the latter being, moreover, jointly and severally, liable for the amount borrowed. Although the security offered is thus of the very best character, it was some time apparently before its true value was appreciated in London, as is evident by the low price obtained for the first issue as compared with the much higher prices for the subsequent issues. The last loan floated, viz., £130,000, was placed on the London market in January, 1891, making a total of £1,630,000, all bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. The particulars of the various loans, together with the prices realised, are given in the following table* :—

* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" in the second volume, *post*.

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS—4½ PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual rate of Interest.
			Gross.	Ex Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	500,000	1914	100 2 10	98 2 7	97 6 6	4 13 5
1886	500,000	"	...	...	101 15 0*	4 7 10
1887	200,000	"	106 6 8	105 16 8	104 13 3	4 4 1
1888	250,000	1916	109 15 11	109 5 4	108 2 1	4 0 4
1889	50,000	"	110 4 8	109 14 2	108 8 8	3 19 8
1891	130,000	"	108 9 3	107 17 0	106 13 0	4 1 6
	1,630,000					

467. The following particulars relating to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Tramways Trust loans has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, Secretary to the Trust :—

Sinking Fund for Tramways Trust loans.

Sinking Fund.—Act No. 765 provides that the Company shall pay to the Trust as sinking fund 1½ per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount borrowed under this Act and its subsidiary one was £1,200,000, the sinking fund on which had to be paid by the Company from the 1st July, 1884. It was calculated that, capitalized at 4 per cent., these contributions would give an excess over the Trust's debt of £129,000. When subsequent Acts were passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers by £300,000 and £150,000 respectively, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay to the sinking fund on the new loans should not commence until the 1st July, 1889, and the 1st July, 1890, respectively. It was also provided that these percentages should cease to be paid by the Company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the Company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the sinking fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount of sinking fund invested to the 31st December, 1891, is £157,350, all in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a little over par.

468. If the municipal debts, together with the debts of the Harbor Trust, be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1891, viz., £43,610,265,† it will appear that the total gross public liability of the colony was £48,753,867,‡ or a proportion of £42 10s. per head of population. The Metropolitan Board of Works debt is not added, as it has already been included in the public debt.

General and municipal debt.

469. At the end of June, 1891, there was a total balance of £2,739,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit

Trust funds 1890 and 1891.

* It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures for this loan were disposed of in Melbourne at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d., or about £107 *ex* accrued interest.
† On the 30th June, 1892, the debt of the General Government had increased to £46,711,287 (including Treasury Bonds £1,000,000).
‡ Exclusive of the Tramways Debt, which, although borrowed on the security of municipal property, is repayable by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

balance of nearly £2,573,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increase being under the heads of Post Office Savings Banks, and the Municipal Investments account. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1890 AND 1891.

Accounts.	Credit Balances on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance fund*	78,345	90,026	11,681	...
Suitors' fund	49,361	31,943	...	17,418
Police Superannuation fund	73,659	71,960	...	1,699
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannua- tion fund	5,362	5,690	328	...
Intestate estates	117,663	109,655	...	8,008
Master-in-Lunacy—Investment account	7,029	7,194	165	...
Lunacy Trust	3,063	5,058	1,995	...
Municipal Investments account	130,961	156,098	25,137	...
Municipal Contributions for Prince's Bridge	2,004	2,563	559	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking fund	257	1,544	1,287	...
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Com- panies, and Insurance Companies	90,000†	90,000†	...	..
Defences— <i>Discipline Act</i> 1883—Ammu- nition and Deferred Pay fund, etc.	5,577	5,594	17	...
Post Office Savings Banks	1,820,586	1,946,859	126,273	...
Ocean Mails	2,346	26	...	2,320
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	4,237	4,259	22	...
Customs Goods overtime	844	800	...	44
Municipalities Sinking fund and Re- demption account... ..	54,721	55,389	668	...
Survey Fees account	17,424	15,614	...	1,810
Security account	4,727	3,384	...	1,343
<i>Licensing Act</i> 1885	46,371	68,267	21,896	...
Vermin Rate	1,630	1,678	48	...
New Falls Bridge Construction account	11,226	...	...	11,226
Country Tramways	7,444	1,738	..	5,706
Melbourne Police Court fund... ..	6,422	31,095	24,673	...
Public Instruction—Prize fund	1,050	1,280	230	...
Exhibition Building and Ground	3,207	...	...	3,207
Sundries	27,261	31,284	4,023	...
Total ‡	2,572,777	2,738,998	166,221§	...

Trust funds
1870 to
1891.

470. The trust funds at the end of 1891 amounted to nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, whereas twenty-one years previously they amounted to less than half a million. Thirty-four per cent. of the total is invested in debentures or inscribed stock, and the balance is

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced by an advance of £75,073 towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

† This amount represents 7 Trustees' and 4 Insurance Companies.

‡ Exclusive of the amount of £75,073 referred to in the preceding footnote, but including £4,008 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation account.

§ Net increase.

either deposited in banks or used by the Government as a temporary loan fund to fall back on in case of emergency. Of the large amount of £1,700,000 uninvested or not held in cash in 1890-91, £631,096 was advanced on account of interest payable in London in 1891-2; £882,416 and £137,768 were advanced for the construction of railways and waterworks respectively, to be recouped from future loans; and £348,102, expended on certain public works, is to be recouped from the "Land Sales by Auction Fund." The following table shows the amounts, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last twenty-two financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1891.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	43,996	1,807,963†
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	41,689	1,809,687
1888 ...	829,735	1,315,508	43,486	2,188,729
1889 ...	875,027	945,269	612,709	2,433,005
1890 ...	888,998	1,272,704	411,075	2,572,777
1891 ...	933,274	84,516	1,721,208	2,738,998

471. All fees received from the licensing of persons authorized to sell spirituous liquors in Victoria are paid into a fund called "The Licensing Act Fund," which, after the payment of a certain proportion fixed by the Act to municipalities and termed the "equivalent," is charged with the general cost of carrying out the provisions of the Act. In 1890-91 there was a credit balance of

Licensing
Act Fund.

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

† Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.

£46,371 brought forward from the previous year, the receipts during the year amounted to £119,588, and the expenditure to £97,692, and the balance carried forward to the next year being £68,267. The receipts consisted of £115,391 from licences, £4,169 from fines, and £28 from sale of confiscated liquor, etc. The expenditure was made up of £91,706 "equivalent" paid to municipalities, £1,549 for travelling expenses of members of Licensing Courts, £2,684 to police acting as inspectors, £1,398 for incidental expenses, and £355 for cost of taking poll of electors.

Balance at
credit of
public
account.

472. The balance at the credit of the public account on the 30th June, 1891, was £2,663,907, but as various sums had been advanced in anticipation of the next year's appropriations, including interest, etc., due 1st July, remitted to England (£631,096), also advances to be recouped from "Land Sales by Auction Fund" (£348,102), and advances for railway and waterworks construction to be recouped from future loans (£1,020,000), etc., the actual cash balance in hand became reduced to £550,044. The balance was distributed over the four principal accounts as follow:—

BALANCES AT CREDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1891.*

Consolidated Revenue	...	...	...	£429,424
Trust Funds	...	...	...	1,768,955
Loan Account	...	...	...	437,973
Railway Construction Account (Act 1106)	...	...	...	27,046
„ Loan Liquidation and Construction Account (Act 1182)	...	...	...	509
Credit Balance	...	...	...	£2,663,907
Less—Advances to be recouped from future Revenue, Loans, etc.	...	...	...	2,113,863
Cash Balance	...	...	...	£550,044

Pensions.

473. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds, pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former there were in 1890-91 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 £3,767.

Super-
annuation
allowances
under Acts
of Parlia-
ment.

474. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 954, and consisted of one ex-Supreme Court Judge, eight former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, two late Commissioners of Audit, 835 ex-officers of the Public Service,

* On the 30th June, 1892, the credit balance was £1,188,579, and the cash balance £900,283.

28 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 69 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 9 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £102,802, or an average of £107 15s. 2d. to each recipient.

475. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 959, or 149 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £106,569, or £15,564 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £111 2s. 6d., or £1 4s. 6d. less than in 1889-90. It may be mentioned that the increase in the number and amount of these allowances is more apparent than real, it being due chiefly to the circumstance that a large proportion of allowances which were formerly voted annually are now paid under Special Appropriation. Pensions, etc., under Acts, 1890 and 1891.

476. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the individuals to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances—not subject to annual votes—paid during 1890-91, will be found in the following table:— Pensions, etc., 1890-91.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1890-91.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount paid.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
	PENSIONS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (<i>Constitution Act</i> , Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	3	2,666	13	4	888	17	9
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Supreme Court Judge ...	1	875	0	0	875	0	0
54 " Vict. " No. "	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
54 " Vict. " No. 1078 (<i>County Court Act</i>)	County Court Judges ...	8	4,775	0	0	596	17	6
36 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	750	0	0	750	0	0
54 Vict. No. 1066 ...	Commissioners of Audit	2	1,116	13	4	558	6	8
25 Vict. No. 160 (<i>Civil Service Act</i>)	Officers in the Public Service	409	58,174	14	7	142	4	9
54 Vict. No. 1133 (<i>Public Service Act</i>)	Ditto ...	426	27,161	6	5	63	15	2
54 Vict. No. 1113 (<i>Lunacy Act</i>)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	28	2,147	6	5	76	14	6
54 Vict. No. 1135 (<i>Victorian Railways Act</i>)	Officers in the Railway Department	69	6,417	5	0	93	0	1
54 Vict. No. 1083 (<i>Discipline Act</i>)	Officers of the Defence Force	9	885	4	4	98	7	2
Total ...	...	959	106,569	3	5	111	2	6

* Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 481 *post*.

Police pensions, how granted.

477. 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 (£9,159 in 1890-91); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1890-91.

478. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1890-91 was 253,* on which the annual amount payable was £24,559, or an average of £97 1s. 5d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1890-91 was £24,960, in consequence of arrears being included. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 8 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £4,151, or an average of £519 to each recipient.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

479. In the year under review, for the fourteenth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £5,152; as against this, however, the proportion paid by officers of over 30 years' service, viz., £396,† was refunded out of the consolidated revenue. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum of £2,600 in 1880-81, £5,000 in 1881-2, £8,000 in 1882-3, £10,000 in each of the four years 1883-4 to 1886-7, £7,000 in each of the three years 1887-8 to 1889-90, and £8,000 in 1890-91. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning of 1890-91 was £3,659, but at the end of the year this had decreased to £1,960.

Retiring allowances granted or infirmity.

480. Except in cases of infirmity of mind and body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil

* Of these 5 lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 248.

† Only £250 of this amount appears to have been credited to the fund during the year.

service is sixty years,* and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 37 per cent. of those granted to public servants,† and as many as 45 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

481. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, prior to the passing of the *Public Service Act* 1883, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to two widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1890-91, 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, 1890-91.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.			
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.		
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.		£	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary‡	11	561	51	0	0
Minister of Public Instruction	56	4,387	78	6	9
Attorney-General	1	240	240	0	0
Treasurer	1	68	68	0	0
Commissioner of Public Works	13	1,360	104	12	4
Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2	550	275	0	0
Postmaster-General	11	406	36	18	2
Commissioner of Railways	9	880	97	15	7
PENSIONS.					
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	87	43	10	0
Total	106	8,539	80	11	2

* Now extended to 65 years, at the option of the officer, unless he is called upon by the Governor in Council to retire upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board (Act 54 Vict., No. 1133, sec. 143).

‡ Including pensions granted under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*.

‡ Five of these pensions, amounting to £131, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

Pensions,
gratuities,
etc.

482. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general revenue during the year 1890-91, distinguishing payments from special appropriations from those from annual votes or other sources :—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAID, 1890-91.

Pensions, Compensations, etc.	Annual Allowances.	Compensa- tions and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
<i>Constitution Act</i>	4,042	...	4,042
County Court Judges	4,775	...	4,775
Master-in-Equity	750	...	750
Commissioners of Audit	1,117	...	1,117
Railway Department	6,417	17,340	23,757
Public Service*	88,368	9,930	98,298
Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie) ...	1,100	...	1,100
Total	106,569	27,270	133,839
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department	880	14,531	15,411
Public Service	7,659	14,896	22,555
Total	8,539	29,427	37,966
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	115,108	56,697	171,805
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £10,396†	24,960	4,151	29,111
From Police Superannuation Fund 18,715			
Grand Total	140,068	60,848	200,916
Less amount derived from Police Superannua- tion Fund	14,564	4,151	18,715
Amount paid by State ‡	125,504	56,697	182,201

Retiring
allowances,
etc., 1889-90
and 1890-91.

483. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensa-
tions, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or
voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by £31,658 in
1890-91 than in the previous year.

* 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 £8,396 voted by Parliament.
‡ See table following paragraph 286 *ante*.

484. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was originally under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the *Marine Board Act* (52 Vict. No. 965), it was handed over to the Treasurer of the colony on the 26th April, 1889. The amount at its credit at the commencement of the year 1890-91 was £43,262, consisting of £40,900 in securities and £2,362 in cash. The receipts during the financial year amounted to £2,890, of which £816 was deducted from the pay of pilots, £2,015 was received as interest on moneys invested, and £59 was unallotted pilotage; whilst the expenditure, all but £385 being on account of pensions, amounted to £2,562. The number of pensions on the list at the end of the year was 19, and the annual amount payable was £2,051. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1891, was £43,590. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables. Pilots' pensions.

485. Since the passing of the *Pensions Abolition Act* (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881, no persons entering the Public Service, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatever. Abolition of retiring allowances.

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages,
1891.

486. The marriages returned to the Registrar-General in 1891 numbered 8,780, as against 9,187 in 1890, 9,194 in 1889, and 8,946 in 1888.

Marriages,
1891 and
former
years.

487. The marriages returned in 1891, although fewer than in the three previous years, were more numerous than those in any year prior to those. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which continued until the year preceding that under review. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; in 1884 they exceeded 7,000; in 1888 they nearly reached 9,000; and in 1889 and 1890 they exceeded that number by nearly 200* ; but in 1891 they again fell below 9,000.

Marriage
rate.

488. The proportion which the number of marriages bears to the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years was declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes, and all ages; from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and from 1866 to 1878 it was between 6 and 7 per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; then gradually revived, until the period between 1888 and 1890, when it again exceeded 8 per 1,000, for the first time since 1862. In 1891 a somewhat sudden fall took place to 7·7 per 1,000, which was about the same average as that prevailing during the four years prior to 1888. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the thirty-two years ended with 1891:—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1891.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860	8·15	16·30
1861	8·21	16·42
1862	8·26	16·52
1863	7·51	15·02
1864	7·77	15·54

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1891—continued.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Numbers of Persons Married.
1865	7·36	14·72
1866	6·76	13·52
1867	6·97	13·94
1868	7·08	14·16
1869	6·89	13·78
1870	6·63	13·26
1871	6·37	12·74
1872	6·36	12·72
1873	6·50	13·00
1874	6·33	12·66
1875	6·33	12·66
1876	6·21	12·42
1877	6·31	12·62
1878	6·20	12·40
1879	5·98	11·96
1880	6·22	12·44
1881	6·79	13·58
1882	7·09	14·18
1883	7·44	14·88
1884	7·74	15·48
1885	7·73	15·46
1886	7·86	15·72
1887	7·64	15·28
1888	8·48	16·96
1889	8·43	16·86
1890	8·21	16·42
1891	7·66	15·32
Mean of 32 years	7·17	14·34

489. 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

Marriage rate at various periods.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, pages 265 to 267 ; same work, 1879-80, pages 103 and 10 same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200 ; and same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166.

the number of single men and to the number of single women, in each of the last six census years ended with 1891 :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION* AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Total Population.	Marriage-able Men.†	Marriage-able Women.‡	Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
					Popula-tion.	Marriage-able Men.	Marriage-able Women.
1854 ...	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857 ...	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861 ...	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871 ...	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881 ...	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6·75	57·42	48·02
1891 ...	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7·97	55·24	52·02

Fluctuations in marriage rate.

490. It will thus be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate), and to the marriageable women, has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being 57½ in 1881 and 42 in 1861. At the last three decennial periods, when the colony was in a more settled condition than at earlier periods, this proportion averaged 55 per 1,000, which also was the rate in 1891. At the same periods the proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable females varied from 72 in 1871 to 48 in 1881; since 1881, as was anticipated,§ this proportion has increased, and it now stands at over 52.

Victorian, French, and Swiss marriage rates.

491. In 1891, according to the lowest line in the last table, marriageable males in Victoria married at the annual rate of 55 per 1,000, and the marriageable females at the rate of 52 per 1,000. Similar proportions for France are 57 and 46, and for Switzerland 49 and 38; the former, especially as regards the males, approximating closely to, but the latter, as regards both males and females, being much lower than, the proportions for Victoria.||

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

492. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian

* 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.
§ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 447.
|| The French and Swiss male and female marriage rates are taken from papers read by M. Toussaint Loua before the Statistical Society of Paris in September and December, 1884.

colonies for each year from 1865 to 1891, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last twenty of those years :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1891.*

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	7·36	8·94	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1866	6·76	8·26	11·61	8·12	...	5·93	10·32
1867	6·97	7·84	9·54	8·20	...	6·10	9·69
1868	7·08	8·23	8·33	7·37	...	6·57	9·35
1869	6·89	8·04	8·31	6·78	...	6·44	8·32
1870	6·63	7·85	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1871	6·37	7·78	8·06	6·77	...	5·90	7·15
1872	6·36	7·46	8·70	7·20	5·56	6·17	6·85
1873	6·50	8·05	9·66	8·00	6·25	6·36	7·91
1874	6·33	7·70	8·62	8·00	6·96	6·83	8·87
1875	6·33	7·88	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1876	6·21	7·66	7·57	8·49	7·07	7·13	8·25
1877	6·31	7·94	7·57	8·66	6·38	7·79	7·63
1878	6·20	8·08	6·98	9·47	6·50	7·96	8·03
1879	5·98	7·80	7·49	8·81	7·57	7·23	7·60
1880	6·22	7·68	6·97	8·69	7·42	7·38	6·71
1881	6·79	8·27	7·71	8·33	6·60	7·30	6·65
1882	7·09	8·70	8·56	8·73	7·07	8·11	7·07
1883	7·44	8·83	8·93	8·49	6·95	9·16	6·82
1884	7·74	8·47	8·91	8·28	7·11	8·00	6·88
1885	7·73	8·22	9·20	7·82	7·51	8·22	6·73
1886	7·86	8·06	8·52	6·35	7·99	7·55	5·99
1887	7·64	7·55	8·41	6·36	7·58	7·02	5·97
1888	8·48	7·57	9·01	6·67	7·18	6·93	5·97
1889	8·43	7·06	8·34	6·57	6·97	6·89	5·94
1890	8·21	7·15	8·28	7·04	6·18	6·64	6·12
1891	7·66	7·39	7·22	7·29	8·06	6·63	6·05
Means	7·02	7·95	8·60	7·80	7·01	7·03	7·55

493. According to an average extending over the whole of the years named in the table, the marriage rate in Victoria was almost identical with that in Western Australia and Tasmania, but was below that in any of the other colonies; in the last year, however, the marriage rate was highest in Western Australia, and next highest in Victoria, whilst the colonies in which it was lowest were New Zealand and Tasmania.

494. 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-seven years :—

* The rates for all the colonies, except Victoria (which had been previously corrected) and Western Australia, have been amended, since last publication, in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891. For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the nineteen years ended with 1891, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

Order in Latest Year.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Victoria.	2. New South Wales.
3. New South Wales.	3. South Australia.
4. South Australia.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Tasmania.
6. Tasmania.	6. Victoria.
7. New Zealand.	7. Western Australia.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

495. The mean marriage rate of the five colonies situated upon the Australian continent, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, shows a falling off since 1883 or 1884, when it was at a maximum, and was lower in 1891 than in any year since 1880 ; the mean rate in the continental colonies was, however, higher than in any other year since 1872, but that in Australasia as a whole was lower than in any other years except 1876 and 1877, as is shown by the following figures :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1891.*

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	...	8·03	7·86

Year.		Number of Marriages† per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1883	...	8·24	8·02
1884	...	8·22	7·98
1885	...	8·09	7·86
1886	...	7·84	7·50
1887	...	7·56	7·26
1888	...	7·99	7·61
1889	...	7·69	7·37
1890	...	7·67	7·37
1891	...	7·46	7·20
Means		7·53	7·43

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

496. 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 may perhaps also affect the marriage rate in the Mauritius, although the low marriage rate there would, to a certain

* The rates for all the years since 1881 have been amended in accordance with the results of the census of 1891, since the last publication of this work.
† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH COLONIES.

Years.			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*	Years.			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*		
Ceylon	...	1867-76	...	7·3	West Indies—				
Cape of Good Hope	1890		...	3·9	St. Lucia	...	1878-79	...	5·2
Mauritius	...	1871-75	...	2·5	St. Vincent		1872-76	...	6·3
Seychelles	...	1875-77	...	8·7	Barbados	...	1872-77	...	3·7
Nova Scotia	...	1871-75	...	7·7	Grenada	...	1871-75	...	5·6
Bermuda	...	1871-75	...	8·3	Dominica	...	1871-75	...	6·9
					Trinidad	...	1888-90	...	5·8†

497. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1890 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 latest report of the Registrar-General of England:—

Marriage rates in European countries.

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Countries.			Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					
			1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary	...	...	9.6	8.9	9.3	...	...	9.3‡
Prussia	...	...	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1
Italy	...	...	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.8
German Empire	...	...	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.9
Austria	...	...	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.7
England and Wales	...	...	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.4
France	...	...	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.2
Belgium	...	...	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1
Denmark	...	...	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0
Holland	...	...	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0
Switzerland	...	...	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5§
Scotland	...	...	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.5
Norway	...	...	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3
Sweden	...	...	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.0	...	6.2||
Ireland¶	...	...	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3

498. It will be observed that in four of the thirteen countries of which particulars are given for 1890, viz., Italy, Austria (slightly), France, and Denmark (slightly), the marriage rate was below the

European marriage rates in 1890 and former years.

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

† The East Indian section of the population (Coolies), amongst whom concubinage largely prevails, is not taken into account in the calculation.

‡ Mean of three years.

§ Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.

|| Mean of four years.

¶ The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to the defective registration of Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to “the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages.”—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

average; and in the other nine countries, viz., Prussia (slightly), Germany, England, Belgium, Holland (slightly), Switzerland (slightly), Scotland, Norway, and Ireland, it was above the average; also that in Germany, Holland, England, and Scotland—but more especially the last two—the rate was higher, but in Italy, France, and Denmark, lower than in any of the other years named.

Australasia
and
European
marriage
rates
compared.

499. In the same five years, the mean marriage rate in Queensland was above that in any of the countries named, except Hungary (three years); in Victoria it was about the same as in Prussia, but higher than in any of the other countries except Hungary; and in New South Wales higher than in any except those named, together with Italy, Germany, and Austria; whilst the mean rate was higher in Western Australia than in nine, in Tasmania than in five, in South Australia than in five, but in New Zealand than in only one, of these countries. The following are the rates referred to :—

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 TO 1890.						Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	8·51
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	8·12
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	7·48
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	7·18
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	7·01
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	6·60
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	6·00

Marriage
rate in
United
Kingdom.

500. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the twenty years ended with 1890. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that, whilst the rates in the years 1885 to 1888 were exceptionally low, the rate in 1890 was higher than in any year since 1877 :—

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1890.

Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.				Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.			
1871	...	...	8·21	1882	...	...	7·20
1872	...	...	7·98	1883	...	...	7·20
1873	...	...	8·03	1884	...	...	7·05
1874	...	...	7·79	1885	...	...	6·80
1875	...	...	7·67	1886	...	...	6·65
1876	...	...	7·70	1887	...	...	6·75
1877	...	...	7·32	1888	...	...	6·75
1878	...	...	7·09	1889	...	...	7·05
1879	...	...	6·69	1890	...	...	7·25
1880	...	...	6·83				
1881	...	...	7·00				
				Mean	...	...	7·25

* See footnote (¶) on previous page.

501. 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 1891, it was about two and a half times as high in the metropolis and in country towns as it was in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the proportion of marriages to the population in the three classes of districts in the year 1891 and in the previous decennial period:—

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1891.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1891.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population, 1881-1890.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	491,700	4,872	9.91	11.11
Extra-Metropolitan towns ...	195,940	2,059	10.51	10.83
Country districts ...	459,290	1,849	4.03	3.48
Total ...	1,146,930	8,780	7.66	7.67

Marriage rates in town and country.

502. 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 1891, however, the marriages in the summer and winter quarters were more numerous than those in the spring quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year, and the mean percentage in each quarter of two previous decades:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1891.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Summer ...	March... ..	2,230	25.40	24.43	23.44
Autumn ...	June	2,253	25.66	26.19	26.66
Winter ...	September ...	2,152	24.51	23.81	23.35
Spring ...	December ...	2,145	24.43	25.57	26.55
	Year ...	8,780	100.00	100.00	100.00

Marriages in each quarter.

503. In 1891, 743 widowers and 673 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last eighteen years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight

Re-marriages in Victoria.

years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the married state numbered 4,344, and the widows 4,618, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of re-marriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a preponderance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males; and the fact of the reverse having been the case of late years would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which was made evident by the results of successive census enumerations.* In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1890, 42 per cent. more widowers re-married than widows, the proportion in every 1,000 marriages being 122 of the former, and 86 of the latter. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during each of the twenty-six years ended with 1891:—

RE-MARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—		Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ..	487	498	1880 ...	603	520
1867 ...	504	591	1881 ...	679	551
1868 ...	558	623	1882 ...	628	547
1869 ..	553	563	1883 ...	699	562
1870 ...	547	595	1884 ...	725	615
1871 ...	587	605	1885 ...	735	646
1872 ...	522	552	1886 ...	696	607
1873 ...	586	591	1887 ...	692	552
1874 ...	602	593	1888 ...	823	668
1875 ...	614	583	1889 ...	789	686
1876 ...	678	623	1890 ...	748	674
1877 ...	666	600	1891 ...	743	673
1878 ...	634	585			
1879	637	553	Total...	16,735	15,456

Former
condition
of those
marrying.

504. In 1891, nearly eight-ninths of the unions which took place were between bachelors and spinsters, the proportion having gradually increased since 1871-1880, when it was about four-fifths. The next most numerous marriages are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have occasionally been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows in the decennial period 1881-90 were about a thirtieth, but in 1891 only about a thirty-sixth of the whole. The following is the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1891, and the percentage during the decennial periods 1871-1880, and 1881-1890:—

* According to the census of 1881 there were in Victoria nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males, and according to that of 1891, 106 per 100.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.		Year 1891.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Bachelors and spinsters	...	7,606	86·63	80·59	85·84
Bachelors and widows	...	431	4·92	7·10	4·72
Widowers and spinsters	...	501	5·70	7·75	6·17
Widowers and widows	...	242	2·75	4·56	3·27
Total	... ..	8,780	100·00	100·00	100·00

505. The following statement gives the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries ; the figures have been taken entirely from official documents published in the respective countries named :—

Former condition of those marrying in various countries.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.		Per 1,000 Marriages Celebrated, Number between—			
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.
Victoria (1881-90)	...	858	47	62	33
New South Wales (1888-90)	...	862	55	55	28
Queensland (1887-90)	...	869	52	54	25
South Australia (1886-90)	...	865	37	64	34
New Zealand (1886-90)	...	868	43	61	28
Austria	... ..	758	62	129	51
Belgium	... ..	834	50	81	35
Denmark	... ..	832	50	96	22
England and Wales	...	819	44	84	53
Finland	... ..	788	54	113	45
France	... ..	844	41	78	37
Greece	... ..	861	39	67	33
Holland	... ..	805	44	103	48
Hungary	... ..	752	50	97	101
Ireland	... ..	857	31	86	26
Italy	... ..	832	37	94	37
Massachusetts	... ..	790	48	103	59
Norway	... ..	854	34	91	21
Prussia	... ..	807	53	105	35
Roumania	... ..	848	28	61	63
Russia in Europe	...	772	42	98	88
Scotland	... ..	851	29	89	31
Spain	... ..	811	40	100	49
Sweden	... ..	854	34	91	21
Switzerland	... ..	816	49	104	31
Vermont	... ..	747	44	128	81

Re-marriages
in various
countries.

506. By the figures in the following, which have been derived from those in the foregoing table, it would appear that a larger proportion of widowers re-marry in Vermont and a smaller in the Australasian colonies, and a larger proportion of widows re-marry in Hungary, and a smaller in Sweden and Norway, than in any other of the countries named; also, that, in Victoria, widowers re-marry less frequently than in any of those countries except New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland; but that in eleven of these countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria:—

RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 marriages.
Vermont	209	Hungary	151
Hungary	198	Russia in Europe ...	130
Russia in Europe ...	186	Vermont	125
Austria	180	Austria	113
Massachusetts	162	Massachusetts ...	107
Finland	158	Finland	99
Holland	151	England and Wales ...	97
Spain	149	Holland	92
Prussia	140	Roumania	91
England and Wales ...	137	Spain	89
Switzerland	135	Prussia	88
Italy	131	New South Wales ...	85
Roumania	124	Belgium	85
Scotland	120	Victoria	80
Denmark	118	Switzerland	80
Belgium	116	Queensland	78
France	115	France	78
Ireland	112	Italy	74
Sweden	112	Denmark	72
Norway	112	Greece	72
Greece	100	South Australia ...	71
South Australia	98	New Zealand	71
Victoria	95	Scotland	60
New Zealand	90	Ireland	57
New South Wales ...	83	Sweden	55
Queensland	78	Norway	55

Marriages of
divorced
persons,
1891.

507. 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. Twenty-two divorced men and twenty-three divorced women were married in 1891; eighteen of the former married spinsters, and three widows; eighteen of the latter married bachelors, and four widowers, and in one instance both parties to the marriage had been divorced. At least thirty of the forty-five divorced persons marrying

in 1891 had been divorced in the last two years. In the previous year, only seven divorced men and nineteen divorced women were re-married.

508. The persons returned at the census of 1891 as living in a state of divorce numbered 196, viz., 110 males and 86 females. The occupations of the former were as follow:—Accountant, bookkeeper, clerk, 6; agent, broker, 6; annuitant, independent means, 3; artist, 1; baker, 2; bookmaker, 2; bootmaker, 2; bricklayer, mason, 8; builder, contractor, 5; cab proprietor, coach driver, 4; carpenter, 2; carrier, carter, 6; chemist, 1; cook, 1; dealer, 1; farmer, gardener, 13; fireman, stoker, 3; horse dealer, 1; hotelkeeper, 2; ice manufacturer, 1; labourer, stonebreaker, 8; miner, 4; music teacher, 1; physician, 1; railway employé, 5; Salvation Army officer, 1; seaman, steward, 3; slater, 1; storeman, 1; State school teacher, 1; tinsmith, 1; trapper, 2; traveller, 5; upholsterer, 1; vine and fruit grower, 1; wheelwright, 1; occupations unstated, 3. The females were of the following occupations:—Boarding-house keeper, 4; bookkeeper, 1; caretaker, 1; cigarette maker, 1; cook, 1; daughter assisting in hotel, 1; domestic duties, housekeeper, 20; domestic servant, housemaid, 15; dressmaker, milliner, 6; farmer, 1; furrier, 1; grocer, 1; independent means, 6; journalist, 1; laundress, 4; nurse, 2; pianist, 1; restaurant keeper, 1; saleswoman, 2; storekeeper, 1; tailoress, 1; occupations unstated, 14. Of the males, 53 were returned as members of the Church of England, 17 of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, 3 as Wesleyan Methodists, 2 Congregationalists, 4 Baptists, 7 Lutherans, 3 members of the Salvation Army, 8 Roman Catholics, 1 a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church, 3 Freethinkers, others 9. Of the females 42 were returned as members of the Church of England, 7 as of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, 4 as Wesleyan Methodists, 1 Baptist, 2 members of the Church of Christ, 2 Lutherans, 1 of the Salvation Army, 20 Roman Catholics, 2 Jews, and 5 others. At the previous census in 1881, only 19 divorced persons were returned, viz., 9 males and 10 females.

Number of
divorced
persons,
1891.

509. 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. Owing probably to the facilities afforded by the *Divorce Act*, passed in 1889, for obtaining a divorce in such cases, only one deserted person (a male)

Deserted
husbands
and wives

availed himself of this provision in 1891. He married a widow, and had not heard of his former wife for nine years. In the previous year four deserted wives and one deserted husband re-married.

Divorce Act
1889.

510. It may be mentioned that by the *Divorce Act* 1889* (53 Vict. No. 1056), which received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890, it is provided that any married person domiciled in Victoria for two years and upwards may obtain a divorce, after which he or she may legally re-marry, on proving that he or she had, without just cause or excuse, been wilfully deserted, and continuously so deserted over a period of three years or upwards.

Marriages of
Aborigines.

511. The marriages of 3 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1891. One of the males was a native of South Australia, but the others were natives of Victoria. In the previous year, 3 marriages of Aborigines took place.

Marriages of
Chinese.

512. Eight Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1891, as against 14 in 1890, and 18 in 1889. Of the women who married Chinese in the year under review, one was of Chinese parentage, although born in Victoria. During the twenty-five years prior to 1891, 397 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 16 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review:—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1891.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-five years : 1866 to 1890.	Year 1891.	Total : 1866 to 1891.
Victoria	202†	5‡	207
Other Australasian colonies ...	61	1	62
England and Wales... ..	69	2	71
Scotland	17	...	17
Ireland	27	...	27
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States	2	...	2
China	4	...	4
At sea	9	...	9
Not known	1	...	1
Total	397	8	405

* An account of the provisions of this Statute is given under the head "Law, Crime, etc.," *post*;
also further particulars relating to the number of divorces.
† One of the wives, although born in Victoria, was stated to be of the Chinese race.
‡ Three of these were stated to be half-castes.

513. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect, or by lay registrars. In 1891, $94\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages in 1891 numbered 497, which was below the average; as a rule they exceed 500, whilst on two occasions during the last ten years they nearly reached 650. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious denomination and by lay registrars during 1891, also the percentage in the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1891.		Percentage of Marriages in Ten Years—	
	Number.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England	2,734	31·14	30·52	24·63
Presbyterians	1,453	16·55	17·24	20·46
Wesleyans*	1,498	17·06	15·63	16·38
Bible Christians	187	2·13	2·00	1·69
Independents	216	2·46	4·42	5·42
Baptists	335	3·82	5·00	3·70
Lutherans	87	·99	·93	1·02
Unitarians	3	·03	·05	·02
Calvinistic Methodists	6	·07	·06	·16
Roman Catholics	1,427	16·25	14·91	17·21
Jews	34	·39	·43	·42
Other sects	303	3·45	1·78	1·07
Lay registrars	497	5·66	7·03	7·82
Total	8,780	100·00	100·00	100·00

514. 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. Five such cases, however, were noticed in 1891, viz., those of two couples who had been previously married—under what rites is not stated—being re-united under the forms of the Baptist and Roman Catholic denominations respectively; and those of three couples who had been previously married by the civil authorities in Victoria, New South Wales, and Batavia respectively, being re-married—one according to the rites of the Church of England, and two according to those of the

* Including Primitive Methodists and United Methodists

Jews. The two last-named cases have been included in the returns; the others have been omitted. In one case the parties had been married previously in England as far back as 1856.

Sects of
Aboriginals
married.

515. Of the 3 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1891, 1 was solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, 1 according to those of the Church of England, and 1 according to those of the Presbyterians.

Sects of
Chinese
married.

516. Of the 8 marriages of Chinese in 1891, 1 was celebrated according to the rites of the Free Church of England, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, 3 according to those of the Methodists, 1 according to those of the Baptists, and 1 was performed by a local registrar.

Marriages
by different
denomina-
tions.

517. The returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 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 the two periods, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval between them, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The results are given in the following table, as are also those of the previous decennial period:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBER OF EACH DENOMINATION,
1871-80 AND 1881-90.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1881 and 1891).	Marriages celebrated annually.		
		Mean of 1881 to 1890.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living	
			1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England ...	364,237	2,332·0	6·40	4·31
Presbyterians...	149,809	1,317·5	8·79	8·30
Wesleyans ...	128,427	1,194·5	9·30	8·22
Bible Christians ...	8,119	152·6	18·80	15·48
Independents ...	20,994	337·5	16·08	14·17
Baptists ...	24,128	382·3	15·84	10·03
Lutherans ...	13,339	71·0	5·32	4·68
Unitarians ...	1,222	4·0	3·27	·92
Society of Friends ...	321	·1	·31	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists ...	869	4·4	5·06	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	226,036	1,140·4	5·14	4·58
Jews ...	5,395	32·6	6·04	5·34
Other sects ...	21,928	135·7	...	...
Residue ...	36,551*	537·5†	...	...
Total ...	1,001,375	7,642·1	7·63	6·25

* Including Buddhists, Confucians, etc., those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.
† Marriages by lay registrars.

518. 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 proportions in the ten years 1881 to 1890, were 16 per 1,000 or upwards, whilst the proportions in all the other denominations were below 10 per 1,000 persons living. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the ten years named according to the rites of the Church of England were much fewer than those celebrated according to the rites of the Wesleyans, and Presbyterians, but were more numerous than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as those of all other denominations, except the three first named. In the last decade, as compared with the preceding one, a marked increase took place in the marriage rate amongst most denominations, the only ones showing a decrease being the Society of Friends and the Calvinistic Methodists.

Churches which perform most marriages and vice versa.

519. 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 1891, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

Signing with marks.

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1891.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	8,780	110	1·25
Brides	8,780	133	1·51
Mean	8,780	121·5	1·38

520. 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 1891, the proportion of men signing with marks was lower than in any previous year, whilst that of women was lower than in any previous year except 1889, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last nineteen years:—

Increased numbers signing in writing.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873	6.55	9.97	8.26	1883	3.09	3.47	3.28
1874	6.52	9.91	8.22	1884	2.55	2.77	2.66
1875	5.48	9.43	7.46	1885	2.56	2.62	2.59
1876	5.31	7.50	6.41	1886	2.00	1.98	1.99
1877	5.04	6.02	5.53	1887	1.73	2.12	1.92
1878	4.12	5.30	4.71	1888	1.72	1.81	1.76
1879	3.81	5.60	4.71	1889	1.51	1.38	1.45
1880	4.18	4.09	4.13	1890	1.50	1.53	1.52
1881	2.90	4.16	3.53	1891	1.25	1.51	1.38
1882	2.88	3.27	3.07				

521. 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

522. It will be noticed that in every one of the years, except 1880, 1886 and 1889, the proportion of men able to write has been greater than that of women.

523. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1891 numbered 223, but in only 20 of these, or about 1 in 11, did both the parties use marks. In the 203 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 43, either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 439 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing.

524. Of the 8 Chinese who married in 1891, 2 signed with an ordinary cross, and 6 in writing. Of the women they married, all but 2 signed in writing.

525. In the case of the Aborigines who married in 1891, all the females signed in writing, but 2 of the males signed with marks.

526. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the

different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1891, and the average of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal denominations:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1891.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.			Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1·39	1·46	1·43	1·62	1·76	1·69	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	·76	·84	·80	1·32	1·42	1·37	3·67	5·97	4·82
Methodists ...	·89	·65	·77	1·82	1·80	1·81	4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians									
Independents ...	...	·93	·46	1·72	1·39	1·56	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	·90	·60	·75	1·91	2·15	2·03	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	1·15	...	·57	·56	·56	·56	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists	...	...	...	2·86	...	1·43	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	1·33	2·45	1·89	3·85	3·91	3·88	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews ...	...	5·88	2·94	1·84	3·12	2·48	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	2·31	1·98	2·15	2·27	2·07	2·17	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	3·22	4·62	3·92	4·56	6·68	5·62	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	1·25	1·51	1·38	2·17	2·38	2·28	5·31	7·93	6·62

527. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is generally higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1891 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1890, which shows a still more marked improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although formerly lower, has latterly been much higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

528. In 48 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the twenty-one years ended with 1891, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this denomination, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 128 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but two of the males signed in writing, but five of the females signed with marks. In 418 marriages of Jews which took place prior to 1889 only 7 persons signed with marks; but in 115 marriages of Jews celebrated since, as many as 14 persons signed with marks. On examining the returns of the last two years,

it was found that most of the Jews not signing in writing were Eastern Jews, chiefly from Russia or Russian Poland.

529. 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 1886 to 1890 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, 1886 to 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1886	2·00	1·98	1·99
	1887	1·73	2·12	1·92
	1888	1·72	1·81	1·76
	1889	1·51	1·38	1·45
	1890	1·50	1·53	1·52
	Mean of 5 years	1·69	1·76	1·73
2. New Zealand ...	1886	1·92	2·89	2·40
	1887	1·94	3·11	2·52
	1888	1·66	2·52	2·09
	1889	2·01	2·59	2·30
	1890	1·63	1·92	1·78
	Mean of 5 years	1·83	2·61	2·22
3. South Australia ...	1886	3·04	3·49	3·26
	1887	2·18	1·80	1·99
	1888	2·40	2·45	2·42
	1889	2·38	2·18	2·28
	1890	2·10	2·46	2·28
	Mean of 5 years	2·42	2·48	2·45
4. New South Wales ...	1886	3·76	4·20	3·98
	1887	3·04	3·95	3·49
	1888	3·91	3·57	3·74
	1889	3·47	3·23	3·35
	1890	2·77	2·64	2·70
	Mean of 5 years	3·39	3·52	3·45
5. Queensland ...	1886	4·52	6·71	5·62
	1887	3·53	5·39	4·46
	1888	3·01	4·98	4·00
	1889	2·88	3·68	3·28
	1890	2·94	3·60	3·27
	Mean of 5 years	3·38	4·87	4·13

530. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is, on the average, larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing was in two of the years—viz., 1886 and 1888—even larger than in this colony. In South Australia, moreover, in 1887, the proportion of females set down as having signed with marks was smaller than in any other colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Victoria
the least
illiterate
colony.

531. 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	1889	4·30	7·38	5·84
England and Wales	1890	7·19	8·31	7·75
Holland... ..	1877	7·53	14·83	11·18
France	1882	14·39	22·62	18·50
Ireland	1890	20·36	20·86	20·61
Italy	1886	21·58	31·73	26·65

532. 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, South Australia, and New South Wales than in any of the countries named; also that in Queensland it is more forward than in any except Prussia, in which the proportion signing with marks is much smaller than in any of the other countries named. Scotland comes next to Prussia, but it is more than one-third as illiterate again. Holland, which comes next to Scotland and England, would doubtless rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far back as 1877, when adult education was probably not so

Countries
compared
as to
illiteracy.

advanced as it is now. The very large proportion signing with marks in Italy and Ireland attracts particular attention.

533. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 71 of the 8,780 marriages which took place in 1891. In 57 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 7 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of his wife; also 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, 1891.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																			Total Husbands.
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.	
16 to 17 years	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 to 18 „	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18 to 19 „	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
19 to 20 „	2	3	10	8	10	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47
20 to 21 „	5	10	23	21	19	37	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
21 to 25 „ ...	1	2	24	59	149	218	255	1353	345	44	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2461
25 to 30 „	2	13	44	111	150	221	1523	1094	172	33	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3376
30 to 35 „	1	3	8	19	49	56	484	515	239	60	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1456
35 to 40 „	1	1	6	5	10	105	200	113	58	22	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	530
40 to 45 „	1	...	2	1	31	68	55	44	28	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	244
45 to 50 „	1	1	2	11	23	44	27	19	17	7	2	2	...	...	...	156
50 to 55 „	1	1	6	10	23	16	18	14	9	3	1	1	...	...	103
55 to 60 „	1	2	7	12	8	13	16	9	5	...	...	...	73
60 to 65 „	3	3	6	9	9	14	15	17	8	...	...	...	84
65 to 70 „	2	1	5	1	1	1	6	6	2	2	...	...	27
70 to 75 „	1	...	...	3	2	3	...	5	1	...	...	15
75 to 80 „	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
81 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Unspecified	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	64
Total Wives ...	1	8	51	136	322	463	572	3568	2269	709	269	134	82	63	38	25	4	2	64	8780

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—Two men between 25 and 30 married girls between 15 and 16 ; nine women between 35 and 40 married men between 21 and 25, etc.

534. An examination of the 8,709 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,851 instances, or 33 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age ; in 825 instances, or 9 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband ; and in 5,033 instances, or 58 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

535. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man aged 81

married a woman between 21 and 25, one between 70 and 75 married a woman between 25 and 30; two men between 65 and 70 married women between 21 and 25; and two between 50 and 55 married girls under 21. On the other hand, three women between 21 and 25 married youths of 18; a woman between 30 and 35 married a youth of 20; three women between 50 and 55 married men between 30 and 35; a woman between 60 and 65 married a man between 35 and 40.

536. It will be noticed that two youths aged 16 and two aged 17 took upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, their wives, moreover, being only a little older. On the other hand, it will be remarked that six men who had passed the age of 75—two of them being 81 years of age—entered the marriage state, the partners of three of them being also advanced in life.

537. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the ages at which persons of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1891, and for the decennial period 1881 to 1890:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90 AND 1891.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1891.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1891.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1891.	Ten Years, 1881-90.		Year 1891.	Ten Years, 1881-90.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	1	·12	·15
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	8	·92	1·17
16 to 17 „ ...	2	·23	·03	51	5·85	6·53
17 to 18 „ ...	2	·23	·29	136	15·60	20·32
18 to 19 „ ...	12	1·38	1·46	322	36·94	42·94
19 to 20 „ ...	47	5·39	5·62	463	53·12	65·03
20 to 21 „ ...	122	14·00	15·19	572	65·63	73·84
21 to 25 „ ...	2,461	282·35	321·02	3,568	409·36	432·34
25 to 30 „ ...	3,376	387·33	365·48	2,269	260·33	223·83
30 to 35 „ ...	1,456	167·05	134·57	709	81·34	62·07
35 to 40 „ ...	530	60·81	58·29	269	30·86	29·53
40 to 45 „ ...	244	27·99	32·54	134	15·37	17·10
45 to 50 „ ...	156	17·90	24·77	82	9·41	12·23
50 to 55 „ ...	103	11·82	18·40	63	7·23	6·74
55 to 60 „ ...	73	8·37	11·49	38	4·36	3·40
60 to 65 „ ...	84	9·64	6·11	25	2·87	1·90
65 to 70 „ ...	27	3·10	3·05	4	·46	·63
70 and upwards ...	21	2·41	1·69	2	·23	·25
Total ...	8,716*	1,000·00	1,000·00	8,716*	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 by 64 in each case.

Frequency
of marriage
at 21 to 30.

538. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked; thus in 1891 more than two-thirds of either sex who married were between those ages. These proportions are somewhat higher than those shown by an average extending over the last ten years.

Ages of
Chinese
bride-
grooms and
their brides.

539. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1891, the men were all older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 23 years of age, but of the latter, two had not reached the age of 21. The following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination :—

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1891.

Ages of Bridegrooms.			Ages of Brides.						Total Bridegrooms	
			16.	20.	21.	25.	28.	32.		33.
23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total Brides			1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8

Ages of
Aborigines
marrying.

540. Of the three male Aborigines who married in 1891, two were bachelors and one a widower, and of their partners two were spinsters and one a widow. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follow :—21 and 23, 22 and 18, 42 and 19.

Marriages
of minors.

541. 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 minimum age in Victoria is the same as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Four of the males, however, who married in 1891 had not completed their eighteenth year. Of the brides, nine had not completed their sixteenth, and 51 more had not completed their seventeenth year. As many as 185 of the males, or one in every 47, and no fewer than 1,553 of the females, or over a sixth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

542. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1891, and the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1891, as well as in the previous decennial period, was lower than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table†:—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.			
	In Victoria.			In England and Wales. Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Year 1891.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	
Bridegrooms	2·11	2·26	2·52	7·95
Brides	17·69	21·00	28·32	21·96
Mean	9·90	11·63	15·42	14·96

543. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries. The figures, except those relating to Victoria and three other Australasian colonies, have been taken from the 46th Report of the Registrar-General of England‡:—

* For table showing the minimum legal age of marriage in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I., paragraph 500.

† For a comparison of the marriages of minors with marriageable minors, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Volume I., paragraphs 503 to 506.

‡ Table D., page x.

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 10,000 of All Ages Marrying, Numbers—						
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60.
BRIDEGROOMS.							
Victoria (1881-90) ...	74	3,362	3,655	1,928	573	299	109
Queensland (1889-90)	108	3,260	3,883	2,104	443	168	34
South Australia (1890)	98	3,141	3,682	2,389	403	184	103
New Zealand (1887-90)	121	2,846	3,461	2,550	704	240	78
England and Wales ...	329	4,805	2,538	1,436	510	256	126
Scotland ...	311	3,919	2,965	1,877	604	237	87
Ireland ...	253	3,003	3,056	2,643	685	242	118
Denmark ...	2,092		3,820	2,968	752	279	89
Norway ...	173	2,681	3,530	2,459	699	458	
Sweden ...	6	2,325	3,569	2,883	778	439	
Russia (in Europe) ...	3,784	3,063	1,230	1,183	549	191	
Austria ...	2,084		4,172	2,311	848	415	170
Hungary ...	3,173		4,571	1,255	604	296	101
Switzerland ...	127	2,525	3,133	2,710	927	404	174
Prussia ...	58	6,716		2,265	624	256	81
Bavaria ...	19	1,875	3,674	3,002	1,244		186
Saxony ...	38	3,432	3,823	1,767	561	278	101
Holland ...	256	2,405	3,370	2,659	846	345	119
Belgium ...	94	2,161	3,467	2,952	885	322	119
France ...	236	2,469	3,757	2,512	622	282	122
Italy ...	107	2,491	3,699	2,611	704	266	122
BRIDES.							
Victoria (1881-90) ...	1,361	5,062	2,238	916	293	102	28
Queensland (1889-90)	1,985	5,062	1,924	796	183	47	3
South Australia (1890)	1,369	5,096	2,219	917	286	72	41
New Zealand (1887-90)	2,007	4,703	2,047	892	274	57	20
England and Wales ...	1,441	4,966	1,911	1,091	407	145	39
Scotland ...	1,338	4,570	2,325	1,314	370	72	11
Ireland ...	1,349	4,899	2,275	1,104	264	77	32
Denmark ...	616	3,608	3,076	2,054	515	112	19
Norway ...	824	3,919	2,889	1,749	476	143	
Sweden ...	555	3,413	3,089	2,225	573	145	
Russia (in Europe)*	5,801	2,120	699	616	229	35	
Austria ...	1,807		2,851	2,881	1,696	590	175
Hungary ...	3,604		3,422	1,604	810	408	152
Switzerland ...	879	3,876	2,498	1,886	656	173	32
Prussia ...	1,030	6,974		1,487	403	92	14
Bavaria ...	644	3,532	2,949	2,061	761		53
Saxony ...	1,073	4,500	2,588	1,305	406	110	18
Holland ...	1,084	3,236	2,897	1,976	599	174	34
Belgium ...	640	3,573	2,770	2,124	647	193	53
France ...	2,116	3,911	2,048	1,374	377	174	
Italy ...	1,692	4,384	2,195	1,254	347	101	27

* The figures, which are those of the Registrar-General of England, add in this line only to 9,500 instead of to 10,000.

544. According to the figures in this table, fewer males marry under 20 in Victoria than in any of the other countries named, except Sweden, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony ; but, on the other hand, more females marry under that age in Victoria and South Australia, where the proportions are about equal, than in any of those countries except Queensland, New Zealand, England, France, Italy, and Russia. Attention is called to the very large proportion shown as marrying under age in the last-named country, exceeding a third of the total marriages in the case of the males, and exceeding half in the case of the females.

Marriages of minors in different countries.

545. The births registered in Victoria during 1891 numbered 38,505, as against 37,578 in 1890. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 927.

Births, 1891.

546. During the 20 years ended with 1883, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary ; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which has continued during the seven subsequent years, the number of births in 1891 being the highest recorded.*

Births in 1891 and former years.

547. In proportion to population, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The lowest point was reached in 1882, since which year there has been a gradual improvement, the birth rate in 1891, although slightly lower than in 1890, having been higher than it had been in any other year since 1876. The following are the birth rates for the last thirty-two years :—

Birth rate.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1891.

Births per 1,000 of Mean population.				Births per 1,000 of Mean population.			
1860	...	...	42·81	1877	...	...	32·17
1861	...	...	43·46	1878	...	...	32·36
1862	...	...	44·50	1879	...	...	32·18
1863	...	...	42·46	1880	...	...	30·75
1864	...	...	43·79	1881	...	...	31·24
1865	...	...	42·40	1882	...	...	30·06
1866	...	...	39·76	1883	...	...	30·26
1867	...	...	39·75	1884	...	...	30·93
1868	...	...	41·08	1885	...	...	31·33
1869	...	...	37·89	1886	...	...	31·30
1870	...	...	38·07	1887	...	...	32·50
1871	...	...	37·15	1888	...	...	32·70
1872	...	...	36·33	1889	...	...	33·35
1873	...	...	36·71	1890	...	...	33·60
1874	...	...	34·46	1891	...	...	33·57
1875	...	...	33·94				
1876	...	...	33·61				
				Mean of 32 years ... 35·83			

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), published in the second volume of this work.

Proportion
of births to
population
and to
married
women.

548. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, according to the censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

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
1891	1,140,405	120,700	35,853	31·44	297·04

Reason for
fluctuation
of birth
rate.

549. It will be noticed that although the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of the population fluctuated considerably at the three periods, the proportion per 1,000 of the married women at reproductive ages remained tolerably uniform, being 297 per 1,000 in 1891 as compared with 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 at each of the two former periods. The increase in the birth rate calculated in the ordinary way, since 1881, is therefore found to be due merely to an increase in the proportion of married women in the community at the fruitful period of life.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

550. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1891, 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 1891, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

* In each case these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1891.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	42.40	43.21	43.65	43.90	...	32.56	41.12
1866 ...	39.76	40.45	44.86	42.38	...	29.15	42.89
1867 ...	39.75	41.94	45.66	41.87	...	30.34	42.18
1868 ...	41.08	40.72	43.03	41.51	...	30.03	42.14
1869 ...	37.89	40.74	42.83	39.03	...	28.27	41.90
1870 ...	38.07	40.09	43.51	38.48	...	30.18	42.32
1871 ...	37.15	39.63	43.25	38.34	...	30.16	40.64
1872 ...	36.33	38.46	40.70	37.60	32.42	29.44	39.50
1873 ...	36.71	39.38	40.82	36.42	31.43	29.43	39.00
1874 ...	34.46	39.30	41.11	38.22	33.71	29.72	40.27
1875 ...	33.94	38.53	38.90	35.70	28.72	29.88	40.23
1876 ...	33.61	38.56	37.48	37.71	33.98	30.11	41.73
1877 ...	32.17	37.92	36.75	37.36	33.07	30.21	41.28
1878 ...	32.36	38.50	35.77	38.23	31.11	32.27	42.14
1879 ...	32.18	38.99	36.74	38.96	34.38	32.05	40.32
1880 ...	30.75	38.80	36.92	38.94	32.35	32.91	40.78
1881 ...	31.24	38.13	37.19	38.66	33.67	33.40	37.95
1882 ...	30.06	37.20	35.85	37.40	35.84	33.84	37.32
1883 ...	30.26	37.32	36.92	37.37	33.87	34.84	36.28
1884 ...	30.93	38.44	36.23	38.38	33.84	36.52	36.15
1885 ...	31.33	37.79	37.80	38.47	35.22	36.18	34.78
1886 ...	31.30	37.43	38.47	35.91	39.43	35.47	33.15
1887 ...	32.50	37.06	38.99	34.82	37.34	35.40	32.09
1888 ...	32.70	37.20	39.44	33.66	35.88	34.83	31.22
1889 ...	33.35	34.97	38.48	32.89	37.14	33.92	30.17
1890 ...	33.60	35.36	39.93	32.63	34.69	33.49	29.44
1891 ...	33.57	34.50	36.35	33.92	34.85	33.37	29.01
Means ...	34.42	38.55	39.56	37.73	34.15	32.15	38.00

551. In 1891 the birth rate was below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. In New South Wales and New Zealand the rate was absolutely the lowest recorded during the whole period of 27 years, that for the latter colony (29 per 1,000), moreover, being the lowest recorded in any colony since 1864; in South Australia, although slightly higher than in the three previous years, it was also lower than in any other year shown in the table; whilst in Queensland it was lower than in the great majority of previous years. In Victoria, the rate, although still below the average, and a shade lower than in 1890, was higher than in any other year since 1876, as has been already stated. In Western Australia it was considerably below the average of the six preceding years, and in Tasmania it was lower than in any year since 1880.

Low birth-rates in Australasian colonies in 1891.

* See footnote (*) on page 325 *ante*, which also applies to this table. For the number of births in the various colonies during the nineteen years ended with 1891, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume. See also Appendix A. to the same volume.

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

552. 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-seven years. It will be observed that Victoria stands fifth on the list for 1891, as well as in the twenty-seven year series :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.	2. New South Wales.
3. New South Wales.	3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.	4. South Australia.
5. Victoria.	5. Victoria.
6. Tasmania.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

553. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, the birth rate in 1891 was, with the exception of 1877, 1878, and 1882, the lowest recorded during the last nineteen years; and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it was absolutely the lowest during the whole period. The following are the figures for the period referred to :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1891.*

Year.			Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.		Year.			Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
			Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.				Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	...	...	37·36	37·19	1883	...	...	34·50	34·83
1874	...	...	36·46	36·70	1884	...	...	35·25	35·46
1875	...	...	35·29	35·82	1885	...	...	35·41	35·33
1876	...	...	35·20	36·04	1886	...	...	35·11	34·78
1877	...	...	34·15	35·16	1887	...	...	35·36	34·79
1878	...	...	34·31	35·51	1888	...	...	35·38	34·60
1879	...	...	34·55	35·42	1889	...	...	34·62	33·84
1880	...	...	35·33	36·20	1890	...	...	34·97	34·00
1881	...	...	35·22	35·63	1891	...	...	34·34	33·43
1882	...	...	34·24	34·77	Means	...	...	35·11	35·24

Birth rates in British possessions.

554. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. The low birth rate in Hong Kong is probably owing to the small proportion of women in the population, the bulk of which consists of Chinese males. In Mauritius and Jamaica, considerably more than half the births are stated to be illegitimate. In some cases the figures are only for one or two years :—

* The rates for all the years since 1881 have been revised in accordance with the results of the census of 1891, since the last publication of this work.

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the population.
Malta	1886	40·0
Gibraltar	1888-9	26·4
Ceylon	1886-8	30·7
Straits Settlements	1888-9	20·0
Hong Kong	1882-6	8·5
Mauritius	1886	36·3
Seychelles	1886	39·8
Sierra Leone	1887-9	17·9
Nova Scotia	1871-5	32·0
Bermuda	1884-9	35·4
British Guiana	1886	35·2
West Indies—		
Bahama	1878-9	41·0
Jamaica	1886-7	36·0
St. Lucia	1869-89	41·3
St. Vincent	1888-9	40·3
Barbados	1886	41·5
Grenada	1871-9	45·3
Tobago	1886	36·0
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1886	40·4
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1881-90	33·8

555. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the five years ended with 1890, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England or other official sources:—

Birth rate
in Euro-
pean
countries.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean of 5 years.
Hungary	45·2	43·9	43·4	...	...	44·2*
Austria... ..	38·0	38·2	37·9	37·9	36·7	37·7
Italy	37·0	39·0	37·6	38·4	35·9	37·6
Prussia	37·7	37·6	37·4	37·1	36·6	37·3
German Empire	37·0	36·9	36·6	36·4	35·7	36·5
Holland	34·6	33·7	33·7	33·2	32·9	33·6
England and Wales	32·8	31·9	31·2	31·1	30·2	31·4
Scotland	32·9	31·7	31·2	30·9	30·3	31·4
Norway... ..	30·9	30·8	30·8	29·7	30·0	30·4
Belgium	29·6	29·4	29·1	29·5	28·7	29·3
Sweden	29·8	29·7	28·8	27·7	...	29·0†
Switzerland	27·8	27·9	27·7	27·6	26·6	27·5
France	23·9	23·5	23·1	23·0	21·8	23·1
Ireland	23·2	23·1	22·8	22·7	22·3	22·8

* Mean of three years.

† Mean of four years.

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

556. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versâ*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than any of the countries named, except Ireland. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,* but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief, though indirect, cause is said to be—"the sub-division of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings; by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property among a large family at their decease."†

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

557. In the same five years the mean birth rate in Queensland was above that in any of the European countries referred to in the table, except Hungary; that in Western Australia above that in any except the country just named, together with Austria, Italy, and Prussia; that in New South Wales was about the same as in Germany, which stood next below the countries just named; whilst the mean birth rates in Tasmania and South Australia were just below those in Germany; the mean birth rate in Victoria was below that in those five European countries, with the addition of Holland; the mean birth rate in New Zealand was below that in any of the countries named in the table except Norway, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, France, and Ireland. The following are the birth rates referred to:—

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 TO 1890.

					Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	39·06
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	36·90
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	36·40
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	34·62
South Australia	...	...	...	...	33·98
Victoria	...	...	...	...	32·69
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	31·21

* See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1886, stated that since the passing of the *Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts* (1878 to 1880), this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

† See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlv.

558. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the births in the United Kingdom have fallen off by nearly 6 per 1,000 during the last 20 years ; in 1890 the rate was lower than in any year since 1870, and, for the first time, was less than 30 per 1,000 persons living, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Birth rate in
United
Kingdom.

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1890.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	35·0	1882	...	32·3
1872	...	34·4	1883	...	32·0
1873	...	34·1	1884	...	32 2
1874	...	34·5	1885	...	31·5
1875	...	34·0	1886	...	31·5
1876	...	34·9	1887	...	30·7
1877	...	34·5	1888	...	30·1
1878	...	34·1	1889	...	30·0
1879	...	33·5	1890	...	29·3
1880	...	32·7			—
1881	...	32·5	Mean	...	32·69
					—

559. 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 1891; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the ten years ended with 1890 :—

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1891.

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1891.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1891.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1891.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1891.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	491,700	18,018	36·64	35·58
Extra-Metropolitan towns	195,940	6,857	35·00	32·79
Country Districts ...	459,290	13,630	29·68	28·18
Total ...	1,146,930	38,505	33·57	31·38

560. 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 nineteen years :—

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1891.

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1891.

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	27·46	30·06
1883	33·15	32·53	27·10	30·26
1884	33·81	32·80	27·87	30·93
1885	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1886	34·82	31·34	28·18	31·30
1887	37·24	33·91	28·05	32·50
1888	37·30	32·38	28·49	32·70
1889	38·04	33·57	28·61	33·35
1890	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1891	36·64	35·00	29·68	33·57

Results compared.

561. It will be noticed that in the first two years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In 1882 and the subsequent years, however, owing to the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns and of the country districts having remained tolerably uniform, whilst that of the metropolis has been gradually increasing, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in other urban districts. It will also be noticed that, in 1891, the birth rate in the metropolis was lower than in any previous year since 1886, but in the extra-metropolitan towns it was higher than in any year since 1879, and in the country districts it was higher than in any year since 1878.

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

562. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1891; also the mean annual birth rate during the ten years 1881 to 1890, in the different municipalities, etc., forming the

* The rates for these districts for 1882 and subsequent years have been corrected in accordance with revised estimates of population since last publication.

component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table:—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1891.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1891.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1891.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City ...	72,252	1,693	23·43	25·39
North Melbourne Town ...	20,790	867	41·70	40·90
Fitzroy City ...	32,120	1,088	33·87	34·38
Collingwood City ...	34,977	1,380	39·46	39·57
Richmond City ...	38,099	1,537	40·34	38·65
Brunswick Town ...	21,961	1,004	45·72	44·83
Northcote Town ...	7,209	325	45·08	39·21
Prahran City ...	39,620	1,288	32·51	33·51
South Melbourne City ...	42,770	1,444	33·76	34·83
Port Melbourne Borough ...	12,977	563	43·38	42·11
St. Kilda City ...	19,959	538	26·96	25·97
Brighton Town ...	9,868	316	32·02	31·01
Essendon Town ...	14,689	595	40·51	33·09
Flemington & Kensington Borough	10,005	441	44·08	39·68
Hawthorn City ...	19,479	667	34·24	33·23
Kew Borough ...	7,411	227	30·63	26·98
Footscray City*	18,850	907	48·12	46·01
Williamstown Town ...	16,037	667	41·59	37·85
Oakleigh Borough ...	1,241	56	45·12	} 33·66
Remainder of district ...	45,321	1,658	36·58	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	...	...	...
Total ...		17,261	35·10	34·09
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.†	4,100	757	1·54‡	1·49‡
Grand total ...	491,700	18,018	36·64	35·58

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in Public Institutions are eliminated from the individual sub-districts, although included in the total line.

563. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1890 the births in four municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Brunswick, Port Melbourne and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in five municipalities, viz., Collingwood, Richmond, Northcote, Flemington, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in seven municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Prahran, South

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1881
to 1890

* Footscray (Town) was proclaimed a City on the 20th January, 1891.

† The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Women's Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

‡ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and Suburbs.

Melbourne, Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, and “Remainder of District,” they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in three municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Melbourne City, viz., 25½ per 1,000.

564. During 1891, the birth rates in all the sub-districts except Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Prahran, and South Melbourne cities, were higher than they were in the ten years ended with 1890, but this was more particularly noticeable in Northcote, Essendon, Flemington, Kew, and Williamstown. The sub-districts with the highest birth rates in 1891 were Footscray, with 48 per 1,000, and Brunswick, Northcote, and Oakleigh with over 45, which were followed by Flemington, Port Melbourne, North Melbourne, Williamstown, Essendon, and Richmond in the order named, in all of which the rates were above 40 per 1,000; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City and St. Kilda, in which the rates were below 30 per 1,000.

565. In 1891, the birth rate in Melbourne was much lower than that in Brisbane or Perth, but above that in Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart, or Wellington, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities:—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1891.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Brisbane	93,657†	3,997	42·68
Perth	8,978	373	41·54
Melbourne	491,700	18,018	36·64
Sydney	392,480	14,008	35·69
Adelaide	131,220	4,547	34·65
Hobart	33,624	1,094	32·54
Wellington	33,374	1,064	31·88

566. The average birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1891 was 36·5, that being much higher than the rate in London according to the average of the ten years 1880-89, viz., 33·7, which

* With suburbs. † Census figures.

was somewhat higher than that of England and Wales (32·9) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in Hobart, or Wellington, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table.

567. In the five years ended with 1885 the mean birth rate of the principal towns of Scotland was 33·76; of the large towns, 33·74; and of the small towns, 32·53. All these rates are much below the mean birth rate of the Australasian capital cities or than the birth rate of Melbourne. Birth rates in Scotch towns.

568. By comparing the following statement of the birth rates in British towns during 1887 with the figures in the last column of the last table, it will be found that the birth rate is higher in Brisbane and Perth than in any of those towns; in Melbourne, than in any except Cardiff, Newcastle, Preston, Glasgow and Portsmouth; in Sydney and Adelaide, than in any except those towns and Manchester and Blackburn; in Hobart, than in any except those named and Sunderland, Norwich, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Leicester, Bolton, and Birkenhead; and in Wellington it was somewhat lower than the average of 28 British towns :— Birth rates in British towns.

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS, 1887.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
Cardiff	...	41·1	28 British Towns	...	32·2
Newcastle	...	39·1	Salford	...	31·9
Preston	...	38·5	Birmingham	...	31·8
Glasgow	...	37·0	London	...	31·7
Portsmouth	...	36·8	Plymouth	...	31·5
Manchester...	...	35·9	Oldham	...	31·3
Blackburn	...	35·8	Liverpool	...	31·2
Sunderland...	...	34·6	Derby	...	30·0
Norwich	...	33·9	Bristol	...	29·7
Nottingham	...	33·3	Edinburgh...	...	29·3
Wolverhampton	...	33·2	Halifax	...	28·4
Sheffield	...	32·9	Dublin	...	28·0
Leicester	...	32·8	Bradford	...	27·7
Bolton	...	32·5	Huddersfield	...	27·7
Birkenhead...	...	32·5	Brighton	...	25·8

569. Comparing the birth rates in the following Foreign towns (including two in British India) with those in the capital cities of Australasia, it will be found that the birth rates in Brisbane and Perth are above the rate in any of the towns named, except Alexandria; the birth rate in Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide is above that in all but 12, and in Wellington or Hobart above all but 15, of the towns :— Birth rates in Foreign towns.

BIRTH RATES IN FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Alexandria ...	...	42·9	Dresden ...	...	34·5
Madras (1887) ...	...	41·2	Christiania ...	...	33·7
Buda-Pesth ...	...	40·6	Berlin (1889) ...	...	32·8
Hamburg (State) ...	...	39·5	Brussels ...	...	31·2
The Hague ...	...	39·3	New York ...	...	30·4*
Rotterdam ..	...	38·3	Turin ...	...	29·8
Vienna ...	...	38·3	Boston (1883) ...	...	28·3
Munich ...	..	38·2	Paris (1887)...	...	27·2
Rome ...	...	37·3	Venice ...	...	23·9
Copenhagen ...	...	36·8	Geneva ...	...	22·9
Breslau ..	...	36·7	Bombay ...	...	20·0
Amsterdam ...	...	36·6	Baltimore (1889) ...	...	18·7

570. The following are the birth rates in six Victorian towns during 1891; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below that in Stawell and Bendigo (Sandhurst), but above that in Castlemaine, Geelong, or Ballarat. The proportions on which the results are based have been calculated back from the population as ascertained by the census of 1891:—

BIRTH RATES IN SIX VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1891.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Stawell ...	...	50·28	Castlemaine ..	...	34·99
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	...	37·06	Geelong ...	...	34·24
Melbourne ...	...	36·64	Ballarat ...	...	32·65

571. The births of males in Victoria during 1891 numbered 19,598, those of females 18,907. These numbers furnish a proportion of 103·66 boys to 100 girls. In 1890, the proportion was 104·19, in 1889 as high as 106·05, and in 1888, 104·33; whilst in the ten years 1881-90, 160,057 births of males and 152,508 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·95 boys to 100 girls.

572. 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 nineteen years ended with 1891, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to:—

* The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22·8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is officially stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which take place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1873 ...	102·65	104·38	106·13	102·77	109·04	98·44	103·48
1874 ...	103·94	104·31	105·74	103·44	103·25	107·02	106·83
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1876 ...	105·76	102·47	105·26	101·08	106·76	111·48	106·01
1877 ..	104·19	106·34	106·78	102·91	101·32	105·04	104·59
1878 ...	107·19	106·83	103·89	107·14	101·15	105·52	101·57
1879 ...	104·69	105·71	103·36	102·53	117·59	99·11	105·93
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1881 ...	104·99	105·59	106·64	106·48	108·07	107·41	104·90
1882 ...	103·63	103·23	107·55	106·36	110·64	104·81	104·46
1883 ...	105·04	104·89	106·17	103·29	104·64	110·42	105·17
1884 ...	105·98	105·37	102·25	104·40	106·42	103·37	104·28
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59
1886 ...	104·53	106·35	102·51	104·48	115·90	108·99	104·72
1887 ...	104·39	103·09	105·24	109·70	103·26	106·63	103·35
1888 ...	104·33	103·74	105·05	109·82	107·38	98·71	104·10
1889 ...	106·05	107·66	107·15	105·05	107·28	105·13	106·38
1890 ...	104·19	104·27	102·19	101·56	95·13	105·07	103·43
1891 ...	103·65	106·89	104·12	104·28	110·61	101·99	105·41

573. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the five years ended with 1891 was 104·8 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 106·1 males per 100 females in South Australia to 103·5 males per 100 females in Tasmania. 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, 1887 TO 1891.

Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.	
South Australia	... 106·08	Victoria	... 104·52
New South Wales	... 105·13	Tasmania	... 103·51
Queensland	... 104·74		
Western Australia	... 104·73	Mean	... 104·75
New Zealand	... 104·53		

574. The proportions of male to female births in the countries included in the following list have been derived from official sources. The averages for the Australasian colonies extend over the ten years 1881 to 1890, and those for the other countries named extend over periods of various lengths :—

Births of males and females in certain countries.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Greece	...	112·0	Ireland	...	105·6
Roumania	...	111·0	Tasmania	...	105·5
Connecticut	...	110·0	South Australia	...	105·3
Italy	...	107·1	Victoria	...	105·0
Spain	...	107·0	Sweden	...	105·0
Austria	...	106·8	Denmark	...	105·0
Western Australia	...	106·7	Russia in Europe	...	105·0
France	...	106·4	Finland	...	105·0
Switzerland	...	106·3	Vermont	...	105·0
German Empire	...	106·2	Rhode Island	...	105·0
Holland	...	106·1	New South Wales	...	104·9
Norway	...	106·0	Queensland	...	104·7
Servia	...	106·0	New Zealand	...	104·4
Massachusetts	...	106·0	England and Wales	...	104·3
Belgium	...	105·9	Russian Poland	...	104·1
Scotland	...	105·7			

Australasian and other countries compared.

575. It will be observed that the proportion of boys born to girls is in Western Australia below that in 6 countries out of Australasia; whilst the proportion in South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, is above that in only 8, and in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, above that in only 2 of such countries.

Low proportion of boys born in England.

576. In England and Wales the proportion of births of boys to those of girls is not only lower than that in any other European country, except Russian Poland (of which the statistics are of doubtful authenticity), but it has for years past had a tendency to diminish. The proportion given in the table (104·3) is for the fifty-three years ended with 1890, but in the ten years ended with that year, it was only 103·8. The Registrar of England states he is unable to offer any explanation of that “curious fact.”*

Twins and triplets.

577. In 1891, 407 twin births and 3 triple births were registered, as against 353 twin births and 3 triple births in 1890. In the ten years ended with 1890, 2,734 cases of twins and 20 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 312,565. There were thus 309,791 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that one mother in every 113 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 15,490 was delivered of three children at a birth. During the previous decade, 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

578. It appears that only three of the Australasian colonies besides Victoria distinguish the double and treble births in their returns. The following are the numbers of such births in each of the four colonies during each of the eight years ended with 1890:—

Twins and triplets in Australasian colonies.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1883 TO 1890.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.	
	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.
1883	183	...	287	2	103	...	...	...
1884	239	4	288	4	94	...	188	2
1885	237	1	306	2	115	...	161	1
1886	236	...	330	1	114	1	165	...
1887	285	3	310	1	105	...	185	3
1888	374	3	363	2*	130	1	192	1
1889	381	1	329	1	146	1	152	...
1890	353	3	398	1	154	1	190	2

579. The following figures purport to express the proportions of twins and triplets to the total births in different countries over a series of years; but as they have not in all cases been derived from official sources, they must be taken only for what they may be worth. The countries are arranged in order, according to the proportion of double births said to occur in each:—

Twins and triplets in various countries.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.			Per 1,000 Births.			Countries.			Per 1,000 Births.		
			Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.					Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	
Ireland	...	17·6	...			Norway	...	11·8	·15		
Iceland	...	14·2	·33			Scotland	...	11·7	...		
Denmark	...	13·7	·24			England	...	11·2	...		
Sweden	...	13·6	·18			France	...	10·1	·12		
Austria	...	13·4	·18			Belgium	...	9·1	·10		
Germany	...	12·9	·13			Queensland	...	9·1	·012		
Holland	...	12·8	...			New Zealand	...	8·96	·077		
Russia	...	12·1	...			New South Wales	...	8·75	·058		
Switzerland	...	12·0	...			Spain ...	...	8·4	...		
Italy ...	...	11·8	·14			Victoria	...	7·85	·053		

NOTE.—Some of the figures in this table have been taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 50.

* Including one case of quadruplets.

Results in
different
countries
compared.

580. In proportion to the total number of births, fewer births of twins appear to occur in Victoria than in any of the other countries named; moreover, all the Australasian colonies stand low on the list. Ireland, it will be observed, stands at the head of the list, whilst England and Scotland have—excepting the Australasian colonies—only three countries below them. There are no records of treble births in Ireland, Holland, Russia, Switzerland, Scotland, England, or Spain, although doubtless some occur in those countries, where it is possible they are included with the twin births.

Illegitimate
births.

581. The illegitimate children born in 1891 numbered 2,064, or 1 to every 19 births registered, which proportion was the same as in the preceding year. In the ten years 1881-90, out of 312,565 infants born, 14,916 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 21 births, as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.*

Women
living in
concubi-
nage.

582. It was shown in a previous table † that the legitimate births registered in the last census year (1891) were in the proportion of 297 to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life; and that the number of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age living in the colony during that year was 120,700. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it also follows, from the number of such births in 1891, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 6,950 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, 265,100, be deducted the number of married women above referred to, viz., 120,700, the difference will give 144,400 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 23 of these was living immorally.

Illegitimacy
and concu-
binage,
1873 to
1891.

583. 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

* 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 548 *ante*.

proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living in Victoria, according to the returns of the last nineteen years :—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,951	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,251	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,573	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,221	4·02
1877	1,010	3·88	3,337	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,644	4·20
1879	1,304	4·86	4,308	4·78
1880	1,254	4·80	4,143	4·39
1881	1,382	5·09	4,551	4·49
1882	1,271	4·75	4,200	3·91
1883	1,292	4·69	4,268	3·72
1884	1,238	4·29	4,090	3·46
1885	1,308	4·36	4,320	3·54
1886	1,465	4·75	4,840	3·87
1887	1,580	4·78	5,214	4·12
1888	1,658	4·81	5,475	4·12
1889	1,809	4·98	5,977	4·28
1890	1,913	5·09	6,320	4·65
1891	2,064	5·36	6,150	4·26
Means	1,331	4·42	4,359	4·11

584. All the Australasian colonies now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,* illegitimacy, over a series of years, was most rife in New South Wales, next in Victoria, next in Western Australia, next in Tasmania, next in Queensland, and least of all in South Australia and New Zealand, and in 1890 the same order prevailed, except that the rate in Tasmania was lower than in Queensland. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the various colonies, during a series of years :—

Illegitimacy
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

* See footnote to paragraph 581 ante.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.					
			Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1872	...	...	2·99	4·03	2·92	...	...	...
1873	...	...	3·18	4·15	2·71	...	..	1·42
1874	...	...	3·67	4·22	2·76	...	...	1·30
1875	...	...	2·92	4·20	3·43	...	...	1·36
1876	...	...	3·64	4·08	3·21	...	...	2·23
1877	...	...	3·88	4·14	3·64	...	...	2·08
1878	...	...	4·15	4·03	3·68	...	...	2·41
1879	...	...	4·86	4·51	4·31	...	...	2·30
1880	...	...	4·80	4·35	4·31	...	...	2·43
1881	...	...	5·09	4·26	4·20	2·25	...	2·85
1882	...	...	4·75	4·24	4·40	2·25	4·40	2·87
1883	...	...	4·69	4·24	3·66	1·75	3·96	2·78
1884	...	...	4·29	4·40	4·05	2·10	4·46	2·96
1885	...	...	4·36	4·60	4·08	2·42	4·55	3·20
1886	...	...	4·75	4·65	3·97	2·38	4·13	3·12
1887	...	...	4·78	4·59	4·49	2·49	3·40	3·22
1888	...	...	4·81	5·08	4·13	2·67	3·62	3·05
1889	...	...	4·98	5·33	4·68	2·47	4·01	3·32
1890	...	...	5·09	5·26	4·85	2·50	4·05	3·30
Means	...	...	4·30	4·44	3·87	2·33	4·06	2·57

NOTE.—In Western Australia in 1887, the proportion was 4·36, and in 1888, 3·95; but the proportions for 1889 and 1890 do not appear to have been published.

Illegitimacy
in United
Kingdom.

585. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named, except Victoria and New South Wales. In Ireland, on the other hand, it seems to be less prevalent than in any of those colonies except South Australia or New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the last one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1890.

Period.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children born.		
			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871-80	...	...	5·0	8·7	2·4
1881-85	...	...	4·8	8·2	2·7
1886	...	...	4·7	8·2	2·7
1887	...	...	4·8	8·3	2·8
1888	...	...	4·6	8·1	2·9
1889	...	...	4·6	8·0	2·8
1890	...	...	4·4	...	2·7

586. The following figures, taken from various sources, show ^{Illegitimacy in various countries.} certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria ...	12·9	Switzerland ...	4·6
Denmark ...	11·2	New South Wales ...	4·4
Sweden ...	10·2	Victoria ...	4·3
Germany (1889) ...	9·3	Western Australia ...	4·2
Belgium (1888-9) ...	8·7	Tasmania ...	4·1
Scotland ...	8·2	Queensland ...	3·9
Norway (1882-6) ...	8·1	Holland (1884-8) ...	3·2
France ...	8·1	Russia ...	3·1
Italy ...	6·8	Ireland ...	2·7
Portugal ...	5·6	New Zealand... ..	2·6
Spain ...	5·5	South Australia ...	2·3
England ...	4·7	Greece ...	1·6

587. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria, Denmark, and Sweden, and less in Greece than in any other countries. ^{Position of Victoria in respect to illegitimacy.} In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in fourteen, and more so than in nine of the countries.

588. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of ^{Illegitimacy in town and country.} 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 1891, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 13, in the extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 21, but in country districts only one birth in 36 was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 14, 1 in 23, and 1 in 41 respectively.

589. By the following figures, which, with the exception of those ^{Illegitimacy in large cities.} 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 :—

* *Procedimientos del Departamento Nacional de Estadística*, 1886, page 87. Buenos Aires 1887.

ILLEGITIMACY OF LARGE CITIES.

Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.			Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.		
Vienna	...	449	Liège	...	174
Prague	...	439	Christiana	...	162
Munich	...	439	Stuttgart	...	160
Stockholm	...	396	Berlin	...	154
Moscow	...	300	Ghent	...	144
Buda-Pesth	...	299	Hamburg	...	138
Copenhagen	...	279	Frankfort	...	132
Paris	...	268	Turin	...	132
St. Petersburg	...	236	Antwerp	...	129
Trieste	...	211	Cologne	...	124
Leipsic	...	211	Palermo	...	101
Dresden	...	208	The Hague	...	90
Milan	...	204	Naples	...	89
Rome	...	194	Rotterdam	...	76
Venice	...	189	Buenos Aires...	...	74
Breslau	...	186			
Bucharest	...	175	Melbourne	...	69

Children to a marriage in Victoria. 590. One 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 eighteen years ended with 1891:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1891.

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
1887	31,463	7,737	4·07
1888	32,845	7,768	4·23
1889	34,550	8,946	3·86
1890	35,665	9,194	3·88
1891	36,441	9,187	3·97
Sums and Mean ...	512,548	116,721	4·39

* For another method, based on the proportion of legitimate births to married women, and a comparison of the results for the various Australasian Colonies for 1881, see last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 523.

591. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting—notwithstanding a slight revival in 1887 and 1888—in the eighteen years to a child and a quarter per marriage, or five children to every four marriages. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do, the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information. The falling off shown by the figures in the last column of the table is a result which, although perhaps it cannot be proved, may be conjectured to be owing to the increasing desire on the part of married women to evade the cares of maternity, and the steps taken by them—often, no doubt, with the concurrence of their husbands—to prevent its occurrence.

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

592. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. The following are the proportions in each colony extending over a series of years:—

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1890.

Year.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1880 ...	4.99	5.00	4.89	4.61	...	5.54
1881 ...	4.87	5.48	5.09	4.57	...	5.72
1882 ...	4.32	4.53	4.78	4.59	4.51	5.63
1883 ...	4.16	4.31	4.68	4.34	4.22	5.18
1884 ...	4.08	4.38	4.28	4.57	3.91	5.33
1885 ...	3.97	4.68	4.39	4.60	4.62	5.18
1886 ...	3.97	4.54	4.25	4.46	4.21	4.90
1887 ...	4.07	4.55	4.63	5.34	4.64	5.31
1888 ..	4.23	4.82	4.69	5.17	4.90	5.14
1889 ...	3.86	4.50	4.22	4.83	4.80	4.93
1890 ...	3.88	4.90	4.69	4.90	4.78	4.87
Means	4.22	4.70	4.60	4.73	4.51	5.25

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the proportion in 1887 was 5.03, and in 1888, 4.61; mean of the two years 4.82.

593. It seems that in all the colonies except Tasmania and South Australia there is a tendency for the average number of children to a marriage to decrease in numbers, the proportions in the later years not having been so high as in the earlier years shown in the table. In 1890, however the proportions were above the average in all the colonies named in the table except Victoria and New Zealand.

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

Children to
a marriage
in various
countries.

594. The following statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries has been derived from various sources. The figures are generally for a series of years. The country having the highest average is placed first in order, and the remainder in succession :—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Children to each Marriage.			Children to each Marriage.		
Ireland	...	5·46	Scotland	...	4·43
New Zealand	...	5·25	Holland	...	4·34
Western Australia	...	4·82	Victoria	..	4·22
South Australia	...	4·73	Belgium	...	4·21
New South Wales	...	4·70	England	...	4·16
Queensland	...	4·60	Sweden	...	4·01
Italy	...	4·56	Denmark	...	3·55
Tasmania	...	4·51	France	...	2·98

Position of
Victoria in
reference
to births to
a marriage.

595. Ireland is at the head of the list, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion prevailing there does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages* is more defective than that of births. Ireland is closely followed by five Australasian colonies, after which comes Italy, and then Tasmania. Ireland, Italy, Scotland, and Holland are the only countries out of Australasia which stand above Victoria.

Births in
each
quarter.

596. According to the registrations, births in Victoria are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1891, and the percentages for two previous decennial periods :—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1891.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Summer	March ...	8,292	21·53	23·63	23·74
Autumn	June ...	10,309	26·77	25·49	25·10
Winter	September ...	10,428	27·04	26·73	27·15
Spring	December ...	9,476	24·66	24·15	24·01
	Year ...	38,505	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See footnote (¶) to table following paragraph 497 ante.

597. In the following table the average proportion of births occurring in each quarter in Victoria during a series of years is compared with that proportion in the opposite, and consequently (so far as seasons are concerned) corresponding, quarter in certain countries of the northern hemisphere. The figures for such countries have been taken from Mr. Mulhall's work* :—

Births in each quarter in various countries.

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Quarter ending on the last day of—			
	March in Victoria, September in the other Countries (Summer)	June in Victoria, December in the other Countries (Autumn).	September in Victoria, March in the other Countries (Winter).	December in Victoria, June in the other Countries (Spring).
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria (1881-90)	23·6	25·5	26·7	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

598. It appears that in most countries the largest number of births take place in what may be called the winter quarter (ending September in Victoria, March in the other countries named), the exception being Russia, in which most births occur in the spring quarter. Fewest births occur in what may be called the summer quarter (ending March in Victoria, September in the other countries named), except in Germany, where the proportion in the spring quarter is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the autumn quarter.

Quarters in which most and fewest births occur.

599. The deaths registered in 1891 numbered 18,631, as against 18,012 in 1890. The increase in the year under notice was thus 619, or 3½ per cent.

Deaths, 1891.

600. In 1889 for the first time, the deaths exceeded 19,000, and although those in 1891 did not reach that number, they were more numerous than those in any other previous year. In 1887 and 1888 they did not much exceed 16,000 ; in 1886 they numbered less than 15,000, but in only one prior year, viz., 1875, did they reach that

Deaths, 1891, and former years.

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 49.

number.* The high mortality in the last-named year, in which 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form.

Excess of
births over
deaths.

601. The births in 1891 exceeded the deaths by 19,874 or 107 per cent., the corresponding proportion being 109 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion in 1891 was exceeded in all but eight of the previous twenty-five years. In the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion averaged 107 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the whole period of twenty-six years ended with 1891 the average was 116 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those twenty-six years, and the excess of the former over the latter:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1891.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
				Per Cent.
1866	25,010	12,286	12,724	104
1867	25,608	11,733	13,875	118
1868	27,243	10,067	17,176	171
1869	26,040	10,630	15,410	145
1870	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
1880	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1881	27,145	12,302	14,843	121
1882	26,747	13,634	13,113	96
1883	27,541	13,006	14,535	112
1884	28,850	13,505	15,345	114
1885	29,975	14,364	15,611	109
1886	30,824	14,952	15,872	106
1887	33,043	16,005	17,038	106
1888	34,503	16,287	18,216	112
1889	36,359	19,392	16,967	88
1890	37,578	18,012	19,566	109
1891	38,505	18,631	19,874	107
Total in 26 years	750,832	347,796	403,036	116

Years in
which
births
doubled
deaths.

602. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875, 1876, 1882, and 1889.

* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) in the second volume.

603. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births almost invariably exceed the deaths by the highest proportion, although an exception to this rule took place in 1891, when the proportion was highest in Queensland. This is due to the low death rate prevailing in that colony, resulting no doubt from the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so from the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths, although higher than that in most countries, is below that in any of the other colonies of the group. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1882 to 1891, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.										Mean of 10 years.
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
New Zealand ...	233	217	246	224	215	212	231	220	205	180	218
South Australia ...	147	152	147	202	164	175	180	195	164	155	168
New South Wales ...	132	155	139	129	149	177	168	151	174	142	152
Queensland ...	99	96	56	87	126	162	153	135	173	185	128
Tasmania ...	112	101	130	128	134	119	135	127	127	122	124
Western Australia .	153	89	55	100	82	122	126	161	189	106	118
Victoria ...	96	112	114	109	106	106	112	88	109	107	106

604. In 1891 the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Perth and Hobart, as will be seen by the following figures:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

Per cent.			Per cent.		
1. Brisbane	...	205	5. Melbourne	...	92
2. Wellington	...	122	6. Perth	...	54
3. Sydney	...	118	7. Hobart	...	34
4. Adelaide	...	104			

605. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries during each of the five years ended with 1890. 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,
1886 TO 1890.

Countries.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean of 5 years.
Norway	92	92	82	71	69	81
Sweden	79	84	80	73	...	79*
Denmark	79	75	61	68	60	69
Scotland	74	67	73	68	54	67
England and Wales ...	69	67	72	71	55	67
The Netherlands ...	58	71	66	65	60	64
Prussia	45	58	64	60	52	56
German Empire ...	42	53	54	54	46	50
Belgium	40	52	45	48	40	45
Italy	29	38	36	50	36	38
Hungary	41	31	37	...	...	36†
Switzerland	34	38	39	36	27	35
Austria	29	32	30	39	25	31
Ireland	30	27	28	30	23	28
France	6	7	5	11	-5‡	5

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Australia
and else-
where.

606. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favourable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. In not one of those countries did the births double the deaths in any year of the period. On the other hand, in the Australasian colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand) it is the rare exception for the births not to be three times as numerous as the deaths.§ It will, moreover, be noticed that the deaths exceeded the births in France in 1890.

Natural
increase of
population

607. During the ten years 1882-1891, the population of Victoria increased at the average rate of 1·66 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 42 years. The rates varied from a minimum of 1·49 in 1882 to a maximum of 1·77 in 1890, as will be seen by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
1882 TO 1891.

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1882 ...	1·49	1886 ...	1·64	1890 ...	1·77
1883 ...	1·62	1887 ...	1·70	1891 ...	1·76
1884 ...	1·67	1888 ...	1·76		
1885 ...	1·65	1889 ...	1·58	Mean ...	1·66

* Mean of 4 years.
† Mean of 3 years.

‡ Excess of deaths over births.
§ See paragraph 603 ante.

608. Comparing the mean of the ten years ended with 1890 with similar means for the other Australasian colonies during the same period the figures are as follow :—

Natural
increase in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881-1890.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. New Zealand	... 2·34	5. Tasmania	... 1·92
2. South Australia	... 2·26	6. Western Australia	... 1·91
3. New South Wales	... 2·23	7. Victoria	... 1·64
4. Queensland	... 2·06		

609. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in his opening address delivered by him as President of the Statistical Society of London in 1885, gave the following as the mean annual rates of increase by excess of births over deaths in various countries, the averages extending generally over the nineteen years ended with 1883. The countries have here been arranged in order according to the rate of increase shown in each country :—

Natural
increase in
various
countries.

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Servia	... 1·69	Ireland	... ·86
Poland (Russian)	... 1·51	Finland	... ·85
England and Wales	... 1·37	Alsace-Lorraine	... ·80
Russia in Europe	... 1·37	Italy	... ·77
Norway	... 1·36	Greece	... ·76
Saxony	... 1·34	Connecticut	... ·76
Scotland	... 1·33	Austria	... ·74
German Empire	... 1·24	Switzerland	... ·71
Prussia	... 1·23	Rhode Island	... ·69
Thuringia	... 1·19	Vermont	... ·67
Denmark	... 1·16	Croatia and Slavonia	... ·66
Sweden	... 1·13	Massachusetts	... ·65
Holland	... 1·13	Spain	... ·48
Württemberg	... 1·11	Hungary	... ·48
Baden	... 1·05	Roumania	... ·32
Belgium	... ·91	France	... ·16
Bavaria	... ·89		

610. According to the figures, the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is a fraction higher in Servia than in Victoria, but with this exception, the rate in every one of the Australasian colonies is higher than in any of the countries named. It will be noticed that England and Wales stands near the head of the list, Scotland lower, and Ireland very much lower, also that in France the rate of natural increase is much below that in any other country.

Results in
various
countries
compared.

611. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1891 numbered 10,666, and deaths of females, 7,965. These numbers furnish a proportion of

Deaths of
males and
females.

nearly 75 females to every 100 males, as against a proportion of 74 females to every 100 males in the ten years 1882-91, and of 75 to every 100 in the ten years 1872-81. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 90 to every 100 males during 1891 and the last decennial period, and 88 during the preceding decennium; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

612. The following table shows the estimated mean population of either sex, the number of deaths of either sex, and the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the last thirty-one years :—

Annual
death rate.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.*		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.*
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1881 ..	456,107	412,835	7,024	5,278	15·40	12·78	14·16
1882 ...	467,130	422,590	7,900	5,734	16·91	13·57	15·32
1883 ...	478,010	432,120	7,410	5,596	15·50	12·95	14·29
1884 ...	490,460	442,170	7,675	5,830	15·65	13·21	14·48
1885 ...	504,000	452,880	8,300	6,064	16·47	13·39	15·01
1886 ...	519,970	464,890	8,575	6,377	16·49	13·72	15·18
1887 ...	537,920	478,830	9,213	6,792	17·13	14·19	15·74
1888 ...	558,700	496,280	9,385	6,902	16·80	13·90	15·44
1889 ...	576,520	513,830	11,064	8,328	19·19	16·21	17·78
1890 ...	589,310	529,190	10,369	7,643	17·60	14·44	16·10
1891 ...	600,860	546,070	10,666	7,965	17·75	14·59	16·24
Average of thirty-one years ..					16·90	14·59	15·83

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

* The total mean population and the total deaths in each year may be obtained by taking the sum of the figures in the male and female columns.

613. It will be noticed that in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of thirty-one years, the death of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by $2\frac{1}{3}$ the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Male and female death rate compared.

614. 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 these conditions rarely prevail in newly settled countries, and consequently the death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates, calculated upon a like basis, are not fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will also be high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 eight times in the thirty-one years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged less than 16 per 1,000. In the last fifteen years it has only thrice been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in five of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in one being even below 14 per 1,000.

Normal death rate.

615. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of thirty-one years, after which and the death rate in 1880, the next lowest rate was in 1881; it thus happened that those two successive census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Low mortality in census years 1871 and 1881.

616. In 1891, the death rate of both males and females was considerably lower than in 1889, but slightly higher than in 1890, and much higher than in any other year since 1876. Taking the total of the two sexes, the death rate in 1891 was slightly higher than in 1890, and not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 above the average of the whole period; it was exceeded in 9 of the previous 30 years.

Death rate 1891 and previous years.

617. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the twenty-seven years from 1865 to 1891 will be found in the following table:—

Death rates in Australasian colonies.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1891.*

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	16·05	17·99	15·15	14·16	15·95	11·19
1883 ...	14·29	14·61	18·82	14·83	17·93	17·36	11·45
1884 ...	14·48	16·10	22·97	15·52	21·87	15·88	10·39
1885 ...	15·21	16·48	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·89	10·74
1886 ...	15·01	15·05	17·05	13·60	21·67	15·15	10·54
1887 ...	15·74	13·38	14·91	12·68	16·83	16·15	10·29
1888 ...	15·44	13·91	15·31	12·04	15·91	14·84	9·43
1889 ...	17·78	13·87	16·39	11·16	14·19	14·96	9·44
1890 ...	16·10	12·90	14·61	12·40	12·00	14·74	9·66
1891 ...	16·24	14·24	12·77	13·26	16·96	15·00	10·35
Means ...	15·69	15·35	17·48	14·46	16·07	15·36	11·58

618. In the twenty-seven years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland fourteen times, in Victoria five times, in New South Wales and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last twenty of those years it was reached six times in Western Australia. Queensland is the only one of the colonies in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.†

* The rates for all the colonies, except Victoria (which had previously been corrected) and Western Australia, have been amended since last publication in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891. For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the last nineteen of the years named, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.

† For remarks on the coincidence of fluctuations in the death rates of the different colonies, see last issue of this work, Volume I., paragraph 551.

619. 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; next to Queensland in this respect stands Western Australia, and then follow—with death rates differing but slightly from one another—Victoria, Tasmania, and New South Wales; whilst the average rate in South Australia is lower than that in any except New Zealand. In 1891, the death rate of Victoria was considerably higher than that of any of the other colonies except Western Australia. 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 colonies in respect to death rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1891.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Victoria.	2. Western Australia.
3. Tasmania.	3. Victoria.
4. New South Wales.	4. Tasmania.
5. South Australia.	5. New South Wales.
6. Queensland.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

620. 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 nineteen years ended with 1891:—

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1891*.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	14·43	14·20	1883	15·05	14·50
1874	15·73	15·36	1884	16·35	15·30
1875	19·08	18·63	1885	15·98	15·02
1876	17·12	16·37	1886	15·27	14·44
1877	15·23	14·77	1887	14·43	13·78
1878	15·72	14·94	1888	14·49	13·64
1879	14·06	13·84	1889	15·39	14·37
1880	14·47	14·01	1890	14·25	13·51
1881	14·62	14·01	1891	14·75	14·04
1882	15·82	15·01	Means	15·38	14·72

* Since last publication of this work, the rates for 1881 and subsequent years have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1891.

Normal
death rate
in Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

621. 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 1891 the rate for the continent, as well as that for the whole of Australasia, was higher than in 1890, but about $\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 below the average of the last nineteen years.

Death rates
in certain
British
possessions.

622. 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.
Gibraltar	1888-9	21·8
Malta	1886	27·0
British India	1880-88	24·9
Ceylon	1886-8	24·8
Straits Settlements	1888-9	30·4
Hong Kong	1879-86	26·6
Mauritius	1886-8	31·4
Seychelles	1886	20·1
St. Helena	1871-5	13·2
Gambia	1882	51·5
Sierra Leone	1887-9	18·3
Nova Scotia	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas	1875-89	24·0
British Guiana	1871-83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas... ..	1888-9	22·8
Jamaica	1883-7	22·9
St. Lucia... ..	1869-84	25·3
St. Vincent	1886-9	21·2*
Barbados	1886	25·7
Grenada	1888-9	23·9*
Tobago	1886	21·0
Antigua	1883-4	39·5
Montserrat	1883-6	20·4
Dominica	1882-3	17·3
Trinidad	1881-90	27·8*

* Inclusive, it is believed, of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

623. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Sweden and Norway, the mean annual death rates are higher than in Queensland, and much higher than in any of the other Australasian colonies. Moreover, in all, with the exception of Norway and Sweden, the mean rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the same exceptions, in not one of those countries did the rate during any of the years named ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average rate amounts to nearly twice that proportion. In the following table, the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column :—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean of Five Years.
Hungary ...	31·4	33·5	31·7	...	...	32·2*
Austria ...	29·4	28·8	29·2	27·3	29·4	28·8
Italy ...	28·7	28·0	27·6	25·6	26·4	27·3
German Empire ...	26·2	24·2	23·7	23·7	24·4	24·4
Prussia ...	26·1	23·8	22·8	23·2	24·0	24·0
France ...	22·5	22·0	21·8	20·5	22·8	21·9
Holland ...	21·8	19·7	20·4	20·1	20·5	20·5
Switzerland ...	20·7	20·2	19·9	20·3	20·9	20·4
Belgium ...	21·1	19·3	20·1	19·1	20·6	20·0
England and Wales ...	19·5	19·1	18·1	18·2	19·5	18·9
Scotland ...	18·9	19·0	18·0	18·4	19·7	18·8
Denmark ...	18·2	18·3	19·7	18·6	19·0	18·8
Ireland ...	17·8	18·2	17·9	17·4	18·2	17·9
Norway ...	16·1	16·0	16·9	17·4	17·8	16·8
Sweden ...	16·6	16·1	16·0	16·0	...	16·2†

624. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but in Ireland it is somewhat lower than in the other two countries.‡ From the figures for the United Kingdom during each of the twenty years ended with 1890, it will be noticed that the death rate in 1890, although about $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 below the average, was higher than in any previous year since 1880, except 1883 :—

* Mean of three years.

† Mean of four years.

‡ Formerly the registrations in Ireland were admitted to be defective; but the Registrar-General of that country states that in recent years much improvement has taken place—especially since the passing of certain Acts of Parliament in the years 1878-80; and he has reason to believe that, in the more recent years, but few deaths escaped registration.

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1890.

			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
1871	...	...	22·6	1882	...	...	19·3
1872	...	...	20·9	1883	...	...	19·6
1873	...	...	20·8	1884	...	...	19·3
1874	...	...	21·6	1885	...	...	19·1
1875	...	...	22·2	1886	...	...	19·2
1876	...	...	20·5	1887	...	...	19·0
1877	...	...	20·0	1888	...	...	18·1
1878	...	...	21·2	1889	...	...	18·1
1879	...	...	20·5	1890	...	...	19·4
1880	...	...	20·4				
1881	...	...	18·7	Mean			20·0

Death rates
in town and
country,
1891.

625. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in extra urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1891, the death rate was much lower in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, whilst in the former it was nearly twice as high, and in the latter more than twice as high as in the country districts. The rate in Melbourne was considerably below, but that for country towns and for rural districts was much above, the average of the previous ten years. The following are the figures :—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1891.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1891.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1891.	Annual Mean, 1881-90.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	491,700	9,368	19·05	20·65
Extra-metropolitan Towns	195,940	4,465	22·79	19·90
Country districts	459,290	4,798	10·45	8·90
Total	1,146,930	18,631	16·24	15·20

Death rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1891.

626. 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 nineteen years :—

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1891.

Years.		Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
		Greater Melbourne.†	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.*	Country Districts.*	Total of Victoria.
1873	...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874	...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·72
1875	...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876	...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02
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	19·39	8·01	14·16
1882	...	21·02	20·24	8·95	15·32
1883	...	19·46	19·08	8·30	14·29
1884	...	20·54	18·73	7·89	14·48
1885	...	20·15	18·88	9·03	15·01
1886	...	20·42	19·02	8·84	15·18
1887	...	21·25	20·40	8·75	15·74
1888	...	20·52	19·65	8·76	15·44
1889	...	23·39	22·07	10·39	17·78
1890	...	19·63	21·58	10·09	16·10
1891	...	19·05	22·79	10·45	16·24

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.

627. It will be noticed that in thirteen of the years, including eight of the last ten, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was higher than that in the other town districts; but in 1890, 1891, and the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate. It will also be noticed that the death rate in 1891 in the two extra-metropolitan districts was higher than in any previous years shown in the table, except 1875 and 1876; but the rate in Greater Melbourne was lower than in any previous year except 1880, being in striking contrast with the exceptionally high rate of 1889.

Normal death rate in town and country.

628. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1881-90, the death rate in urban districts was 20·3 per 1,000, and in country districts, 17·3 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.‡

Death rates in town and country districts of England.

* The rates for these districts for the last ten years have been revised since last publication to accord with amended estimates of population.
† The death rate in Greater Melbourne would be considerably reduced if the deaths which occurred in the metropolitan hospitals, asylums, etc., should be eliminated from the total. In 1891, it would be reduced to 15·75 per 1,000 persons living.
‡ See 53rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page li.

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

629. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1891, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of ten years ended with 1890, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the districts of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts in which they occurred, and are shown separately near the foot of the table:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1891.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.†	
			1891.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City	72,252	1,159	16·04	16·64
North Melbourne Town... ..	20,790	342	16·45	18·76
Fitzroy City	32,120	510	15·88	17·55
Collingwood City	34,977	626	17·90	19·84
Richmond City	38,099	645	16·93	19·03
Brunswick Town	21,961	395	17·99	18·39
Northcote Town	7,209	105	14·57	15·86‡
Prahran City	39,620	623	15·72	16·53
South Melbourne City	42,770	684	15·99	17·45
Port Melbourne Borough	12,977	237	18·26	19·53
St. Kilda City... ..	19,959	283	14·18	14·15
Brighton Town	9,868	151	15·30	14·76
Essendon Town	14,689	186	12·66	12·28§
Flemington and Kensington Borough	10,005	158	15·79	15·02§
Hawthorn City	19,479	273	14·02	14·06
Kew Borough... ..	7,411	79	10·66	12·01
Footscray City	18,850	350	18·57	18·39
Williamstown Town	16,037	251	15·65	16·55
Oakleigh Borough	1,241	16	12·89	15·33
Remainder of district	45,321	659	14·54	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,965	12	6·11	7·22
Total		7,744	15·75	16·96
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.|| ... ..	4,100	1,624	3·30**	3·69**
Grand Total	491,700	9,368	19·05	20·65

* For changes in the constitution of municipalities, see footnotes to table following paragraph 240 ante.

† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 202 ante.

‡ Average of 7 years.

§ Average of 8 years.

|| Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, and Children's Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home (partly also in South Melbourne), all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne and Melbourne City; the Homœopathic Hospital, which is in South Melbourne; the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is in Northcote; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

** Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

630. It will be observed that in 1891 the death rates were above the average of the decennial period in St. Kilda, Brighton, Essendon, Flemington, and Footscray ; but the excess was not great in any case. In the other sub-districts there was a smaller rate of mortality, more especially in North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, South Melbourne, and Kew.

Death rates
in 1891 and
series of
years.

631. The only sub-districts which, according to the average of ten years, had a higher death rate than 19 per 1,000* are the low-lying localities of Collingwood, Port Melbourne, and Richmond ; the next highest death rate prevailed in the densely populated suburb of North Melbourne, and next in Brunswick and Footscray. In 1891 the highest death rate was in Footscray, which, with Port Melbourne, were the only districts with a rate exceeding 18 per 1,000 ; then followed in the order named, Brunswick and Collingwood, with rates of nearly 18 per 1,000. During the period of ten years, after the shipping, the lowest death rates were in Kew and Essendon ; the next in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, and Brighton ; and the next in Flemington, and the "Remainder of district." In 1891 the lowest death rate was in Kew, the next in Essendon and Oakleigh, and the next in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, "Remainder of district," and Northcote—in all of which districts the death rate was below 15 per 1,000.

Places in
which
death rate
was highest
and lowest.

632. It should be pointed out that in determining the relative healthfulness of various localities a reference to the order of the death rates alone will not suffice, as, in consequence of the excessive mortality which attends the period of infancy, a high death rate is generally found to be concurrent with a high birth rate, as in the case of Footscray, Port Melbourne, and Brunswick, which stand first in regard to death rates, and are also first, or nearly so, in regard to birth rates. Then again, Oakleigh, Essendon, Northcote, Flemington, and Williamstown have birth rates considerably above but death rates below the average, and, consequently, may be ranked amongst the most salubrious districts ; whereas Melbourne, with a death rate slightly above the average, but a birth rate below that in any of the other sub-districts, is, in reality,

Influence of
birth rate
on mor-
tality.

* It should be remembered that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, etc., have been eliminated from the various sub-districts. If this had not been done, the death rates of several sub-districts would have been much higher than those shown in the table.

much more insanitary than the former indicates. In districts where like birth rates prevail, the position of the death rates may generally be relied upon as an adequate guide to their relative hygienic condition.

Sub-districts
with deaths
rates over
17 per 1,000.

633. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was about 19 per 1,000 persons living in 1891, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 lower than the average during the period of ten years. During the last named period the annual death rate was below 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, and Footscray; and during 1891 it was below 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except Collingwood, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, etc., are excluded from the returns of the individual districts; if such deaths should also be excluded from the total, the deaths in Greater Melbourne would only number 7,744, or a proportion of 15·75 per 1,000 living, a similar proportion for the ten years ended with 1890 being 16·96.

Deaths in
Austral-
asian
capitals,
1891.

634. In 1891, according to the following figures, the death rate of Melbourne was lower than that of Perth or Hobart, but much higher than that of any of the other Australasian capital cities. In 1881, or ten years previously, the death rate in Adelaide was higher than in Melbourne or any other capital; whilst that of Sydney was only slightly lower than in Melbourne; but the returns indicate a marked decline in the mortality of those cities since 1881. There is reason to believe, however, that in some of the colonies the metropolitan radius, so far as the deaths are concerned, is smaller than that for which the population is returned. In such cases the death rate would obviously appear to be lower than it really is. It should, moreover, be mentioned that the death rate of Melbourne is swelled by the large number of country residents who are admitted to and die in the metropolitan hospitals. In the Wellington returns, and possibly in those of some other of the capital cities, it is the custom to eliminate such entries, and it is probable that in Melbourne such deaths bear a higher proportion to the total number of deaths recorded than they do in any other of the capital cities named:—

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1891.	Deaths, 1891.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1891.	1881.
Perth	8,978	242	26·95	...
Hobart	33,624	812	24·15	23·18
Melbourne	491,700	9,368	19·05	19·32
Adelaide†	131,220	2,226	16·96	23·55
Sydney†	392,480	6,420	16·36	19·12
Wellington	33,374	479	14·35	14·00
Brisbane†	93,657‡	1,309	13·97	18·82

635. According to the following figures, showing the death rates in the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and the figures just given (for 1891) showing the death rates in Australasian capital cities, the death rate is apparently lower in Brisbane, Wellington, or Sydney, than in any British town ; in Adelaide, than in any except Brighton ; in Melbourne, than in any except that town and Derby and Nottingham ; whilst the death rate in Perth is higher than in all of the towns given in the list except Dublin, Manchester, and Preston ; and that in Hobart higher than in all except those towns together with Blackburn and Newcastle :—

Death rates
in towns of
United
Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Dublin ... ..	...	30·6	Halifax ... ..	...	21·0
Manchester ... ..	...	28·7	Birkenhead ... ..	...	21·0
Preston ... ..	...	27·9	Twenty-eight large towns		20·8
Blackburn ... ..	...	25·5	Bristol ... ..	...	20·4
Newcastle ... ..	...	25·3	Norwich ... ..	...	20·4
Oldham ... ..	...	23·8	Bradford ... ..	...	19·9
Liverpool ... ..	...	23·7	Edinburgh ... ..	...	19·8
Glasgow ... ..	...	23·2	Sunderland ... ..	...	19·7
Huddersfield ... ..	...	23·0	Birmingham ... ..	...	19·7
Plymouth ... ..	...	22·7	London ... ..	...	19·6
Salford ... ..	...	22·2	Portsmouth ... ..	...	19·5
Cardiff ... ..	...	21·9	Leicester ... ..	...	19·5
Wolverhampton ... ..	...	21·7	Hull ... ..	...	19·2
Sheffield ... ..	...	21·6	Nottingham ... ..	...	18·7
Bolton ... ..	...	21·3	Derby ... ..	...	17·1
Leeds ... ..	...	21·1	Brighton ... ..	...	16·9

* With suburbs.
† There are some doubts as to whether the populations of Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide in 1891 are not given for larger areas than those on which the deaths were registered. If this should be the case, the death rates for those cities, as shown in the table, would, as a matter of course, be lower than the true rates. It is otherwise difficult to understand how the death rates of Adelaide, Sydney, and Brisbane could have fallen from 23½, 19, and 18½ per 1,000 respectively in 1881 to 17, 16½, and 14 in 1891.
‡ Census figures.

Towns
having
highest
and lowest
death rates

636. It will be noticed that the death rate is higher in Dublin than in any other large town in the United Kingdom. In this respect it contrasts very unfavourably with London, which is one of the towns in which the death rate is lowest. Manchester is one in which the death rate had always been, and continued to be, highest; but Liverpool, which some years previously stood at the very head of the list, had, in 1887, six towns above it, and stood immediately above Glasgow. In Birmingham the mortality was comparatively low, and approximated closely to that of London.

Death rates
in foreign
towns.

637. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 51 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list :—

DEATH RATES IN 51 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	New York	...	26·2
Valparaiso	...	64·6	Leipsic	...	26·1
St. Petersburg	...	51·4	Zurich	...	25·6
Havanna	...	45·7	Turin	...	25·6
Madras (1887)	...	40·3	Dresden	...	25·4
Rio Janeiro	...	39·4	Stockholm	...	24·7
Madrid	...	37·4	Lyons	...	24·7
Montreal	...	37·2	Hamburg	...	24·5
Buda-Pesth	...	35·2	Bucharest	...	24·5
Alexandria	...	34·2	Brussels	...	23·9
Naples	...	33·1	Paris (1887)	...	23·4
Munich	...	32·8	Rotterdam	...	23·3
Breslau	...	32·5	Berlin (1889)	...	23·1
Rouen	...	31·3	Boston (1890-91)	...	22·9
Calcutta	...	31·1†	Quebec	...	22·9
Mexico	...	30·9	Venice	...	22·7
Milan	...	30·6	New Orleans	...	22·7
Montreal (1889)	...	29·6	Copenhagen	...	22·1
Buenos Aires	...	30·1	Amsterdam (1887)	...	22·1
Vienna	...	29·0	Geneva	...	21·2
Palermo	...	28·5	Baltimore	...	21·1
Marseilles	...	28·0	Philadelphia	...	20·3
Chicago	...	27·2	St. Louis	...	19·3
Rome	...	26·8	Christiania	...	18·8
Bordeaux	...	26·7	San Francisco	...	18·1
Bombay (1887)	...	26·3			

Death rates
in Victorian
towns.

638. Of the 4 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, all had a higher death rate than that city; but in only one of them—Castlemaine—was the death rate as high as in the majority of Colonial and Foreign towns just referred to. This will be seen by the following figures :—

* Except where other years are specially given. Many of the figures are taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* (1891), page 174.
† In 1889, the proportion was 34·36 per 1,000 living.

DEATH RATES IN 5 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1891.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
1. Castlemaine	...	31·31	4. Ballarat	...	19·55
2. Geelong	...	22·80	5. Melbourne...	...	19·05
3. Bendigo (Sandhurst)		22·50			

639. The mortality of Victoria is highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of the decennium ended with 1890, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, and December, and then April, February, May, in the order named; whereas in the preceding decennium fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months just named. In the year under review more deaths occurred in October, December, and November, than in any other months. The number of deaths in each month of 1891, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1891.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
January ...	1,550	8·32	10·05	10·29
February ...	1,439	7·72	8·69	9·09
March ...	1,499	8·05	9·46	10·17
April ...	1,494	8·02	8·77	9·73
May ...	1,375	7·38	8·52	8·55
June ...	1,289	6·92	7·51	7·44
July ...	1,254	6·73	7·78	7·89
August ...	1,325	7·11	7·93	7·37
September ...	1,600	8·59	7·17	6·81
October ...	2,402	12·89	7·04	7·09
November ...	1,689	9·07	7·62	7·12
December ...	1,715	9·20	9·46	8·45
Total ...	18,631	100·00	100·00	100·00

640. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths usually occur during that period. Next to the summer, the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal, then the spring, and lastly the winter; but in 1891 there were more deaths in the spring than in either the summer or the autumn quarter, and fewer in the autumn than in the winter. In the United Kingdom, on

the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the two last decennial periods; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table:—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1891.	Average of Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.	Average of Ten years, 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer	65·2	60·5	24·09	28·20	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	53·8	44·3	22·32	24·80	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	50·2	40·0	22·43	22·90	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	60·3	52·8	31·16	24·10	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths of
Chinese
and Abori-
gines.

641. The Chinese who died in 1891 numbered 278—of whom 1 was a female; and the Aborigines who died numbered 18—of whom 1 (an adult) was probably a half-caste. The former furnish a proportion of about 30 and the latter of 32 to every 1,000 of their probable numbers. In the same year the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 16·24.

Ages at
death of
Chinese and
Aborigines.

642. In 1891 only 1 of the Chinese who died was under the age of 5 years, and only 21 others were under 45 years of age; the great majority, or more than half, were between 45 and 65; whilst the oldest were said to be aged 80, 82, 82, 84, and 84 respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, five were under 5, whilst one (a female) was stated to have attained the age of 80.

Deaths at
each age,
1891, and
1881-90.

643. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1891, and during the decennial period 1881-90; also the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages:—

* 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.

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1891, AND 1881-90.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
YEAR 1891.						
Under 5 years ...	3,443	3,075	6,518	32·28	38·61	34·98
5 years to 10 years ...	253	220	473	2·37	2·76	2·54
10 „ 15 „ ...	145	131	276	1·36	1·65	1·48
15 „ 20 „ ...	196	195	391	1·83	2·45	2·09
20 „ 25 „ ...	379	334	713	3·55	4·19	3·83
25 „ 35 „ ...	761	737	1,498	7·14	9·25	8·04
35 „ 45 „ ...	667	587	1,254	6·25	7·37	6·73
45 „ 55 „ ...	914	570	1,484	8·57	7·16	7·97
55 „ 65 „ ...	1,623	757	2,380	15·22	9·50	12·77
65 „ 75 „ ...	1,354	749	2,103	12·70	9·40	11·29
75 years and upwards ...	931	610	1,541	8·73	7·66	8·28
Total ...	10,666	7,965	18,631	100·00	100·00	100·00
TEN YEARS, 1881-90.						
Under 5 years ...	29,885	25,679	55,564	34·38	39·79	36·69
5 years to 10 years ...	2,445	2,312	4,757	2·81	3·58	3·14
10 „ 15 „ ...	1,499	1,432	2,931	1·73	2·22	1·94
15 „ 20 „ ...	2,153	2,273	4,426	2·48	3·52	2·92
20 „ 25 „ ...	3,309	3,075	6,384	3·81	4·76	4·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	6,217	5,693	11,910	7·15	8·82	7·86
35 „ 45 „ ...	5,914	4,960	10,874	6·81	7·68	7·18
45 „ 55 „ ...	9,608	5,472	15,080	11·05	8·48	9·96
55 „ 65 „ ...	11,711	5,307	17,018	13·47	8·22	11·23
65 „ 75 „ ...	8,616	4,596	13,212	9·91	7·12	8·72
75 years and upwards ...	5,558	3,745	9,303	6·40	5·81	6·14
Total ...	86,915	64,544	151,459	100·00	100·00	100·00

644. It will be noticed that in the period of ten years, over one-third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year ; that a fourth of the males and not quite a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age ; that nearly a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age ; and that about a sixth of the males and more than an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age ; it will moreover be found that, on the average, the females who died were about 15 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 17 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 32 years of age. Owing to the growing proportion of elderly people in the population, the proportions in 1891 are, it will be observed, higher at all age-periods over 55, but lower at all other ages, except 25 to 35 in the case of females.

Proportion of deaths at different ages.

645. Amongst the influences which tend to impair the efficacy of the ordinary death rate as a standard for comparing the hygienic conditions of one country with those of another, or those of the same

Proportion of deaths at each age to population

country at different periods, the most important is the variation in the age constitution of the living population, a disturbing influence which can only be eliminated by ascertaining the death rates at various age periods. The exact ages of the population of Victoria having been ascertained at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, accurate results for comparisons are obtainable for this colony. These are shown in the following table by taking into account at successive age periods the numbers of the population and the deaths for the year 1891, and for the previous ten years :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION AT EACH AGE,
1881-90 AND 1891.

Ages.	Mean Population.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 living at each age.	
	Ten years 1881 to 1891. *	Year 1891.	Mean of ten years 1881 to 1890.	Year 1891.	Mean of ten years 1881 to 1890.	Year 1891.
MALES.						
Under 5 years ...	66,730	75,923	2,989	3,443	44·79	45·35
5 to 10 „ ...	60,082	65,588	244	253	4·06	3·86
10 to 15 „ ...	56,580	59,071	150	145	2·65	2·45
15 to 20 „ ...	53,303	57,394	215	196	4·03	3·42
20 to 25 „ ...	52,124	63,916	331	379	6·35	5·93
25 to 35 „ ...	80,591	111,521	622	761	7·72	6·82
35 to 45 „ ...	52,622	56,089	591	667	11·23	11·89
45 to 55 „ ...	49,844	45,079	961	914	19·28	20·28
55 to 65 „ ...	35,220	42,600	1,171	1,623	33·25	38·10
65 to 75 „ ...	14,100	18,433	862	1,354	61·13	73·46
75 and upwards	4,053	5,246	556	931	137·18	177·47
All Ages ...	525,249	600,860	8,692	10,666	16·55	17·75
FEMALES.						
Under 5 years ...	65,082	74,360	2,568	3,075	39·46	41·35
5 to 10 „ ...	58,977	63,972	231	220	3·92	3·44
10 to 15 „ ...	55,848	58,207	143	131	2·56	2·25
15 to 20 „ ...	54,483	58,210	227	195	4·17	3·35
20 to 25 „ ...	52,870	62,887	307	334	5·81	5·31
25 to 35 „ ...	71,983	95,735	569	737	7·90	7·70
35 to 45 „ ...	45,362	48,268	496	587	10·93	12·16
45 to 55 „ ...	36,867	39,293	547	570	14·84	14·51
55 to 65 „ ...	22,606	29,305	531	757	23·49	25·83
65 to 75 „ ...	9,142	12,048	460	749	50·32	62·17
75 and upwards	2,907	3,785	375	610	129·00	161·16
All Ages ...	476,127	546,070	6,454	7,965	13·56	14·59

* The figures in this column, being derived from the numbers returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both of which were taken at the beginning of April, represent the mean of a decennial period commencing and ending three months later than that for which the deaths are given in the next column but one, viz., that ended with the 31st December, 1890.

646. Comparing the figures in the last two columns, it is found that, as regards both males and females, whilst in 1891 the total mortality at all ages was greater than the average of the previous decade, this excess was confined to children under 5 years and to persons at all periods over 35 years of age, the proportion of the deaths at all periods between 5 and 35 years to the population at the same ages being less in 1891 than that in the decennial period.

647. The ages of the population of Victoria as ascertained at the censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891, in conjunction with the recorded deaths at different ages, afford a fairly reliable basis for calculating the death rates of males and females at different ages during the last two decades. Such results are compared in the following table, the increase or decrease at each age being also shown:—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE, 1871-80 AND 1881-90.*

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population at different Ages.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Mean of 10 Years.		Increase+ Decrease—	Mean of 10 Years.		Increase+ Decrease—
	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.		1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.	
Under 5 years ...	47·34	44·79	—2·55	42·19	39·46	—2·73
5 to 10 „ ...	6·10	4·06	—2·04	6·00	3·92	—2·08
10 to 15 „ ...	3·30	2·65	—·65	3·30	2·56	—·74
15 to 20 „ ...	4·43	4·03	—·40	4·29	4·17	—·12
20 to 25 „ ...	5·38	6·35	+·97	5·39	5·81	+·42
25 to 35 „ ...	7·60	7·72	+·12	8·50	7·90	—·60
35 to 45 „ ...	12·18	11·23	—·95	11·76	10·93	—·83
45 to 55 „ ...	18·67	19·28	+·61	14·31	14·84	+·53
55 to 65 „ ...	31·24	33·25	+2·01	24·20	23·49	—·71
65 to 75 „ ...	60·47	61·13	+·66	48·10	50·32	+2·22
All ages ...	16·45	16·55	+·10	14·15	13·56	—·59

648. The table shows that a smaller death rate took place in the last decade, as compared with the previous one, in the case of both males and females at all age-periods up to 45, except the periods from 20 to 35 in the case of males, and that from 20 to 25 in the case of females. At all ages over 45, however, except the period 55 to 65 in the case of females, there was an increase. The decreased mortality was most marked in the case of children between 5 and 15 of both sexes, at which period of life it was less by from one-third to one-fifth.

* For average population and deaths at each age, 1881-91, see table following paragraph 645 ante.

Death rates
in Victoria,
England,
Germany,
and France.

649. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, Germany, and France are compared—the observations being in all cases for periods of ten years:—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.							
	Victoria.		England and Wales.		Germany.		France.	
	1881 to 1890.		1881 to 1890.		1871 to 1881.		Average of 10 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	16·55	13·56	20·3	18·0	28·45	25·29	23·80	23·19
Under 5 years	44·79	39·46	58·7	49·7	81·4	73·2	84·55	75·45
5 to 10 „	4·06	3·92	5·2	5·2	8·8	8·7	10·49	11·04
10 to 15 „	2·65	2·56	3·0	3·2	3·9	4·2	5·36	6·41
15 to 20 „	4·03	4·17	4·4	4·5	5·3	4·9	} 10·34	8·41
20 to 25 „	6·35	5·81	5·8	5·7	8·2	7·0		
25 to 35 „	7·72	7·90	7·9	7·5	9·3	9·6	10·02	9·69
35 to 45 „	11·23	10·93	12·5	10·7	13·5	12·0	10·96	11·03
45 to 55 „	19·28	14·84	19·7	15·2	21·4	16·0	14·76	14·88
55 to 65 „	33·25	23·49	34·0	28·2	38·7	32·9	29·19	27·27
65 to 75 „	61·13	50·32	71·2	62·0	83·4	77·3	60·69	63·49
75 to 85 „	125·19	110·75	146·5	133·0	186·9	180·0	160·22	153·76

Death rate
in Victoria
and other
countries
compared.

650. It will be noticed that the mortality of males at the age-period 20 to 25 and at all age-periods over 45, and that of females at the age-periods 25 to 45 and 65 to 75, is higher in Victoria than in England; it is higher than that of France, in the case of males at from 35 to 75, but lower in the case of females at all age-periods, although the excess at the age-period 45 to 55 is very slight; and it is lower than that of Germany, in the case of both males and females, at all periods of life.

Death rate
of children
less in Vic-
toria than
elsewhere.

651. 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, France, and Germany 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 ten years.

Death rate
of males
and females
in Victoria
and other
countries.

652. According to the table, the death rate of females exceeds that of males at from 15 to 20 and from 25 to 35 in Victoria during a term of years); at from 10 to 20 in England and Wales; at from 10 to 15

and from 25 to 35 in Germany; and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, in England and Wales, at from 5 to 10, 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.

653. Mr. Mulhall gives the death rate at various ages for different countries,* and these, with the figures for Victoria and Germany—the former of 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 ...	42·12	4·0	4·5	9·1	17·1	28·4	55·7
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
Germany ...	77·3	8·7	5·6	11·1	18·2	36·4	78·1
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

654. The figures indicate that at age-periods under 25, the death rate in Victoria is lower than that in any of the other countries named; between the ages of 10 and 65 it approximates closely to that in Sweden—the latter country having generally somewhat lower rates; between the ages of 25 and 65 it approximates to that in England and the United States; and between 45 and 65 to that in France.

Death rate
at various
ages in
different
countries
compared.

655. 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—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

“ Ordinary ”
death rate
seldom
reliable.

* *Dictionary of Statistics* (1892), page 174.

respecting which it is desired to make comparison, which is seldom if ever the case. To render accurate comparisons possible, it therefore becomes necessary to devise a mode of computing the total death rate whereby the ages of the population might be taken into account.

Mode of
computing
“Adjusted
death rate.”

656. Several modes have been proposed to effect this object*; of which the mode probably least open to objection is that termed the “Adjusted death rate.” This is obtained by applying the rates of mortality actually experienced at the various age-periods during any period to a certain standard population, in which the proportions living at the various ages are in a normal condition, and after finding the total number of deaths which would, according to the actual experience have occurred amongst such a population, calculating therefrom the average rate of mortality (or “Adjusted death rate”). The standard population selected is shown in the following table; also the method of calculating the “Adjusted death rate,” the deaths dealt with being those of males under 75 years of age which occurred in Victoria during the ten years ended with 1890:—

MODE OF COMPUTING “ADJUSTED DEATH RATE.”

Ages.	Standard Population.	Males under 75, 1881 to 1890.	
		Death Rates experienced. †	Deaths in Standard Population accord- ing to rates in previous column. ‡
<i>Quinquennial Age-periods.</i>			
Under 5 years	1,350	44·79	60·47
5 to 10 „	1,200	4·06	4·87
10 to 15 „	1,075	2·65	2·85
15 to 20 „	1,000	4·03	4·03
20 to 25 „	900	6·35	5·72
<i>Decennial Age-periods.</i>			
25 to 35 years	1,475	7·72	11·39
35 to 45 „	1,125	11·23	12·63
45 to 55 „	825	19·28	15·91
55 to 65 „	600	33·25	19·95
65 to 75 „	325	61·13	19·87
Total	9,875§	...	157·69
Average, or “Adjusted death rate”	1,000	...	15·97

* For an account of three of these methods, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1886-7, paragraphs 589 *et seq.*

† Ascertained by finding the proportion of deaths at each age-period per 1,000 of the actual population at the same age-period.

‡ Ascertained as follows:—Under 5 years, $\frac{1,350 \times 44\cdot79}{1,000} = 60\cdot47$, and so on for the other lines.

§ The difference between this number and 10,000 (*viz.*, 125) represents the number over 75 years of age.

657. It is thus shown that if the mortality of males under 75 years of age, which occurred in Victoria during the ten years 1881 to 1890, had been experienced by a male population of 9,875—the ages of such population being in the same proportions as those of the standard population shown on the table—the total deaths of such males would have numbered 157·69, or a proportion to the total number (9,875) of 15·97 per 1,000, which may be termed the “Adjusted death rate” of males during the period of 10 years alluded to. This “Adjusted death rate” is available for forming a correct comparison with a proportion similarly obtained relating to the other sex, or to any other period or country, no matter what may have been the differences of age between the sexes at the two periods, or in the two countries. It should be mentioned that the age of 75 is the highest taken into the computation, as, in most countries, the deaths and population are generally tabulated in quinquennial or decennial periods up to, but not beyond that age; and, moreover, the higher ages may safely be left out of account, since, although the death rate at such ages is high, the number living over 75 in a normal population usually amounts to only about 1 per cent.*

658. For the two decades ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively, the “Adjusted death rates” of males and females, obtained in the manner just described, are, in the following table, placed side by side with the “Ordinary death rates,” or those obtained by comparing the deaths with every 1,000 of the population of the same sex irrespective of age:—

“ORDINARY” AND “ADJUSTED” DEATH RATES, 1871-1880 AND 1881-1890.

Period.	Ordinary Death Rate.†	Adjusted Death Rate.‡
MALES.		
1871 to 1880	16·45	16·48
1881 to 1890	16·55	15·97
Increase	·10	...
Decrease ... ..	...	·51
FEMALES.		
1871 to 1880	14·15	14·64
1881 to 1890	13·56	13·85
Decrease	·59	·79

* It has been suggested that another age group—75 and upwards—should be added in order to complete the series, but this has been omitted advisedly, inasmuch as the average age of persons living over 75 would obviously be lower in the younger colonies of Australasia than in the older ones, and this would introduce an element of uncertainty, seeing that the death rate doubles itself every tenth year at such high ages.

† Per 1,000 of the actual population.

‡ Per 1,000 of the standard population.

Results
of the two
methods
compared.

659. Comparing the death rates in 1881-90 with those in the previous decade, it is found that according to the “ Ordinary ” and less reliable method of computation, there was an apparent increase in the mortality of males, amounting to $\cdot 10$ per 1,000, but a decrease in that of females, amounting to $\cdot 59$ per 1,000; whereas, according to the “ Adjusted ” or more correct method, there was a decrease in the case of both sexes, viz., of $\cdot 51$ per 1,000 in the case of the males, and of $\cdot 79$ per 1,000 in the case of females.

Death rates
“ Ordinary ”
and “ Ad-
justed,” in
Victoria,
England,
Germany,
and France.

660. The average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England, Germany, or France, but the difference is not so great when the new method of comparison is used (“ Adjusted ” death rate) as it is when the old one is used (“ Ordinary ” death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of males per 100,000 living are, in England, 380, in Germany, 1,190, and in France, 725, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 265 more in England, 775 more in Germany, and 718 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 440, in Germany, 1,173, and in France, 963, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 226 more in England, 749 more in Germany, and 782 more in France. The following are the figures :—

ORDINARY AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND,
GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Country.	Period.	Ordinary death rate.		Adjusted death rate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ...	1881-90	16·55	13·56	15·97	13·85
England ...	1881-90	20·3	18·0	18·62	16·11
Germany ...	1871-81	28·45	25·29	23·72	21·34
France ...	10 years	23·80	23 19	23·15	21·67

Infantile
mortality,
1891.

661. The mortality of infants in 1891, in proportion to the number born, was considerably above the average, and was by far the highest recorded since 1866. The total number under 1 year of age who died in 1891 was 4,861, and as the births numbered 38,505, it follows that 1 infant died to every 7·9 births, or 12·6 infants to every 100 births. In the twenty-five years 1866 to 1890, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·52 to every 100 births.*

* See table following paragraph 669 *post*.

662. It has already been stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement, for two recent decades and for each of the last five years, of the number of births of boys and girls, and of the deaths of each before completing their first year, together with the proportion of deaths of infants of either sex to the births of the same sex:—

Mortality of male and female infants.

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1891.*

Period.	Annual Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Annual Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871-80 ...	13,728	13,144	1,782	1,482	12·98	11·28
1881-90 ...	16,006	15,251	2,158	1,805	13·48	11·83
1887 ...	16,876	16,167	2,354	1,942	13·95	12·01
1888 ...	17,617	16,886	2,390	2,011	13·57	11·91
1889 ...	18,713	17,646	2,989	2,560	15·97	14·51
1890 ...	19,175	18,403	2,372	2,040	12·37	11·09
1891 ...	19,598	18,907	2,575	2,286	13·14	12·09

663. According to a previous paragraph,† the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 105 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 favor of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

664. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and 160 in 1889, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875, and 145 in 1889—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the ten years ended with 1880 being 130 of the former and 113 of the latter; and in the ten years ended with 1890, 135 and 118 respectively.* The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the

Proportion of infants dying to births.

* For detailed particulars relating to each year, see last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 579.
† See paragraph 571 ante.

general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low. The high infantile mortality in 1882 was exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883 or 1884, the infantile mortality in those years having been lower than in most of the preceding ones, but concurrently with an increasing birth rate, there has been a gradual rise in the infantile death rate. The high mortality of 1889 was partly due to an epidemic of whooping-cough, and partly to a largely increased mortality from diarrhoea, gastro-enteritis, and debility. The mortality of male infants in 1891 was somewhat below, whilst that of female infants was somewhat above the average of the previous ten years.

665. 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 1891 and the ten years ended with 1890 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1891 the mortality of male infants was below the average for all age-periods, except one to three months; but that of females was above the average for all except three to six months:—

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1891.			Average of 10 years, 1881-90.*	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
Boys.					
Under 1 month ...	798	30·99	4·07	30·99	4·20
1 to 3 months ...	472	18·33	2·41	17·92	2·37
3 to 6 „ ...	553	21·48	2·82	22·26	3·01
6 to 12 „ ...	752	29·20	3·84	28·83	3·90
Total ...	2,575	100·00	13·14	100·00	13·48
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month ...	641	28·04	3·39	27·41	3·24
1 to 3 months ...	453	19·82	2·40	18·68	2·21
3 to 6 „ ...	492	21·52	2·60	23·01	2·73
6 to 12 „ ...	700	30·62	3·70	30·90	3·66
Total ...	2,286	100·00	12·09	100·00	11·84

* For corresponding average for 1871-81, see edition of this work for 1889-90, Vol. I, table following paragraph 635.

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

666. In 1891 and during the period of ten years, the mortality of male infants in proportion to the number born exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former, during the period of ten years, was nearly a third ; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fourteenth, in the next three months to about a tenth, and in the next six months to about a fifteenth.

More deaths
of male
than female
infants at
all ages.

667. In the same period of ten years, nearly a third of the male and nearly two-sevenths of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth ; about two-elevenths of both males and females in the next two months ; between a fourth and fifth of both males and females in the next three months ; between a third and a fourth of the males, and not quite a third of the females, in the next six months. The proportions for 1891 are slightly less for the period between 3 and 6 months in the case of males, and for the periods between 3 and 12 months in the case of females ; and correspondingly higher for the other age-periods than the proportions just alluded to.

Periods at
which
infants die.

668. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 420 of the former and 324 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old ; 237 more boys and 221 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age ; 301 more boys and 273 more girls between 3 and 6 months ; 390 more boys and 366 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,348 of the boys and 1,184 of the girls will have died, and 8,652 of the former and 8,816 of the latter will be still living.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

669. In all the colonies, except Tasmania, the infantile death rate in 1890 was below the average, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, for each of the five years ended with 1890, also for one quinquennial and two successive decennial periods (except in regard to Western Australia, for which the information is given at the foot of the table for the last five of those years). All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

Infantile
mortality
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Period.*	Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.
	VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1866-70	26,210	3,383	12.91	18,529	1,945	10.50	4,524	575	12.71
1871-80	26,871	3,265	12.15	23,411	2,566	10.96	6,681	866	12.96
1881-90	31,257	3,963	12.68	34,718	4,130	11.90	11,913	1,506	12.64
1886	30,824	3,924	12.73	36,284	4,635	12.85	12,582	1,584	12.59
1887	33,043	4,296	13.00	37,236	3,945	10.59	13,513	1,526	11.29
1888	34,503	4,401	12.75	38,525	4,271	11.09	14,247	1,719	12.70
1889	36,359	5,549	15.26	37,295	4,672	12.53	14,401	1,962	13.62
1890	37,578	4,412	11.74	38,960	4,072	10.45	15,407	1,548	10.05
Mean of 25 Years.	28,493	3,573	12.54	26,957	3,068	11.38	8,343	1,064	12.75

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866-70	7,013	1,092	15.57	2,936	294	10.01	9,354	907	9.70
1871-80	8,270	1,227	14.84	3,248	339	10.44	14,810	1,481	10.00
1881-90	10,982	1,319	12.01	4,515	477	10.56	19,055	1,666	8.74
1886	11,177	1,409	12.62	4,627	485	10.48	19,299	1,899	9.84
1887	10,831	1,204	11.12	4,736	478	10.09	19,135	1,795	9.38
1888	10,510	1,008	9.59	4,777	460	9.63	18,902	1,336	7.07
1889	10,318	972	9.42	4,757	506	10.64	18,457	1,456	7.89
1890	10,364	1,000	9.65	4,813	508	10.55	18,278	1,438	7.87
Mean of 25 Years.	9,104	1,237	13.59	3,692	385	10.43	15,417	1,440	9.34

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportions for the last 5 years were as follow :—1886, 15.48 ; 1887, 15.68 ; 1888, 12.38 ; 1889, 8.79 ; 1890, 8.97 ; or an average of 12.26 for the five years.

670. For many years the returns of South Australia showed a very high infantile death rate, much higher than that in any of the other Australasian colonies. It has since, however, been stated that the apparently high rate referred to had no existence in reality, but was due to the ages of young children and infants having been incorrectly classified through a misunderstanding on the part of the registering officers. Latterly this has been rectified, with the result that for several years past the infantile death rate of South Australia has compared favourably with that of the other colonies.†

* For information relating to individual years prior to 1886, see last issue of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 586.
† See issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 640.

Apparently high infantile death rate in South Australia explained.

671. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The rate in 1890, as in the previous year, was highest in Victoria, although that colony was third on the list over a series of years. The reduced rate in South Australia is indicated by the low place it occupies in the list for 1890 as compared with that it occupied in the list extending over a series of years :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY

Order in 1890.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. South Australia.
2. Tasmania.	2. Queensland.
3. New South Wales.	3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.	4. Western Australia.*
5. South Australia.	5. New South Wales.
6. Western Australia.	6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

672. Of all the countries respecting which the information is procurable, infantile mortality is highest in the German States, Austria and Italy. In France it is just below the average of the whole of the countries, and in England and Belgium it is next below that in France; then follow Denmark and Sweden; Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia stand just below Sweden; South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania below these and Scotland; whilst New Zealand, with Ireland, stands below all the other countries :—

Infantile mortality in various countries.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Wurtemberg	...	31·25	Sweden	...	13·19
Bavaria	...	30·84	Victoria	...	12·68
Saxony	...	28·22	Queensland	...	12·64
Baden	...	26·17	Western Australia	...	12·26
Austria	...	25·63	Scotland	...	12·20
Alsace-Lorraine	...	21·27	South Australia	...	12·01
Italy	...	20·97	New South Wales	...	11·90
Prussia	...	20·78	Tasmania	...	10·56
Holland	...	19·32	Norway	...	10·49
Switzerland	...	18·79	Ireland	...	9·50
France	...	16·60	New Zealand	...	8·74
England	...	14·92			—
Belgium	...	14·82	Mean of the countries		
Denmark	...	13·75	named...	...	17·18
					—

NOTE.—The information respecting all the countries except the Australasian colonies and Ireland is based upon the average of the 19 years ended with 1883. That respecting the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, which is for 5 years, is based on the average of the 10 years ended with 1890, and that respecting Ireland is for the year 1890. All the figures have been derived from official documents.

* According to an average of 5 years only.

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

673. 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 nineteen years ended with 1891 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 the period 1873 to 1880 and each of the eleven years named :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1891.

Period.	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 to 1880	66,787	11,252	16·85	147,138	14,946	10·16
1881 ...	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96
1882 ...	9,576	1,857	19·39	17,171	1,865	10·86
1883 ...	10,093	1,603	15·89	17,448	1,547	8·87
1884 ...	10,911	1,832	16·79	17,939	1,449	8·08
1885 ...	12,066	2,041	16·92	17,909	1,730	9·60
1886 ...	12,941	2,309	17·84	17,883	1,615	9·03
1887 ...	14,583	2,553	17·51	18,460	1,743	9·44
1888 ...	15,645	2,688	17·18	18,858	1,713	9·08
1889 ...	16,934	3,290	19·43	19,425	2,259	11·63
1890 ...	17,859	2,571	14·40	19,719	1,841	9·34
1891 ...	18,018	2,862	15·88	20,487	1,999	9·76
Sums and means }	214,650	36,372	16·94	350,345	34,312	9·79

Infantile mortality in English and Australasian towns.

674. In Brisbane and Adelaide the rate of infantile mortality is higher, and in Hobart and Wellington lower, than in Melbourne and Sydney—the rate in these two being nearly identical. In the four last-named cities, the rate of infantile mortality compares favourably with that in the majority of the following towns, which are arranged in order according to the extent to which infantile mortality prevails in each :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALASIA, 1877 TO 1886.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Preston	...	21·8	Nottingham	...	17·5
Leicester	...	20·1	Manchester	...	17·4
Blackburn	...	18·7	Brisbane (1883 to 1887)		17·4
Liverpool	...	18·3	Norwich	...	17·3
Salford	...	17·8	Adelaide (1884 to 1887)		17·2
Bolton	...	17·7	Leeds	...	17·2

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALASIA,
1877 TO 1886—*continued*.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Cardiff	...	16·9	Wolverhampton	...	15·9
Huddersfield	...	16·9	Halifax	...	15·9
Oldham	...	16·9	Sunderland	...	15·7
Melbourne (1878 to 1888)	...	16·9	Plymouth	...	15·7
Sydney (1878 to 1888)	...	16·8	London	...	15·2
Birmingham	...	16·4	Brighton	...	14·8
Sheffield	...	16·3	Bristol	...	14·5
Bradford	...	16·2	Hobart (1883 to 1887)	...	14·5
Hull	...	16·1	Derby	...	14·3
Twenty-eight English			Wellington (1883 to 1887)	...	14·2
Towns	...	16·1	Portsmouth	...	13·8
Newcastle	...	16·0	Birkenhead	...	13·7

675. In, or in connexion with, the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 786 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1891, and of these 25, or about 3 per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1888-9, 4 per cent.; in 1887-8, 3 per cent.; in 1886-7, 4 per cent.; in 1885-6, $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; in 1884-5 and 1883-4, 9 per cent.; in the year 1882-3, 7 per cent.; in 1881-2 (18 months), $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in the year 1880, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the infants born in the Women's Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its medical officers and committee, died before the mother had been discharged. It is satisfactory to find that the proportions in the last and five previous years were the lowest recorded in the institution; at the same time it may be pointed out that, in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

Deaths of
infants in
Women's
Hospital.

676. In the year 1891, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 3,443, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 3,075—the former being in the proportion of over 32 per cent., and the latter of nearly 39 per cent., to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are below the average; in the case of males the proportion was, with one exception, the lowest in the last 21 years, and in the case of females, the lowest with two exceptions. Thus the mortality of young children of both sexes in 1891, as also in 1890, was in striking contrast to that in 1889, when it was higher than it had been for several years previously. Comparing the average of the last decade with that of the previous one, a marked falling off took place in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, which is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from

Deaths of
children
under 5

year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the earlier period referred to. The following table shows the annual number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last six years and during the two decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1891.

Period.	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.							
1871-80 ...	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-90 ...	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1886 ...	2,127	467	130	75	69	2,868	33·44
1887 ...	2,354	539	149	91	72	3,205	34·79
1888 ...	2,390	475	164	139	100	3,268	34·82
1889 ...	2,989	668	237	157	129	4,180	37·78
1890 ...	2,372	520	207	153	127	3,379	32·59
1891 ...	2,575	498	145	122	103	3,443	32·33
FEMALES.							
1871-80 ...	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-90 ...	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,565	39·61
1886 ..	1,797	460	155	76	62	2,550	40·00
1887 ...	1,942	435	146	102	76	2,701	39·77
1888 ...	2,011	400	156	94	85	2,746	39·79
1889 ...	2,560	620	197	127	117	3,621	43·48
1890 ...	2,040	525	182	153	119	3,019	39·50
1891 ...	2,286	463	146	103	77	3,075	38·57

More boys
die than
girls.

677. During the ten years ended with 1880, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 27,643, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 24,071, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,572, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a much smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. In the ten years ended with 1890, the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 34 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to nearly 40 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years to which the table relates did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality. The epidemic periods, 1875 and 1889, are easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

678. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of ten years ended with 1890, 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, 1881 to 1890.

Age last Birthday	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.
0 ...	14,229	2,158	72·20	151·66*	13,891	1,805	70·29	129·94*
1 ...	13,123	464	15·52	35·36	12,778	423	16·47	33·10
2 ...	13,453	161	5·39	11·97	12,938	151	5·88	11·67
3 ...	13,005	114	3·81	8·77	12,818	105	4·09	8·19
4 ...	12,727	92	3·08	7·23	12,506	84	3·27	6·72
Total...	66,537	2,989	100·00	44·92	64,931	2,568	100·00	39·55

679. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 131,468, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,557, whence it results that 42 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 24, died annually, as compared with 44 per 1,000 in the previous 11 years. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 45, or 1 in 22, whilst in every 1,000 girls it was 40, or 1 in 25, whereas in the previous eleven years the proportion per 1,000 was 47 for males and 41 for females.

Proportion of children dying annually.

680. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 152, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 130, died annually in the decade under notice; the corresponding proportions for the previous ten years being 146 and 125 respectively. These are higher proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 135 deaths of male infants and 118 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively during the recent decade, and 130 and 113 respectively during the previous one.†

Proportion of infants dying annually.

* These results, being based upon infants living at any one time instead of annual births, are naturally in excess of those given for the corresponding period in the last two columns of table following paragraph 662 ante.
† See table following paragraph 662 ante.

More boys
died than
girls.

681. 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 22 at under 1,* but only about 2 at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

Boys and
girls dying
under 1.

682. 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.

683. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly three-fourths, viz., 72 per cent. of the boys and 70 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a sixth of the boys and about a sixth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about 1 in 18 of the boys and about 1 in 17 of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 26 of the boys and 1 in 24 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 32 of the boys and 1 in 30 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Probable
mortality
of children
under 5.

684. 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, 1,348 boys and 1,184 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 301 more boys and 287 more girls before they complete 2 years, 99 more boys and 99 more girls before they complete 3 years, 72 more boys and 69 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 59 more boys and 56 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,879 of the boys and 1,695 of the girls will have died; and 8,121 of the boys and 8,305 of the girls will be still living. This result is more favourable than that deduced from the mortality of the decade 1871-80, which showed the number of survivors at the end of the first five years of life to be 8,015 for boys and 8,195 for girls.

Deaths of
octogena-
rians.

685. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 831 in 1891, as against 647 in 1890 and 613 in 1889. Those in 1891 consisted of 492 males and 339 females. Fifty-seven of the males and 62 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 3 (all females) had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last twenty-one years:—

* See also paragraph 678 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 665, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced; also paragraph 668 *ante*. Probability of death at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1891.

Years of age.	Year 1891.		Nine Years, 1882-90.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	76	50	461	315	253	144
81	72	33	248	188	135	98
82	57	39	334	193	119	97
83	43	28	250	159	101	75
84	46	30	302	206	115	79
85	44	22	215	164	91	70
86	33	16	159	140	63	61
87	28	23	138	120	65	46
88	17	16	108	107	48	38
89	19	20	72	65	35	26
90	20	16	78	67	26	37
91	12	16	40	34	10	16
92	7	10	31	36	18	18
93	5	6	27	30	9	8
94	3	6	20	19	14	8
95	2	1	17	19	16	9
96	2	...	12	7	11	4
97	3	4	9	8	3	4
98	1	...	10	8	5	2
99	2	...	8	10	8	...
100	...	2	12	6	2	5
101	...	...	3	4	1	2
102	...	1	6	3	3	...
103	...	...	3	2	1	2
104	...	...	2	3	2	1
105	...	...	1	2	2	...
106	...	...	3	1	...	1
107	...	...	...	2	...	...
108	...	...	1	...	...	...
109	...	...	1	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	..	...	1
111	...	...	1	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total ...	492	339	2,572	1,918	1,291	951

686. In the 9 years ended with 1890, 2,572 males and 1,918 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 79,891 and 59,266 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 31 males who died, and 1 female in every 31 females who died, lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 285 of the males, or 1 in 280, and 261 of the females, or 1 in 225, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 33 of the males, or 1 in 2,415, and 23 of the females, or 1 in 2,577, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age. Owing to the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in the population, these proportions are much higher than those prevailing in the preceding period of 9 years ended with 1881, when only 1 male in every 56 males and 1 female in every

* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

58 females who died was upwards of 80 years of age; only one male in 496, and 1 female in 413, was upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 5,912, and only 1 female in 3,776, was upwards of 100 years.

Average age
at death.

687. The average age at death in 1891 was 33·35 years, or a fraction over 33 years and 4 months. For males the average was 35·86 years, or about 35 years and 10 months, and for females was 29·98 years, or nearly 30 years; the females being thus on the average about 6 years younger than the males. Until 1882, the average age at which both males and females died in Victoria had a tendency to advance from year to year, but since then the average has remained tolerably steady—the year 1889, however, being an exception, owing to the high mortality of children in that year having lowered the average—as will be seen by the following figures:—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

	Males. Years.	Females. Years.		Males. Years.	Females. Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	21·70	15·01	Year 1883	33·13	27·55
Year 1875	24·28	18·23	„ 1884	32·24	27·50
„ 1876	26·81	21·84	„ 1885	33·48	27·52
„ 1877	28·60	23·06	„ 1886	33·32	27·40
„ 1878	29·54	23·24	„ 1887	32·80	27·35
„ 1879	30·65	24·71	„ 1888	32·68	27·59
„ 1880	30·72	25·35	„ 1889	30·65	25·66
„ 1881	32·63	25·98	„ 1890	33·57	27·57
„ 1882	32·04	26·58	„ 1891	35·86	29·98

Expectation
of life
in Victoria
and Eng-
land.

688. 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 after lifetime”—is 41·92 years for males, and 45·25 years for females. In Victoria, according to a life table constructed some time since by Mr. A. F. Burridge, F.I.A., of London, based on the mortality experienced in the 10 years 1870-81, 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 4½ years more of life than an Englishman.

New classi-
fication
adopted in
Victoria.

689. The system of classifying the causes of death in Victoria was changed in 1886 in accordance with a system which had been adopted

* See *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Vol. XXIV., page 351. Prior to this (Vol. XXIII., page 325) Mr. Burridge published a life table for both sexes, based, however, upon the results of only one year (1879). According to this table the “expectation of life” in Victoria would be—males 49·20, females 52·33.

in England a few years previously. This new mode of classification was based upon one devised by a committee composed of members of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was published by them, first in 1869, and afterwards, in a revised form, in 1885. The system of classification, now adopted, has superseded that of the late Dr. Farr, which, until the new system was introduced, had been the mode used for classifying the causes of death, both in England and Wales and in the Australasian colonies. A full account of the difference between the two systems was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7.*

690. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer more than a quarter of a century since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, F.I.A., to be used in connexion with Dr. Farr's classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under classified heads, also for the guidance of deputy registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein. The adoption of a new system of classification has made it necessary that the Nosological Index should be completely altered to suit the change. This has been done according to the best knowledge possessed by the Department of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the place to be assigned to each disease or cause of death having been carefully considered by experienced officers and compared with the revised nomenclature proposed by the Royal College of Physicians. At the same time the opportunity has been taken greatly to increase the number of entries in the Index.†

Nosological
Index.

691. From the date of its publication until the adoption of the new classification in 1886 the former Index had been in general use in the registration departments of all the Australasian colonies, some of which received such a supply of copies as they required from the Victorian Government, and others reprinted the work. Most of the colonies have now adopted the new system. To all the colonies adopting this system the revised Index will be found as indispensable as the former one proved itself to be during a period of twenty-five years in connexion with the system which has been abandoned.

Victorian
Index
in use
throughout
Australasia.

692. 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 1891, also the total number who died from each cause during the ten-year periods ended with 1890 and with 1880:—

Causes of
death
classified.

* Paragraph 635 *et seq.*

† A copy of the new Nosological Index was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 853 *et seq.* Copies can be obtained at a small cost from the Government Printer, Melbourne.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890 ; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years :		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total. †	Chinese	Aborigines.
		All causes	122,570	151,459	18,631	278	18
		CLASSES.					
I.	...	SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES :— Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	23,270	2,927	35	2
II.	...	PARASITIC DISEASES :— Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite). Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	734	764	78	...	...
III.	...	DIETIC DISEASES :— Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life ; diet). Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	2,163	185	2	1
IV.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES :— Cachectici (κακεξία, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated " Diseases of the whole body—not classed." The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained ; Dr. Farr's definition being as follows :—" Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary."	17,205	24,011	2,905	55	3
V.		DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES :— Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	10,617	1,462	26	2
VI.	...	LOCAL DISEASES : — Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others ; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation.	51,209	69,213	8,727	126	8
VII.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS :— Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	8,607	9,678	1,079	19	1
VIII.	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES :— This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, etc.	8,364	11,743	1,268	15	1

* The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the late Dr. Farr.
† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890 ; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1891.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		SUB-CLASSES.						
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ...	15,459	10,949	1,918	27	2	
	2	Diarrhœal diseases ...	11,036	10,375	810	8	...	
	3	Malarial diseases ...	213	72	5	...	...
	4	Zoogenous diseases ...	1	8	1	...	...
	5	Venereal diseases ...	377	425	57	...	...
	6	Septic diseases ...	1,344	1,441	136	..	...
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ...	734	764	78	...	...
III.	...	Dietic diseases ...	1,979	2,163	185	2	1	
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	17,205	24,011	2,905	55	3	
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	6,042	10,617	1,462	26	2	
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system ...	13,532	15,999	1,771	14	1	
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	?	80	25	...	...
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system...	6,804	10,651	1,529	33	3	
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system...	15,534	21,285	2,697	54	2	
	5	Diseases of the digestive system ...	11,240	14,949	1,927	18	2	
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	44	105	20	...	...
	7	Diseases of the urinary system ...	1,875	3,767	469	4	...	
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	295	339	53	...	...
	9	Diseases of parturition ...	1,267	1,213	125	...	...
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	290	375	64	2	...	
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	328	450	47	1	...	
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	7,447	8,274	913	12	1	
	2	Homicide ...	190	290	40	...	...
	3	Suicide ...	951	1,101	119	7	...	
	4	Execution ...	19	13	7	...	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified ...	8,364	11,743	1,268	15	1	
		DISEASES, ETC.						
I.	1	Small-pox ...	2	7	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ...	13	14	2	...	...
		Measles ...	2,080	534	4	...	...
		Epidemic rose rash ...	...	8	...	...	...
		Scarlet fever ...	4,101	430	26	...	...
		Influenza ...	276	398	1,035	26	2	
		Whooping-cough ...	1,974	1,392	168	...	...
		Mumps ...	...	7	...	...	...
		Diphtheria † ...	3,040	2,566	326	...	...
		Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	7	1	...	...
		Simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	356	1	...	
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever						
		Others ...	...	1	...	...	...
	2	Cholera (simple) ...	523	834	72	...	...
		Diarrhœa ...	7,667	8,304	655	4	...	
		Dysentery ...	2,846	1,237	83	4	...	
	3	Remittent fever ...	169	42	...	...	...
		Ague ...	44	27	4	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† See also Croup (VI., 4).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>					
I.	3	Beri-beri ... ..	...	3	1	...	...
	4	Glanders	1	...	...	...	...
		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	8*	1	...	...
	5	Syphilis	286	332	47	...	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	93	10	...	...
	6	Phagedæna	?	5*	1	...	...
		Erysipelas	619	426	29	...	...
		Pyæmia, septicæmia †	264	370	39	...	...
		Puerperal fever ‡	461	640	67	...	...
II.	...	Thrush	327	220	19	...	...
		Others from vegetable parasites	?	1*	...	...	...
		Hydatids	379	537	58	...	...
		Others from animal parasites	28	6	1	...	...
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk	1,322	1,192	89	2	1
		Scurvy §	?	6*	3	...	...
		Intemperance	646	950	90	...	...
		Other dietetic diseases	11	15	3	...	...
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart }	817	799	117	...	...
		Rheumatism	133	197	26	...	...
		Gout	?	16	2	...	...
		Rickets	?	16	2	...	...
		Cancer, malignant disease || ... ..	2,957	4,864	699	17	1
		Tabes mesenterica	723	1,192	109	...	1
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	238	...	...
		Phthisis	10,155	14,090	1,483	38	1
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	594	132	..	...
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ¶	100	114	18	...	...
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia**	?	136*	28	...	...
		Diabetes mellitus ††	146	268	51	...	...
		Other constitutional diseases	?	27*	2	...	...
V.	...	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	540	...	1
		Atelectasis ‡‡	?	191*	55	...	...
		Cyanosis	203	275	35	...	...
		Spina bifida	108	105	15	...	...
		Imperforate anus	289	334	60	...	...
		Cleft palate, harelip					
		Other congenital defects					
		Old age	2,727	5,852	757	26	1

* For 5 years only.

† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head prior to 1886. ‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9), *post.*

§ Included with purpura (IV.) prior to 1886.

|| Including lupus prior to 1886.

¶ Including scurvy prior to 1886.

** Distributed over other heads prior to 1886, viz., anæmia with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3) prior to 1886. †† Includes diabetes insipidus prior to 1886, and diabetes undefined.

‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.) prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890 ; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
VI.		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .					
	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	142	2	1
		Apoplexy ...	2,750	3,520	406	7	...
		Softening of brain ...	†	*393	72	...	...
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	2,661	374	4	...
		Paralysis, undefined ...					
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)					
		Chorea ...	20	21	3	...	...
		Epilepsy ...	588	851	83	...	...
		Convulsions ...	3,390	3,471	415	...	...
		Laryngismus stridulus ...	?	*15	5	...	...
		Idiopathic tetanus ...	2,805	2,802	271	1	...
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord					
		Other diseases of nervous system					
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa† ...	?	*61	16	...	...
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose† ...	?	*14	5	...	...
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye† ...	?	*5	4	...	...
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	348	9	1
		Pericarditis ...					
		Hypertrophy of heart‡ ...					
		Angina pectoris‡ ...	?	*51	12	...	...
		Syncope‡ ...	?	*619	208	3	...
		Aneurism ...	785	670	88	1	...
		Senile gangrene§ ...	?	*69	12	...	...
		Embolism, thrombosis ...	5,642	7,747	40	...	...
		Phlebitis ...			6	...	...
		Varicose veins ...			1	...	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system			793	20	2
	4	Laryngitis ...	359	518	47	...	...
		Croup || ...	1,897	2,004	170	...	...
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	*26	3	...	...
		Asthma, emphysema ...	392	635	73	2	...
		Bronchitis ...	4,588	6,574	982	20	...
		Pneumonia ...	5,077	7,875	1,126	26	1
		Congestion of the lungs ...	1,812	1,955	164	1	1
		Pleurisy ...	811	1,127	91	4	...
		Others ...	598	571	41	1	...
	5	Stomatitis¶ ...	3	64	16	...	...
		Dentition ...	1,469	1,273	117	...	...
		Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	130	31	...	...

* For five years only.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system prior to 1886.

§ Included with mortification (VIII.) prior to 1886.

|| Including diphtheritic croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for years prior to 1886 are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
VI.	5	DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>					
		Dyspepsia ...	1,971	3,861	24	...	...
		Hæmatemesis ...			15	...	...
		Melæna ...			7	...	...
		Diseases of stomach ...			147	2	...
		Enteritis ...	2,134	2,838	842	1	...
		Ulceration of intestines ...	160	231	27	...	...
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	71	...	...
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	44	83	7	...	...
		Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	20	...	...
		Hernia ...	191	304	34	...	...
		Fistula ...	17	22	1	1	...
		Peritonitis ...	771	1,014	109	2	1
		Ascites ...	184	113	11	...	...
		Gallstones ...	3,623	4,176	14	2	...
		Cirrhosis of liver ...			146	4	1
		Other diseases of liver ...			274	6	..
		Other diseases of the digestive system ...	3	80	14	...	...
	6	Diseases of lymphatic system ...	?	*36	8	...	...
		Disease of spleen ...	44	39	6	...	...
		Bronchocele ...	?	15	4	...	...
		Addison's disease† ...	?	*15	2	...	...
	7	Nephritis ...	218	536	72	1	...
		Bright's disease ...	749	1,837	220	2	...
		Uræmia† ...	?	*156	39	...	...
		Suppression of urine ...	29	76	14	...	...
	8	Calculus ...	48	104	16	...	...
		Hæmaturia† ...	?	*15	...	...	...
		Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	520	79	1	...
		Other diseases of the urinary system ...	628	523	29	...	...
	9	Ovarian disease ...	44	125	13	...	...
		Diseases of the uterus and vagina...	170	132	30	...	...
		Disorders of menstruation ...	52	47	3	...	...
		Pelvic abscess‡ ...	?	*13	4	...	...
	10	Perineal abscess‡ ...	?	*8	1	...	...
		Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, etc. ...	29	14	2	...	...
		Abortion, miscarriage ...	1,267	1,213	17	...	...
		Puerperal mania ...			2	...	...
		Puerperal convulsions ...			14	...	...
		Placenta prævia, flooding ...			22	...	...
		Phlegmasia dolens ...			3	...	...
	10	Other accidents of childbirth ...			67§	...	...
		Caries, necrosis|| ...	...	*123	35	2	...
		Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	17	...	...
		Other diseases of the organs of locomotion ...	203	120	12	...	...

* For 5 years only. † Included with other diseases of urinary system prior to 1886.
‡ Included with abscess (VIII.) prior to 1886. § Including cases undefined.
|| Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years :		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .					
VI.	11	Carbuncle ...	37	53	5	...	...
		Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	61	9	1	...
		Lupus† ...	?	*11	2	...	...
		Ulcer, bedsore ...	86	107	4	...	...
		Eczema ...	185	218	17	...	...
		Pemphigus ...			2	...	...
		Other diseases of the integumentary system ...			8	...	...
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions ...	3,152	3,564	354	6	1
		Wounds ...	262	274	31	...	...
		Burn, scald ...	885	941	80	2	...
		Sunstroke ...	218	233	14	...	...
		Lightning ...	25	26	...	...	...
		Poison ...	178	204	16	1	...
		Bite of snake or insect‡ ...	37	38	6	...	...
		Drowning ...	1,937	2,064	240	1	...
		Suffocation ...	625	648	111	...	...
		Otherwise ...	128	282	61	2	...
	2	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	290	40§	...	...
	3	Gunshot wounds ...	69	203	24	...	...
		Cut, stab ...	185	181	21	1	...
		Poison ...	188	183	22	...	...
		Drowning ...	217	206	15	1	...
		Hanging ...	256	278	25	5	...
		Suicide by other means ...	36	50	12	...	...
VIII.	4	Judicial hanging ...	19	13	7	...	...
		Dropsy|| ...	613	457	30	1	...
		Debility, atrophy, inanition¶ ...	6,987	10,309	1,092	11	1
		Mortification ...	131	92	13	...	...
		Tumour ...	269	325	27	...	...
		Abscess ...	38	95	12	...	...
		Hæmorrhage ...	326	465	6	...	...
		Sudden (cause unascertained) ...			13	...	...
		Causes not specified ...			75	3	...

693. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1891, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880; also the order of fatality of the different causes during those periods :—

* For five years only.

† Included with cancer (IV.) prior to 1886.

‡ At least five of the deaths in the ten years 1881-90 were cases of insect-bite, but in most of those years such cases were not distinguished; in 1891 all the cases were of snake-bite.

§ Including one case of justifiable homicide.

|| Including anæmia (IV.) prior to 1886.

¶ Including atelectasis (V.) prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1891.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.
1	1	1	Phthisis	10,155	14,090	1,483
5	5	2	Pneumonia	5,077	7,875	1,126
4	2	3	Heart disease, etc., exclusive of aneurism and pericarditis, endocarditis and valvular disease	5,642	8,576	1,093
52	52	4	Influenza	276	398	1,035
6	6	5	Bronchitis	4,588	6,574	982
3	4	6	Accidents	7,447	8,274	913
19	15	7	Enteritis	2,134	2,838	842
16	7	8	Old age	2,727	5,852	757
12	9	9	Cancer, malignant disease ...	2,957	4,864	699
2	3	10	Diarrhœa	7,667	8,304	655
17	12	11	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	540
9	10	12	Liver diseases not classed ...	3,623	4,176	434
10	14	13	Convulsions	3,390	3,471	415
15	13	14	Apoplexy	2,750	3,520	406
26	17	15	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ...	1,596	2,661	374
8	8	16	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	356
48	25	17	Endocarditis, pericarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	348
11	18	18	Diphtheria	3,040	2,566	326
28	24	19	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	238
14	16	20	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	2,787	257
36	23	21	Bright's disease	749	1,837	220
22	11	22	Dyspepsia, and other diseases of the stomach	1,971	3,861	193
25	22	23	Childbirth and puerperal fever ...	1,728	1,853	192
23	20	24	Croup (including diphtheritic croup)	1,897	2,004	170
21	26	25	Whooping-cough	1,974	1,392	168
41	34	26	Malformation	600	905	165
24	21	27	Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,955	164
18	19	28	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	142
34	42	29	Forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc., not classed	780	594	132
30	31	30	Suicide	951	1,101	119
27	27	31	Dentition	1,469	1,273	117
31	38		Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ...	817	799	117
37	29	32	Tabes mesenterica	723	1,192	109
35	32		Peritonitis	771	1,014	109
32	30	33	Pleurisy	811	1,127	91
38	33	34	Intemperance	646	950	90
29	29	35	Starvation, want of breast milk ...	1,322	1,192	89
33	39	36	Aneurism	785	670	88
13	28	37	Dysentery	2,846	1,237	83
43	36		Epilepsy	588	851	83
55	48	38	Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	520	79

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued*.
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1891.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.
46	40	39	Asthma, emphysema ...	392	635	73
44	37	40	Cholera (simple) ...	523	834	72
54	45		Nephritis ...	218	536	72
...	53		Softening of the brain† ...	?	*393	72
45	41	41	Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	71
47	44	42	Hydatids ...	379	537	58
64	58	43	Diabetes mellitus ...	146	268	51
49	49	44	Laryngitis ...	359	518	47
51	55		Syphilis ...	286	332	47
42	43	45	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	571	41
57	57	46	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	290	40
53	54	47	Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	264	370	39
...	63		Uræmia ...	?	*156	39
...	69	48	Caries, necrosis ...	?	*123	35
56	56	49	Hernia ...	191	304	34
63	67	50	Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	130	31
60	66	51	Diseases of the uterus and vagina ...	170	132	30
39	47	52	Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	523	29
40	51		Erysipelas ...	619	426	29
...	65	53	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	?	*136	28
62	59	54	Ulceration of intestines ...	160	231	27
...	...		Eczema ...	185	218	17
58	61		Pemphigus ...			10
...	...		Integumentary diseases not classed ...			...
7	50	55	Scarlet fever ...	4,101	430	26
65	62		Gout ...	133	197	26
...	77	56	Diseases of the eye and ear (and nose?)	?	*80	25
67	64	57	Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	20
50	60	58	Thrush... ...	327	220	19
66	71	59	Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	100	114	18
69	66	60	Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	17
72	74	61	Calculus ...	48	104	16
83	79		Stomatitis ...	3	64	16
83	77	62	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	80	14
75	78		Suppression of urine ...	29	76	14
...	91	63	Idiopathic tetanus ...	?	*15	14
73	68		Ovarian disease ...	44	125	13
55	70	64	Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	120	12
59	72	65	Ascites ...	184	113	11
68	75	66	Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	91	93	10
77	80	67	Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	61	9
...	85	68	Diseases of the lymphatic system ...	?	*36	8
73	76	69	Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	83	7
78	93		Judicial hanging ...	19	13	7

* For 5 years only.

† Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90 ; and Year 1891.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.
73	84	70	Disease of spleen ...	44	39	6
74	81	71	Carbuncle ...	37	53	5
...	91		Laryngismus stridulus ...	?	*15	5
20	46	72	Measles ...	2,080	534	4
70	73		Ulcer, bed sore ...	86	107	4
73	86		Ague ...	44	27	4
...	91		Bronchocele ...	?	*15	4
...	93	73	Pelvic abscess ...	?	*13	4
71	82		Disorders of menstruation ...	52	47	3
81	91		Dietic diseases not classed ...	11	15	3
...	87		Diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed ...	?	*26	3
77	89	74	Chorea ...	20	21	3
...	97		Scurvy ...	?	*6	3
75	92		Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, etc. ...	29	14	2
...	86		Constitutional diseases not classed ...	...	*27	2
80	92	75	Chicken-pox ...	13	14	2
...	90		Rickets ...	?	*16	2
...	91		Addison's disease ...	?	*15	2
...	94		Lupus ...	?	*11	2
79	88	76	Fistula ...	17	22	1
76	96		Parasitic diseases not classed ...	28	*7	1
...	95		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination ...	?	*8	1
...	95		Perineal abscess ...	?	*8	1
...	96	77	Cerebro-spinal fever ...	?	*7	1
...	98		Phagedæna ...	...	*5	1
...	99		Beri-beri ...	?	*3	1
61	83	...	Remittent fever ...	169	42	...
...	91	...	Hæmaturia ...	?	*15	...
84	96	...	Small-pox ...	2	7	...
...	95	...	Epidemic rose-rash ...	?	*8	...
...	96	...	Mumps ...	?	*7	...
...	100	...	Miasmatic diseases not classed ...	...	1	...
85	...	...	Glanders ...	1	...	...
Deaths from well-defined causes...				114,206	139,716	17,363
Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes				8,364	11,743	1,268
Deaths from all causes ...				122,570	151,459	18,631

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

694. 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

* For 5 years only.

which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1891, the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1890:—

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 1891.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1886 to 1890.
		All causes ...	1,624·42	1,512·50	1,538·01	1,889·54
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	255·20	232·38	356·74	250·22
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ...	6·80	7·63	9·21	2·78
III.	...	Dietic diseases ...	16·13	21·60	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	253·28	239·78	215·89	326·92
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	127·47	106·02	75·82	158·92
VI.	...	Local diseases ...	760·90	691·18	642·57	986·16
VII.	...	Violent deaths ...	94·08	96·64	108·00	63·50
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	110·56	117·27	104·95	94·32
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ...	167·23	109·34	193·98	158·34
		Measles ...	·35	5·33	26·10	46·84
		Scarlet fever ...	2·35	4·29	51·46	24·06
		Influenza ...	90·24	4·05	...	...
		Diphtheria* ...	28·42	25·62	38·15	16·96
		Whooping-cough ...	14·65	13·90	24·77	44·36
		Typhoid or enteric fever, etc.	31·04	55·77	49·85	19·58
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases ...	70·62	103·61	138·48	68·10
		Diarrhoea ...	57·11	82·92	96·21	} 66·70
		Dysentery ...	7·24	12·35	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases ...	·44	·72	2·67	·64
	4	Zoogenous diseases ...	·09	·08	·01	·28
	5	Venereal diseases ...	4·97	4·24	4·73	8·36
	6	Septic diseases ...	11·86	14·39	16·87	14·50
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal <i>infra</i>)	5·84	6·39	5·78	7·64

* 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 1891.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1886 to 1890.
IV.	...	SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
		Constitutional diseases—				
		Rheumatism, rheumatic fever, and gout	12·47	9·95	11·92	12·22
		Cancer, malignant disease	60·95	48·57	37·10	63·16
		Phthisis	129·30	140·71	127·42	163·54
V.	...	Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	32·26	34·95	36·35	68·68
		Developmental diseases—				
		Of children (premature birth or malformation)	61·47	47·58	41·60	61·34
VI.	...	Of old age	66·00	58·44	34·22	97·58
		Diseases of the systems—				
		1 Nervous (brain diseases, etc.)	154·41	159·77	169·80	254·92
		2 Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	2·18	?	?	2·28
		3 Circulatory (heart diseases, etc.)	133·31	106·36	85·37	168·58
		4 Respiratory (lung diseases, etc.)*	235·15	212·56	194·92	376·54
		5 Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, etc.)	168·01	149·28	141·04	109·92
		6 Lymphatic, and ductless glands	1·74	1·05	·55	2·28
		7 Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, etc.)	40·89	37·62	23·53	44·66
		8 Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, etc.)	4·62	3·39	3·70	5·50
		9 Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever <i>infra</i>)	10·90	12·11	15·90	6·60
		10 Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, etc.)	5·58	3·75	3·64	8·62
VII.	...	11 Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, etc.)	4·10	4·49	4·12	6·26
		1 Accident or negligence ...	79·60	82·63	93·45	54·38
		2 Homicide	3·49	2·89	2·38	1·10
		3 Suicide	10·38	10·99	11·93	7·94
I. VI.	6 } 9 }	4 Execution	·61	·13	·24	·08
		Childbirth and puerperal fever	16·74	18·50	21·68	14·24

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 692 ante.

* Including deaths from diphtheritic croup.

695. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales:—Diphtheria,* typhoid fever, diarrhoeal diseases, malarial diseases, dietic diseases (including want of breast-milk and alcoholism), parasitic diseases (including thrush, hydatids, etc.); diseases of the stomach, bowels and liver; violent deaths of all kinds; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other specified cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Diseases
more fatal
in Victoria
than in
England.

696. It should be explained that under the altered nosological classification, which has now been in force for six years, the increased number of distinct diseases specified, and the numerous changes made in the grouping of diseases, have rendered it difficult in some instances to compare correctly the number of deaths resulting from many diseases, now stated separately, with the deaths which resulted from the same diseases before the change took place, when they were grouped with other complaints in such a way as to be now not distinguishable. Such discrepancies have, as far as possible, been pointed out in the footnotes to a previous table, by means of which it will generally be found possible to institute a fair comparison.

New nos-
ology pre-
vents
returns
from being
strictly
compar-
able.

697. Per 100,000 of the population, 255 deaths in 1891 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. The proportion was above the average of the decade 1881-90, but nearly one-third below the average of the decade 1871-80, during which period, in consequence of the prevalence of epidemics, the rate of mortality from this class of complaints was considerably higher than in England during the five years 1886 to 1890. Of the 255 deaths referred to, 167 were set down to miasmatic, 71 to diarrhoeal, 12 to septic, 5 to venereal diseases, and only a fraction to malarial and zoogenous diseases. Owing to the prevalence of epidemic influenza during the last four months of the year (but chiefly in October), the mortality from miasmatic diseases (167 per 100,000 persons living) was considerably above the average of the previous ten years (109), the death rate from that disease being 90 per 100,000, or more than half the number in the whole sub-class. On the other hand typhoid fever, usually the most fatal miasmatic disease in Victoria, caused only 31 deaths per 100,000 of the population in 1891, as compared with as many as 54 in

Specific
febrile or
zymotic
diseases.

* There is some difficulty in making comparisons in the case of diphtheria, as diphtheritic croup, which is generally classed with croup, may sometimes be classed with diphtheria. See footnote on page 419.

1890, and about 53 according to the average of the last twenty years, which is about three times as high a rate as that which prevails in England. Diphtheria in 1891 was not nearly so fatal as in the two preceding years; the mortality therefrom being 28 per 100,000, as compared with 66 in 1890 and 48 in 1889; the average during the 10 years 1881-90 was only 26, and that of the previous decade 38. The mortality from diarrhœal diseases in 1891 (71 per 100,000) was about the same as in 1890, lower by a third than during the decade 1881-90, and scarcely half as high as in the decade 1871-80. The mortality from most of the other zymotic diseases, except whooping cough and zoogenous and venereal diseases, was considerably below the average of the previous ten years.

698. 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 diseases together, and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from diseases of this class prevailing in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC, PARASITIC, AND DIETIC DISEASES, 1878-87.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic, Parasitic, and Dietic Diseases, 1878-87.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland	13,190	28·11	49·5
2. Western Australia	1,099	20·34	34·2
3. South Australia	8,425	20·53	29·3
4. New South Wales	22,909	18·13	27·7
5. Victoria	23,776	17·71	26·2
6. Tasmania	2,793	14·59	22·7
7. New Zealand	11,544	20·25	22·3

699. It will be observed that in Victoria, during the 10 years 1878 to 1887, the mortality from zymotic, parasitic, and dietic diseases was less in proportion to the population as well as to the mortality from all causes than it was in any of the other Australasian colonies except Tasmania and New Zealand. Queensland was much above the other colonies in these respects, and was the only one of the colonies in which the death-rate from this class of complaints was higher than that in England. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the proportion was only slightly higher than in Victoria.

700. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the nature of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No death from small-pox has occurred in the last three years, and since the registration system was first introduced in 1853 only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884; some cases of the complaint, however, occurred in June of the present year, respecting which the following particulars have been supplied by the Department of Public Health:—

Small-pox in
various
countries.

On the 15th June the R.M.S.S. *Oroya* arrived at Melbourne, and on the 18th one of her passengers who was lodging at a coffee palace was reported to be ill of small-pox; other cases were reported on the 24th and 26th June, and a case of a passenger who had had small-pox during the voyage, and who, though convalescent, was still in an infectious state, was also discovered. These four cases were promptly removed to the sanatorium; the houses, furniture, bedding, and clothing in the places where they were lodging were disinfected, and all persons who had come in contact with them, as far as known, were re-vaccinated; the same operation was also performed on all the remaining passengers by the *Oroya* who could be traced, and no extension of the disease took place in Victoria. The four passengers recovered. It is believed that the passenger who was found to be convalescent here had small-pox between the Red Sea and Colombo; the case was not diagnosed as small-pox, and the three passengers who were attacked on the arrival of the *Oroya* caught the disease from this case. Two of the *Oroya's* passengers who landed in Sydney had small-pox, as also a steward and quarter-deck man. In Queensland one passenger had the disease; in Sydney there was one death, and in Queensland the passenger died. In Sydney the disease spread to three residents, in Queensland to one. Beyond this there was no further extension of the disease in Australia.

701. Material for giving some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries is at hand in the valuable paper contributed by Dr. E. Raseri to the International Statistical Institute at its session held at Rome in the month of April, 1886. The following are the figures referred to, which relate generally to the mean of the four years 1881 to 1884:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SMALL-POX IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	13·07	Holland ...	·57
Spain ...	8·46	Sweden ...	·41
Austria (principal towns) ...	8·43	Switzerland ...	·33
Austria ...	7·05	Prussia ...	·29
Belgium ...	4·09	Germany (principal towns) ...	·23
Belgium (principal towns) ...	3·15	Ireland ...	·20
Russia ...	2·96	Massachusetts ...	·18
Italy ...	1·63	Denmark (towns) ...	·08
Switzerland (principal towns) ...	·80	Scotland (eight towns) ...	·05
Sweden (principal towns) ...	·69	Scotland ...	·03
England and Wales ...	·67		

* For an account of the mortality from small-pox amongst the Australian aborigines, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 228.

702. Although cases of small-pox have rarely occurred in Victoria, parents are required by law to cause their children to be vaccinated.* In 1891 the number of cases of successful vaccination performed in Victoria was 25,538; and, as the number of births was 38,505, it appears that 66 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. This proportion is lower than in any of the previous 15 years except 1881,† when a scare took place. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—3,409, or nearly 9 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. The average proportions of vaccinations to infants born is $75\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as is seen by reference to the following figures, which indicate the proportions during each of the 16 years ended with 1891:—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS, 1876 TO 1891.

Vaccinations Per 100 Births.				Vaccinations Per 100 Births.			
1876	...	...	80	1885	...	...	69
1877	...	...	87	1886	...	...	70
1878	...	...	82	1887	...	...	78
1879	...	...	82	1888	...	...	67
1880	...	...	73	1889	...	...	70
1881	...	...	100†	1890	...	...	68
1882	...	...	75	1891	...	...	66
1883	...	...	67				
1884	...	...	74	Mean of 16 years			<u>$75\frac{1}{2}$</u>

703. Dr. Raseri‡ gives the following as the proportions of successful vaccinations to births in different countries, generally during the years 1880 to 1884. To these have been added the proportions in such of the Australasian colonies as the information is available for:—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Vaccinations Per 100 Births.				Vaccinations Per 100 Births.			
Ireland	...	...	89	Italy	...	...	73
Scotland	...	...	88	Germany	...	...	71
Norway	...	...	87	South Australia (1878 to 1887)			69
England and Wales	..	..	86	New Zealand (1886 to 1887)	...	...	68
Hungary	...	...	86	France	...	...	64
Holland	...	...	82	Russia in Europe	...	...	56
Sweden	...	...	80	Tasmania (1878 to 1887)	...	...	55
Austria	...	...	78	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)			25
Victoria (1878 to 1887)	...	...	77				

704. It appears by the figures that the proportion of infants vaccinated is larger in Ireland than in any other country, and next so

* An interesting report on the efficacy of vaccination was published in the last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 615.

† In this year, owing to an alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, the vaccinations exceeded the births by 100.

‡ *Bulletin*, etc., page 189.

in Scotland ; and that whilst in Victoria more than three-fourths of the children born are vaccinated, in South Australia and New Zealand little more than two-thirds, in Tasmania little more than half, and in New South Wales only one-fourth, of the infants are vaccinated.

705. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 198, and the amount paid in 1891 for vaccinations, including fees to Deputy-Registrars and travelling allowances to vaccinators, was £5,251. Cost of vaccination.

706. The seven zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the years 1890 and 1891; the annual means of the seven years 1864-70, and of the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90 being also given :— Zymotic diseases affecting children.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN
1864 TO 1891.*

Year or Period.	Annual Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	
1864-70 ...	161	326	410	148	185	338	801	2,369
1871-80 ...	208	410	304	190	197	285	767	2,361
1881-90 ...	54	43	257	200	139	124	830	1,647
1890 ...	1	68	734	297	98	105	612	1,915
1891 ...	4	25	326	170	168	83	655	1,431

NOTE.—Croup is included in this table, although not now classed as a zymotic disease, since a large number of deaths are set down to diphtheria and croup conjointly.

707. As compared with the previous year, a marked decrease took place in 1891 in the mortality from scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, and dysentery, but an increase from the other diseases named in the table, and especially from whooping cough. Taken as a whole, these diseases in 1891 caused 484 fewer deaths than in 1890, and a smaller number than in any previous year since 1881.* Children's zymotic diseases, 1891.

708. Measles in a fatal form appears to be almost non-existent in Victoria at the present time. An epidemic of that complaint occurred in 1884, and caused in that and the following year 302 deaths, or 12 less than resulted from the preceding epidemic of the same complaint in 1880 and 1881. Neither of these outbreaks of measles was so serious in its effects as the two previous ones of 1874-5 and 1866-7, when the resulting deaths numbered 1,797 and 1,057 respectively. Per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles Measles.

* For numbers in each year, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 616.

was .17 in 1889 and .86 in the ten years ended with 1887, the latter proportion being lower than in any of the following European countries, but very slightly higher than that in the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia, as is shown by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 to 1884.*

	Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns)	... 11.44	Switzerland (principal towns)	2.46
Spain ... ..	... 8.84	Sweden	2.40
Italy ... ..	... 7.04	Austria (principal towns)	2.32
Scotland (eight towns)	... 5.34	Ireland	1.81
Belgium ... ..	... 5.24	Massachusetts	1.16
Austria .. ...	... 4.60	Russia in Europe	1.09
England and Wales	... 4.01	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	1.00
Denmark (towns)...	... 3.66	Switzerland ... ..	.88
Scotland... ..	... 3.58	Victoria (1878 to 1887)	.82
Prussia ... ..	... 3.51	New Zealand ... ..	.64
Sweden (principal towns)	... 3.27	New South Wales ... ..	.63
Germany (principal towns)	... 3.15	Tasmania ... ..	.54
Holland ... ..	... 2.88	Queensland ... ..	.27
Belgium (principal towns)	... 2.80		

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of measles, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 661.

Scarlet
fever.

709. On the occasion of the earlier visitations of measles in 1866-7 and 1874-5, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever, which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last two outbreaks of measles, during the whole period of which, especially the last outbreak, the mortality from scarlet fever was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having numbered only 430 in the ten years 1881-90, or an average of 43 per annum; as against 5,101, or an average of 510 per annum, in the preceding ten years; and 2,284, or an average of 326 per annum, in the seven years ended with 1870. In 1891, scarlet fever caused 26 deaths, or .23 per 10,000 of the population, as against .43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 5.15 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the ten years 1881-90 was lower than the average prevailing in any of the following

* These proportions, except those for the Australasian colonies, have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.

countries except Queensland, that in the decade preceding those years was higher than in most of the countries named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 persons living.		
Sweden (principal towns)	...	6·10	Spain	...	2·00
Austria	...	5·86	Russia in Europe	...	1·79
Prussia	...	5·30	Belgium (principal towns)	...	1·58
England and Wales	...	5·29	Switzerland (principal towns)	...	1·49
Germany (principal towns)	...	5·09	Spain (principal towns)	...	1·46
Sweden	...	4·85	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	...	1·27
Scotland (8 towns)	...	4·77	Holland	...	1·15
Austria (principal towns)	...	4·45	Switzerland	...	1·01
Scotland	...	4·44	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	...	·89
Ireland	...	3·00	New Zealand	..	·75
Italy	...	2·94	Victoria	...	·58
Belgium	...	2·90	Tasmania	..	·49
Denmark (towns)	...	2·64	Queensland	..	·13
Massachusetts	...	2·54			

NOTE.—A useful circular on scarlet fever, issued by the Central Board of Health, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 238.

710. In consequence of the similarity of the complaints, and the number of deaths set down to a combination of both, it is misleading to consider the deaths caused by diphtheria apart from those caused by croup. Taking the two affections together, they were to every 10,000 of the population in the proportion of only 4·32 in 1891, as against 9·11 in 1890, 7·32 in 1889, 4·54 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 6·19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion, over a series of recent years, is lower than that for any of the foreign countries of which information is at hand, except Ireland, England, and Holland, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS
COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.		
Austria	...	16·63	Sweden (principal towns)	...	9·74
Prussia	...	15·45	Italy	...	9·18
Spain (principal towns)	...	11·83	Switzerland (principal towns)	...	8·49
Germany (principal towns)	...	11·54	Belgium	...	7·72
Massachusetts	...	11·13	Spain	...	6·85
Austria (principal towns)	...	10·36	Denmark (towns)	...	6·28
Sweden	...	9·79	Switzerland	...	6·09

* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884*—continued.

Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.	
South Australia (1878 to 1887)	5·93	Victoria (1878 to 1887)	... 4·17
Scotland (8 towns) ...	4·99	Belgium (principal towns) ...	3·79
New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	4·77	Holland ...	3·76
Queensland	4·75	England and Wales	... 3·05
Russia in Europe ...	4·67	Ireland ...	2·70
Scotland ...	4·55	New Zealand (1878 to 1887) ...	2·42
Tasmania (1878 to 1887)	4·46		

NOTE.—A circular, giving the symptoms of diphtheria and directions for its management in the absence of medical assistance, was issued by the Central Board of Health during the early part of 1888, and was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 664.

Whooping
cough.

711. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1891 were in the proportion of 1·46, in 1890 of ·88, in 1889 of 2·12, in the ten years ended with 1890 of 1·34, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2·48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions, as well as those in the other Australasian colonies, are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the foreign countries named in the following table:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.	
Austria ...	10·63	Austria (principal towns) ...	2·74
Scotland (8 towns) ...	9·64	Spain (principal towns) ...	2·68
Belgium ...	7·18	Italy ...	2·45
Denmark...	6·62	New Zealand (1878 to 1887) ...	2·42
Scotland ...	6·23	Switzerland ...	2·31
Prussia ...	5·40	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	2·19
England and Wales	4·67	New South Wales	1·93
Holland ...	3·82	Sweden ...	1·80
Germany (principal towns) ...	3·48	Victoria (1878 to 1887)	1·79
Belgium (principal towns) ...	3·37	Queensland	1·51
Ireland ...	3·18	Tasmania	1·44
Spain ...	3·14	Massachusetts ...	1·16
Sweden (principal towns) ...	2·98	Russia in Europe ...	·23
Switzerland (principal towns)	2·74		

NOTE.—A circular on whooping-cough and its treatment, issued by the Central Board of Health, was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 666.

Typhoid
fever.

712. Typhoid fever† caused 356 deaths in 1891, or only three-fifths of the number which took place in the previous year, and not two-fifths of the number in 1889, when it was exceptionally prevalent. The rate of mortality from this complaint in 1891 was only 3·10 per

* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.
† A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of typhoid fever, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 242.

10,000 persons living, which is the lowest recorded during a period of 26 years ; although two years previously (in 1889) it was as high as 8·37. During the last 26 years the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were four pretty well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866-7, 1877-8, 1883, and 1889, when the rates rose to over 6½ per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked ; but the principal ones appear to be 1871-3, 1880-81, and 1891, when the average rate was below 4 per 10,000 ; and 1885, when it was a little above that proportion. Typhoid fever causes, on the average, nearly 3¾ per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and as many as 13 per cent. of those at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 26 years :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1891.*

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1866	528	8·39	1880	297	3·49
1867	455	7·06	1881	351	4·04
1868	295	4·45	1882	472	5·30
1869	360	5·24	1883	661	7·26
1870	416	5·83	1884	456	4·89
1871	269	3·65	1885	424	4·43
1872	323	4·29	1886	530	5·38
1873	282	3·68	1887	631	6·21
1874	470	6·04	1888	541	5·13
1875	455	5·78	1889	910	8·35
1876	375	4·71	1890	611	5·46
1877	532	6·58	1891	356	3·10
1878	532	6·48			
1879	438	5·25	Mean ...	460	5·40

713. According to the average of the ten years ended with 1890, the death rate from typhoid fever ranged from 2·5 per 10,000 persons living in New Zealand to 5·7 in Victoria and 9·6 in Queensland. The following table shows the mortality from that complaint in the Australasian colonies during the periods 1873-80 and 1881-90, also for each of the five years ended with 1890, except in the case of Western Australia, for which the information is given for the last six years only :—

Typhoid fever in Australasian colonies

* In the new classification, simple continued fever is entered as a separate complaint from typhoid fever, but as no such distinction was observed in former years, cases occurring in 1886 and subsequent years, which might possibly have been placed under the former head, have, for the sake of comparison, been still placed under the latter.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever Annually.					
	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880	423	5·25	337†	4·12†	108	5·79
1881 to 1890	559	5·69	448	4·77	301	9·61
1886 ...	530	5·38	591	6·10	408	12·48
1887 ...	631	6·21	434	4·32	245	7·07
1888 ...	541	5·13	441	4·26	228	6·31
1889 ...	910	8·35	571	5·35	385	10·28
1890 ...	611	5·46	311	2·82	131	3·40
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	88	3·89	38	3·53	184	4·74
1881 to 1890	128	4·18	62	4·76	140	2·48
1886 ...	106	3·41	47	3·60	134	2·30
1887 ...	153	4·92	112	8·37	168	2·82
1888 ...	120	3·84	84	6·12	139	2·30
1889 ...	137	4·37	113	8·06	121	1·98
1890 ...	99	3·13	49	3·41	149	2·40

NOTE.—In Western Australia the deaths from typhoid fever numbered 29 in 1885, 13 in 1886, 13 in 1887, 7 in 1888, 5 in 1889, and 2 in 1890, the respective proportions per 10,000 persons living being 8·51, 3·49, 3·12, 1·65, 1·16, and ·42, resulting in an average during the 6 years of 3·06.

Deaths from
typhoid
fever in the
colonies,
1890, and
previous
years com-
pared.

714. In 1890, the death rate from typhoid fever was slightly above the average in Victoria, but below it in all the other colonies, especially New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia; in the previous year the rate was above the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand. In New South Wales in 1890 the rate per 10,000 persons living was only 2·82, and in Queensland only 3·40, as compared with an average extending over the ten years ended with 1890 of 4·77 in the former, and 9·61 in the latter.

Typhoid
fever in
England
and Wales

715. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid or enteric fever‡ has been considerably reduced of late years, and it is now lower than in any of the Australasian colonies, although only slightly lower than in New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30, but in the ten years ended with 1890 only 2·23 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being far lower

* 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. For mortality in each year since 1872, see last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 623.

† Years 1875 to 1880.
‡ 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.

than even the minimum rate (3·10) recorded in Victoria during the last twenty-eight years.*

716. In the returns of most European countries deaths from typhoid fever are not distinguished from those caused by typhus, the latter being a complaint which it is said does not exist in the Australasian colonies. In England and Wales these fevers have been returned separately since 1869, and it is probable the following figures, so far as they relate to that country, apply to typhoid only, whilst those for most of the other countries, it is believed, refer to the two descriptions of fever combined:—

Typhoid and typhus in various countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TYPHOID AND TYPHUS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

Per 10,000 Persons Living.			Per 10,000 Persons Living.		
Italy ...	...	9·37	Sweden (principal towns) ...	...	3·95
Spain (towns) ...	...	8·35	Denmark (towns) ...	...	3·85
Austria ...	...	7·31	Scotland ...	...	3·77
Belgium ...	...	6·17	Scotland (8 towns) ...	...	3·62
Spain ...	...	5·63	Ireland ...	...	3·57
Massachusetts ...	...	5·30	Germany (principal towns) ...	...	3·56
Prussia... ..	...	5·14	Sweden... ..	...	2·87
Belgium (principal towns) ...	...	4·69	England and Wales ...	...	2·70
Austria (15 towns) ...	...	4·49	Switzerland ...	...	2·30
Switzerland (17 towns) ...	...	4·31	Russia in Europe ...	...	2·07
Holland... ..	...	4·24			

717. Influenza, in an epidemic form, prevailed in Victoria, as well as in most other countries, during 1890 and 1891, and, whilst it proved fatal to persons of all ages, it pressed most hardly upon the old and the very young. The following is a statement of the deaths of males and females at various ages set down to this complaint in the two years:—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA, 1890 AND 1891.

Ages.	1890.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	23	13	36	96	64	160
5 to 15 „ ...	5	7	12	11	16	27
15 to 25 „ ...	6	9	15	21	27	48
25 to 35 „ ...	18	5	23	24	57	81
35 to 45 „ ...	5	6	11	39	50	89
45 to 55 „ ...	12	7	19	55	50	105
55 to 65 „ ...	20	10	30	121	84	205
65 to 75 „ ...	6	6	12	109	87	196
75 and upwards ...	3	3	6	63	61	124
Total ...	98	66	164	539	496	1,035

* See footnote (*) on previous page.
† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoide e tifo esantematico."

Deaths in
each month
from
influenza.

718. In proportion to the number of inhabitants, influenza was not more fatal amongst the crowded population of Melbourne and suburbs than it was in the sparsely populated country districts. Neither does it seem to have been influenced by the seasons, as, according to the following figures, which relate to Greater Melbourne, it was found in 1890 to have caused most deaths in the months of April and May, and in 1891 in those of September, October, and November:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH FROM INFLUENZA IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1890 AND 1891.

	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.
February...	...	1	September	3	90
March	1	...	October	3	233
April	30	...	November	...	58
May	13	2	December	...	16
June	2	2			
July	1	1	Total	57	406
August	4	3			

Complaints
superven-
ing on
influenza.

719. It may be remarked that, besides the deaths set down to influenza, many deaths were registered as from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system which originated in attacks of influenza, and were complications of that complaint.

Venereal
diseases.

720. Deaths from venereal diseases averaged annually 38 in the ten years ended with 1880, and 43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and numbered 57 in 1891, being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population of .47 during the first period, of .42 during the second period, and of 50 in the last year. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the annual numbers at the same periods would be 29, 33, and 47, and the proportions .36, .33, and .41, which contrast favourably with those in six of the ten following countries. It should be mentioned that in a considerable proportion of cases occurring in Victoria the disease was congenital.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES
1881 TO 1884.*

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy	1.65	Scotland	.63
Sweden (towns)	1.16	Massachusetts	.32
Scotland (8 towns)	1.01	Switzerland	.24
Denmark (towns)	.94	Ireland	.16
England and Wales	.84	Holland	.11

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

721. Venereal disease has long prevailed amongst the Australian aborigines, and was no doubt first communicated to them by Europeans. The late Mr. Curr* gave it as his opinion that “it was first introduced into Australia by the whites many years ago, and has never since ceased to commit terrible ravages among our tribes. Probably this disease alone would suffice to exterminate them.”

Venereal
disease
amongst
the Abori-
gines.

722. Parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused 7 deaths in 1891 per 100,000 of the population, which was 1 below the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and about 2½ below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases are more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

Parasitic
diseases.

723. 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 nineteen years ended with 1891 has caused 930 deaths, or an average of 49 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from this disease ranged from 3·79 in 1873 to 7·19 in 1879, the average for the first eight years being 5·18, for the ten succeeding years 5·50, and for the whole period 5·34. In the last seven years, however, the mortality from hydatids was much below that of the previous six years. The following are the figures for the last nineteen years :—

Hydatids.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1891.

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	1884 ...	59	6·33
1874 ...	41	5·27	1885 ...	47	4·92
1875 ...	47	5·97	1886 ...	51	5·18
1876 ..	36	4·52	1887 ...	51	5·02
1877 ...	37	4·57	1888 ...	53	5·03
1878 ...	37	4·50	1889 ...	61	5·61
1879 ...	60	7·19	1890 ...	53	4·75
1880 ..	48	5·64	1891 ...	58	5·06
1881 ...	48	5·50			
1882 ...	58	6·52	Mean ...	49	5·34
1883 ...	56	6·16			

724. According to the returns of the nine years ended with 1890, 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

Hydatids in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* *The Australian Race*, Vol. I., page 227.

sometimes enter the cause of death simply as “disease of the liver, lungs, kidney, etc.” In such cases inquiry should be made as to whether the “disease” referred to was hydatid disease or not, which may possibly not be done so rigidly in the other colonies as it is in Victoria, and for this reason the mortality from the complaint may appear to be relatively higher here than it really is :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1882 ...	58	6·52	12	1·50	3	1·26
1883 ...	56	6·16	10	1·19	4	1·50
1884 ...	59	6·33	20	2·26	8	2·71
1885 ...	47	4·92	28	3·02	3	·97
1886 ...	51	5·18	23	2·37	Nil.	...
1887 ...	51	5·02	27	2·69	1	·29*
1888 ...	53	5·03	22	2·12	Nil.	...
1889 ...	61	5·61	24	2·25	3	·80*
1890 ...	53	4·74	35	3·18	2	·52
Means ...	54·3	5·50	22·3	2·29	2·7	·89

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.*		NEW ZEALAND.	
1882 ...	12	4·14	4	3·35	7	1·37
1883 ...	6	2·01	4	3·35	1	·19
1884 ...	13	4·21	6	4·79	3	·55
1885 ...	5	1·60	2	1·56	3	·53
1886 ...	18	5·78*	2	1·53	4	·68
1887 ...	9	2·89*	3	2·24	3	·50
1888 ...	13	4·16*	2	1·46	5	·83
1889 ...	11	3·51*	5	3·56	2	·33*
1890 ...	8	2·53	Nil.	...	3	·48
Means ...	10·6	3·43	3·1	2·43	3·4	·61

NOTE.—In Western Australia only 1 death in 1888, but none in the other years, were set down to this disease.

725. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only

Hydatids in
England.

* Rates revised and corrected since last publication.

53 deaths from it in 1890, or a proportion of .18 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with a mean of .20 in the five years 1881 to 1885.*

726. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused in 1891 over 16 deaths per 100,000 persons living, which was $2\frac{1}{2}$ less than in 1890, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ below the average of the previous ten years. These diseases appear to be over three times as fatal in Victoria as in England. Dietic diseases.

727. In 1891, 90 deaths were set down to intemperance—of which 16 ended with delirium tremens—as against 103 in 1890, and an average of 95 during the ten years 1881-90, and of 65 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 77 for 1891, 92 for 1890, 95 for the decennium 1881 to 1890, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was decreasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from intemperance are of doubtful value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to alcoholism pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are no doubt brought on or aggravated, and many lives are doubtless shortened, from that cause, which, however, is not mentioned in the returns. By the following figures, taken from Dr. Raseri's paper†—which must only be accepted for what they may be worth—the mortality from alcoholism would appear to be as high in Victoria as that prevailing in most of the countries and towns named:— Intemperance.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ALCOHOLISM IN VARIOUS TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.		Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.
Denmark (towns) ...	274	Massachusetts ...	65
Sweden (principal towns) ...	99	Scotland ...	61
Paris ...	95	Italy ...	47
Switzerland ...	88	England and Wales ...	46
Scotland (8 towns) ...	83	Berlin ...	40
Connecticut ...	80	Vienna ...	36
Belgium ...	76	Sweden ...	34
London ...	74	Ireland ...	30
Russia in Europe ...	70	Holland ...	21

728. Of complaints classed under the head of "Constitutional Diseases," the most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1891, 253 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 13 more than the average of the decade 1881-90, and Constitutional diseases.

* For further information respecting hydatid disease, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraphs 253 and 254.
† Page 186.

37 above the average of the decade 1871-80. Of the 253 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 129 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 61 were set down to cancer; 39 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus, and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 24 to other constitutional diseases.

Phthisis.

729. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,483 deaths in 1891, or 148 fewer than in the previous year, and fewer also than in any year since 1886. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease;* next to phthisis, diarrhœa† is usually the most fatal disease on the list (although in 1891 nine diseases stood before it), but this complaint causes barely two-thirds of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should moreover be borne in mind, as showing the baneful effects of phthisis as compared with those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to diarrhœa are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportion to the total population, in each of the last thirty-one years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡
1861	753	13·94	1878	1,124	13·68
1862	707	12·90	1879	1,058	12·69
1863	717	12·74	1880	1,175	13·82
1864	686	11·70	1881	1,199	13·80
1865	741	12·12	1882	1,274	14·33
1866	782	12·43	1883	1,212	13·32
1867	793	12·31	1884	1,359	14·58
1868	746	11·25	1885	1,384	14·46
1869	893	12·99	1886	1,375	13·96
1870	888	12·45	1887	1,557	15·31
1871	841	11·41	1888	1,528	14·48
1872	876	11·63	1889	1,571	14·41
1873	945	12·34	1890	1,631	14·58
1874	1,011	13·00	1891	1,483	12·93
1875	1,027	13·04			
1876	1,010	12·68			
1877	1,088	13·46			
			Total in 31 years	33,434	13·22

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

* See table following paragraph 693 *ante*.
† During recent years heart diseases (undefined) have sometimes caused more deaths than diarrhœa.
‡ For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table “Breadstuffs Available for Consumption” in Part “Production” in the second volume.

730. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of thirty-one years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of $13\frac{1}{4}$ to every 10,000 persons living, during the first ten of those years that proportion was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ (12·483), in the second ten it was more than $12\frac{3}{4}$ (12·775), and in the last eleven it was $14\frac{1}{5}$ (14·21). It must, however, be borne in mind that the proportions living at the ages at which phthisis is most fatal, viz., between 15 and 45, have also increased.* It will be observed that the death rate from phthisis in 1891 (12·93 per 10,000) was an exception to the rule, having been the second lowest recorded during the last 15 years.

731. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1891, 874 of the former, and 609 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 14·55, but the females of only 11·15, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

732. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1891; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1891 and in the decennial period 1881-90 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1891 AND 1881-90.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1891.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1891.	Ten Years : 1881-90.
Under 5 years ...	3	6	9	·14	·40
5 to 10 „ ...	1	6	7	1·48	2·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	2	14	16	5·80	7·91
15 „ 20 „ ...	25	59	84	21·48	21·96
20 „ 25 „ ...	120	107	227	31·84	31·91
25 „ 35 „ ...	237	207	444	29·65	31·42
35 „ 45 „ ...	146	109	255	20·33	22·16
45 „ 55 „ ...	138	58	196	13·21	15·33
55 „ 65 „ ...	142	32	174	7·31	9·06
65 „ 75 „ ...	53	10	63	3·00	3·32
75 years and upwards	7	1	8	·52	·74
Total ...	874	609	1,483	7·96	9·30

733. From a comparison of the figures in the last two colums, it will be observed that, in proportion to the total deaths, the mortality

* In 1881, the proportion of persons living between the ages referred to was $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1891 $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole population.

from phthisis in 1891, at the age-periods between 15 and 35, was slightly below, but at all other age-periods considerably below the average. In the year under review, nearly one-third of the deaths in the colony between the ages of 20 and 35, nearly one-fourth of those between 15 and 20 and between 35 and 45, and nearly a seventh of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis.

734. Of the 1,483 deaths from phthisis in 1891, 849 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 634 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, as is shown by the following figures, which are the results for thirty-one years :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861	23·44	10·63	1877	22·74	9·29
1862	24·64	8·71	1878	22·62	9·63
1863	23·71	8·79	1879	21·77	8·45
1864	20·08	8·70	1880	23·95	8·92
1865	22·11	8·57	1881	22·71	9·45
1866	20·42	9·53	1882	23·09	10·04
1867	21·56	8·87	1883	22·27	8·82
1868	20·83	7·63	1884	24·45	9·35
1869	23·87	8·83	1885	23·92	9·12
1870	22·49	8·56	1886	21·25	9·54
1871	22·08	7·20	1887	23·22	10·36
1872	18·69	8·62	1888	21·55	9·82
1873	20·51	8·77	1889	20·73	10·04
1874	22·04	8·94	1890	20·02	10·59
1875	21·46	9·25	1891	17·27	9·68
1876	22·46	8·28	Means	22·00	9·13

735. In England and Wales, in the twenty-five years ended with 1890, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons living, ranged from 26·02 in 1866 to 15·68 in 1888, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 24·48, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 16·35.* The latter proportion, though considerably lower than that of Greater Melbourne, is still much higher than that of Victoria taken as a whole. It may be remarked that there is no

* See Fifty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xl., where it is stated that nearly one-third of the apparent decrease in the death-rate from phthisis is due to a large number of deaths formerly classed as resulting from that complaint being now set down to bronchitis, which disease consequently appears to have become more fatal than formerly. Thus the death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (except croup) rose from 33·94 in 1866-70 to 36·39 in 1886-90 per 10,000 living.

doubt the death rate from phthisis in the metropolis has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, and who were induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

736. Of the 278 Chinese who died in Victoria in 1891, 38, or 14 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the previous ten years 16 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

737. Although only one out of the 18 deaths of Aborigines in 1891 was set down to phthisis, it is stated on good authority that phthisis is the chief cause of the death of the Australian Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover.

738. 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, much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies, excepting Queensland, where the proportion is unduly swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians.* 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 periods given exceeded 13 per 10,000 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.†	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.†
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.*	
1873 to 1880 ...	1,055	13·10	671	8·22	233	12·52
1881 to 1890 ...	1,409	14·34	997	10·62	474	15·15
1886 ...	1,375	13·96	1,051	10·84	494	15·11
1887 ...	1,557	15·31	977	9·72	441	12·73
1888 ...	1,528	14·48	1,045	10·01	492	13·62
1889 ...	1,571	14·41	1,025	9·61	470	12·56
1890 ...	1,631	14·58	1,029	9·34	515	13·35

* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in his Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians. Nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885, nearly two-fifths in 1886 and 1887, nearly one-third in 1889, and nearly one-fourth in 1890, were of Polynesians, although they form a very small section (about 2½ per cent.) of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1886 was only 9·2, in 1887 only 10·2, in 1888 only 8·75, in 1889 only 8·87, and in 1890 only 10·47 per 10,000. The general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1889 was as high as 55, and during 1890 it was 48 per 1,000.

† Rates (since 1882) corrected since last publication.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 to 1890—continued.

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*		TASMANIA.*		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880 ...	223	9·84	110	10·25	328	8·44
1881 to 1890 ...	320	10·47	135	10·37	495	8·74
1886 ...	339	10·89	145	11·12	500	8·48
1887 ...	353	11·35	154	11·51	534	8·95
1888 ...	365	11·69	116	8·46	476	7·86
1889 ...	289	9·21	121	8·63	499	8·16*
1890 ...	294	9·29	138	9·60	520	8·38

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the deaths from phthisis in the last six years were as follow:—29 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 46 in 1887, 42 in 1888, 39 in 1889, and 43 in 1890; the proportions per 10,000 of the population being respectively 8·51, 6·45, 11·03, 9·93, 9·06, 8·97; average of six years 8·98.

Tubercular diseases.

739. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and “other forms of tuberculosis,”† taken as a whole, numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 17,590 in the ten years 1881 to 1890, and 1,962 in 1891. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·38 deaths annually at the first period, 17·57 at the second, and 17·11 at the last, which are all lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 to 1884.‡

Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.	
Austria (principal towns)	72·20	Denmark (towns)	30·42
Austria ...	38·39	Spain (towns)	29·24
Belgium (towns)	35·11	Scotland ...	25·93
Germany (principal towns)	34·40	Italy ...	25·54
Massachusetts ...	34·25	Ireland ...	22·43
Switzerland (towns)	32·50	Switzerland ...	21·79
Sweden (towns)	31·61	England and Wales ...	21·09
Scotland (8 towns)	31·12	Holland ...	19·73
Prussia ...	30·88	Spain ...	12·32
Belgium ...	30·48		

* Rates (since 1882) corrected since last publication.

† For an interesting report on the causes and methods of prevention of tuberculosis, see last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 647.

‡ See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed “Tubercolosi diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tubercolosi meningea, ed Idrocefalo.”

740. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 699 deaths in 1891, or 73 more than in the previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has apparently been fast increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only one death in every 41 from all causes, but in the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion had risen to 1 in 29; moreover since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to over 5 per 10,000 of the population; whilst in 1891 the exceptionally high rate of 6·1 was reached—the highest previous to that year being 5·8 in 1889. The following table shows the annual number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in the three decades ended with 1881-90, and in each of the last eleven years :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1891.

Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861 to 1870 ...	68	70	138	2·23
1871 to 1880 ...	158	138	296	3·73
1881 to 1890 ...	253	234	486	4·95
1881 ...	172	179	351	4·04
1882 ...	208	165	373	4·19
1883 ...	234	216	450	4·95
1884 ...	221	225	446	4·78
1885 ..	234	211	445	4·65
1886 ...	247	249	496	5·04
1887 ...	275	252	527	5·18
1888 ...	276	245	521	4·94
1889 ...	324	305	629	5·77
1890 ...	338	288	626	5·60
1891 ...	407	292	699	6·09
Total in 31 years ...	5,190	4,710	9,900	3·91

741. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.* In the thirty-one years of which mention is made in the table, 91 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. The year 1891, however, appears to have been an exception to the rule, for

* The difference may not really be so great as it appears to be from the figures. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

† At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861, of 59 at the census of 1871, of 74 at the census of 1881, and of 80 at the census of 1891, to every 100 males.

whilst only 72 females died of cancer to every 100 males in that year, females over the age of 30 in the total population were in the proportion of 80 to every 100 males.

Cancer in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

742. Judging from the experience of the nine years ended with 1890, cancer is much more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania, the rate in which is the same as the Victorian rate. Tasmania is a colony in which—as cancer is essentially a complaint of advanced life—the large proportion of old people would naturally lead to the expectation of a high death rate therefrom. The following are the figures for the nine years referred to:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1890.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882 to 1890	501	5·04
	1886	496	5·04
	1887	527	5·18
	1888	521	4·94
	1889	629	5·77
	1890	626	5·60
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1890	312	3·25
	1886	333	3·43
	1887	354	3·52
	1888	404	3·90
	1889	393	3·69
	1890	392	3·56
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	87	2·68
	1886	92	2·81
	1887	81	2·34
	1888	88	2·44
	1889	130	3·47
	1890	117	3·03
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	108	3·52
	1886	104	3·34
	1887	110	3·54
	1888	116	3·71
	1889	133	4·24
	1890	129	4·08
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1890	15	3·87
	1886	15	3·74
	1887	17	4·08
	1888	18	4·25
	1889	20	4·65
	1890	15	3·15

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1890—continued.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Tasmania... 	1882 to 1890	66	5·02
	1886	57	4·37
	1887	67	5·01
	1888	68	4·96
	1889	70	4·99
	1890	79	5·50
New Zealand 	1882 to 1890	216	3·76
	1886	214	3·63
	1887	238	3·99
	1888	263	4·34
	1889	260	4·25
	1890	295	4·75

743. 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 1890, was much higher than that prevailing in any Australasian colony. The following figures are taken from the reports of the Registrar-General, who, however, indicated that he entertained doubts as to whether the increase shown by the figures was not partly due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of the cause* :—

Deaths from
cancer in
England
and Wales.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.		
1861 to 1865	...	3·68	1881 to 1885	...	5·48
1866 to 1870	...	4·04	1886 to 1890	...	6·32
1871 to 1875	...	4·46			—
1876 to 1880	...	4·95	Mean	...	4·82

744. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Prussia, Ireland, and Austria ; less fatal in Western Australia and New Zealand than any except Ireland and Prussia ; less fatal in New South Wales and South Australia than in any except Prussia ; and, apparently, less fatal in Queensland than in any one of the countries referred to :—

Deaths from
cancer in
various
countries.

* See Forty-sixth Annual Report, page xviii. ; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

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

Seat of
cancer.

745. Any part of the body is liable to be affected by cancer. The affected part is not always mentioned in the returns, but the Registrar-General of Ireland† succeeded in obtaining information as to the seat of the complaint in 1,810 out of 2,145 fatal cases which occurred in Ireland during 1890. The figures are rearranged in the following table, the sexes being distinguished, and the number placed in the order of the frequency of their occurrence in different parts of the body:—

SEAT OF CANCER IN MALES AND FEMALES.

Males.			Females.		
Part affected.	Deaths from Cancer.		Part affected.	Deaths from Cancer.	
	Number.	Proportions per Cent.‡		Number.	Proportions per Cent.‡
Stomach ...	276	36·36	Stomach ...	255	24·26
Liver ...	73	9·62	Breast ...	236	22·46
Lips ...	66	8·69	Uterus ...	166	15·79
Face ...	55	7·25	Liver ...	106	10·09
Rectum ...	51	6·72	Intestines ...	45	4·28
Tongue ...	41	5·40	Rectum ...	45	4·28
Throat ...	37	4·87	Face ...	39	3·71
Jaw ...	30	3·95	Leg ...	33	3·14
Intestines ...	28	3·69	Throat ...	28	2·66
Hand ...	21	2·76	Pylorus ...	18	1·71
Neck ...	20	2·64	Neck ...	14	1·33
Leg ...	18	2·37	Tongue ...	12	1·14
Penis ...	11	1·45	Hand ...	10	·95
Eye ...	10	1·32	Eye ...	9	·86
Pylorus ...	10	1·32	Lips ...	9	·86
Head ...	4	·53	Jaw ...	9	·86
Breast ...	4	·53	Foot ...	9	·86
Foot ...	4	·53	Head ...	8	·76
Total	759	100·00	Total ...	1,051	100·00
Parts unspecified	179	...	Parts unspecified	156	...
Grand Total ...	938	...	Grand Total ...	1,207	...

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.
† See 27th Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 17.
‡ These calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

746. It appears from the figures that in both cases the stomach is the part most liable to cancer, next the liver in men, also in women after the breast and uterus. The much greater frequency of cancer on the lips, tongue, throat, and jaw in men than in women would seem to point to smoking as a probable exciting cause. It would be interesting to know whether cancer of these parts occurs more commonly to smokers than to non-smokers.

Parts most frequently affected.

747. Developmental diseases,* Class V., caused 127 deaths in 1891 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 61 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 66 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1891—viz., 127 per 100,000—appears to have been about 21 above the average of the ten years 1881-90, and 52 above that of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase, especially as compared with the last named period, being chiefly confined to deaths from old age. The increased death rate from old age is accounted for by the circumstance that the proportion of old people (75 and upwards) in the population has gradually increased from $\frac{1}{4}$ (.25) per cent. in 1871, and between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ (.57) per cent. in 1881, to over $\frac{3}{4}$ (.79) per cent. in 1891,† whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. The actual deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 540 in 1891—which number gives a proportion of 11 per cent. of the total deaths under one year, or $1\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of the total births recorded, which percentages are above the average during the ten years ended with 1890, when they were $9\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ respectively. The death rate from this class of complaints is always much higher in England than in Victoria.

Developmental diseases.

748. 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 1891, 8,727 deaths, or 47 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, that being about the same proportion as in the ten years 1881 to 1890. The deaths from diseases placed in this class were in 1891 in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 761, or 70 above the average of the previous

Local diseases.

* 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.

† The number of persons enumerated at the age 75 or upwards was 1,832 in 1871, 4,938 in 1881 and 8,982 in 1891.

decade. A fifth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; over a sixth to those of the circulatory system, including heart disease; nearly one-third to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.; over a fifth to diseases of the digestive organs; $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; a little over $1\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. to accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the locomotive, generative, and integumentary systems; of the organs of special sense; and of the lymphatic and ductless glands, in the order named. In the year under review the death rates from complaints classed under all the principal sub-classes of local diseases, except diseases of the nervous and integumentary systems and childbirth, in which there was a falling off, especially in the last named, were much above the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and, with the same exceptions, they were even higher still than in the earlier period 1871-80. In England, the death rate from local diseases is, on the average, fully 40 per cent. higher than the death rate from that class of complaints in Victoria.

Diseases of
respiratory
system.

749. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1891 was much above the average. The proportion in 1891 was 235 deaths to every 100,000 persons living, while it was only 213 in the ten years 1881-90, and 195 during the ten years 1871-80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional disease*"). The victims are, for the most part, both 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 2,697, being equal to not quite one-seventh of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 1,126, bronchitis 982, congestion of the lungs 164, and croup 170. Of those who died from these complaints, 1,011 were under 5 years—about three-fifths of these being under 1 year—and 1,102 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 4,180 deaths in 1891 (or 121 more than in 1890) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to nearly one-fifth of the total mortality.

* See paragraph 728 *ante*.

750. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 16,404 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 2,272 in 1891, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14·40 deaths annually for the first period, of 16·38 annually for the second period, and of 19·81 for 1891. The complaints referred to are, according to the following figures, much less fatal here than in any of the countries named except Prussia, it being assumed that congestion of the lungs is included with bronchitis and pneumonia in the returns of the various countries :—

Bronchitis
and pneu-
monia in
various
countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Per 10,000 persons living.		Per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	53·15	Germany (principal towns)	27·87
Italy ...	45·31	Denmark (towns) ...	27·47
Scotland (8 towns) ...	38·06	Belgium (principal towns)	27·06
Austria (principal towns)...	37·95	Ireland ...	26·76
Holland ...	36·32	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	26·69
Scotland ...	34·13	Spain ...	24·12
Belgium ...	32·87	Sweden (principal towns)	24·10
England and Wales ...	32·25	Massachusetts ...	21·03
Switzerland ...	31·52	Prussia ...	16·63
Austria ...	28·09		

751. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of childbearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of Childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9 ; but, if it should arise from Puerperal Fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1891 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was the lowest but one recorded in the last eleven years. The proportions which prevailed in the septennial period ended with 1870, the two decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890, and in each of the last ten years, are shown in the following table :—

Deaths in
childbed.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite e Polmonite."

Period.	Number of Mothers who died annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864-70 ...	108	20	128	49·06
1871-80	127	46	173	64·38
1881-90 ...	121	64	185	59·19
1882 ...	117	59	176	65·80
1883 ...	115	43	158	57·37
1884 ...	131	72	203	70·36
1885 ...	106	62	168	56·05
1886 ...	122	70	192	62·29
1887 ...	116	58	174	52·66
1888 ...	113	74	187	54·20
1889 ...	101	62	163	44·83
1890 ...	137	62	199	52·96
1891 ...	125	67	192	49·86

Increase of deaths in childbed at epidemic periods.

752. 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-six years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina having 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.

753. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-eight years was 1 to 172 births, and in 1891 the proportion was 1 to every 201 births. In the decennial period ended with 1890, the proportion was 1 to every 169 births; in that ended with 1880, it was as high as 1 in every 155 births; and in the septennial period 1864-70 it was as low as 1 to every 204 births. The average proportions for the two latest periods are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the ten years ended with 1889,

* For number in each year see last edition of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 657.

† See last issue of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 616.

206 births occurred to each recorded death of a mother.* In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 149 births in 1874, and 1 to every 197 births during 1889; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 151 births, and in 1890, 1 to every 152.

754. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, 848 women were confined, and 795† infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1891. Five deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition, or 1 death of a mother to every 170 deliveries, or to every 159 births, as compared with 1 death of a mother to 89 deliveries, or 83 births, in 1889-90, 1 to every 76 deliveries, or 71 births, in 1888-9; and 1 to every 168 deliveries, or 158 births, in 1887-8. During the ten years ended with 1890-91, the proportion has varied from a minimum death rate of 1 to every 168 deliveries or 158 births in 1887-8 to a maximum of 1 to every 17 deliveries or 16 births in 1884-5—the mean for the whole period being 1 to every 73 deliveries or 68 births. This average is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as that for the whole colony, where a proportion of 1 to every 168 births prevailed during the corresponding period; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population. It should be mentioned that the committee of management of this hospital attribute the low rate of mortality in 1887-8 to the fact that antiseptic precautions were more rigorously carried out than they had been in former years; but it will be noticed that such a low rate was not maintained in 1888-9 and 1889-90.

Deaths from
childbirth
in Women's
Hospital.

755. In proportion to the number of confinements, deaths of lying-in women appear to be on the average more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony.‡ In 1890, however, the proportion was higher in New Zealand than it was in Victoria. The following

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* There is reason to believe that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria ten per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

† There were 7 cases of twins and 1 case of triplets.

‡ It is certain that in most, if not all, countries many deaths occurring from circumstances connected with childbirth are not certified to by medical men as due to that cause. For remarks on this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I., paragraph 719.

table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies during two average periods since 1872, and in each of the last five years, or for as many of those years as the information is available for, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony :—

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880...	186	69·50	128*	51·17*	39	55·91
1881 to 1890...	185	59·28	148	42·70	64	54·14
1886 ...	192	62·29	191	52·64	71	56·43
1887 ...	174	52·66	173	46·46	62	45·88
1888 ...	187	54·20	151	39·20	75	52·64
1889 ...	163	44·83	172	46·12	66	45·83
1890 ...	199	52·96	183	46·97	74	48·03
Sums and Means	3,340	63·43	2,251	45·26	960	54·71

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880...	42	49·33	21	63·60	76	48·06
1881 to 1890...	48	44·09	15	33·89	106.	55·78
1886 ...	36	32·21	13	28·10	111	57·52
1887 ...	54	49·86	19	40·12	95	49·65
1888 ...	43	40·91	18	37·68	111	58·72
1889 ...	29	28·11	11	23·12	78	42·26
1890 ...	38	36·67	17	35·32	99	54·16
Sums and Means	822	46·09	321	44·86	1,672	52·70

NOTE.—In Western Australia 6 deaths of child-bearing women occurred in 1887, 3 in 1888, 4 in 1889, and 3 in 1890, or at the rates of 36·7, 19·8, 25·09, and 19·2 per 10,000 births, respectively.

Low death rate from childbirth in colonies, 1890.

756. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1890 was below the average of a recent decade in all the colonies except New South Wales and Tasmania. In those colonies the rates were slightly above the average.

Deaths from child-bearing in various countries.

757. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women in Victoria with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually are 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 1·85 for the decennial period

* Average of years 1875-80.

1881 to 1890, and 1·67 for 1891. These and the following figures show Victoria to stand rather high in regard to the mortality of women in child-bed as compared with many other countries, and especially so as it would appear that deaths from diseases of pregnancy, as well as from circumstances attendant upon child-bearing, are included in the following list, which they are not in the figures for Victoria :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881-84.*

Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.		
Spain (principal towns)...	3·77		Massachusetts ...	1·80	
Spain ...	3·56		Denmark (towns) ...	1·76	
Belgium ...	2·32		Belgium (principal towns)	1·72	
Prussia ...	2·20		Ireland ...	1·65	
Italy ...	2·13		England and Wales ...	1·60	
Scotland (eight towns) ...	2·10		Holland ...	1·43	
Switzerland ...	2·06		Sweden ...	1·29	
Switzerland (principal towns) ...	2·02		Sweden (principal towns)	1·27	
Scotland ...	1·87		Germany (principal towns)	1·23	

758. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, and greater precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, and in the subsequent ten years it fell to as low as 97, and in 1891 to 94. The last-named rate is higher by one-half than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only $63\frac{1}{2}$. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths, those from accidents and executions being, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, suicides half as numerous again, and homicides twice as numerous.

759. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1891 was 1,079, of which 913, or 85 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 40, or 4 per cent., to homicide; and 119, or 11 per cent., to suicide. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any specific disease except phthisis and diarrhœa.† Thirty-nine per cent.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

† See table following paragraph 693 ante.

of the deaths from accidents in 1891 were due to fractures, 26 per cent. to drowning, and 9 per cent. to burns and scalds. Allowing for increase of population, homicides were much above, but suicides were below, the average of the ten years ended with 1890. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1891 and the ten years ended with 1890, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1891.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures and contusions	320	34	354	3,175	389	3,564
Gunshot wounds ...	19	1	20	138	12	150
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	9	2	11	94	30	124
Burns and scalds ...	40	40	80	400	541	941
Sunstroke ...	7	7	14	161	72	233
Lightning ...	...	...	...	23	3	26
Poison ...	12	4	16	142	62	204
Snake, insect—bite ...	4	2	6	32	6	38
Drowning ...	198	42	240	1,691	373	2,064
Suffocation ...	69	42	111	402	246	648
Others ...	46	15	61	222	60	282
Total ...	724	189	913	6,480	1,794	8,274
Homicide ...	17*	23	40	163	127	290
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	24	...	24	196	7	203
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	19	2	21	159	22	181
Poison ...	15	7	22	122	61	183
Drowning ...	10	5	15	153	53	206
Hanging ...	23	2	25	258	20	278
Otherwise ...	10	2	12	41	9	50
Total ...	101	18	119	929	172	1,101
Execution ...	7	...	7	13	...	13
Grand Total ...	849	230	1,079	7,585	2,093	9,678

Violent
deaths in
proportion
to total
deaths.

760. During the ten years ended with 1890, 80,559 males and 59,157 females died of specified causes; and it results, from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 11 died a violent death; 1 in every 13 died of an accident; 1 in every

* Including one case of justifiable homicide.

494 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 87 committed suicide; and 1 in every 6,197 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 466 died by the hand of another; 1 in every 344 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

761. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1891, 849, or 79 per cent., belonged to the male, and 230, or 21 per cent., to the female sex. The proportions which prevailed during the ten years ended with 1890 were 78 and 22 per cent. respectively.

Violent
deaths of
males and
females.

762. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so; and about one-third more males are murdered than females. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement; but in the $40\frac{1}{2}$ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 139 males have been executed.

Violent
deaths:
proportion
of males
and
females.

763. 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.

764. One hundred and nineteen persons took their own lives in 1891, as compared with 123 in 1889, and 143 in 1888. During the ten years ended with 1890 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 110.

Suicidal
deaths.

765. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, shooting the next, cutting or stabbing and drowning, with almost equal frequency, the next, and taking poison the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only seven times in 172 cases which occurred during the ten years ended with 1890 by shooting. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the cases in that decennial period being nearly three times as numerous as in the preceding one.

Modes of
suicide in
Victoria.

766. The Registrar-General of England in his 46th Report gives the following table, showing the proportion, during the ten years ended with 1880, of suicides effected by different methods in England and Wales. With the exception of shooting, the relative frequency

Modes of
suicide in
England.

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.					Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.	
					Males.	Females.
Hanging or strangulation	...	...	...	...	400	268
Drowning	...	...	...	...	165	333
Cut or stab	...	...	...	...	212	149
Poison	...	...	...	...	79	172
Shooting	...	...	...	...	68	2
Jump from height	...	...	...	...	20	36
Railway train	...	...	...	...	24	7
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	32	33
Total	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000

Suicides of Chinese.

767. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Four men of this race committed that act in 1890, and seven in 1891. Of the 11 referred to, all but two hanged themselves. The total number of Chinese males in the colony was, according to the census of 1891, 8,772 ; so that those who committed suicide during 1890 were in proportion of about 1 in 2,200, and during 1891 about 1 in 1,250. In the general male population the proportion of persons committing self destruction averages only 1 in about 5,650.

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

768. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the average annual suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the eighteen years ended with 1890, divided into two periods of eight and ten years, also during each of the last five years, recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, for which the information is obtainable for only three of those years :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Deaths from Suicide.					
	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.*	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.*
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880	99	12·3	58	9·3	25	13·2
1881 to 1890	110	11·2	95	10·1	47	15·0
1886 ...	101	10·3	95	9·8	44	13·4
1887 ...	132	13·0	121	12·0	63	18·2
1888 ...	139	13·2	132	12·7	62	17·2
1889 ...	143	13·1	112	10·5	56	15·0
1890 ...	123	11·0	118	10·7	67	17·4
Means ...	105	11·7	79	9·6	37	13·9

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*		TASMANIA.*		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	19	8·2	7	6·4	32	8·4
1881 to 1890	28	9·2	7	5·3	53	9·3
1886 ...	31	10·0	3	2·3	66	11·3
1887 ...	29	9·3	6	4·5	52	8·7
1888 ...	31	9·9	7	5·1	39	6·4
1889 ...	21	6·7	10	7·1	46	7·5*
1890 ...	22	7·0	17	11·8	64	11·8
Means ...	24	8·7	7	5·7	44	8·9

NOTE.—In Western Australia, there were recorded 5 suicides in each of the last three years ; the proportions per 100,000 of the population being 11·9, 11·7 and 10·43 respectively.

769. It will be observed that, according to the records of the ten years 1881-90, the suicides which take place annually in Queensland are on the average equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 persons living ; those in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia† are somewhat above, and those in South Australia and New Zealand somewhat below, 1 per 10,000 ; whilst those in Tasmania averaged only one-half that proportion. In 1890 suicides were much above the average in Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but much below it in South Australia.

770. By the following figures, which have been derived from various sources, it appears that suicide is more common in seven countries out of Australasia than in Queensland, in ten than in

* Proportions revised and corrected since last publication.

† According to the average of only 3 years.

Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand or South Australia, whilst there are only eight out of the twenty-two countries named in which suicide is less common than it is in Tasmania :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.			Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		
Saxony	...	31·1	South Australia	...	9·2
Denmark	...	25·8	Bavaria	...	9·1
Schleswig-Holstein	...	24·0	Sweden	...	8·1
German Empire	...	20·8	England and Wales	...	7·9
France	...	20·5	Norway	...	7·5
Switzerland	...	20·2	Tasmania	...	5·3
Austria	...	15·9	Hungary	...	5·2
Queensland	...	15·0	Italy	...	4·5
Hanover	...	14·0	Scotland	...	4·0
Prussia	...	13·3	Netherlands	...	3·6
Belgium	...	13·0	United States	...	3·5
Western Australia	...	11·3	Russia	...	2·9
Victoria	...	11·2	Ireland	...	2·5
New South Wales	...	10·1	Spain	...	1·4
New Zealand	...	9·3			

Violent
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

771. According to the following figures, violent deaths in Victoria, during the nine years ended with 1890, occurred in a higher proportion to the population than in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but were less common than in any of the other Australasian colonies :—

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1890.

Colony.	Period.	Violent Deaths.	
		Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.*
Victoria ...	1882 to 1890	981	9·83
	1886	942	9·56
	1887	1,023	10·06
	1888	1,119	10·61
	1889	1,186	10·88
	1890	1,165	10·42
New South Wales...	1882 to 1890	1,056	10·88
	1886	1,083	11·17
	1887	1,148	11·42
	1888	1,140	11·01
	1889	1,110	10·41
	1890	1,163	10·56

* Calculations revised and corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1890
—continued.

Colony.	Period.	Violent Deaths.	
		Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.*
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	543	16·45
	1886	496	15·17
	1887	599	17·29
	1888	593	16·42
	1889	622	16·62
	1890	737	19·10
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	227	7·30
	1886	272	8·74
	1887	229	7·36
	1888	234	7·49
	1889	208	6·63
	1890	238	7·52
Western Australia...	1882 to 1890	57	15·23
	1886	67	18·02
	1887	57	13·67
	1888	90	21·27
	1889	44	9·78
	1890	43	8·97
Tasmania ...	1882 to 1890	109	7·99
	1886	94	7·21
	1887	112	8·37
	1888	118	8·60
	1889	144	10·27
	1890	138	9·60
New Zealand ...	1882 to 1890	526	9·04
	1886	571	9·81
	1887	555	9·31
	1888	513	8·47
	1889	508	8·30
	1890	521	8·39

772. In the following table, the Australasian colonies and certain European countries are arranged in order in accordance with the proportion of deaths from violence to the population of each country which have occurred during a series of years ; the proportion of such deaths from accident or negligence, homicide, and suicide being also shown. The figures relating to European countries have been partly derived from the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England :—

Death rate from violence in various countries.

* Calculations revised and corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Proportion per 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident or Negligence.	Homicide.*	Suicide.
Queensland ...	163·8	141·1	6·4	13·5
Western Australia ...	161·7	133·9	12·1	9·2
New South Wales ...	111·7	94·9	3·1	9·3
New Zealand ...	95·7	84·0	1·4	9·0
Victoria ...	94·6	82·6	2·9	11·0
Switzerland ...	92·4	68·9	3·9	20·2
United Kingdom†	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales ...	75·7	66·7	1·7	6·9
Tasmania ...	74·5	68·5	1·5	5·3
South Australia ...	74·2	63·4	1·4	8·9
Norway ...	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·5
Scotland ...	72·0	68·2	·1	4·0
Finland ...	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden ...	61·9	50·7	2·0	8·1
Russia ...	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·3
Bavaria ...	51·9	37·7	3·9	9·1
Belgium ...	48·3	38·5	1·6	6·9
Austria ...	47·1	...	...	21·2
Ireland ...	39·1	35·3	1·7	1·7
Italy ...	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

NOTE.—In some instances the proportions of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide are not for the same period as those from violence of all kinds.

773. It will be seen that the list is headed by five Australasian colonies, in all of which the proportion of violent deaths is higher than in any of the European countries named. Victoria, however, stands below the other four colonies referred to, and immediately above Switzerland, which, with the United Kingdom and England and Wales, stands immediately above Tasmania and South Australia. According to the figures, the countries in which the proportion of accidents is greatest are Queensland and Western Australia; the country in which the proportion of homicides is greatest is Western Australia; and the countries in which the proportion of suicides is greatest are Austria and Switzerland.

774. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the thirty-two and a half years ended with 30th June, 1891, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria :—

* Not including executions.

† Including the Shipping.

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
1882	38	1	1	2	...	22	22	3	9	2
1883	32	...	5	5	...	10	10	5	10	2
1884 (six months)	10	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	3	...
1884-5	36	...	1	1	...	12	12	7	14	2
1885-6	38	...	1	1	1	15	16	5	14	2
1886-7*	50	4	...	4	2	14	16	5	25	...
1887-8	45	...	2	2	...	22	22	8	13	...
1888-9	78	1	4	5	4	23	27	7	37	2
1889-90	74	1	8	9	9	21	30	7	22	6
1890-91	72	...	3	3	7	14	21	9	37	2
Total killed	680	12	30	42	41	241	282	70	256	30

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1890-91.

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	...	...	...

* 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 was the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1890-91
—continued.

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.
1873	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
1876	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877	49	36	...	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
1880	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
1881	64	46	4	50	1	10	11	...	2	1
1882	261	210	5	215	13	25	38	1	2	5
1883	101	67	8	75	7	12	19	2	1	4
1884 (six months)	90	44	9	53	10	21	31	2	1	3
1884-5	116	13	23	36	10	46	56	5	9	10
1885-6	191	3	33	36	17	101	118	6	4	27
1886-7*	358	266	24	290	16	43	59	3	3	3
1887-8	169	18	34	52	15	84	99	2	10	6
1888-9	358	116	82	198	24	107	131	5	12	12
1889-90...	401	20	115	135	49	186	235	5	13	13
1890-91...	345	19	82	101	60	133	193	6	8	37
Total injured	2,768	943	429	1,372	263	870	1,133	44	86	133

775. It will be observed that, in the whole period of thirty-two and a half years, 680 persons were killed and 2,768 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, etc., 271 of the former and 1,299 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, 42 were passengers, and as many as 282 railway or contractors' servants; 30 of the former, and 241 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 1,372, and the railway servants 1,133; as many as 870 of the latter, but only 429 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 70 persons were killed, and 44 injured. As many as 256 trespassers were killed; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured have numbered 86, half of whom received their injuries during the last four years.

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

776. In the eighteen years ended with 1891, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 906 persons lost their lives, and 2,030 persons were injured, from accidents connected with gold-mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work:—

Gold-mining
accidents.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS,
1874 TO 1891.

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	2.47	3.95
1886	...	25,361	44	68	112	1.73	2.68	4.41
1887	...	25,511	28	72	100	1.09	2.82	3.91
1888	...	25,142	36	76	112	1.43	3.02	4.45
1889	...	24,323	34	67	101	1.39	2.54	4.93
1890	...	23,833	30	58	88	1.25	2.42	3.67
1891	..	23,763	21	57	78	.88	2.39	3.27
Means	...	33,078	50	113	163	1.52	3.40	4.92

777. In 1891, fatal mining accidents numbered 9 less than in the previous year, and, in proportion to the number of miners at work, was lower than in any previous year shown in the table. 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.

Gold-mining
accidents,
1891.

778. According to the mean of the eighteen years to which reference is made, 1 gold-miner in every 661 loses his life annually. In 1891 the proportion was as low as 1 in 1,131. These proportions contrast favourably with the proportion of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to

Gold-mining
accidents
in Victoria
and Eng-
land.

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783

the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Raseri says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

Causes of
gold mining
accidents.

779. It appears by the following table that, in the eighteen years named, 1,481, or 50 per cent., of the gold-mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials; 559, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, etc., and cage accidents; 368, or 12 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges; and the balance, or 19 per cent., by timber and truck accidents, machinery in motion, foul air, flooding, and undescribed casualties:—

CAUSES OF GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1891.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground...	382	690	1,072
„ „ on surface ...	112	81	193
„ materials down shafts, passes, etc. ...	49	165	214
„ „ winzes, etc....	2	...	2
Falling down shafts ...	128	166	294
„ „ winzes, shoots, etc. ...	17	83	100
Cage accidents ...	50	115	165
Truck accidents... ..	7	47	54
Machinery in motion ...	22	94	116
Explosion of charges of gunpowder ...	29	149	178
„ „ guncotton ...	1	10	11
„ „ nitro-glycerine compounds ...	31	78	109
„ stored explosives ...	7	32	39
„ boilers ...	2	6	8
„ fire damp ...	1	22	23
Foul air ...	11	1	12
Flooding of mines ...	25	...	25
Undescribed ...	30	291	321
Total ...	906	2,030	2,936

Coal mining
accidents.

780. One miner was injured through a coal-mining accident in 1891. During the three years 1889-91 seven persons were injured at coal mines, but there is no record of anyone having been killed in this class of mining during the same period.

781. Under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1091) it is prescribed, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for non-compliance, that notices shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories, and to the certifying medical practitioner for the district, of any accident causing loss of life to a person employed in a factory or workroom, also of any accident whereby a person so employed receives bodily injury, provided it is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure, filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workroom within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident. The following cases of injury were reported in the last two years:—

Accidents in factories, 1891.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES OR WORKROOMS, 1890 AND 1891.

Nature of Injury.	Males.		Females.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Death	5	5	1	...
Loss of arm or hand ...	2	2	...	...
„ leg	1	...	...	...
„ fingers or toes ...	22	24	3	1
Fractures... ..	9	13	...	...
Lacerations, contusions, etc....	47	45	4	3
Total	86	89	8	4

782. Of the males who were killed or injured in factories or workrooms, 39 or 45 per cent. in 1890, and 60 or 64 per cent. in 1891, were under 20 years of age. All but one of the females injured in the two years were under 20 years of age.

Factory accidents to persons under 20.

783. In 1891, the year under review, there were no fewer than 1,268 deaths in Victoria from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or nearly 7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with over 7 per cent. in 1890, $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the ten years ended with 1890, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 1,092 in 1891—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 27 (in 1891) were set down to tumors, 30 to dropsy, 12 to abscess, 32 to other ill-defined causes, and in 75 cases the causes of death were altogether unspecified.

Ill-defined and unspecified causes of death.

Atrophy and debility in Victoria.

784. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 1,092 deaths set down thereto in 1891, 1,018 were under 5 years, 935 were under 1 year, and 264 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if medical men had attached to accuracy of record the importance it merits. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the last eleven years; also the averages for three periods between 1867 and 1890:—

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY,
1867 TO 1891.

Period				Males.	Females.	Total.
1867-70 (Annual mean)	...	...	...	386	345	731
1871-80	„	...	...	377	322	699
1881-90	„	...	...	557	474	1,031
1881	...	...	...	392	345	737
1882	...	...	...	493	442	935
1883	...	...	...	412	387	799
1884	...	...	...	488	365	853
1885	...	...	...	541	414	955
1886	...	...	...	577	472	1,049
1887	...	...	...	659	503	1,162
1888	...	...	...	639	550	1,189
1889	...	...	...	811	680	1,491
1890	...	...	...	555	584	1,139
1891	...	...	...	554	538	1,092

Sex of those who died of atrophy, etc.

785. 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 periods except the year 1890 more males died than females. During the ten years ended with 1890, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 85 to every 100 males.

Atrophy and debility in Australasian colonies.

786. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be generally no less frequent in most of the other Australasian colonies than in Victoria; but in Queensland during the four years ended with 1890, comparatively few deaths were so recorded. The following are the figures for the five years ended with 1890, and the average for the nine years 1882-90:—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1890.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Number.	Proportion Per 10,000 Persons Living.*
Victoria ...	1882 to 1890	1,064	10·74
	1886	1,049	10·65
	1887	1,162	11·43
	1888	1,189	11·27
	1889	1,491	13·67
	1890	1,139	10·18
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1890	863	9·03
	1886	971	10·02
	1887	756	7·52
	1888	886	8·55
	1889	811	7·60
	1890	701	6·36
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	233	7·85
	1886	297	9·08
	1887	114	3·29
	1888	76	2·10
	1889	70	1·87
	1890	57	1·48
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	287	9·29
	1886	315	10·12
	1887	264	8·49
	1888	215	6·89
	1889	201	6·41
	1890	213	6·73
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1890	42	10·93
	1886	47	12·64
	1887	63	15·11
	1888	43	10·16
	1889	54	12·00
	1890	37	7·63
Tasmania ...	1882 to 1890	135	9·91
	1886	115	8·82
	1887	148	11·06
	1888	152	11·08
	1889	193	13·76
	1890	124	8·63
New Zealand ...	1882 to 1890	284	4·99
	1886	318	5·46
	1887	271	4·54
	1888	238	3·93
	1889	285	4·66
	1890	240	3·87

* Figures revised and corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.

Causes of death of octogenarians.

787. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1891, and the two preceding periods of nine and eleven years respectively.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons :—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1891.

Causes of Death.	Year 1891.		Nine Years, 1882-90.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ...	36	37	8	4	5	11
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Typhoid Fever, etc. ...	...	...	6	3	3	2
Cholera ...	...	...	1	4	6	1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	11	8	84	65	51	36
Splenic fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	2	...	2	...	4	...
Erysipelas ...	3	...	6	3	3	7
Hydatids ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Privation ...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rheumatism ...	2	...	8	11	7	4
Gout ...	...	1	6	2	2	...
Cancer ...	8	11	56	39	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	3	...	15	4	3	3
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	...	1	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	1	2	1	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus ...	1	...	1	2	...	...
Old Age ...	199	155	1,296	1,094	631	538
Brain Diseases, etc. ...	35	32	238	162	136	103
Ear and Nose Diseases ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heart Diseases, etc. ...	65	27	222	146	66	46
Lung Diseases, etc. ...	64	40	338	241	183	116
Quinsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach Diseases, etc. ...	17	13	90	57	37	21
Kidney Diseases, etc. ...	19	3	94	16	47	1
Genetic Diseases ...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Bone Diseases ...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil ...	1	...	...	1	3	2
Skin Diseases, etc. ...	1	1	1	...	4	2
Accidents ...	11	3	61	41	22	18
Suicide ...	...	1	6	2	4	...
Dropsy ...	4	2	8	10	20	18
Mortification ...	1	...	4	2	9	3
Tumour ...	2	1	3	1	...	3
Abscess, etc. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unspecified Causes ...	3	3	7	3	2	...
Total ...	492	339	2,572	1,918	1,291	951

* See table following paragraph 685 ante.

788. It will be noticed that during the twenty-one years referred to in the case of almost half the males and five-ninths of the females, no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, about one-eighth of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and over one-eleventh died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-91.

789. The compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 is not sufficiently advanced to admit of information being given respecting the occupations of those who died, but such tables, based upon the results of the census of 1881, and taken in connexion with the mortality returns of the census year and the year immediately preceding and immediately following it, were published in the *Statistical Register of Victoria* for 1883, and abstracts of these have been given in former issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*.* The following is a summary of the proportions of adult males of each class of occupations who died annually in the three years referred to, the groups being arranged according to the order of fatality :—

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

790. 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. In 1891, there were in Victoria 835 legally qualified medical practitioners, which number gives a proportion of 1 to every 1,366 persons, or to every 105 square miles. The first of these proportions compares most favourably with that in other countries, the only one known to have a higher proportion being

Medical men in various countries.

* 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.

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 countries respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden, Norway, and Russia. These results are shown in the following table, in which the countries are arranged in order according to the proportion of medical men to the population and to the area of each country :—

MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales ...	3·9
Victoria ...	1891	73	Belgium ...	4·7
Italy ...	1885	60	Italy ...	6·2
England and Wales ...	1881	58	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	Victoria ...	105·3
Portugal ...	1880	18	Russia in Europe ...	148·4
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
death in
general
hospitals.

791. There are 39 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of patients discharged from these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1891, was 15,481, and the number of deaths was 1,859. There was thus 1 death to every 8·3 discharges during the year 1891, as against 1 death to every 7·9 during the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of discharged, the number of deaths which occurred in the year ended 30th June, 1891, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that year :—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1891.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1890.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Alexandra	48	7	14·58	5·88
Amherst	224	27	12·05	10·40
Ararat†	236	31	13·14	15·09
Bairnsdale	107	8	7·48	11·43
Ballarat	1,160	117	10·09	11·04
Beechworth	644	38	5·90	7·49
Belfast (Port Fairy)† ...	29	4	13·79	7·90
Bendigo	1,152	105	9·11	9·86
Castlemaine	366	58	15·85	11·31
Clunes	81	7	8·64	10·21
Colac	80	13	16·25	5·50
Creswick	180	16	8·89	13·30
Daylesford†	138	11	7·97	19·72
Dunolly	279	29	10·39	8·00
Echuca	233	16	6·87	7·36
Geelong†	745	83	11·14	10·91
Hamilton†	195	33	16·93	6·51
Heathcote	62	7	11·29	9·10
Horsham	176	11	6·26	12·38
Inglewood	328	30	9·15	7·35
Kilmore	129	16	12·45	7·14
Kyneton	467	29	6·21	7·11
Maldon†	51	12	23·53	14·52
Mansfield	113	4	3·54	6·43
Maryborough	302	26	8·61	9·60
Melbourne	4,086	671	16·42	19·23
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,440	178	12·36	14·47
Melbourne (Austin)‡ ...	86	58	67·44	74·54
Melbourne (Homœopathic) ...	509	46	9·04	8·94
Mooroopna	437	35	8·01	9·11
Nhill	98	7	7·14	10·91
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)† ...	218	33	15·14	13·07
Portland†	15	5	33·33	21·05
Sale	242	17	7·02	8·82
St. Arnaud	255	23	9·02	10·07
Swan Hill	119	10	8·40	7·34
Wangaratta	233	22	9·44	10·51
Warrnambool†	153	11	7·19	9·65
Wood's Point	65	5	7·69	1·12
Total	15,481	1,859	12·01	12·69

792. In proportion to the cases discharged in 1890-91, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),‡ Portland, Maldon, Hamilton, Melbourne, Colac, and Castlemaine Hospitals; and the lowest in the Mansfield, Beechworth, Kyneton, Horsham, and

* Including deaths.

† These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums.

‡ For incurables.

Echuca Hospitals. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Portland, Maldon, and Hamilton Hospitals are also Benevolent Asylums.

Period of residence in hospitals.

793. Taking the General Hospitals as a whole, the average time patients, discharged in 1891, remained in those institutions was 35 days, but the duration of their stay was found to vary according to the complaint, the period of residence having averaged as much as 94 days in the case of patients afflicted with paralysis, and as little as 11 or 12 days in the case of those suffering from diphtheria and measles. In the following table the principal diseases are arranged in order, according to the average number of days the patients suffering from such disease, who were discharged in 1891, were resident in hospital:—

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITALS OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1891.

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Paralysis	94	Whooping Cough	29
Scurvy	82	Diseases of Generative System (females)	29
Atrophy, Debility, and Inanition	73	Accidents	28
Apoplexy	52	Croup	26
Gout	45	Laryngitis	26
Phthisis	43	Epilepsy	26
Heart Diseases	39	Diarrhoeal Diseases	25
Pleurisy	38	Diabetes	24
Cancer	38	Influenza	24
Bronchitis	38	Venereal Disease	23
Asthma	37	Diseases of Digestive Organs	22
Rheumatism	36	Pneumonia	21
Nephritis	35	Erysipelas	18
Scarlet Fever	35	Puerperal Fever	13
Rheumatic Fever	34	Intemperance	13
Bright's Disease	34	Measles	12
Typhoid Fever	34	Diphtheria	11
Ague	32		

Proportions of deaths in hospitals in various countries.

794. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper,* show the proportions of deaths to inmates of hospitals in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added:—

* Page 195.

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

795. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information, it is impossible to say whether the cases treated in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints—ophthalmic, maternity, etc., where the mortality would naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

Deaths in
Victorian
and other
hospitals.

796. The patients discharged* from the Infirmary Department of the Women's Hospital numbered 271 during the year 1889-90, and 262 in 1890-91. The deaths in the same institution numbered 16 in the former, and 12 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 17 who left the institution died in 1889-90, and 1 in 22 in 1890-91.

Sickness and
deaths in
Women's
Infirmary
Depart-
ment.

797. In the Midwifery Department of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 795 women were confined in 1889-90, and 848 in 1890-91. Nine died in the former period, and 5 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 88 died in 1889-90, and 1 woman in 170 in 1890-91. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1891, 16,126 women were accouched therein,† of whom 271 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 60 confinements.‡

Deaths of
mothers in
Women's
Midwifery
Depart-
ment.

798. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 748 in the year 1889-90, and 795 during the year 1890-91, and of these 34 in the former and 25 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution; thus, 1 infant in 22 died in the former, and 1 in 32 in the latter year.‡

Deaths of
infants in
Women's
Hospital.

* The discharges referred to in this and the following paragraphs in all cases include deaths.

† Including 87 women accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

‡ See paragraph 675 ante.

Sickness and
deaths in
Children's
Hospital.

799. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children the discharges numbered 839, and 72 deaths occurred, in the year 1889-90; and there were 683 discharges, and 59 deaths occurred, during the year 1890-91. These numbers furnish a proportion of 1 death to every 12 patients in each year.

Sickness and
deaths in
benevolent
asylums.

800. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 1,706 in 1889-90, and 3,050 in the year 1890-91; deaths numbered 272 and 234. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 6 in 1889-90, and of 1 to 13 in 1890-91.

Sickness
and deaths
in Immi-
grants'
Home.

801. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1889-90 amounted to 664, and the deaths to 109, or 1 death to every 6 cases of sickness. In the year 1890-91 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 845, and the deaths 114, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness.

Sickness and
deaths in
orphan
asylums.

802. In 1889-90 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 193, and the deaths 5. In the year ended 30th June, 1890-91, these numbers were 21 and 6 respectively. Thus 1 death occurred to every 38 cases of sickness in 1889-90, and 1 death in every $3\frac{1}{2}$ cases in 1890-91.

Sickness and
deaths in
lunatic
asylums.

803. In hospitals for the insane, during 1890 the cases discharged numbered 754, and during 1891 they numbered 909. The deaths amounted to 264 at the former period, and 293 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 3 cases of disease in both years.

Sickness and
deaths in
gaols.

804. In gaols and penal establishments 2,655 cases of sickness occurred in 1890, and 2,377 in 1891. The deaths in the same years were 86 and 68 respectively, exclusive of deaths by execution. Thus 1 death occurred to every 31 cases of sickness in the former, and 1 in every 35 cases in the latter year.

Deaths in
public
institu-
tions.

805. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1890-91* was 2,758, being in the proportion of 1 to every 6·8 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the ten years ended with 1890 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·4 deaths; and in the four years 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1890-91:—

* 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, 1891.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1890-91.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	1,859
Women's Hospital—	
Infirmary Department	12
Midwifery Department	30*
Hospital for Sick Children	59
Benevolent asylums... ..	234
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	114
Orphan Asylums	6
Eye and Ear Hospital	1
Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind	2
Hospitals for the insane	293
Female refuges	19†
Victorian Infant Asylum	22
Industrial and reformatory schools	39‡
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols)	65
Penal establishments	3
Total	2,758

NOTE.—No deaths occurred in 1890-91 in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

806. The administration of matters relating to Public Health in Victoria is now regulated by the *Health Act* 1890, consolidating previous Acts. Under this Act there has been since the 1st February, 1890, a Department of Public Health, with a Minister of Health and a Board of Public Health, consisting of the Chairman and Medical Inspector, who are appointed by the Government, and seven representative members, who are members of and elected by Municipal Councils, and who hold office for three years. The powers of the Board are very large. It may compel local councils to carry out most of the provisions of the *Health Act* which were previously optional, may make general regulations for the inspection of dairies, may provide hospital accommodation where councils are in default, may order the isolation of persons suffering from dangerous, infectious, or contagious diseases, may require councils to provide destructors, incinerators, etc., and to pass by-laws providing for the effective treatment of house refuse, nightsoil, etc., and for the prevention of the pollution of rivers, and may act as a court of appeal in regard to abattoirs and offensive trade establishments. The Board, which meets weekly either as a board or in committee, also administers the *Cemetery Act*, as well as the laws and regulations relating to vaccination and quarantine. The local sanitary authorities are the various Municipal Councils, of which there are now 196. These councils are

* Including the deaths of 25 infants born in the institution.

† Seventeen of this number were infants, who were admitted with their mothers.

‡ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

responsible for the sanitary condition of their several districts, and are authorized to defray all expenses in connexion with sanitary works out of the municipal funds, and in certain cases to levy special sanitary rates. In connexion with the administration of the *Vaccination Act*, an establishment for the cultivation of calf lymph is maintained by the Board, and during 1891 vaccine points to the number of 20,734 were issued to public and private vaccinators.

Meteorological observations, 1891.

807. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1891. 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 AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1891.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	102·0	32·0	56·4
Gabo Island	50·0	...	...	57·6
Melbourne	91·3	103·0	33·9	57·6
Cape Otway	270·0	104·0	40·0	55·6
Wilson's Promontory ...	300·0	92·0	...	56·6
Echuca	314·0	108·0	33·0	60·2
Bendigo	701·0	103·5	33·0	59·2
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	1,636·0	95·0	33·0	53·0

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	0—1.	0—10.
Portland	30·027	169	29·22	0·76	5·0
Gabo Island	29·940	162	47·90	0·87	6·0
Melbourne	29·985	126	26·73	0·73	5·8
Cape Otway	29·740	175	36·80	0·83	4·8
Wilson's Promontory ...	29·682	129	39·95	0·75	6·5
Echuca	29·682	89	20·47	...	...
Bendigo	29·302	87	19·79	0·66	4·3
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	28·424	154	27·06	0·79	5·5

808. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-eight years ended with 1891:—

Meteorology
in Mel-
bourne,
1864 to
1891.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN
FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
				inches.	No.	inches.	0—1.	0—10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
1885	101·6	29·9	57·1	30·00	123	26·94	·71	6·3
1886	104·1	28·1	57·1	29·96	128	24·00	·71	6·0
1887	104·9	33·0	58·1	29·94	153	32·39	·74	6·1
1888	104·0	28·3	57·5	29·99	123	19·42	·71	5·5
1889	99·8	31·3	58·5	29·94	125	27·14	·71	5·8
1890	103·4	29·0	58·7	29·92	140	24·24	·72	6·2
1891	103·0	33·9	57·6	29·98	126	26·73	·73	5·8
Means	104·7	30·3	57·4	29·94	131	25·56	·71	5·9

809. It will be noticed that in 1891, according to the observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, although the maximum temperature was about $1\frac{3}{4}$ degree below the average, the minimum temperature was $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above, and the mean temperature was slightly above, the average; also that, whilst the mean atmospheric pressure was slightly above, and the rainfall was nearly $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch above the average, the mean amount of cloud was slightly below the average, and the number of wet days was 5 less than usual. The mean relative humidity, however, was above the average.

Observa-
tions in
1891 com-
pared with
means.

Observa-
tions in 1891
and former
years com-
pared.

810. During the period of twenty-eight years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1891 was experienced in all the years but eight, and a lower one than the minimum in every one of the previous years; moreover, the mean temperature was higher than in all but nine of the previous years; the days on which rain fell were fewer than in all the previous years except nine, although the amount of rainfall was higher than in all the years but ten.

Mean tem-
perature in
Melbourne
and else-
where.

811. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years ($57\cdot4^{\circ}$) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington ($56\cdot9^{\circ}$), Bordeaux ($57\cdot0^{\circ}$), Madrid ($57\cdot2^{\circ}$), and Marseilles ($58\cdot3^{\circ}$). It is higher by over 2 degrees than that of Hobart ($55\cdot1^{\circ}$), lower by $5\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Sydney ($62\cdot5^{\circ}$), and lower by $7\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Adelaide ($64\cdot6^{\circ}$).*

Mean rain-
fall in Mel-
bourne and
elsewhere.

812. The mean rainfall in Melbourne ($25\cdot5$ in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England, and Perth in Western Australia, Goulburn in New South Wales, and Toulouse in France. It is somewhat above that in London, Paris, or Berlin, is 2 inches above that in Hobart, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches above that in Adelaide, but is little more than half as much as that in Sydney or Brisbane. The following is the average rainfall in some of the principal Australasian towns and in a few British and foreign towns :—

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.				Name of City or Town.		
		Days' Rain.	Rainfall.			Days' Rain.
			Inches.			
Brisbane	...	139	49·37	Melbourne	...	131
Sydney	...	147	49·17	Perth	...	...
Newcastle	...	113	46·98	Bathurst	...	73
Auckland	...	168	38·29	Hobart	...	141
Orange	...	104	37·71	Warrnambool	...	130
Dunedin	...	144	35·90	Wagga Wagga	...	77
Wellington	...	170	35·68	Bendigo	...	108
Portland	...	183	33·00	Geelong	...	92
Belfast	...	161	28·43	Adelaide	...	120
Albury	...	80	28·36	Echuca	...	76
Ballarat	..	132	27·22	Stawell	...	100
Goulburn	...	84	26·13	Deniliquin	...	64
Castlemaine	...	122	25·65	Bourke	...	43

* The observations, except those for Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart, have been taken from a work entitled *Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony.

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS—*continued*.

EXTRA-AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.
Bombay...	75	Geneva	32
Lake District of Wales	75	Rome...	31
New York	47	Dublin	30
Boston	45	Brussels	29
Florence	41	Ventnor (England)	25½
Washington	41	Toulouse	24¾
Cork	40	Berlin	24
Naples	39	London	24
Plymouth	39	Paris	23
Milan	38	Marseilles	19
Liverpool	37	Madrid	9
Manchester	33		

NOTE.—The averages in this table, which in most cases refer to a long series of years, have been derived, for all the towns except Melbourne, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, and Ventnor, from a work entitled *Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony : Potter, Sydney, 1890.

813. An unusually heavy rainfall occurred in the vicinity of Melbourne during the month of July, 1891, especially on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, on which 3 days over 5¼ inches were registered, resulting in a disastrous flood, which spread over the low-lying grounds of Melbourne and suburbs, chiefly along the course of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers, and lasted for several days. Only on two previous instances have similarly destructive floods been recorded, one caused by a rainfall of 3·85 inches on the 15th and 16th of March, 1878; the other in December, 1863, when as much as 5½ inches were registered for the five days ended with the 17th of that month. On all of these occasions the height of the Melbourne floods was not regulated entirely by the local rainfall, but was largely dependent upon the amount of rain which fell in the ranges forming the watershed of the streams which discharge themselves at that city. The rainfall during the whole month of July, 1891, amounted to 7·02 inches, or as much as 5½ inches above the average of July during the previous 10 years, viz., 1·68 inches; and more than double the maximum of any previous July since records have been kept, viz., 3·16 inches in July, 1870. Except in October, 1869, and December, 1863, when 7·61 and 7·18 inches respectively were registered, the rainfall just mentioned was by far the greatest during any month in the last 33 years; the next greatest having been 6·47 inches in December, 1858, and 6·36 inches in March, 1878. The following are the particulars of the rainfall at the time of each of the three great floods referred to:—

Flood in
Melbourne,
1891.

RAINFALL AT TIME OF FLOODS AT MELBOURNE, 1891, 1878,
AND 1863.

	Inches.		Inches.
11th July, 1891	... 1·62	13th December, 1863	... 0·89
12th ,,	... 2·71	14th ,,	... 1·85
13th ,,	... 0·96	15th ,,	... 1·47
	—	16th ,,	... 0·99
Total ...	... 5·29	17th ,,	... 0·28
	—		—
15th March, 1878	... 3·05	Total ...	... 5·48
16th ,,	... ·80		—
	—		
Total ...	... 3·85		
	—		

Mirrors of
great
telescope.

814. The Board of Visitors to the Melbourne Observatory, in their report dated 12th September, 1890,* state that since the receipt of communications from the maker of the great Melbourne telescope with reference to the expediency of erecting a refractor on the equatorial mounting of that instrument, they are now disposed to think it would be better to have a separate instrument, whenever funds can be spared for the purpose.† An interesting report by the Government Astronomer is appended to the Board's report, in which is described a new telescope recently received for stellar photography, to be used in connexion with the portion undertaken by Melbourne of the charting of the heavens in accordance with the plans adopted by a Congress recently held in Europe.

Meteorology
elsewhere
treated on.

815. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

* Parliamentary Paper, No. 185, Session 1891.

† An interesting description of the Melbourne Observatory and of the great Melbourne telescope, by Mr. E. J. White, the then acting Government Astronomer, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, page 231 *et seq.*

PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

816. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Coins and
accounts.

817. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table :—

Foreign
moneys.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
		£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ...	Gulden ... {	0 1 8
		or 12 to the £
Argentine Republic ...	Peso nacional ...	0 4 0
Belgium ...	Franc ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Bulgaria ...	Lew ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Chile ...	Peso fuerte ...	0 4 2
China ...	Tael ...	Various*
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 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Holland ...	Gulden ... {	0 1 8
		or 12 to the £
Italy ...	Lira ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Japan ...	Yen ...	0 3 1†

* The Tael is not a coin, but a weight. The ideal tael should consist of sycee (pure) silver, and should weigh 583·2 grains. As a matter of fact, however, the weight as well as the purity of the tael varies in different localities. The weight of the Haikwan tael—which is that employed by the Chinese Government in collecting revenue—is about 580 grains, and the fineness about ·9855. The value of the tael is regulated by the price of silver ; that of the Haikwan tael has been as follows in the eight years prior to the year under notice :—1890, 5s. 3d. ; 1889, 4s. 8¼d. ; 1888, 4s. 8¾d. ; 1887, 4s. 10½d. ; 1886, 5s. 0½d. ; 1885, 5s. 3½d. ; 1884, 5s. 7d. ; 1883, 5s. 7½d.

† An Egyptian pound is 100 piastres, or £1 0s. 10d.

‡ The average value of the yen has been as follows in the years named :—1890, 3s. 3d. ; 1889, 3s. 0½d. ; 1888, 3s. ; 1887, 3s. 2d. ; 1886, 3s. 6d. ; 1885, 3s. 3d. ; 1884 and 1883, 3s. 7½d.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—continued.

Countries.				Foreign Moneys.		British Equivalents.		
						£	s.	d.
Mexico	...	...		Dollar	...	0	4	2*
Norway	...	...		Krone	...	0	1	1½
Portugal	...	...		Milreis	...	or 18 to the £		
Roumania	...	...		Lei	...	0	4	6
Russia	...			Credit rouble	...	0	0	9·6
				Metallic rouble (gold)	...	or 25 to the £		
Spain ...	...	...		Peseta	...	0	2	0
Sweden	...	...		Krona	...	0	3	2
Switzerland	...	...		Franc	...	0	0	9·6
Turkey	...	...		Piastre	...	or 25 to the £		
United States	...	...		Dollar†	...	0	0	9·6
Uruguay	...	...		Peso fuerte	...	or 100 equal 18s.		
						0	4	2
						0	4	2

Coins in
British
dominions.

818. The following is a statement of the metallic money which circulates in the various dominions of the British Empire:—

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.†

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Great Britain and Ireland Australasian Colonies (including Fiji) South African Colonies Falkland Islands ... St. Helena ... Channel Islands ... Malta ... West African Settlements ... West Indian Colonies ... Canada ... Newfoundland ... Gibraltar ... Cyprus ... India ...	<div>£ s. d.</div> <div>£ s. d., and a special subsidiary copper coinage.</div> <div>£ s. d., and a special $\frac{1}{3}$ farthing called a grain.</div> <div>£ s. d., supplemented with other coins.</div> <div>British silver and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in dollars at 4s. 2d.</div> <div>Dollars at 4s. 1·31d.</div> <div>Dollars at 4s. 2d.</div> <div>Mixed British and Spanish coins.</div> <div>British, French, and Turkish gold ; British silver, and special bronze piastres.</div> <div>Rupees, annas, and pies.</div>

* In making payments from the Imperial funds in places where the dollar is current, the valuation of the Mexican dollar is fixed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury quarterly, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed at 3s. 5d. for the June, 3s. 2d. for the September, and 3s. 2d. for the December quarter of 1891 ; and at 3s. 2d. for the March, 3s. 1d. for the June, and 2s. 11d. for the September quarter of 1892. See 22nd Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 32.

† The intrinsic value of the gold dollar (at par of exchange) is 4s. 1½d. ; 4·8665 being equivalent to £1. The silver dollar, although maintained by the United States at the same value as the gold dollar, was in 1890 intrinsically worth only 3s. 4d ; it is .9 fine, and weighs 412½grs. and contains, therefore, 371¼grs. of pure silver.

‡ The information in this table was obtained for the most part from a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 11th February, 1890, by Mr. L. C. Probyn.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS*—continued.

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Ceylon	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.
Mauritius	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.
British Honduras	Guatemalan, and other dollars worth 2s. 11.15d.; special bronze cents.
Hong Kong	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary silver and bronze.
Labuan	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with subsidiary silver and copper of Straits Settlements and British North Borneo copper.
Straits Settlements	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary silver and copper.
British North Borneo... ..	Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary copper.

819. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth ten times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.†

820. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1891, 12½ million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was rather over 51½ millions sterling, or almost exactly £4 per oz.‡ The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1872§	190,765	765,024	1883	786,021	3,159,609
1873	221,904	887,256	1884	945,709	3,803,320
1874	335,366	1,349,290	1885	836,433	3,351,767
1875	489,823	1,948,067	1886	756,611	3,029,783
1876	543,304	2,149,890	1887	770,222	3,075,487
1877	378,410	1,492,207	1888	757,813	3,023,414
1878	570,079	2,268,001	1889	761,931	3,030,958
1879	656,724	2,638,393	1890	752,923	3,003,635
1880	758,937	3,062,663	1891	805,231	3,208,352
1881	692,425	2,793,810			
1882	819,142	3,311,894	Total	12,829,773	51,352,820

* See footnote (†) on page 480.

† See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

‡ See also paragraphs 821 and 829 post.

§ From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

Gold
received
in standard
ounces.

821. 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 13,188,525 ounces standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, or 358,752 ounces more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint.

Gold
received,
1891.

822. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1891 was more by 52,308 ounces than the quantity in 1890 and was also more than in any other year since 1885.

Gold issued
from Mint.

823. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 555,614 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872*	748,180	...	1,313	4,028	752,208
1873	752,199	165,034	3,129	11,126	845,842
1874	1,373,298	...	2,912	10,416	1,383,714
1875	1,888,405	...	3,553	13,857	1,902,262
1876	2,124,445	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,590
1877	1,487,316	80,016	3,326	13,004	1,540,328
1878	2,171,457	...	3,691	14,640	2,186,097
1879	2,740,594	...	1,743	6,839	2,747,433
1880	3,053,454	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,673
1881	2,325,303	42,009	106,999	448,767	2,795,074
1882	2,465,781	107,522	189,837	789,687	3,309,229
1883	2,050,450	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,928
1884	2,942,630	48,009	200,766	835,728	3,802,364
1885	2,967,143	11,003	91,335	379,839	3,352,483
1886	2,902,131	38,008	25,701	107,719	3,028,854
1887	2,856,424	64,013	45,030	186,395	3,074,825
1888	2,830,612	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,831
1889	2,732,590	...	72,497	299,285	3,031,875
1890	2,473,537	...	126,430	527,144	3,000,681
1891	2,749,592	...	110,928	460,064	3,209,656
Total ...	45,635,541	555,614	1,307,966	5,436,599	51,349,947

Gold coin
issued.

824. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1890 and 1891 was £276,000, the excess being in favour of the latter. The gold coin issued in 1891 was less than that in 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, or 1880; it was, however, in excess of that in any other year.

* From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

825. Nearly all the gold issued in the form of bullion is in 10 oz. ingots, and goes to India. The amount is very irregular, and depends on the run of trade with India and on the exchange. The quantity so issued has fallen off very considerably since 1883, when its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued; but in 1891, although much in excess of the average of the previous six years, it amounted to only £460,000, or something over 14 per cent. of the whole.

Gold bullion issued.

826. Nearly four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and rather less than a seventh came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania and South Australia (Northern Territory)—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1891 :—

Victorian and other gold minted.

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1891.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1891.	During 1891.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria ...	9,522,548	606,111	10,128,659
New South Wales ...	10,138	1,345	11,483
Queensland ...	8,835	336	9,171
South Australia ...	231,967	15,767	247,734
Western Australia ...	34,405	30,322	64,727
Tasmania ...	490,669	29,247	519,916
New Zealand ...	1,621,228	109,464	1,730,692
Natal ...	1,731	...	1,731
Light Gold Coin*	8,367	619	8,986
Unknown ...	94,654†	12,020	106,674
Total ...	12,024,542	805,231	12,829,773

827. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. 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.

828. 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

Mint allowances.

* Prior to the year 1890 all deposits of Light Gold Coin were included under "Unknown."
† Including not quite 1 oz. from India.

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.

Fineness
of gold
received at
Mint.

829. Standard gold contains 91·667 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1891 contained as much as 94·4 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for converting into coin. The silver in the gold received in 1891 amounted to 4·2 per cent., and the base metals to 1·4 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Weight and
fineness of
gold pieces
coined, 1890
and 1891.

830. 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 916·6667 parts (or $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual fineness of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint in 1891 was 916·70 as compared with 916·69 in the previous year.

Mint
receipts
and expen-
diture.

831. By the *Victorian Mint Act* (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, the unexpended portion of the subsidies to be paid back to the Treasury. The following table shows the amount of such unexpended balances, also the receipts, expenditure, and cost of the Mint to the colony in each year from that in which the Mint was established to 1891:—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Ex- penditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.*	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1872 ...	6,232	3,945	10,177	13,768	9,823
1873 ...	4,299	5,121	9,420	15,701	10,580
1874 ...	4,801	6,555	11,356	15,199	8,644
1875 ...	5,893	7,928	13,821	14,107	6,179
1876 ...	7,104	8,153	15,257	12,896	4,743
1877 ...	7,070	6,514	13,584	12,930	6,416
1878 ...	6,349	8,572	14,921	13,651	5,079
1879 ...	5,627	9,349	14,976	14,373	5,024
1880 ...	5,344	10,275	15,619	14,656	4,381
1881 ...	4,102	10,735	14,837	15,898	5,163

* The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £400,000 in 20 years.
Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 819 ante.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1891—*continued*.

Year.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.*	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	4,851	10,378	15,229	15,149	4,771
1883 ...	5,304	10,835	16,139	14,696	3,861
1884 ...	4,612	12,494	17,106	15,388	2,894
1885 ...	1,986	11,471	13,457	18,014	6,543
1886 ...	3,874	11,340	15,214	16,126	4,786
1887 ...	3,641	10,759	14,400	16,359	5,600
1888 ...	4,478	9,967	14,445	15,522	5,555
1889 ...	4,760	11,012	15,772	15,240	4,228
1890 ...	5,044	11,672	16,716	14,956	3,284
1891 ...	5,456	10,932	16,388	14,544	3,612
Total ...	100,827	188,007	288,834	299,173	111,166

832. In the period to which the table relates, leaving the interest on the value of lands, buildings, and machinery out of account,‡ the net cost of the Mint to the colony has averaged £5,558 per annum; during the ten years 1882-91 it averaged £4,513; and during the three years 1889-91, £3,708. The Mint authorities claim, however, that this loss is compensated many times over by the advance in the price of gold since the opening of the Mint, viz., from 76s. to 77s. 8½d. per oz., whereby the colony has gained during the last 18½ years close on £70,000 per annum.§

833. Prior to 1887, the expenditure of the Melbourne Mint exceeded its revenue by a much smaller proportion than the expenditure of the Sydney Mint exceeded its revenue; but in 1887 and subsequent years the business of the Sydney Mint—and consequently its revenue—was increased by large accessions of gold, chiefly from Mount Morgan in Queensland; and as the Mint expenditure did not increase in a corresponding ratio, the proportional excess of it over the Mint revenue considerably diminished, and in each of the five years ended with 1891 was lower than the Victorian proportion. In

* The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £400,000 in 20 years.

† Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 819 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 819 *ante*.

§ See 21st Annual Report of the deputy master of the London Mint, Appendix H., page 109.

1891 the receipts of the Sydney exceeded those of the Melbourne Mint by £2,997, whilst the expenditure of the two Mints differed but slightly. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver and bronze for coinage, the receipts in 1891 amounted to nearly three and a half times the expenditure, and it may be inferred that if Victoria and New South Wales were allowed the profit on the silver and bronze coinage used in the currency of the Australasian colonies, these establishments would become more than self-supporting institutions. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year :—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1891.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.*	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	10,932	14,544	3,612	33·04
Sydney ...	13,929	14,357	428	2·98
London ...	332,191	95,675	+ 236,516	+ 247·21

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

Seignorage
on silver
coinage.

834. Although British silver coins are merely token money, and since 1816 have been limited as a legal tender to the sum of forty shillings, yet they were at first only slightly below their intrinsic value. For prior to 1873, standard silver ($\cdot 925$ fine) was worth $60\frac{7}{8}$ d. per oz.—on the then existing bi-metallic relation of $15\frac{1}{2}$ parts of silver (by weight) to 1 part of gold, and as the nominal value of 1 oz. of standard silver is 66d. when coined, the difference—being profit or seignorage obtained by the Mint—was only 5d., or less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the then market price of the metal. Ever since that period, however, the rate of seignorage has gradually increased with the fall in the price of silver. Starting with from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the years 1870-2, it gradually rose, with some fluctuations, to $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1877, 36 per cent. in 1885, and 54 per cent. in 1889, although it fell back again to $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1890. In 1891 the average price of silver purchased

* Receipts from the public only. The Government subsidy, amounting to £20,000 in Victoria, and £15,000 in New South Wales, is not included.

by the London Mint was $45\frac{5}{16}$ d., and thus the seignorage was $20\frac{1}{16}$ d., or at the rate of $45\frac{1}{16}$ d. per cent. The total profit made by the Mint upon silver bullion purchased for coinage in the same year was £238,663; in addition to which there was a profit on bronze coinage of £82,227. As against this, however, there was a loss of £6,325 on the coinage of gold, and a loss of £24,258 on worn silver coin exchanged, of which £321 was effected at the Melbourne, and £326 at the Sydney Mint.

835. Prior to 1871 both gold and silver were used in unlimited quantities for the coinage of money in almost all the countries of the world, except the United Kingdom, which has had a mono-metallic gold standard since 1816; and by this extended use of the two metals in bi-metallic relation, it so happened that an almost uniform ratio prevailed between the values of the two metals closely approximating to $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver to 1 of gold.* In 1871, however, Germany, followed by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, broke the spell by adopting a gold standard, and ever since 1873, an almost continuous fall has taken place in the value of silver, whilst the ratio of value between the two metals has increased to over 20 to 1, the maximum reached being 22 to 1, in 1889. The causes which brought about this result have been the subject of much controversy; it is generally recognised, however, that although partly to be attributed to the increased production of silver,† it was much accelerated by the general scramble for gold which followed the demonetization of silver, and by the restriction or entire suspension of the free coinage of silver in silver-using countries—especially in those comprised in the “Latin Union” (including France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland) and the United States—which causes, moreover, tended to appreciate gold, and, as a consequence, to depreciate the gold prices of commodities. As fine gold is worth £4 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, fine silver, as measured by the gold standard, would be worth, on the basis of the original ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, $65\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz., and standard silver ($\cdot 925$ fine) $60\frac{7}{8}$ d. per oz., which was actually the average which prevailed during the ten years 1861-70. Starting with this level, the gradual decline in the price of silver may be traced by the following quotations of the average price on the London market from 1861-70 to the present time :—

Fall in
price of
silver.

* This proportion is still adhered to in the Latin Union, whilst in the United States the proportion of 16 to 1 is maintained.

† In the decade 1851-60 the annual production averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ silver to 1 of gold; in 1861-70, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; in 1871-80, 13 to 1; and in 1881-90, $18\frac{3}{4}$ to 1.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STANDARD SILVER (.925 FINE) IN THE LONDON MARKET, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Price per Ounce Standard.	Year.	Price per Ounce Standard.
	d.		d.
Average 10 years* } 1861 to 1870 }	60 ⁷ / ₈	1881 ...	51 ³ / ₄
1871 ...	60 ⁹ / ₁₆	1882 ...	51 ^{1 3} / ₁₆
1872 ...	60 ¹ / ₄	1883 ...	50 ⁹ / ₁₆
1873 ..	59 ¹ / ₄	1884 ...	50 ^{1 1} / ₁₆
1874 ...	58 ⁵ / ₁₆	1885 ...	48 ⁵ / ₈
1875 ...	56 ^{1 3} / ₁₆	1886 ...	45 ³ / ₈
1876 ...	53	1887 ...	44 ⁵ / ₈
1877 ...	54 ³ / ₄	1888 ..	42 ⁷ / ₈
1878 ..	52 ⁹ / ₁₆	1889 ...	42 ^{1 1} / ₁₆
1879 ...	51 ³ / ₁₆	1890 ...	47 ³ / ₄
1880 ...	52 ¹ / ₄	1891 ...	45 ¹ / ₁₆

NOTE.—These quotations were taken from the Annual Reports of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, England. The price of silver in the United States appears to closely correspond with that in London ; as the average price of fine bar silver at New York in 1890 was \$1·0533, equivalent, at par of exchange, to a small fraction above 48d. per oz. (British) standard ; whilst the price paid by the United States Mint, during 1890-91, averaged \$1·0475 per fine oz., being equivalent to 47³/₄d. per oz. standard.

Effect of fall of price of silver on silver coinage.

836. In order to indicate the serious effect of this fall on the intrinsic value of the silver coinage in the various silver-using countries of the world—notably India and the United States—the following table, extracted from the Report of the Director of the U.S. Mint for 1891, has been selected, which shows the commercial value of the American silver dollar for each year since 1873, when it was slightly above par. With exchange at par, the silver dollar is nominally worth $\pounds\frac{1}{4\cdot8665}$, or 4s. 1⁵/₁₆d. ; it weighs 412¹/₂ grains, and is of the decimal fineness of ·9 (i.e., it consists of nine-tenths pure silver and one part alloy).

BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR, 1873-1890.

Calendar Year.	Average Price.	Calendar Year.	Average Price.
1873 ...	\$1·004	1882 ...	\$0·878
1874 ...	·988	1883 ...	·858
1875 ...	·964	1884 ...	·861
1876 ...	·894	1885 ...	·823
1877 ...	·929	1886 ...	·769
1878 ...	·891	1887 ...	·758
1879 ...	·868	1888 ...	·727
1880 ...	·886	1889 ...	·724
1881 ...	·881	1890 ...	·809

* During this period the extreme average prices were 60¹/₂d. in years 1868-69-70 and 61¹/₂d. in 1863.

837. With a view of raising the price, and thus paving the way for the free coinage of silver, the United States Government has for some time past, under the authority of Acts of the Legislature, been buying up largely, and coining certain fixed quantities of silver bullion—the produce of mines of the United States; and in August, 1890, a new law came into force requiring the purchase of as much as 4,500,000 ozs. (U.S.) standard silver per month. The result was that, during the fiscal year 1890-91, the United States Treasury bought up under that and a previous law 56,878,325 standard ounces, and paid therefor \$53,626,925, being at the average rate of \$1.0475 per fine ounce (or 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce British standard). Owing, however, to the increased stimulus given to silver production by this action, the object aimed at failed, and although the price was temporarily raised, it subsequently fell lower than it had ever been previously.*

Drastic measures adopted by the United States in 1890.

838. As far back as February, 1873, a memorial from representatives of ten banks doing business in Melbourne was forwarded to the then Governor (Lord Canterbury) setting forth the inconvenience entailed upon the public by the scarcity of silver coin circulating in the colonies, and praying His Excellency to petition Her Majesty to authorize the manufacture and issue of silver coin by the Melbourne Mint. This memorial was strongly supported by the then Treasurer, and was duly forwarded to the Colonial Office. Some correspondence ensued, and objections were raised. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury represented that the nominal value of silver tokens exceeded the intrinsic value, and that the privilege of issuing implied the duty of withdrawing the tokens at their full nominal value. On this point the question was complicated. They further were of opinion that the coins should be distinct in character from those of the United Kingdom, in order that the British Government might not be called upon to withdraw, when worn, silver not issued from the Royal Mint; and that an adequate safeguard would have to be secured against the temptation to over-issue silver coinage. The then Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint pointed out, moreover, that, as but little silver was at that time produced in the colonies, it would be necessary to import what silver was required for coining, and consequently little or no profit would result. It was, therefore, decided to proceed no further in the matter. Subsequently, silver mines of great richness having been discovered in Australia, the question was revived in 1890 by the then Treasurer (Mr. D. Gillies), and, in July,

Proposition to coin silver in Melbourne.

* On 9th February, 1892, the price of standard silver in London fell to 41d., which was the lowest on record. See *London Banker's Magazine* for March, 1892, page 387.

1891, the subject was brought under the notice of the present Governor (Lord Hopetoun) by the successor to Mr. Gillies (Mr. J. Munro), who pointed out that, whilst the Imperial Government made an average profit of £11,000 per annum by coining the silver supplied to this colony, the Victorian Government lost on an average £5,000 per annum by coining gold. The Treasurer also showed how the objections previously raised might, in his opinion, be met, and suggested that the matter should be again brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the colonies, with the view of its being again considered by Her Majesty's Government. The matter is at present the subject of negotiations between the Agent-General and the Imperial Government.

Sydney
Mint, 1855
to 1891.

839. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1891, 18,705,258 ounces* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,558,816 ounces, or about two-fifths, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 7,106,131 ounces, or nearly two-fifths, in Queensland; 2,249,940 ounces, or about an eighth, in New Zealand; and 1,442,306 ounces, or about a twelfth, in Victoria. In the same period, 64,701,500 sovereigns, 4,995,000 half-sovereigns, and 734,244 ounces of bullion (valued at £2,942,468), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £70,141,468. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 4,954 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

Sydney
Mint, 1891.

840. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1891 was 787,225† ounces, valued at £2,818,002, about seven-tenths of which was produced in Queensland, about one-sixth in New South Wales, about one-ninth in New Zealand, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £2,766,424, consisting of £2,673,000 sovereigns, 154,000 half-sovereigns, and 23,128 ounces of gold bullion valued at £93,424. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by about £77,000 in 1890, and by nearly half a million in 1891 than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

London
Mint, 1891.

841. 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

* Including 243,018 ounces of coin.

† Including 4,421 ounces of coin.

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 thirty-two different denominations issued from that Mint in 1891:—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1891.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial—				
Gold—Sovereigns	6,329,476	6,329,476	0	0
„ Half-sovereigns	1,079,286	539,643	0	0
Silver—Crowns	566,394	141,598	10	0
„ Half-crowns	2,284,632	285,579	0	0
„ Florins	836,438	83,643	16	0
„ Shillings	5,665,348	283,267	8	0
„ Sixpences	7,022,734	175,568	7	0
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	11,303	188	7	8
„ Threepences	6,327,515	79,093	18	9
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	10,000	83	6	8
„ Pence „ „ „	21,743	90	11	11
Bronze—Pence	17,885,961	74,524	16	9
„ Half-pence	13,192,260	27,483	17	6
„ Farthings	4,959,690	5,166	6	10½
Total	66,192,780	8,025,407	7	1½
Colonial—				
British Guiana and West Indies, Silver—	330,000	5,500	0	0
Fourpences				
Canada, Silver—Twenty-five cents ...	120,000	6,164	7	8
„ „ Ten cents	800,000	16,438	7	1
„ „ Five cents	1,800,000	18,493	3	0
„ Bronze cents	1,452,537	2,984	12	10
Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres	54,010	300	0	0
„ „ Half-piastres	107,990	300	0	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Fifty cents	150,000	12,578	2	6
„ „ Twenty cents	575,000	19,286	9	2
„ „ Ten cents	6,150,000	103,140	12	6
„ „ Five cents	6,900,000	57,859	7	6
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence	36,000	150	0	0
„ „ Half-pence	120,000	250	0	0
„ „ Farthings	96,000	100	0	0
Straits Settlements, Silver—Fifty cents ...	112,000	9,391	13	4
„ „ „ Twenty cents	510,000	17,106	5	0
„ „ „ Ten cents	1,380,000	23,143	15	0
„ „ „ Five cents	800,000	6,708	6	8
Total	87,686,317	8,325,302	9	4½

842. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1891 represented an aggregate nominal value of £1,344,924, which was less by £414,949 than that coined in 1890, but was slightly above the average of the last ten years.

Silver coined
at London
Mint, 1891.

Gold coined
at London
Mint, 1872
to 1891.

843. In 1891, gold to the value of over £6,869,000 was coined at the London Mint, which, although less than in the two preceding years, was much more than in any other years since 1872. No sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882,* 1883, or 1886, and no half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years, or in 1888 or 1889. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck thereat during the last 20 years :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1891.

£				£			
1872	...	...	15,261,436	1883	...	...	1,403,713
1873	...	...	3,384,564	1884	...	...	2,324,015
1874	...	...	1,461,564	1885	...	...	2,973,453
1875	...	...	243,247	1886	...	...	Nil
1876	...	...	4,696,649	1887	...	...	1,999,075
1877	...	...	981,469	1888	...	...	2,287,841
1878	...	...	2,265,069	1889	...	...	7,257,455
1879	...	...	35,050	1890	...	...	7,662,898
1880	...	...	4,150,053	1891	...	...	6,869,119
1881	...	...	Nil				
1882	...	...	Nil				
				Total		...	£65,256,670

Value of
Australian
Mints to
the Empire.

844. It has been pointed out that, although of late years the productive power of the London Mint has been so much extended that it could easily coin gold enough for all wants in addition to the other coinage, it was not always so; and the Australian Mints have been of great, though unacknowledged, value to the Empire during some years when the London Mint could coin little or no gold.

Gold coins
in the
United
Kingdom.

845. A few years ago, it was estimated that 80,000,000 sovereigns, and 45,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £102,500,000, were circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these were light. The Mint authorities stated that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost £804,390 to make good the deficient weight.

Pre-Vic-
torian
gold coins
called in.

846. In 1889 light gold coins to the value of £603,531 were received at the London Mint, and were paid for according to weight; and subsequently, under the *Coinage Act* 1889, on the calling in of all

* The non-coinage of gold in London during 1881-2 was chiefly due to the Mint at Tower-hill being partly re-built, and wholly re-arranged, with new machinery to replace the old.

gold coins issued prior to the reign of Her present Majesty—(allowing at their full nominal value for those which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 4 grains below the standard weight)—gold coins to the value of £2,463,148 (of which £45,671 was the value of withdrawals from Australia and the Cape) were received up to the 28th February, 1891, after which date they ceased to be legal tender in the United Kingdom. The deficiency in weight and standard of the whole of the pre-Victorian coins received amounted to a value of £51,300. To this has to be added the cost of re-coinage. Since the 28th February, 1891, it is estimated that pre-Victorian gold coins, of a nominal value of £25,000, were received at the Bank of England, and paid for according to weight.

847. All the pre-Victorian coin having been called in, steps were taken to restore the coinage of the current reign, and with this view the *Coinage Act* 1891 was passed on similar lines to the Act of 1889. This Act provides that gold coins of the realm which had not been called in by proclamation, and were below the least current weight (122·5 grains for the sovereign and 61·125 for the half-sovereign), as provided by the *Coinage Act* 1870, but which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 3 grains below the standard weight (123·274 grains for the sovereign and 61·637 for the half-sovereign), might be received and paid for at their nominal value ;* the sum of £400,000 to be set aside to meet expenses to be incurred in effecting this object. An Order in Council was subsequently issued declaring that such coins would be received at the Bank of England at any time after the 17th March, 1892. The sum received up to the 30th April of the same year was £4,500,000, consisting of £2,500,000 in sovereigns, and £2,000,000 in half-sovereigns.

Light gold
coins of
current
reign
called in.

848. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by the late Professor Stanley Jevons, the sovereign when in circulation loses ·043 grain, and the half-sovereign ·069 grain per annum. According to this rate of wear, a sovereign would become light after 18 years, and a half-sovereign after $7\frac{1}{2}$ years of circulation; but, owing to certain peculiarities of the half-sovereign circulation, Mr. Jevons preferred to adopt ten years as the average “legal life” of that coin,

Loss of
weight of
gold coins
by circula-
tion.

* The deficiency permissible below the standard was thus raised from ·774 grain for the sovereign, and ·512 grain for the half-sovereign, under the Act of 1870, to 3 grains for either coin.

which would make the annual wear $\cdot 051$ grain. Mr. J. B. Martin, who read a paper on the subject before the London Institute of Bankers in 1882, estimated the annual wear of the sovereign at $\cdot 04325$ grain, thus confirming Mr. Jevons' figure. His experiments on the half-sovereign, however, gave the rate of wear as $\cdot 04379$ grain, or rather less than Mr. Jevons' estimate. An inquiry made by the London Mint in the early part of 1888 showed an annual rate of wear for sovereigns of $\cdot 03956$ grain, and for half-sovereigns of $\cdot 05511$ grain, which would give a legal life for sovereigns of $19\frac{1}{2}$ years, and for half-sovereigns of 9 years.*

Currency
system of
United
Kingdom.

849. The subjoined particulars of the currency system of the United Kingdom has been abstracted from a statement submitted by the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen to a monetary conference held in Paris in 1878† :—

“Gold is the only standard metal.

“The silver coinage is a legal tender to the amount of 40 shillings only.

“The bronze coinage is legal tender to the amount of one shilling.

“The gold coined is $\cdot 917$ fine, *i.e.*, $\frac{11}{12}$ pure gold, and $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy.

“The sovereign, representing the pound sterling, contains 113·001 grains of pure gold, or 123·27447 grains of standard gold. The half-sovereign precisely half of the above.

“Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are legal tender to any amount, provided that the pieces be not worn below 122·5 and 61·125 grains respectively.

“Below these weights they may be refused, and the Bank of England cuts all such light coins tendered to it, and receives them only as so much standard gold. The loss on light gold is thus borne by the public. Special arrangements have, however, been made under which the State will bear the loss on light pre-Victorian gold coins presented up to a certain date.

“Every person is entitled to bring gold to the Mint for coinage, and to receive it back, in his turn, cut into coins, stamped with the proper die, as a certificate of due weight and fineness, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce troy of standard gold—that is to say, 1,869 sovereigns for 40 lbs. troy of standard gold.

“If the gold so brought to the Mint is higher or lower than the standard, the Mint adds alloy or fine gold for the account of the owner, according as it is needed, to bring it down to the standard or to bring it up.

“The Bank of England is by law obliged to receive all gold brought to it by the public, paying for it immediately at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard.

“The silver to be coined is $\cdot 925$, or $\frac{37}{40}$ fine, and one troy pound, costing about 45 shillings at the present market price, is coined into 66 shillings, a sum fixed when the price was nominally about 60 shillings.

“One pound avoirdupois of bronze is coined into 48 pence. The same quantity is coined in 80 halfpence or into 160 farthings. Thus, two halfpence, or four farthings, weigh more than one penny.

* See London Mint Report 1889, page 96.

† See also last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, Vol. I., paragraph 751.

“It will be seen that, beyond the cost of making the subsidiary coins, a considerable seigniorage is charged on both silver and copper, which contributes towards the cost of coining the sovereign, and of replacing the silver coinage which is withdrawn from circulation as soon as any pieces are so worn by use that neither effigy nor legend are distinguishable.”

850. 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 thirteen years:—

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1891.

Colony.	Period.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879-90	591,900	17,185	609,085	227,328
	1891	35,200	2,500	37,700	2,521
New South Wales ...	1879-90	407,400	16,000	423,400	70,540
	1891	24,000	3,500	27,500	2,855
Queensland ...	1879-90	158,500	1,020	159,520	...
	1891	...	...	...	...
South Australia ...	1879-90	151,000	4,080	155,080	...
	1891	25,000	1,500	26,500	...
Western Australia ...	1879-90	5,000	400	5,400	3,290
	1891	5,000	...	5,000	...
Tasmania... ..	1879-90	32,400	620	33,020	10,045
	1891	...	...	...	...
New Zealand ...	1879-90	84,795	6,080	90,875	...
	1891	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1879-90	1,430,995	45,385	1,476,380	311,203
	1891	89,200	7,500	96,700	5,376

851. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1890 is stated to have been as follows* :—

Coinage of the world.

* Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1891 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Leech gives the amount in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4½ dollars.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1888 TO 1890.*

Countries.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia ...	5,017,000	...	5,281,537	...	5,081,537	...
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary ...	572,423	1,149,206	686,456	943,387	587,240	803,566
Denmark ...	...	13,017	...	5,751	114,152	...
France ...	22,281	231,746	702,753	15	828,403	...
„ colonies of ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341
Germany ...	7,154,317	206,068	10,034,634	36,891	4,965,732	...
Great Britain ...	2,061,120	767,060	7,604,695	2,255,750	7,786,558	1,735,882
Italy ...	97,865	...	...	12,543	54,860	227
Eritrea (Italian colony) ...	...	...	...	...	...	118,295
Netherlands ...	29,802	...	171,655	27,638	...	41,456
Norway ...	...	11,167	...	11,167	...	25,125
Sweden ...	...	3,482	225,008	29,636	173,632	52,889
Portugal ...	21,375	319,500	20,025	141,750	84,825	112,500
Russia ...	4,262,602	242,318	3,928,145	240,344	4,526,300	336,338
Spain ...	...	924,334	703,881	982,506	1,885,327	308,157
Switzerland ...	3,538	...	80,417	45,235	100,521	58,302
Turkey ...	13,750	15,510	...	...	9,342	...
Asia—						
Cochin China ...	...	229,275	...	271,371	...	...
Hong Kong ...	...	230,208	...	229,167	...	89,583
India ...	22,545	7,561,902	22,985	7,903,712	...	12,069,026
Japan ...	202,987	2,129,606	369,794	1,982,575	248,760	1,520,134
Siam ...	...	...	...	301,380	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	...	50,833	...	62,500	...	...
Africa—						
British Africa ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,031
Egypt ...	53,574	1,767	...	...	...	...
Great Comoro ...	...	...	...	...	...	412
America—						
Argentine Republic ...	1,732,568	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia ...	...	367,386	...	...	...	...
Brazil ...	5,434	184,074	...	...	...	...
Canada ...	...	51,495	...	3,455	...	7,917
Chile ...	8,785	25,495	...	...	...	...
Columbia ...	...	125,092	...	45,028	...	...
Costa Rica ...	...	...	...	53,752	...	...
Ecuador ...	...	98,579	...	...	...	...
Hayti ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,500
Mexico ...	62,600	5,553,951	66,647	5,269,735	59,346	5,016,915
Nicaragua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru ...	...	678,750	...	592,194	...	592,194
United States ...	6,537,668	6,880,335	4,461,236	7,395,142	4,263,996	8,167,272
Venezuela ...	137,604	56,666	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,019,838	28,108,822	34,359,868	28,842,624	30,770,531	31,126,062

Coinage in
Australia
and other
countries.

852. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1890 was less by £2,705,000 than that issued from the Mint of Great Britain; but more by

* Calendar years, except for India and Mexico.

£817,500 than that issued from the Mint of the United States, more by £555,000 than that issued from the Mint of Russia, more by £116,000 than that issued from the Mint of Germany, and considerably more than that issued from the mints of any of the other countries named. It will moreover be noticed that the nominal value of silver coinage in 1890 was greater than that of gold; and that over four-fifths of the whole silver coinage was coined by India, the United States, and Mexico.

853. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£41,000,613), less the value of that imported (£3,070,673), has amounted to £37,929,940, or less by £7,983,408 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1891 the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £2,217,734, or less by £5,331 than in the previous year; and the value of that imported was £325,562, or £289,280 more than in the previous year. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow:—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1891.

Destination.	£
United Kingdom	1,477,446
South Australia	361,000
Tasmania	162,000
New Zealand	55,000
Hong Kong	67,738
Bombay	35,000
Western Australia	56,000
Ceylon	500
New South Wales	2,050
Aden	1,000
Total	2,217,734

854. 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 1891, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown:—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.			Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England.
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ...	1,888,405	2,122,000	4,010,405	2,726,000	1,284,405
1876 ...	2,124,445	1,643,000	3,767,445	2,075,000	1,692,445
1877 ...	1,527,324	1,590,000	3,117,324	3,748,000	— 630,676*
1878 ...	2,171,457	1,322,000	3,493,457	2,773,000	720,457
1879 ...	2,740,594	1,413,000	4,153,594	1,617,000	2,536,594
1880 ...	3,053,454	1,499,000	4,552,454	2,377,000	2,175,454
1881 ...	2,346,307	1,391,000	3,737,307	3,306,000	431,307
1882 ...	2,519,542	1,324,000	3,843,542	2,203,000	1,640,542
1883 ..	2,050,450	1,218,000	3,268,450	1,518,000	1,750,450
1884 ...	2,966,635	1,595,000	4,561,635	284,040	4,277,595
1885 ...	2,972,644	1,486,000	4,458,644	3,012,000	1,446,644
1886 ...	2,921,135	1,708,000	4,629,135	2,187,000	2,442,135
1887 ..	2,888,431	2,069,000	4,957,431	202,000	4,755,431
1888 ...	2,830,612	2,187,000	5,017,612	3,535,000	1,482,612
1889 ...	2,732,590	3,294,000	6,026,590	3,423,500	2,603,090
1890 ...	2,473,537	2,808,000	5,281,537	1,361,000	3,920,537
1891 ...	2,749,592	2,673,000	5,422,592	3,778,000	1,644,592
Total ...	42,957,154	31,342,000	74,299,154	40,125,540	34,173,614†

NOTE.—This table, less the figures for 1891, was published in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*. With reference to it, Mr. James Anderson, the Deputy-Master of the Mint at Melbourne, has made the following remarks:—"This table has been used in other quarters to show of how little value the Colonial Mints are to England, and in that point of view it is utterly unfair. England is not the whole Empire, and whether Colonial coin goes to the Bank of England or to India, or to any colony that has no Mint of its own, it is equally for the service of the Empire more than for the colony that coins it, though that colony bears the cost of coinage."

Proportion of Australian coinage sent to Bank of England.

855. It will be noticed that the value of the Australian gold coinage which found its way to the Bank of England in 1891 was much larger than in any previous year, and in consequence the amount of their own coin retained by the colonies was considerably below the average. Thus the value of gold coin retained in 1891 was only £1,644,000, or only 30 per cent. of that coined, as compared with nearly 4 millions sterling, or 74 per cent., in 1890; an average of over 3 millions per annum, or 59 per cent., in the five years 1886–90, and of nearly 2 millions, or 48 per cent., in the five years 1881–85; whilst the proportion in the whole period of seventeen years was 46 per cent. The large proportion of coin retained in the years 1886–90 was due to the large and continuous remittances of British money to Australia during that period on account of public and private borrowings, as

* 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.

well as on account of British investments, the public debt of Australia and Tasmania alone having increased by 41¼ millions.

856. At the end of 1885, Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, estimated that, in the civilized countries of the world, are circulating gold coins to the value of 669 millions sterling, and silver coins to the value of 393 millions sterling, or 1,062 millions in all. Of these values, about 12½ per cent., viz., 16⅔ per cent. of the gold and 5½ per cent. of the silver, circulated in the United Kingdom.* The following later estimates for some of the countries—together with the amount of uncovered paper money in circulation—has been taken from the Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1891 :—

Value of
coinage
in civilised
countries.

ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER AND UNCOVERED PAPER MONEY IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1891 (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Metallic Stock of—		Uncovered Notes.	Grand Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	111,000,	22,000,	8,000,	141,000,
France	190,000,	150,000,	18,000,	358,000,
Germany	110,000,	46,000,	31,000,	187,000,
United States	140,000,	112,000,	85,000,	337,000,
Amount per Head of Population.				
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
United Kingdom	3 0	0 11	0 4	3 15
France	4 16	3 15	0 9	9 0
Germany	2 5	0 19	0 12	3 16
United States	2 4	1 15	1 6	5 5

NOTE.—The dollars in the original table have been reduced to their equivalent in pounds sterling.

857. Herr Soetbeer estimates that the gold used annually in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world amounts to 3,298,590 ozs., and the silver so used to 19,289,200 ozs. The value of the gold at £4 per oz. would be £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz. to £12,369,712; and the value of the silver at 4s. per oz. would be £3,857,840, or at 3s. 6d. per oz. to £3,375,610.*

Quantity
and value
of gold and
silver used
in arts, etc.

* For tables showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the amount of gold and silver coin, and of the gold and silver used in arts, etc., in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 833 and 836.

Silver sold
from
Melbourne
Mint.

858. Fine silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1891 to silversmiths and others amounted to 23,369½ ozs., as against 41,279 ozs. in 1890, and 17,955 ozs. in 1889. At the end of 1891, 14,461 ozs. remained in store at the Mint. *

Number of
banks.

859. During 1891 there were 17† banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 510 branches or agencies. There were only 11 banks of issue in the colony both in 1886 and 1881.

Liabilities,
assets, etc.,
of banks.

860. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the three years just named, was as follows:—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

—	1881.	1886.	1891.
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ...	1,359,495	1,399,208	1,414,216
Bills in circulation ...	60,198	92,981	115,606
Balances due to other banks ...	330,414	354,328	298,328
Deposits‡ not bearing interest ...	7,425,356	7,239,681	9,894,548
„ bearing interest ...	13,726,554	23,999,791	30,521,519
Total ...	22,902,017	33,085,989	42,244,217
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,695,474	4,565,990	6,801,989
Gold and silver in bullion or bars ...	313,017	366,950	322,508
Landed and other property ...	901,253	1,222,260	2,185,423
Notes and bills of other banks ...	144,034	151,089	188,660
Balances due from other banks ...	336,611	239,556	451,342
Debts due to the banks § ...	22,783,420	34,625,144	53,770,624
Total ...	27,173,809	41,170,989	63,720,546
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up ...	9,143,122	9,568,418	13,563,255
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	9·981 per cent.	12·141 per cent.	12·139 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared ...	456,300	580,875	823,274
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,694,329	4,669,116	6,913,634

* See London Mint Report, 1891, page 124.

† Two of these did not issue notes in 1891, and one closed its doors before the end of the year.

‡ Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1881, but in 1886 consisted of £98,293 not bearing interest, and £1,925,394 bearing interest; and in 1891 of £172,427 not bearing interest, and £616,594 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.

861. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital (including reserves) amounted in 1891 to nearly $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions, having increased by £8,640,000, or by nearly three-fourths, since 1881. The total liabilities show an increase of $19\frac{1}{3}$ millions—or 84 per cent.—since 1881, or of more than 9 millions—or 28 per cent.—since 1886; whilst the total assets increased by $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or 135 per cent.—since 1881, and by $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or 55 per cent.—since 1886. This expansion in banking business has been greater than that of the population, which, during the ten years ended with 1891, increased by only 31 per cent. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation have increased only 8 per cent. since 1881, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since 1886, the former being restricted by a Government tax and other charges, which are said to average as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.* The deposits, which now compose 96 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by over $19\frac{1}{4}$ millions in the last ten, and by more than 9 millions in the last five years, and now amount to nearly $40\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1891 the banks had $7\frac{1}{8}$ millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was slightly less (£59,000) than in 1890, but £590,000 more than in 1889†, nearly $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions more than in 1886, and considerably more than twice as much as in 1881; the landed property also represented nearly $2\frac{1}{5}$ millions sterling, showing an increase of over £963,000 since 1886, or of £1,284,000 since 1881; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embrace 84 per cent. of the total assets, shows a marked advance in recent years, for since 1881 they have increased by nearly 31 millions, and since 1886 by more than 19 millions; and in 1891 they amounted to $53\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling.‡ It will be observed that in 1891 the advances exceeded the deposits by $13\frac{1}{3}$ millions, as against an excess of but $3\frac{1}{3}$ millions in 1886, and only $1\frac{2}{3}$ million in 1881. The average rate of the last dividend declared in 1891 (£12 2s. 9d. per £100) was about the same as at the middle period, but much higher than at the first period. This dividend, it may be remarked, varied in different banks in 1891 from 5 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Liabilities,
assets, etc.,
compared
at three
periods.

862. 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:—

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

* Including a tax on bank notes of 2 per cent. per annum payable to the general revenue. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191; McCarron, Bird & Co., 479 Collins-street.

† See paragraph 865 *post*.

‡ See also paragraph 866 *post*.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

	1881.	1886.	1891.
LIABILITIES.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ...	5·94	4·23	3·35
Bills in circulation ...	·26	·28	·27
Balance due to other banks ...	1·44	1·07	·71
Deposits not bearing interest ...	32·42	21·88	23·42
„ bearing interest ...	59·94	72·54	72·25
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver and other metals	9·92	11·09	10·67
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1·15	·89	·51
Landed and other property ...	3·32	2·97	3·43
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·53	·37	·30
Balance due from other banks ...	1·24	·58	·71
Debts due to the banks ...	83·84	84·10	84·38
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

863. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods:—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{ 84·28 per cent. of the assets in 1881 80·36 „ „ 1886 66·29 „ „ 1891
Coin and bullion formed ...	{ 11·07 per cent. of the assets in 1881 11·98 „ „ 1886 11·18 „ „ 1891
The paid-up capital was equal to	{ 33·65 per cent. of the assets in 1881 23·24 „ „ 1886 21·29 „ „ 1891 39·92 per cent. of the liabilities in 1881 28·92 „ „ 1886 32·11 „ „ 1891
Of the moneys deposited ...	{ 64·89 per cent. bore interest in 1881 76·82 „ „ 1886 75·52 „ „ 1891

864. It will be observed that in 1891 the liabilities bore a much lower proportion to the assets than in 1886 or 1881; that coin and bullion bore a slightly larger proportion to the assets than in 1881 but a smaller proportion than in 1886; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to over one-third of the assets, or two-fifths of the liabilities, was, in 1891, equal to a little more than one-fifth of the assets and not quite a third of the liabilities; and that of the moneys deposited a slightly smaller proportion bore interest at the last period than in 1886, but a much larger proportion than in 1881.

Analysis of
bank
returns.

Former
periods and
1891 com-
pared.

865. The coin and bullion held by the banks, which had been fast increasing since 1885, fell off slightly in 1891 as compared with the previous year; only in 1890 and 1891, however, did the amount exceed 7 millions sterling. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1891, and of each of the previous fifteen years :—

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1891.
(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

£			£		
1876	...	3,519,377	1884	...	5,014,749
1877	...	2,438,657	1885	...	4,230,618
1878	...	2,387,972	1886	...	4,932,940
1879	...	3,475,345	1887	...	6,838,719
1880	...	3,854,635	1888	...	5,604,097
1881	...	3,008,491	1889	...	6,533,037
1882	...	3,201,733	1890	...	7,183,319
1883	...	3,245,472	1891	...	7,124,497

866. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess, viz., over 13½ millions, was reached in 1891; the next largest excesses being close on 11 millions in 1890, 10 millions in 1889, and 7¾ millions in 1888. In no other previous years except 1877 and 1878 did the excess exceed 4½ millions. The enormous increases in the last four years were brought about by the large speculations, chiefly in land, which received a sudden check about the latter part of 1888. The great commercial depression of 1879-80 is indicated by the restriction of advances in 1880, when the excess was as low as £66,000. The chief periods of inflation, as indicated by the advances during the last 16 years, were the four years 1876 to 1879 and 1888 to 1891 respectively, as is shown by the figures in the following table :—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1891.
(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

* 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.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1891—continued.
(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883 ...	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884 ...	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885 ...	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886 ...	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672
1887 ...	2,899,185	32,316,362	35,215,547	38,034,062	2,818,515
1888 ...	2,559,702	35,011,136	37,570,838	45,325,559	7,754,721
1889 ...	1,585,834	37,183,102	38,768,936	48,817,112	10,048,176
1890 ...	1,091,007	39,201,058	40,292,065	51,276,841	10,984,776
1891 ...	789,021	39,627,046	40,416,067	53,770,624	13,354,557

867. By *The Banks and Currency Statute* 1887 (52 Vict., No. 1002),‡ passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that bank notes issued in Victoria should be a first charge on the assets in Victoria in the case of insolvency or bankruptcy; that banks issuing notes must have a subscribed capital of at least £250,000, and a paid-up capital of £125,000; and that the banks may advance or lend money on the security of lands, houses, ships, or pledges of merchandise. The provisions of the Banking Statute were, moreover, extended so as to apply to every foreign banking company, firm, or individual banker trading in Victoria engaged in the ordinary business of banking by receiving deposits and issuing in Victoria or elsewhere bills or notes payable to the bearer at sight or on demand; whilst banks publishing misleading advertisements as to their capital were made liable to certain penalties.

868. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1891, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight:—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1881.	1886.	1891.
London	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium
New South Wales..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania .. .	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand .. .	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

* See footnote (*) on page 503.
† 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).
‡ Since embodied in Consolidated Act (54 Vict., No. 1164).

869. The average rates of discount on local bills were higher at the last than at either of the two previous quinquennial periods as will be seen by the following figures :—

Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1881.	1886.	1891.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	5 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 8
65 to 95 „	5 to 7	6 to 8	7 to 8
95 to 125 „	5 to 8	7 to 9	7½ to 9
Over 125 „	5 to 8	8 to 10	7½ to 10

870. For overdrafts, the bank rate was from 8 to 9 per cent. during 1891 and the two previous years.

Interest on overdrafts.

871. According to the *Bankers' Magazine*,* the average Bank of England rate of discount—by which all financial operations are ruled—was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the eleven years ended with 1891 :—

Bank of England rate of discount.

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1881-1891.

Year.	January to June.			July to December.			Average for the Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881	2	18	5	4	0	5	3	9	6
1882	3	19	0	4	6	3	4	2	8
1883	3	14	3	3	8	10	3	11	6
1884	2	16	4	3	2	4	2	19	4
1885	3	9	7	2	7	1	2	18	2
1886	2	12	6	3	9	7	3	1	2
1887	3	4	1	3	9	7	3	6	11
1888	2	12	0	3	19	6	3	6	4
1889	3	1	0	4	3	0	3	12	0
1890	4	4	0	4	16	0	4	10	0
1891	3	10	0	3	1	0	3	6	8
Average ...	3	5	7	3	13	1	3	9	6

872. The rate of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months stood at 4 per cent. during the first two and a half months of 1891, and at 5 per cent. during the remainder of the year. It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for three months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. No interest is allowed by the leading Banks on deposits at call.†

Rate of interest on bank deposits, 1891.

* Waterlow and Sons Limited, London Wall, London.

† One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted, and allow also interest on current accounts and deposits at call.

Fluctuation
in rate of
interest on
deposits,
1880 to 1892.

873. In 1887 and the first nine months of 1888 extensive speculations took place in land, mining, and other securities, but these, which had no doubt been partly induced by the cheapness of money—only 4 per cent. being allowed by the banks on deposits for 12 months—were suddenly checked in October of the latter year by the rate being raised to 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate lasted for 14 months, that being the first period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. For the succeeding twenty months the rate stood firm at 5 per cent.; being followed by a 4, and then, in March 1891, by a 5 per cent. rate, which continued during the remainder of 1891 and up to April 1892, when it was lowered to 4½ per cent. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, the following are the periods at which the changes in the rate of interest allowed by the banks on deposits are reported to have taken place since August, 1880 :—

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS* FOR TWELVE MONTHS,
1880 TO 1892.

Date of Alteration.			Duration of Rate. (Months.)	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	...	...	6	4 per cent.
„ February, 1881	...	...	9	3 „
„ November, 1881	...	...	9	4 „
„ August, 1882 ...	...	...	3	5 „
„ November, 1882	...	...	1	5½ „
„ December, 1882	...	...	19	6 „
„ July 8th, 1884	...	...	½	5½ „
„ July 25th, 1884	...	...	23	5 „
„ June 22nd, 1886	...	...	7	6 „
„ January 17th, 1887	...	...	7	5 „
„ August 12th, 1887	...	...	14	4 „
„ October 22nd, 1888	...	...	20	5 „
„ July 28th, 1890	...	...	7½	4 „
„ March 18th, 1891	...	...	12⅔	5 „
„ April 7th, 1892	...	...	...	4½ „

Rates of
interest on
bank
deposits in
London.

874. The average annual rates of interest for “deposits at notice” given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the ten years ended with 1891 :—

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
1882	...	...	2 14 0	1887	...	...	1 19 6
1883	...	...	2 10 10	1888	...	...	1 18 0
1884	...	...	1 17 10	1889	...	...	2 2 0
1885	...	...	1 17 2	1890	...	...	2 17 9
1886	...	...	1 12 11	1891	...	...	1 16 8

* See footnote (†) on page 505.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

875. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the fifteen years ended with 1891. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year. The exceptionally small proportion in 1891 will be at once noticed:—

Proportion
of Govern-
ment
moneys
with the
banks.

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,
1877 TO 1891.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1877 ...	6·96	1885 ...	7·41
1878 ...	2·62	1886 ...	6·48
1879 ...	6·82	1887 ...	8·24
1880 ...	10·87	1888 ...	6·81
1881 ...	11·68	1889 ...	4·09
1882 ...	4·03	1890 ...	2·71
1883 ...	2·39	1891 ...	1·95
1884 ...	7·56		

876. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the first quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.† The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

Banks in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1892.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1892.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.‡	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	15§	1,351,799	129,919	178,381	39,928,901	41,589,000
New South Wales...	16	1,611,672	100,626	85,407	36,698,091	38,495,796
Queensland ...	11	579,824	30,549	104,357	9,862,221	10,576,951
South Australia ...	10	462,565	21,186	73,691	7,871,556	8,428,998
Western Australia...	5	91,368	5,471	9,382	1,436,222	1,542,443
Tasmania ...	4	139,916	28,291	50,435	3,850,535	4,069,177
New Zealand ...	6	975,611	54,167	30,838	13,216,281	14,276,897
Total ...	67	5,212,755	370,209	532,491	112,863,807	118,979,262

* For figures on which these proportions were based, see table following paragraph 866 ante.

† *Record* for May, 1892, page 334.

‡ Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £927,307, in Queensland to £1,190,574, in South Australia to £455,394, and in New Zealand to £472,878.

§ In the previous quarter there were 17, but 2 have gone into liquidation.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892—continued.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1892.)

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 ...	7,488,526	1,910,331	176,661	440,401	53,825,893	63,841,812
New South Wales...	5,011,728	1,719,959	251,717	2,765,217†	44,252,527	54,001,148
Queensland ...	2,034,282	730,137	31,117	291,563	17,405,245	20,492,344
South Australia ...	1,641,230	515,266	37,137	281,218	8,104,019	10,578,870
Western Australia...	421,745	111,638	9,118	38,631	1,887,960	2,469,092
Tasmania ...	698,648	84,782	140	22,681	3,484,131	4,290,382
New Zealand ...	2,356,047	526,623	43,040	112,240	13,981,490	17,019,440
Total ...	19,652,206	5,598,736	548,930	3,951,951	142,941,265	172,693,088

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

877. 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 £2,765,217 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.

878. In Tasmania the assets of the banks only slightly exceed the liabilities, but in all the other colonies they are considerably in excess. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 65 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in Queensland or Western Australia, but a much lower one than in any of the other colonies. 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 :—

* Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £1,152,990, in Queensland to £33,110, in South Australia to £240,700, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £136,232, and in New Zealand to £100,801. If any Government securities were held by the Victorian banks, they were not distinguished in the returns.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1892.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
1. Queensland ...	51·61	5. South Australia ...	79·68	Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.
2. Western Australia ...	62·47	6. New Zealand ...	83·89	
3. Victoria ...	65·14	7. Tasmania ...	94·84	
4. New South Wales ...	71·29			

879. Coin and bullion in 1892 bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria than they did to those in Queensland and New South Wales, but a lower proportion than that borne in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter about the beginning of 1892 :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1892.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
1. Western Australia ...	17·08	5. Victoria ...	11·89	Proportion of specie to liabilities of Australasian banks.
2. Tasmania ...	16·28	6. Queensland ...	9·93	
3. South Australia ...	15·51	7. New South Wales ...	9·28	
4. New Zealand ...	13·84			

880. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws appointed in February, 1887,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australia, gave it as his opinion that every bank ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to three shillings in the pound (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 31st March, 1892, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, where it was 2 per cent. lower than the proportion referred to ; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was 16½ per cent., or nearly 3s. 4d. in the pound :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1892.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
1. Western Australia ...	27·34	6. New Zealand...	16·50	Australasian banks' deposits not bearing and bearing interest.
2. South Australia ...	19·47	7. New South Wales ...	13·02	
3. Queensland ...	19·23			
4. Victoria ...	18·00	Australasia ...	16·52	
5. Tasmania ...	17·17			

881. 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 :—

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 500 ; also Parliamentary Paper No. 65, Session 1887.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1892.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits. †		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria	9,819,001	30,109,900	24·59	75·41
New South Wales	9,749,107	26,948,984	26·57	73·43
Queensland	2,722,050	7,140,171	27·60	72·40
South Australia	1,865,831	6,005,725	23·70	76·30
Western Australia	561,226	874,996	39·08	60·92
New Zealand	3,712,937	9,503,344	28·09	71·91

Proportion of interest bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

882. It will be seen that between seven-tenths and three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which only three-fifths of the deposits bear interest.

British deposits in Australasian banks.

883. It is stated on the authority of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*‡ that if the deposits held in the colonies, as shown by the quarterly average statements of the banks, be deducted from the total deposits shown in the bank balance sheets, the difference approximately indicates the amount received from British depositors. If this be correct, the British deposits in Australasian banks amounted to nearly 36 millions in March, 1890, to nearly 40 millions in March, 1891, and to over 43 millions in March, 1892, the increase in the last twelve months being over 3½ millions, and that in the last two years about 7½ millions sterling. This is made plain by the following figures:—

BRITISH DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1890 TO 1892.

Deposits in Australasian Banks.	On the 31st March—		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£
As per Balance Sheets	142,186,507	150,459,324	154,032,304
„ Quarterly Statements	106,372,525	110,677,864	110,689,931
Difference, being British Deposits ...	35,813,982	39,781,460	43,342,373

* Exclusive of Tasmania.
† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £927,307, of which £170,225 did not bear, and £757,082 bore, interest ; in Queensland to £1,190,574, all bearing interest ; in South Australia to £455,394, of which £108,881 did not bear, and £346,513 bore, interest ; and in New Zealand to £472,878, all of which bore interest.
‡ *Record* for June, 1892, page 400.

884. The following particulars taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record** show the capital and profits of the banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last three years :—

Capital and profits of Australasian banks.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889 TO 1891.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up	17,497,739	17,518,750	16,896,928
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend	8,427,505	9,052,831	9,135,658
Capital and reserved profits ...	25,925,244	26,571,581	26,032,586
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	1,018,655	1,041,318	1,016,835
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	11·64	11·89	12·03

NOTE.—There were 29 banks in 1889 and 1890, and 27 in 1891.

885. The following is a summary of figures derived from the last issued balance sheets of the banks in Australasia. The balance sheets are of different dates, the latest being the 31st May, 1892 :—

Summary of bank balance sheets.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET OF AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1892.

LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders—			
Paid-up Capital	£16,754,991		
Reserve and Undivided Profits ...	9,159,599		
Dividend	963,911		
		£26,878,501	
To the Public—			
Notes in circulation	£5,510,891		
Bills payable and in circulation ...	16,130,579		
Deposits, Balances to other Banks, etc.	155,935,990		
		177,577,460	
		£204,455,961	

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion, Cash at Bankers, Money at Call and at Short Notice, and Notes of other Banks	£26,447,064
Government and other Public Securities	9,398,950
Premises, Furniture, etc.	5,882,660
Bills, receivable, discounted, or <i>in transitu</i> , and other debts due	162,727,287
	£204,455,961

Average Dividend, £11 10s. 2d. per cent. per annum on paid-up capital.

886. In the quarter ended 31st March, 1892, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 14s. 4d. in Western Australia to 18s. 4d. per head in Tasmania ; the proportion in Victoria being £1 3s. 4d.,

Note circulation in Australasian colonies.

* *Record* for March, 1892, page 167.

and in the whole of Australasia £1 6s. 9d. The following are the figures for the different colonies :—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December, 1891.	Bank Note Circulation (First Quarter of 1892).			
		Total.	Per Head of Population.		
		£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia ...	53,285	91,368	1	14	4
New Zealand ...	634,058	975,611	1	10	9
South Australia ...	325,766	462,565	1	8	5
Queensland ...	410,330	579,824	1	8	3
New South Wales ...	1,165,300	1,611,672	1	7	8
Victoria ...	1,157,678	1,351,799	1	3	4
Tasmania ...	152,619	139,916	0	18	4
Total .	3,899,036	5,212,755	1	6	9

887. At the end of 1891 the average note circulation was only 18s. 11d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as £1 15s. 8d. in Scotland, and £1 9s. 8d. in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency was more than 41½ millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 2s. It will be remembered that whilst the lowest denomination of bank notes in England and Wales is five pounds, in Scotland and Ireland, as in the Australasian colonies, it is one pound :—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Division.	Estimated Population. (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation, December, 1891.			
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.		
		£	£	s.	d.
England and Wales ...	29,081,	27,465	0	18	11
Scotland... ..	4,041,	7,205,	1	15	8
Ireland	4,681,	6,947,	1	9	8
United Kingdom ...	37,803,	41,617,	1	2	0

888. 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 1891, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates* :—

* 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, 1891.

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 ...	370	107,671	2,083,203	19 6 11
General Savings Banks ...	18	193,110	3,632,484	18 16 2
Total ...	388	300,781	5,715,687	19 0 1

889. In the twenty years 1872 to 1891, the number of depositors in savings banks has increased sixfold. 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 1891 it had risen to nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, or £453,600 more than in the previous year, about 2 millions more than in 1887, and nearly three and a half times the amount in 1880—eleven years previously. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being £1 2s. 3d. less than in the year under review. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Average to each Depositor.
		£	£ s. d.
1872 ...	52,749	1,405,738	26 13 0
1873 .	58,547	1,498,618	25 11 11
1874 ...	64,014	1,617,301	25 5 3
1875 ...	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6
1876 ...	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 9
1877 ...	73,245	1,575,305	21 10 2
1878 ...	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7
1879 ...	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7
1880 ...	92,115	1,661,409	18 0 9
1881 ...	107,282	2,569,438	23 19 0
1882 ...	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3
1883 ...	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2
1884 ...	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4
1885 ...	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7
1886 ...	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2
1887 ...	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10
1888 ...	237,433	4,669,541	19 13 4
1889 ...	261,067	5,021,522	19 4 8
1890 ...	281,509	5,262,105	18 13 10
1891 ...	300,781	5,715,687	19 0 1

Rate of interest in savings banks.

890. 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.

891. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1891 numbered 106,637, and the female depositors 86,473, or about 81 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is 91, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Small depositors.

892. Nearly four-fifths of the depositors in General Savings Banks have less than £20 to their credit, and nearly a tenth have between £20 and £50.

Savings banks in Melbourne.

893. The deposits in the General Savings Banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to over three-fifths of the whole, and the depositors to about two-thirds.

Savings banks in Australasian colonies.

894. 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 1890 :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.*

(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 † ...	288,240	25·44	5,405,644	18 15 1
New South Wales ...	143,826	12·73	4,730,469	32 17 9
Queensland ...	45,885	11·73	1,666,855	36 6 6
South Australia ...	70,873	22·75	2,078,576	29 6 7
Western Australia ...	3,014	6·13	31,486	10 8 11
Tasmania ...	25,324	17·43	521,250	20 11 9
New Zealand...	118,344	18·92	3,137,023	26 10 2
Total ...	695,506	18·37	17,571,303	25 5 3

* For later figures see *Australasian Statistics* for 1891, in Appendix to the second volume.

† These figures relate to the 31st December, both for General and Post Office Savings Banks, and therefore differ slightly from the figures given in the table following paragraph 889 *ante*.

895. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is 5 per cent. for accounts remaining open at end of year, only 4 per cent., however, being allowed on closed accounts; in Queensland the rate is 4 per cent. on deposits below £200; in South Australia it is 5 per cent.; in Tasmania the rates are 5 per cent. on sums up to £150 in the General, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they are 5 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate is only $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in Western Australia.

Rate of interest in Australasian savings banks.

896. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and the next in South Australia, in both of which the proportion is much higher than in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of depositors to population.

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. | |

897. 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 investors in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony, except Western Australia, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor :—

Order of colonies in respect to average amount of deposits.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

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

Savings
banks of
United
Kingdom.

898. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom about the end of 1890 was £111,285,911, of which £43,650,552 was in Trustee Savings Banks, and £67,635,359 in Post Office Savings Banks; and the number of accounts remaining open in 1889-90 was 6,043,591, viz., 1,535,782 in Trustee, and 4,507,809 in Post Office, Savings Banks—an average of £18 8s. 3d. per depositor; whilst the proportion per head of population was £2 18s.

Savings
banks of
European
countries.

899. By the following figures relating to the savings banks of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Holland, it will be noticed that, in proportion to population, the depositors are much more numerous in Victoria and South Australia than in any of those countries; whilst in point of average value the deposits in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia are greater than in any of them—the average value in Victoria, however, being only slightly above that in the United Kingdom and France:—

SAVINGS BANKS OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1890.

Country.	Number of Depositors.		Amount Remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
France	7,262,726	18·94	132,787,212	18 5 8
United Kingdom ...	6,043,591	15·86	111,285,911	18 8 3
Belgium	731,057	11·89	13,016,616	17 16 1
Holland	281,870	6·18	1,770,875	6 5 8

NOTE.—The Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks are given for the United Kingdom, the State Savings Banks only for Belgium and Holland; whilst Private are included with State Post Office Savings Banks in the case of France. In 1888, there were 297,682 depositors, and £4,815,000 on deposit, in the Private Savings Banks of Holland.

Life
assurance.

900. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1890 and 1891 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 eleven offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies. It should be mentioned that there are many English, and three large American, offices also doing business in Australasia, but no returns are available of the local business done by these institutions:—

* *Record* for January, 1892, page 51.

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1890 AND 1891.

Particulars.	1890. 11 offices.	1891. 11 offices.	Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	
			Numerical.	Cente- simal.
New Policies during the Year*—				
Assurances and Endowments No.	32,011	30,776	-1,235	-3.86
„ amount assured £	9,201,925	9,119,915	-82,010	-.89
Annuities† ... No.	39			
„ amount per annum‡ £	2,127			
Premiums, single ... £	40,507	34,813	-5,694	-14.06
„ annual ... £	296,613	294,386	-2,227	-.75
Funds at beginning of the year £	13,892,592	15,325,547	+1,432,955	+10.31
Receipts—				
New premiums ... £	279,624	277,733	-1,891	-.68
Renewal „ ... £	1,907,168	2,083,491	+176,323	+9.25
Consideration for annuities £	18,183	25,702	+7,519	+41.35
Interest ... £	887,730	959,648	+71,918	+8.10
Other ... £	2,041	15,038	+12,997	+636.80
Disbursements—				
Claims (with bonus addi- tions) and endowments matured £	840,927	877,924	+36,997	+4.40
Surrenders‡ ... £	246,375	297,171	+50,796	+20.62
Annuities ... £	23,027	21,715	-1,312	-5.70
Bonuses and dividends ... £	51,315	76,530	+25,215	+49.14
Expenses ... £	494,838	502,598	+7,760	+1.57
Funds at the end of the year £	15,330,854	16,865,682	+1,534,828	+10.01

901. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £3,094,746 in 1890, and to £3,361,612 in 1891; and the total disbursements to £1,656,483 and £1,775,938 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,438,263 in the former, and £1,585,674 in the latter, year. Receipts and disbursements.

902. The working expenses of the same offices amounted to 15 per cent. in 1890 and 1891 of the total receipts. In the former year they amounted to 22 per cent., and in the latter to 21 per cent., of the premium income. Working expenses.

903. The average rate of interest realized in 1891 on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 5.96 per cent., or about the average of the previous ten years. The rates in those years were as follow:— Rate of interest realised.

* Mr. T. S. Robertson estimated the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices in 1884 at 150,000, assuring £12,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884.

† Information incomplete.

‡ Information incomplete, but including surrenders, advances reduced by surrender, and endowment premiums returned.

RATES OF INTEREST REALISED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1881 ...	6.29	1887 ...	5.98
1882 ...	6.07	1888 ...	5.91
1883 ...	5.61	1889 ...	5.95
1884 ...	6.10	1890 ...	5.81
1885 ...	6.00	1891 ...	5.96
1886 ...	6.06		

904. The following statement of the liabilities and assets of the life assurance offices in the last two years has been taken from the same publication* :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, 1890 AND 1891.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.†
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
Life, endowment, and annuity funds ...	15,305,825	16,847,793	1,541,968
Investment fluctuation funds ...	55,048	72,524	17,476
Paid-up capital ...	90,000	100,000	10,000
Reserve funds ...	201,000	205,000	4,000
Deposits and interest ...	27,548	14,860	—12,688
Profit and loss balances ...	149,449	140,895	—8,554
Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders	185,510	167,803	—17,707
Outstanding accounts ...	64,756	87,894	23,138
Total ...	16,079,136	17,636,769	1,557,633
ASSETS.			
Mortgages ...	9,007,310	9,860,785	853,475
Loans on policies and on personal security ...	2,707,279	3,000,580	293,301
Government securities ...	1,283,458	1,393,667	110,209
Debentures ...	124,909	128,313	3,404
Shares ...	723,198	860,794	137,596
Cash on deposit ...	1,717,167	1,849,557	132,390
Cash on hand and on current account ...	18,690	17,058	—1,632
Freehold and leasehold property ...	253,824	278,267	24,443
Agents' balances ...	147,590	153,312	5,722
Outstanding premiums ...	95,711	94,436	—1,275
Outstanding and accrued interest ...			
Sundries ...			
Total ...	16,079,136	17,636,769	1,557,633

509. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 25 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1891 ‡ :—

* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1892, page 51.

† 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 page 449 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1892.

**AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL
AND RESERVES, 1891.**

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	8	281,673	422,838	704,511
New South Wales	7	198,158	183,151	381,309
South Australia	1	62,500	66,004	128,504
Queensland	1	7,387	1,144	8,531
Tasmania	3	109,678	10,341	120,019
New Zealand	5	537,665	563,458	1,101,123
Total	25	1,197,061	1,246,936	2,443,997

906. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the five New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 15 companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales.

Large proportion of capital in New Zealand companies.

907. The profits, losses, dividends, etc., of the same companies in 1891, of 30 companies in 1890, and of 32 companies in 1889, were as follow:—

Profits of fire and marine insurance companies.

**PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANIES, 1889 TO 1891.**

Profits, Losses, Dividends, etc.	1889. (32 Companies.)	1890. (30 Companies.)	1891. (25 Companies.)
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	£ 1,527,674	£ 1,414,567	£ 1,353,616
Interest, rents, and fees	154,520	144,141	107,483
Total	1,682,194	1,558,708	1,461,099
Losses	1,075,940	985,038	927,691
Expenses and commission	424,125	405,859	372,094
Total	1,500,065	1,390,897	1,299,785
Net profits	182,129	167,811	161,314
Dividends paid	201,071	180,219	151,926
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income	Per cent. 98·19	Per cent. 98·33	Per cent. 96·02

908. The dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £18,942 in 1889, and by £12,408 in 1890, but the net profits exceeded the dividends by £9,388 in 1891. The losses and expenses were less than the

Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

premium income by 1·81 per cent. in 1889, by 1·67 in 1890, and by 3·98 in 1891.

Fire and marine business in certain companies.

909. In the returns of 20 of these companies in 1889, and of 17 in 1890 and 1891, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, with the following result:—

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1889 TO 1891.

Premiums, Losses, etc.	1889 (20 Companies.)	1890 (17 Companies.)	1891 (17 Companies.)
FIRE ASSURANCE.*	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	279,300	270,846	233,653
Losses	173,558	141,597	120,188
Premiums in excess of losses	105,742	129,249	113,465
MARINE ASSURANCE.*			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	251,316	202,907	162,541
Losses	197,228	168,384	133,686
Premiums in excess of losses	54,088	34,523	28,855
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.†			
Premiums in excess of losses	451,734	429,529	425,925
Interest, rents and fees	154,520	144,141	107,483
Expenses and commission	606,254 424,125	573,670 405,859	533,408 372,094
Net profits	182,129	167,811	161,314

Life assurance in the United Kingdom.

910. In 1889 the total income of the ordinary life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom (exclusive of American companies) amounted to £22,242,000, of which £6,528,000 was from interest, £14,213,000 from premiums, and £1,276,000 from sales of annuities; and their working expenses amounted to £2,040,000, or about 9 per cent. of the receipts. The claims satisfied during the year amounted to £10,627,000, and £797,000 was paid to annuitants; the amount paid as cash bonuses or allowed in reduction of premiums was £999,000; for surrender, £819,000; and as dividends, etc., to shareholders, £593,000.

Price of debentures and stock in Melbourne.

911. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures

* Offices distinguishing between Fire and Marine business only.
† Offices which do not distinguish between Fire and Marine Insurance.

payable thereat, and of Victorian stock,* at the dates named. It will be seen that, although 4 per cent. stock had hitherto been uniformly quoted at par, the price fell to less than $99\frac{1}{2}$ in July, 1892.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE,
1891 AND 1892.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1891.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	102-103
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,049,465†	‡1897	100	100	100	100
	Total ...	1,362,365					
1892.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	100-100½	102	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,150,487	1897	100	100	99¾	..
	Total ...	1,463,387					

NOTE.—See note to next table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

912. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1891, and three periods of 1892, of debentures payable in London§; the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made:—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1891 AND 1892.

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum	When payable.	Amount. ||	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1891.							
5	Jan. 1 & July 1	2,107,000	1894	103-105	103-105	102-104	102-104
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	104-106	101-103	102-104	101-103
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	108-110	107-109	106-108	106-108
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	105-107	106-108	105-106	104-106
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	106-109	103-106	104-106	103-105
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	106-109	107-109	104-106	103-105
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	106-107	103-105	100-102	98-100
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	108½-108¾	106½-107	105-106	104-104½
3½	" "	7,000,000	1923-4	99½-99¾	96¾-97¼	96-97	93½-94½
	Total ...	38,607,000					

* See tables following paragraphs 401 and 426 *ante*.

† Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

‡ Or at any time thereafter at option of Government.

§ See also tables following paragraphs 401, 427, and 432 *ante*.

|| The first four amounts in this column are debentures, and the subsequent amounts are stock, or debentures inscribable as stock.

914. It will be observed that, according to the highest quotations on the London Stock Exchange, the interest yield to investors in Victorian securities fell from over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1885 to a little over $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1889, but again rose to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1891; whilst a further rise of about a sixth per cent. occurred in 1892. On comparing the amounts in the last column in the table with those in the two preceding ones, it will be found that the colony, when raising a loan, has as a rule to pay about one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) per cent. more than is received by British investors on similar securities at maximum prices.

Yield to
investors in
Victorian
securities
in various
years.

915. Evidence of the improved credit of the Australasian colonies is to be found in the circumstance, not only that their stocks have risen in price in the London market, but all of them, except Western Australia, have succeeded in floating loans at as low a rate as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The sudden rise in Australasian stocks in 1888 and 1889, together with the causes which led up to it, was described in a previous edition of this work.* Since 1889, when the prices were at a maximum, there has, however, been a falling off, although the prices are still invariably higher than they were prior to 1888. Taking the mean of the highest and lowest rates quoted in the official list, the price of the Victorian 4 per cents fell from 112 in 1889 to $105\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891, and that of New South Wales from $115\frac{3}{4}$ to $109\frac{3}{8}$; whilst the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. of the same colonies fell from $103\frac{3}{4}$ to 97, and from $103\frac{1}{2}$ to 99 respectively. In 1892, moreover, a still further depreciation took place in these as well as in all the other Australasian stocks, Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. once falling as low as 91, although the latest quotations indicate a recovery to about $92\frac{1}{2}$. This recent fall in the prices of Australian securities is probably only of a temporary nature, and can hardly be due to any loss of confidence in the high character entertained of these securities, but to a severe crisis in London, consequent on heavy losses in South American securities. The following are the prices for the principal stocks of the Australasian colonies in the years 1887 to 1892, the highest prices only being quoted for the earlier, and the highest and lowest prices for the later, year:—

Prices of
Austral-
asian stock
in London.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 891. See also paragraph 432 *ante*.

PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON,
1887 TO 1892.

Colony.	Stock redeemable in	Prices.*									
		1887.	1888.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892 (to 8th July).	
		Highest	Highest	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.
4 per cents.											
Victoria ...	1920	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{7}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	100
New South Wales	1933	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	116	112	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{3}{8}$	105
Queensland	1915-24	106	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	114	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Aus- tralia	1917-36	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	111	107 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Australia	1934	...	113	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	109	110 $\frac{1}{8}$	106	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tasmania...	1911†	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	108	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	103	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
New Zea- land	1929	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	100
3½ per cents.											
Victoria ...	1923	...	...	105	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	97	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	90 $\frac{7}{8}$
New South Wales	1924	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	94	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Queensland	1924	...	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Aus- tralia	1939	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
Tasmania...	1920-40‡	...	...	101	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	98	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Zea- land	1940	...	..	...	...	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$

Prices of
and yield
to investors
in British
and colo-
nial stocks.

916. During the first half of 1892, Victorian securities returned a lower rate of interest to the investor, and consequently ranked higher in public estimation, than the loan securities of any of the other British colonies or dependencies, except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape; whilst in 1891, not only those of Victoria, but also those of New South Wales and South Australia, ranked before the two last-named colonies. The interest returned to investors in such securities varied from about 3 per cent. in the case of India to 3³/₄ or 4 per cent. in the case of Natal or Newfoundland; whilst British Consols return less than 2³/₄ per cent. The following is a list of representative British and Colonial stocks, together with the highest prices quoted in 1891 and 1892 (to 8th July), also the estimated yield to the investor:—

* Taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* and the *Weekly Official Intelligence*.
† Debentures in the case of Tasmanian 4 per cents.
‡ At any time on or after 1st January, 1920, on giving 12 months' notice.

PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH AND COLONIAL STOCKS IN
LONDON, 1891 AND 1892.

Country.	Stock.		Highest Price Quoted.		Return to Investor.*		
	Bearing Interest at	Redeemable in	1891.	1892 (to 8th July.)	1891.	1892.	
	Per cent.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom "Consols" † ...	2½†	1923†	97½	98	2 14 2	2 14 5	
" " "Local Loans" †	3	1912	105	104¼	2 14 8	2 15 4	
" " { "Metropolitan" } " " { "Consolidated" } †	3	1941	103⅞	104¾	2 17 7	2 17 2	
India ‡ ...	3	1948	99¾	98½	3 0 11	3 0 10	
Canada ...	3	1938	95¾	96	3 4 10	3 4 7	
Ceylon ...	4	1934	109¾	111	3 12 10	3 11 9	
Cape of Good Hope ...	3½	1929-49§	100¼	99⅞	3 11 5	3 11 10	
Victoria ...	3½	1923	100½	98	3 11 3	3 13 6	
New Zealand ...	3½	1940	98¼	97¾	3 12 4	3 14 0	
Western Australia ...	4	1934	108¾	108½	3 13 9	3 14 0	
Tasmania ...	3½	1920-40§	98¾	98	3 13 5	3 14 4	
New South Wales ...	3½	1924	103⅞	97½	3 7 10	3 14 6	
South Australia ...	3½	1939	100½	96½	3 11 2	3 14 10	
Queensland ...	3½	1924	98¾	96½	3 13 2	3 15 0	
Newfoundland ...	4	1913-38§	105⅞	105½	3 15 1	3 15 1	
Natal ...	3½	1914-39§	98⅞	95½	3 13 9	3 19 2	

NOTE.—The stocks referred to are all "inscribed," except those of Canada, which are "registered."

917. According to *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1892, the par value of all Colonial and Provincial Government securities dealt with on the London Stock Exchange at the end of 1891 was £253,039,785; and it was calculated that, at the end of 1891, the market value of £70,791,000 of these securities was £72,632,000, as compared with £73,974,000 at the end of 1890, and £76,017,000 at the end of 1889. || The excess above the par value was thus 2⅓ per cent. in 1891, as against 4½ per cent. in 1890, and 7½ per cent. in 1889; but in connexion with this it should be borne in mind that most of the securities were disposed of in the first instance at a discount.

918. 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 1891, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year. It should be mentioned

* After allowing for accrued interest, and repayments at *par* on maturity; the former assumed to be equal to half a year's interest when interest is payable half-yearly, and to one quarter's interest when it is payable quarterly.

† Bearing 2½ per cent. interest until 1903, then 2½ per cent.; redeemable 1923 or subsequently.

‡ Interest payable quarterly; half-yearly in all other cases.

§ Repayable at option of Government at any time between the dates named.

|| See *Bankers' Magazine*, 1892, page 237.

that the figures do not express the full amounts secured and released, as the amounts were frequently not given,* especially in the case of live stock released:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS AND RELEASES, 1891.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land under <i>Transfer of Land Statute</i> ...	10,638	£ 12,896,430	6,465	£ 5,984,908
„ under old system...	1,665	2,597,667	1,058	968,463
Live stock ...	1,627	509,285	49	1,737†
Wool ...	478	268,710	5	1,014
Crops ...	1,063	182,536	1	...
Total ...	15,471	16,454,628	7,578	6,956,122

Mortgages and liens, 1870 to 1891.

919. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the twenty-two years ended with 1891, were as follow :—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1885 ...	10,738	9,476,724
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1886 ..	13,547	12,224,992
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1887 ...	12,981	11,427,243
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138	1888 ...	13,685	16,772,497
1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752	1889 ...	15,453	18,876,605
1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952	1890 ...	15,645	16,359,698
1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401	1891 ...	15,471	16,454,628

Mortgages and liens, 1891 and former years.

920. It will be observed that in the last fourteen years the amount secured under mortgage fell to the lowest point in 1883, and reached by far the highest point in 1889, when it was 2½ millions larger than in

* Assuming that the average amount was the same in all cases as in those for which the information was returned, the following would be the total amounts :—Mortgages of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £15,233,400 ; under old system, £2,934,300. Releases of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £6,708,100 ; under old system, £1,249,600.

† This amount relates to only a few releases ; the particulars were not stated in the great majority of cases.

either 1890 or 1891, and over 2 millions larger than in 1888. The number of mortgages did not vary much in the last three years, in each of which they were far larger than in any year prior to that period.

921. In 1891, the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 61 and 45 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 66 and 53 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 only six releases were 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.

922. The live stock mortgaged in 1891 consisted of 1,091,936 sheep, 38,079 head of cattle, 5,039 horses, and 1,774 pigs. The live stock released consisted of 1,600 sheep, 250 cattle, and 11 horses.

Live stock
mortgaged.

923. During the thirty-one years ended with 1891, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £183,570,576, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £93,777,089. The balance is £89,793,487, or nearly half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Difference
between
mortgages
and re-
leases, 1861
to 1891.

924. In 1891, the number of bills of sale filed was more numerous than in 1890 by 62, about the same as in 1889, and more numerous than in any other year since 1876. The amount secured under such instruments fell off considerably in 1891 as compared with the three previous years, when it averaged over one million sterling. In 1891 the amount was little more than three-quarters of a million, which, however, was a much larger amount than that secured in any other year since 1875, except the three just referred to. The following are the number and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last eighteen years:—

Bills of sale.

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884	866	248,768	36	30,761
1885	954	379,864	51	38,882
1886	980	436,900	48	32,724
1887	1,395	420,400	25	19,164
1888	1,547	1,317,122	25	21,443
1889	1,616	994,690	27	23,897
1890	1,551	1,048,629	22	18,751
1891	1,613	773,193	9	4,914

Decrease in
bills of sale
since 1876.

925. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed in 1877 and subsequent years was chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, which rendered it necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor may lodge a caveat against its registration.

Contracts
for sale and
letting.

926. 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 fifteen years, were as follow :—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1891.

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	

* Consolidated Act, 54 Vict. No. 1,103.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 to 1891—*continued*.

Year.	Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
		£		£
1885	1,617 ^a	49,221	1,617	} 2s. 6d. to £5
1886	1,703	50,769	1,703	
1887	924	37,418	924	
1888	429	24,702	430	
1889	480	32,286	480	
1890	429	26,406	429	
1891	458	26,058	457	

927. 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, than 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 five years, however, there has been a decided falling-off in the number and amount of these contracts as compared with previous years, whilst there has been more than a corresponding increase in the number and amount of bills of sale.

Fluctuations in contracts for sale and letting.

928. 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 1891, as against 70 in 1890, and 72 in 1889. The following are the principal items furnished for the last three years. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

Building societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1889 to 1891.

	1889.*	1890.	1891.
Number of societies	72	70	60
Number of shareholders	22,222	21,858	17,050
Number of borrowers	19,210	23,529	22,103
Paid-up capital	£3,306,981	£3,493,380	£3,243,983
Value of landed property	£1,012,422	£552,088	£335,873
Advances during the year	£3,264,984	£2,426,127	£2,059,627
Repayments during the year	£2,345,843	£2,335,331	£2,150,160
Working expenses during the year	£92,984	£79,597	£68,463
Bank overdraft at end of the year	£264,409	£194,532	£309,731
Deposits at end of the year	£5,062,328	£5,285,702	£4,439,625

* Exclusive of the returns of the Premier Permanent Society, which suspended payment on the 21st December, 1889, and has since been in liquidation. In 1888 this institution had a paid-up capital of £264,492, and deposits amounting to £780,186.

Advances by building societies, 1876-1891.

929. In 1891, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was less than in the previous year by £366,500, was not half as large as that done in 1888, and was also less than in any other year since 1884. A run upon building societies, towards the end of 1891, affected those institutions disastrously, several large societies and a number of the smaller ones being obliged to close their doors. The advances made by these institutions during the last sixteen years have been as follow:—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1891.

£			£		
1876	...	870,203	1884	...	1,469,542
1877	...	815,860	1885	...	2,073,189
1878	...	703,932	1886	...	2,358,729
1879	...	489,312	1887	...	2,544,688
1880	...	564,411	1888	...	4,381,330
1881	...	805,551	1889	...	3,264,984
1882	...	1,040,965	1890	...	2,426,127
1883	...	1,089,480	1891	...	2,059,627

Rates of interest in building societies.

930. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent. ; in 1884 from 5½ to 7 per cent. ; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent. ; in 1887 from 5½ to 7½ per cent. ; in 1888 from 5¼ to 7 per cent. ; in 1889, 1890, and 1891 from 5½ to 7 per cent. Most of the societies allow interest on the daily balance on deposit in current account, the rates ranging from 3 to 5 per cent.

Deposits with building societies.

931. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1891 amounted in the aggregate to £4,439,625, or £622,703 less than was on deposit at the end of 1889, and £846,077 less than at the end of 1890.

Total moneys on deposit.

932. 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 1887 TO 1891.

Amount deposited with—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ...	35,215,547	37,570,838	38,768,936	40,292,065	40,416,067
Savings banks ...	3,696,699	4,669,541	5,021,523	5,262,105	5,715,687
Building societies	4,216,758	5,292,364	5,062,328	5,285,702	4,439,625
Total ...	43,129,004	47,532,743	48,852,787	50,839,872	50,571,379

933. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to over $50\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or over $\frac{1}{4}$ million less than in the previous year, and nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than in 1887, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

934. A decrease of about $41\frac{1}{4}$ millions, or 13 per cent., took place in the amounts passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1891, as compared with 1890; the amount was, moreover, $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions below that in 1889, and 53 millions below that in 1888, which will be memorable as a year of unusual speculation and inflation. Particulars respecting the clearances during the seven years ended with 1891 are given in the following table:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1891,
(000's omitted.)

Year.	Clearances.				Amount cleared.	
	By Exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Ave- rage.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, etc.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	16,776,	129,213,	145,989,	21,097,	167,086,	3,213,
1886	17,431,	134,566,	151,997,	20,842,	172,839,	3,324,
1887	19,086,	157,614,	176,700,	25,508,	202,208,	3,889,
1888	28,293,	261,698,	289,991,	37,128,	327,119,	6,291,
1889	26,564,	231,180,	257,744,	30,672,	288,416,	5,546,
1890	26,568,	255,233,	281,801,	33,389,	315,190,	6,061,
1891	21,831,	223,628,	245,459,	28,468,	273,927,	5,268,

NOTE.—In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. If the receipt and the payment should each be considered as a separate transaction, the amounts would obviously have to be doubled.

APPENDICES.

CONTENTS.

APPENDIX A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1890-91 to 1892-3.

Table	Page
I. Revenue	537
II. Expenditure	539
III. Revenue and Expenditure under the Heads of Taxation, Public Estate, and Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works	544

APPENDIX B.—CENSUS TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS.

Table		
I. Occupations, 1881 and 1891		546
II. „ 1891, Sections		548
III. „ „ Classes		549
IV. „ „ Orders		550
V. „ „ Sub-orders		551
VI. „ „ Distinct Callings		554

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1890-91 TO 1892-3.

(Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly, on the 28th July, 1892.)

I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE 1892-3.

	Net Revenue.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
CUSTOMS.			
Spirits	657,700	692,193	618,000
Wine	41,825	37,871	38,600
Beer and Cider	52,381	46,294	50,600
Tobacco and Snuff	261,722	239,468	249,800
Cigars	58,969	60,588	57,500
Tea	37,128	48,590	40,400
Sugar and Molasses	130,715	106,138	120,200
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	6,080	7,364	6,600
Opium	16,253	12,269	14,700
Rice	19,731	20,483	20,700
Hops	2,659	4,134	3,400
Malt	793	37	200
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	47,007	56,977	48,700
Import Duty on Live Stock	85,374	68,939	77,400
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> Duties	651,550	575,991	657,700
All other Articles	410,748	370,768	401,300
Wharfage	44,937	40,857	44,500
Total Customs	2,525,572	2,388,961	2,450,300
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.			
Spirits Distilled in Victoria	102,201	114,428	105,000
Auctioneers' Licences	15,682	14,042	14,500
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,300	1,428	1,350
All other Licences	4,110	4,262	3,900
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	184,886	247,534	220,000
Duties on Bank Notes	30,737	27,954	31,000
Land Tax	120,633	126,651	123,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties	27,789	29,147	28,000
Total Excise and Inland Revenue	487,338	565,446	526,750

* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty has been roughly estimated at £218,000 for 1890-91, and £175,000 for 1891-92. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1892-3—*continued.*

	Net Revenue.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
TERRITORIAL.			
Sales by Auction (including interest) ...	106,450	78,023	100,000
Alienation otherwise than by Auction ...	370,399	314,523	298,300
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural	45,883	40,048	40,000
Pastoral Occupation, etc. ...	69,496	64,347	74,250
Harbor Trust Contributions—Rents and			
Licences ...	2,561	2,629	2,600
Miners' Rights ...	5,892	6,235	6,368
Business Licences ...	158	133	144
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ..	9,879	10,156	10,254
Water-right and Searching Licences, etc. ...	1,029	1,124	1,756
Rents under <i>Mining on Private Property</i>			
<i>Act</i> ...	1,321	2,169	1,554
Total Territorial ...	613,068	519,387	535,226
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income ...	3,306,580	3,101,491	3,300,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean ...	204,026	*	*
" On the Gold Fields ...	21,276	21,794	21,250
" Geelong ...	10,119	10,577	10,250
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	4,232	4,081	3,000
Ferry Fares and Crane ...	872	1,361	820
Total Public Works ...	3,547,105	3,139,304	3,335,320
PORTS AND HARBOURS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports ...	20,669	18,880	20,600
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.			
Postage ...	†	†	†
Post Office—Private Boxes, etc. ...	8,714	11,580	10,000
Commission on Money Orders ...	15,919	15,528	17,050
Electric Telegraph—Messages ...	†	†	†
" Telephone Exchange, etc. ...	37,313	40,035	43,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices ...	61,946	67,143	70,050
STAMP REVENUE† ...	751,317	677,848	730,700
FEEs (exclusive of Stamps) ...	55,696	60,926	48,593
FINES ...	11,879	9,554	9,860

* Now collected by the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

† The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading "Stamp Revenue." The revenue from postages is not known, but it has been estimated roughly at £298,060 for 1890-91, and at £309,450 for 1891-2; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £139,320 in 1890 91, and £126,155 in 1891-2.

‡ Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1892-3—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
MISCELLANEOUS.	£	£	£
Rents, exclusive of Lands	2,427	1,856	2,925
Government Printer	33,506	32,229	27,115
Penal Establishments	7,664	7,364	7,500
Education	601	436	736
„ Sale of Books ... ..	...	434	1,000
Defence Department	4,551	2,881	3,500
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	1,699	1,726	1,575
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations	903	1,111	600
Sale of Government Property	7,118	4,245	4,300
Master-in-Lunacy	14,251	14,880	10,000
Mint Charges	10,655	11,755	11,000
Interest on Public Account, etc.	55,528	31,906	50,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies... ..	17,625	22,384	20,000
„ „ Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	...	57,349	95,085
„ „ Water Trusts	23,015	23,127	24,000
„ „ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	4,902	6,396	7,000
„ from Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account	117	96	...
„ from Municipalities— <i>Prince's Bridge Act 1885</i>	1,597	1,572	1,546
Surplus Mint Subsidy	4,760	10,498	5,000
Contributions, Public Gardens	3,300	150	...
Contribution towards Bridge, south end of Queen-street	968	955	941
Contributions, <i>Marine Board Act</i> , No. 1165	2,720	2,151	2,130
Inebriate Asylum, Beaconsfield	1,070	904	800
All other Receipts	56,135	33,117	35,000
Repayments towards Loans— <i>Vermin Act No. 1153</i>	13,886	11,857	15,000
Total Miscellaneous	268,998	281,379	326,753
Total	8,343,588	7,728,828*	8,054,152

II.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1892-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	10,000	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	15,077	15,500	14,338
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,500	1,480	1,403

* The accounts have since been closed, but not audited, and the result is £7,729,572.

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Legislature :—			
Legislative Council	6,798	7,912	7,362
Legislative Assembly	14,482	13,442	12,800
Parliament Library	2,544	2,465	2,322
Refreshment Rooms	1,739	1,475	1,478
* Victorian Parliamentary Debates ...	2,374	2,975	2,817
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	25,511	23,627	24,225
Electoral Expenses	18,357	31,000	20,000
Standing Committee on Railways ...	—	8,871	6,000
	71,805	90,767	77,004
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office	9,504	9,663	8,635
Government Statist†	25,365	15,181	14,778
Shorthand Writer	2,608	2,607	2,120
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores	784	871	850
Inspection of Factories and Shops ...	2,427	2,401	2,084
Medical	1,800	1,800	1,685
Quarantine, etc.	12,509	12,052	11,382
Vaccination	6,099	8,000	6,000
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	12,478	12,525	11,188
Treasury	29,946	29,453	27,786
Premier	12,033	7,036	5,009
Agent-General and Office	5,992	7,000	5,707
Public Service Board	7,858	7,307	7,090
Government Printer	94,450	78,859	69,256
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	7,753	7,559	6,754
	231,606	202,314	180,324
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges	28,760	26,198	24,626
Law Officers of the Crown	22,911	20,662	19,563
Crown Solicitor	6,850	5,409	5,377
Prothonotary	2,872	2,557	2,072
Master in Equity and Lunacy	5,184	4,392	4,443
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	48,122	42,002	33,644
Deputy Registrars	6,960	6,750	†
Patents	2,769	3,157	3,037
Sheriffs	31,583	27,103	23,914
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	29,100	27,044	26,258
Police Magistrates and Wardens ...	18,980	17,356	17,478
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters ...	21,366	21,698	22,481
Coroners	6,886	7,294	6,839
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,564	1,718	1,733
Expenses of carrying out the <i>Land Tax Act</i>	1,013	850	884
Miscellaneous	15,241	1,098	512
	250,161	215,288	192,861

* Called *Hansard* prior to 1891-2.

† The cost of taking the census is included in the figures for 1890-91 and 1891-2; and the payments to Deputy Registrars are included for 1892-3.

‡ Included under Government Statist.

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
Public Instruction, Science, etc. :—	£	£	£
Education	709,472	720,271	669,822
University of Melbourne	21,500	20,750	15,750
Working Men's Colleges	7,300	8,800	} 15,950
Schools of Mines	22,632	19,759	
Schools of Design, etc....	8,681	900	
The Observatory	5,155	5,018	3,591
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	27,294	27,292	20,949
Free Libraries, etc.	20,000	20,000	12,000
Government Botanist	2,696	2,471	1,209
Miscellaneous	10,948	1,116	1,604
	835,678	826,377	740,875
Charitable Institutions :—			
Hospitals for the Insane	116,697	116,127	119,430
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	40,903	40,918	40,213
Inspection of ditto	2,037	2,075	1,769
Charitable Institutions	120,000	120,000	120,000
Inebriate Asylum	2,669	1,945	464
	282,306	281,065	281,876
Mining :—			
Mining Department	22,874	23,392	27,134
Mining Boards	3,500	3,475	3,500
Prospecting	86,486	86,335	60,000
Miscellaneous	8,450	11,755	10,232
	121,310	124,957	100,866
Police	284,097	289,323	285,167
Gaols and Penal	71,429	71,507	68,993
Crown Lands and Survey :—			
Survey, Sale, and Management	67,715	67,096	62,087
Extirpation of Rabbits, etc.	37,914	38,705	30,609
Botanic and Domain Gardens	9,868	9,292	8,007
Parliament Gardens	1,003	1,096	948
Experimental Cultivation	267	260	300
Agriculture	3,740	3,952	4,052
Vine Diseases	702	450	500
Forests and Industries... ..	17,936	21,104	9,210
Agricultural Societies, etc.	36,593	36,564	63,500
Public Parks, etc.	9,510	4,669	3,179
Miscellaneous	3,904	8,426	2,294
To promote the Agricultural and Wine Industries	34,227	48,488	39,611
	223,379	240,102	224,297

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Railways:—			
Railways	2,455,438	2,104,495	2,012,735
Commissioners' Salaries	6,000	6,000	5,550
Increase of Wages to Permanent Way			
Employés on the Staff	8,190	7,700	...
Miscellaneous and Pensions, etc....	39,911	18,041	24,886
	2,509,539	2,136,236	2,043,171
Water Supply:—			
Melbourne	28,409	*	*
Geelong	} 40,239	38,935	32,967
Country			
Water Trusts			
	68,648	38,935	32,967
Public Works:—			
Department	51,605	51,192	44,491
Works and Buildings	461,860	241,663	355,394
Defence Works	57,983	5,000	6,200
Telegraph Lines	42,115	44,099	39,450
Road Works and Bridges	26,933	38,576	19,521
Endowment to Municipalities	450,000	380,000	450,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	520
	1,090,496	760,530	915,576
Customs:—			
Department	71,420	73,085	67,534
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile	} 15,264	16,106	15,423
Marine, etc.			
Licensing Act			
Marine Board	5,487	5,823	5,854
Miscellaneous	1,812	1,756	8,907
	93,983	96,770	97,718
Harbours and Lights, and Marine Survey ...	38,468	38,278	37,636
Defences	236,398	294,107	231,651
Post and Telegraphs:—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels... ..	2,673	3,732	3,500
Post and Telegraph Offices	445,514	459,302	446,930
Mail Service—Inland	128,288	131,000	131,000
„ Foreign	44,880	40,200	38,500
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	10,404	13,832	14,000
Miscellaneous... ..	1,065	611	1,058
	632,824	648,677	634,988

* Now defrayed by the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Aborigines	8,693	6,950	6,788
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, etc.:—			
Under <i>Constitution Act</i>	6,667	6,667	6,667
„ <i>Civil Service Act</i>	61,674	65,000	70,000
„ <i>Other Acts</i>	44,364	79,831	98,967
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	10,000	12,700	17,600
Voted Annually (exclusive of Railways) ...	22,556	20,446	9,673
	145,261	184,644	202,907
Expenses in connexion with Redemption of Loans	2,125	...	...
Interest :—			
On Loans (and expenses of paying) ...	1,637,673	1,705,139	1,830,615
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	9,212	9,360	8,600
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	67,728	73,233	79,000
<i>Public Buildings Protection Act</i> ...	3,003	3,000	3,000
	1,717,616	1,790,732	1,921,215
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Construction Account	99,637	...	...
Land Sales by Auction Fund ... ..	...	74,230	100,000
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ...	4,502	11,665	11,250
Transport	3,185	3,250	4,000
Advertising	6,499	6,750	7,000
Exhibitions	7,194	5,250	3,100
Contribution towards New Guinea ...	5,000	5,000	6,200
Imperial Pensions	354	368	444
Commissions of Inquiry	5,726	3,800	500
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	...	370	...
Friendly Societies	401	405	390
Powder Magazines	2,846	3,029	3,069
Unforeseen Expenditure	2,264	5,000	5,000
All other	28,692	26,447	10,126
	66,663	71,334	51,079
Total	9,128,699	8,530,103*	8,473,700

* On closing the accounts, the actual amount (subject to audit) was found to be £8,482,846.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE HEADS OF AND REPRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS

REVENUE.

	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Customs	2,525,572	2,388,961	2,450,300
Excise and Inland Revenue, including Land Tax	487,338	565,446	526,750
Ports and Harbours	20,669	18,880	20,600
Fees (exclusive of Lands and Mining Departments)*	777,726	711,352	753,325
Fines	11,879	9,554	9,860
Miscellaneous Receipts	203,026	148,052	164,668
	4,026,210	3,842,245	3,925,503
2. Public Estate :—			
Territorial	613,068	519,387	535,226
Fees, Lands Department	28,308	26,380	24,000
„ Mines „	979	1,042	1,968
Contribution by the Melbourne Corporation for Maintenance of Public Gardens within the City Boundaries	3,300	150	...
	645,655	546,959	561,194
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Railways	3,306,580	3,101,491	3,300,000
Waterworks	235,420	32,371	31,500
Post and Telegraphs*	61,947	67,143	70,050
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	19,340	24,052	20,000
Interest, Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	...	57,349	95,085
Interest on Loans to Water Trusts and Irri- gation and Water Supply Trusts	27,917	29,523	31,000
Alfred Graving Dock, Patent Slip, Fifty- ton Crane, and Ferry Fares	5,104	5,442	3,820
Mint, Returned Subsidy	4,760	10,498	5,000
„ Earnings	10,655	11,755	11,000
	3,671,723	3,339,624	3,567,455
	8,343,588	7,728,828	8,054,152

* Owing to the amalgamation of all stamps, the revenue from postage stamps is included under "Fees." It is estimated by the Government Statist that, of the amount received in 1891-2 for "Fees, etc.," as above stated (viz., £711,352), £175,000 was for stamp duty; £309,450 for postage, etc.; £126,155 for telegraph duty, and the remainder for fee stamps.

TAXATION, PUBLIC ESTATE, AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES,
FOR THE YEARS 1890-1, 1891-2, AND 1892-3.

EXPENDITURE.

	1890-91.	1891-2 (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Public Instruction, etc. ...	835,678	826,377	740,875
Judicial and Legal ...	250,161	215,288	192,861
Treasury ...	29,946	29,453	27,786
Defences, except Works ...	236,398	294,107	231,651
Public Works—			
Establishments ...	51,605	51,192	44,491
Works and buildings ...	503,975	241,663	355,394
Defence Works ...	57,983	5,000	6,200
Roads and Bridges ...	26,933	38,576	19,521
Trade and Customs ...	132,451	135,048	135,354
All others not enumerated ...	1,160,616	1,239,530	1,192,063
	3,285,746	3,076,234	2,946,196
2. Public Estate :—			
Railway Construction Account ...	99,637	*	*
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	...	74,230	100,000
Subsidies to Municipalities ...	450,000	380,000	450,000
Lands and Agriculture ...	223,379	240,102	224,297
Mining ...	121,310	124,957	100,866
	894,326	819,289	875,163
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Interest on Loans,† etc. ...	1,717,616	1,790,732	1,921,215
Railway Department ...	2,509,539	2,136,236	2,043,171
Waterworks ...	68,648	38,935	32,967
Post and Telegraphs ...	632,824	648,677	634,988
Mint ...	20,000	20,000	20,000
	4,948,627	4,634,580	4,652,341
	9,128,699	8,530,103	8,473,700

* Payments temporarily diverted into the "Lands Sales by Auction Fund."

† Mostly for Railways, but in a smaller degree for Waterworks, Public Buildings, etc.; also for Savings Banks' deposits.

APPENDIX B.

CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE I.—OCCUPATIONS 1881 AND 1891.

Occupations of Males and Females, at the last two Censuses, arranged under Sixty-two Heads.

Occupations.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	452,083	410,263	598,414	541,991
Total of Specified Occupations ...	445,653	408,781	592,930	540,570
GOVERNMENT AND DEFENCE.				
Officers of general government	3,240	237	5,016	562
Officers of local government	511	7	773	12
Engaged in defence	499	...	514	...
LEARNED PROFESSIONS, LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE.				
Clergymen, ministers of religion, church officers	1,052	185	1,757	504
Lawyers, and their immediate subordinates, law court officers	1,243	...	2,054	11
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, etc. ...	1,483	112	2,382	1,092
Authors, literary persons, etc.	452	9	1,213	79
Scientific persons	298	2	555	1
Teachers	2,620	4,175	2,703	4,597
Artists	591	143	1,122	380
Musicians, music teachers, etc.	480	809	802	1,583
Actors, etc.	452	108	828	188
PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES.				
Engaged in board and lodging	3,933	3,542	3,738	3,439
Engaged in attendance	4,733	27,501	10,147	39,276
TRADERS AND CARRIERS.				
Merchants, bankers, traders, and their subordinates	16,502	2,656	27,740	5,218
Carriers on railway (not railway construction)	2,849	249	6,794	854

NOTE.—The classification of occupations for 1891, as shown in this table, differs from that in the subsequent tables, it having been specially prepared for the purpose of affording means of comparison with the classification adopted in 1881. A line much affected by this change is that relating to officers of general government, who, when performing duties of a special, technical, or professional nature, have, in the general classification for 1891, been classed according to their employment without reference to their official position, and are therefore placed under a number of heads, instead of being for the most part grouped under one head as in this table.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Occupations.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TRADERS AND CARRIERS—<i>continued.</i>				
Carriers on roads	8,277	14	14,760	49
Carriers on seas and rivers	3,339	24	6,123	43
Engaged in storage	1,248	9	444	7
Messengers and porters	1,488	71	3,276	190
ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURSUITS.				
Engaged in agricultural pursuits	69,714	11,456	79,414	10,045
Engaged in pastoral pursuits	7,481	1,043	9,167	766
Engaged on land (not cultivating or grazing)	738	...	1,572	12
Engaged about animals	3,288	10	4,735	34
ARTISANS AND MECHANICS.				
Engaged in—				
Books	3,033	195	4,690	598
Musical instruments	138	1	225	4
Prints and pictures	197	3	369	18
Carving and figures	146	16	361	22
Equipment for sports and games	22	4	24	4
Designs, medals, and dies	54	33	69	55
Watches and philosophical instruments	567	3	858	11
Surgical instruments	16	5	20	4
Arms	71	...	66	21
Machines and tools	991	3	2,700	8
Carriages, harness, and implements	3,542	14	5,631	22
Ships and boats	607	1	608	...
Houses and buildings	15,252	7	31,193	28
Furniture	1,644	104	2,635	273
Chemicals	185	44	409	68
WORKERS AND DEALERS IN TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Engaged in—				
Textile fabrics	4,000	642	6,080	1,365
Dress	9,327	20,272	12,361	27,108
Fibrous materials	244	63	316	66
WORKERS AND DEALERS IN FOOD AND DRINKS.				
Engaged in—				
Animal food	5,592	1,101	6,881	253
Vegetable food	3,999	310	7,085	983
Drinks and stimulants	3,931	344	6,950	634
WORKERS AND DEALERS IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
Engaged in—				
Animal matters	1,877	73	2,464	109
Vegetable matters	6,182	140	10,423	530

TABLE I.—continued.

Occupations.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
WORKERS AND DEALERS IN MINERALS.				
Engaged in—				
Mining	36,058	8	23,091	8
Coal	443	1	1,103	3
Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass ...	3,486	13	15,020	51
Water	124	...	449	5
Gold, silver, and precious stones ...	634	14	963	34
Metals other than gold and silver ...	7,710	14	12,501	50
LABOURERS (BRANCH UNDEFINED).				
Labourers (branch undefined)	22,029	4	34,026	29
Other indefinite occupations	3,564	139	6,275	218
INDEPENDENT MEANS.				
Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,327	10,745	4,461	13,280
PERFORMING DOMESTIC DUTIES AND BEING EDUCATED.				
Wives and widows of no specified occupation	...	114,868	...	150,240
Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors not otherwise described	73,824	111,098	83,300	157,786
Scholars, so described	92,133	92,522	114,831	113,217
PUBLIC BURDEN.				
Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	4,639	3,215	5,289	4,041
Criminal classes	1,554	400	1,574	482
Occupation not stated	6,430	1,482	5,484	1,421

TABLE II.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SECTIONS.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, arranged in Two Sections.

Sections.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
	Total of Specified Occupations... ..	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
A	Breadwinners	379,748	114,229	493,977
B	Non-breadwinners	204,304	425,496	629,800
	Occupation not stated	5,265	1,421	6,686

TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—CLASSES.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, arranged in Seven Classes.

Class.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
	Total of Specified Occupations ...	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
	SECTION A.—BREADWINNERS.			
I.	<i>Professional.</i> —Embracing persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in the government and defence of the country, in maintaining law and order, and in satisfying the moral, intellectual, and social wants of its inhabitants	19,906	9,725	29,631
II.	<i>Domestic.</i> —Embracing persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which payment is usually made	14,549	42,431	56,980
III.	<i>Commercial.*</i> —Embracing persons engaged in pursuits connected with the purchase, sale, exchange, hire, custody, and security of money, land, and goods; and with the conveyance, distribution, and delivery of passengers, goods, and communications:—			
	Sub-class A.—Property and Finance ...	8,135	1,141	9,276
	„ B.—Trade ...	50,810	6,572	57,382
	„ C.—Storage ...	383	7	390
	„ D.—Transport and communication	29,880	1,544	31,424
IV.	<i>Industrial.†</i> —Embracing persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in works or specialities connected with the construction, modification, or alteration of materials, so as to render them more available for the use of man	138,465	28,662	167,127
V.	<i>Primary Producers.‡</i> —Embracing persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw materials from natural sources	113,135	10,861	123,996
VI.	<i>Indefinite.</i> —Embracing persons living upon incomes awarded for services rendered at some previous period, or upon incomes the source of which is not perfectly defined	4,485	13,286	17,771
	SECTION B.—NON-BREADWINNERS.			
VII.	<i>Dependants.</i> —Embracing wives, relatives, and others employed, if employed at all, in household or other pursuits for which payment is not usually made; also children and others being educated, and persons supported by public or private charity or detained in penal institutions	204,304	425,496	629,800
	Occupation not stated ...	5,265	1,421	6,686

* Distributors.

† Modifiers.

‡ Producers.

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—ORDERS.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, arranged in twenty-five Orders.

Class.	Order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
		Total of Specified Occupations ...	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
I.	1	Persons engaged in government* (not otherwise classed) and in defence, law, and protection	6,771	169	6,940
	2	Persons ministering to religion, charity, health, education, art, science and amusements	13,135	9,556	22,691
II.	3	Persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal service for which remuneration is usually paid	14,549	42,431	56,980
III.	4	Persons who perform offices in connection with the exchange, valuation, insurance, lease, loan, or custody of money or real property	8,135	1,141	9,276
	5	Persons dealing in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination	2,101	413	2,514
	6	Persons dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5,157	900	6,057
	7	Persons dealing in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	12,727	1,401	14,128
	8	Persons dealing in animals, animal substances, and vegetable substances not used for food	4,452	269	4,721
	9	Persons dealing in minerals, mineral substances, and metals	1,894	65	1,959
	10	Persons dealing in substances mainly used for fuel and light	1,647	17	1,664
	11	General and undefined dealers, and speculators on chance events	22,832	3,507	26,339
	12	Persons engaged in storage ...	383	7	390
	13	Carriers of persons, goods, letters, and messages	29,880	1,544	31,424
IV.	14	Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, art and mechanic productions, in which materials of various kinds are employed in combination	27,880	1,024	28,904
	15	Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, textile fabrics, dress, or fibrous articles	10,928	26,487	37,415
	16	Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,178	429	7,607
	17	Persons engaged in manufacturing, or otherwise treating, animal and vegetable substances	6,382	289	6,671

* Officers of General Government when performing duties of a special, technical or professional character, are not placed in this line, but are classed according to their employment.

TABLE IV.—continued.

Class.	Order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
IV.	18	Persons engaged in manufactures relating to minerals, mineral substances, and metals	14,330	64	14,394
	19	Persons engaged in converting coal and other substances to purposes of heat, light, or energy	1,020	2	1,022
	20	Persons engaged in the construction or repair of buildings, railways, roads, docks, canals, and earthworks, and in the disposal of dead matter and refuse	33,144	18	33,162
	21	Persons engaged in mechanical operations or labour, the nature of which is undefined	37,603	349	37,952
V.	22	Persons engaged in cultivating land, breeding or rearing, preserving, capturing, or destroying animals, or obtaining raw products from natural sources	113,135	10,861	123,996
VI.	23	Persons not stated to have any fixed occupation but apparently living on incomes, also persons whose pursuits were imperfectly described	4,485	13,286	17,771
VII.	24	Persons engaged, if engaged at all, in household duties or being educated	197,728	420,935	618,663
	25	Persons dependent upon the State or upon public or private support	6,576	4,561	11,137
		Occupation not stated	5,265	1,421	6,686

TABLE V.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, arranged in one hundred and seven Sub-orders.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
			Total of Specified Occupations	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
I.	1		Ministering to—			
		1	General government*... ..	1,458	66	1,524
		2	Local government	641	12	653
		3	Defence	513	...	513
	2	4	Law and order	4,159	91	4,250
		1	Religion	1,703	431	2,134
		2	Charity	297	375	672
		3	Health	2,420	1,975	4,395
		4	Literature	634	41	675
		5	Science	172	1	173
		6	Engineering, surveying, and architecture	2,058	...	2,058

* See footnote on page 550.

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	2	7	Ministering to—			
		8	Education	2,693	4,541	7,234
		9	Fine arts	1,194	424	1,618
		10	Music	806	1,583	2,389
II.	3		Amusements	1,158	185	1,343
			Engaged in—			
		1	Boarding, lodging, and entertain- ing	3,479	3,102	6,581
III.	4	2	Attendance... ..	11,070	39,329	50,399
		1	Banking and finance... ..	4,034	209	4,243
	5	2	Insurance and valuation	1,278	18	1,296
		3	Dealing in—			
	6	4	Real Property	2,811	910	3,721
		5	Patents and trade marks	12	4	16
		6	Books and publications	1,119	134	1,253
		7	Musical instruments	42	2	44
		8	Prints, pictures, and art materials	28	3	31
		9	Ornaments and minor art pro- ducts	145	203	348
		10	Equipment for sports and games	4	4	8
		11	Type, designs, medals, and dies	21	...	21
		12	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	78	...	78
		13	Surgical instruments and ap- pliances	4	1	5
		14	Arms and explosives	1	...	1
		15	Machinery, implements, and tools	101	6	107
		16	Carriages and vehicles	9	1	10
		17	Harness, saddlery, and leather- ware	25	...	25
		18	Ships, boats, and their equipment	79	3	82
		19	House fittings	83	11	94
		20	Furniture	353	44	397
		21	Chemicals and by-products	9	1	10
	7	22	Textile fabrics	4,448	744	5,192
		23	Dress	690	139	829
		24	Fibrous materials and articles made therefrom	19	17	36
		25	Animal food	6,238	234	6,472
	8	26	Vegetable food	1,685	647	2,332
		27	Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	4,804	520	5,324
	9	28	Animals	1,803	5	1,808
		29	Animal matters not otherwise classified	716	4	720
		30	Animal waste products	6	...	6
		31	Vegetable matters not otherwise classified	684	3	687
		32	Fodder, seeds, and flowers	841	96	937
		33	Paper and papermakers' materials	402	161	563
		34	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	344	26	370
		35	Gold, silver, and precious stones	294	15	309

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Class	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
III.	9	3	Dealing in— Metals, other than gold and silver	1,256	24	1,280
	10	1	Fuel	1,647	17	1,664
	11	1	General and undefined dealers ...	22,693	3,507	26,200
		2	Speculators on chance events ...	139	...	139
	12	1	Engaged in storage	383	7	390
			Connected with—			
	13	1	Railway traffic	6,822	854	7,676
		2	Tramway and road traffic ...	13,887	49	13,936
		3	Sea and river traffic	5,066	43	5,109
		4	Postal service... ..	1,452	420	1,872
		5	Telegraph and telephone service ...	1,546	173	1,719
		6	Messengers and porters ...	1,107	5	1,112
IV.	14		Working in—			
		1	Books and publications ...	4,228	507	4,735
		2	Musical instruments	165	...	165
		3	Prints, pictures, and art materials	316	14	330
		4	Ornaments and minor art products	815	91	906
		5	Equipment for sports and games	21	...	21
		6	Type, designs, medals, and dies	293	57	350
		7	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	768	11	779
		8	Surgical instruments and appliances	16	3	19
		9	Arms and explosives	66	21	87
		10	Machinery, implements, and tools	4,843	2	4,845
		11	Carriages and vehicles ...	3,693	13	3,706
		12	Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	1,839	14	1,853
		13	Ships, boats, and their equipment	588	...	588
		14	House and shop fittings ...	7,618	17	7,635
		15	Furniture	2,408	224	2,632
		16	Chemicals and by-products ...	203	50	253
	15	1	Textile fabrics	568	361	929
		2	Dress	10,063	26,067	36,130
		3	Fibrous materials and fabrics made therefrom	297	59	356
	16	1	Animal food	498	14	512
		2	Vegetable food	4,650	302	4,952
		3	Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	2,030	113	2,143
	17	1	Animal matters	1,561	12	1,573
		2	Vegetable matters not otherwise classed	4,493	49	4,542
		3	Fodder and seeds	197	1	198
		4	Paper	131	227	358
	18	1	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,099	18	3,117
		2	Gold, silver, and precious stones	627	21	648
		3	Metals, other than gold and silver	10,604	25	10,629
	19	1	Fuel, light, and electric or hydraulic energy	1,020	2	1,022
	20	1	Houses and buildings ...	22,772	5	22,777

TABLE V.—continued.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
IV.	20	2	Working in— Railways, roads, excavations, earthworks, etc.	10,174	10	10,184
		3	Disposal of dead matter or refuse	198	3	201
	21	1	Imperfectly defined industries	37,603	349	37,952
V.	22		Engaged in—			
		1	Agricultural pursuits	76,454	6,028	82,482
		2	Pastoral pursuits or breeding animals	10,482	4,814	15,296
		3	Preserving, capturing, or destroy- ing wild animals	1,588	7	1,595
		4	Forestry, or acquisition of pro- ducts of natural vegetation	1,763	...	1,763
		5	Water conservancy and supply	395	1	396
VI.	23	6	Mines and quarries	22,453	11	22,464
			Persons of—			
		1	Independent means	4,458	13,282	17,740
VII.	24	2	Imperfectly defined pursuits ...	27	4	31
		1	Persons employed (if at all) in household duties	83,109	307,944	391,053
	25	2	Students (not law, medicine, art, or music) and scholars ...	114,619	112,991	227,610
		1	Persons dependent on charity ...	5,034	4,179	9,213
		2	Persons under legal detention ..	1,542	382	1,924
			Occupation not stated	5,265	1,421	6,686

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—DISTINCT CALLINGS.
Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned
at the Census of 1891, in Classified Arrangement.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
		Total of Specified Occupations ...	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
		CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.			
1	1	The Governor ... ..		...	1
		Government department*, officer of (not otherwise classed or undefined)	1,381	37	1,418
		Others ministering to general government*	76	29	105
1	2	Municipal body, officer of (not surveyor or draughtsman)	470	4	474

* See footnote on page 550.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL— <i>continued.</i>			
1	2	Others ministering to local government	171	8	179
1	3	Defence department, officer of ...	4	...	4
		Navy officer in actual service ...	8	...	8
		Navy petty officer, sailor, stoker, servant, in actual service	104	...	104
		Army officer in actual service...	24	...	24
		Army non-commissioned officer, private, in actual service	313	...	313
		Others ministering to defence ...	60	...	60
1	4	Law department, officer of ...	63	...	63
		Judge ...	16	...	16
		Law-court officer ...	116	...	116
		Lawyer ...	745	...	745
		Law clerk ...	1,061	6	1,067
		Law student ...	16	...	16
		Police (all ranks) ...	1,516	...	1,516
		Penal (all ranks) ...	455	85	540
		Others ministering to law and order ...	171	...	171
2	1	Clergyman ...	1,215	...	1,215
		Irregular clergy (no occupation stated) including missionary, lay-reader, local preacher, etc.	54	4	58
		Theological student ...	19	...	19
		Church officer ...	52	5	57
		Member of religious order ...	...	240	240
		Others ministering to religion ...	363	182	545
2	2	Charity department, officer of ...	4	1	5
		Charitable institution (not hospital) officer (not medical man), attendant of	293	303	596
		Sister of charity or mercy, Little Sister of the Poor	...	71	71
2	3	Health department, officer of (not medical man)	9	...	9
		Medical practitioner ...	776	1	777
		Irregular medical practitioner, including herbalist, masseur, medical assistant, etc.	81	29	110
		Medical student ...	123	8	131
		Dentist ...	226	6	232
		Pharmaceutical chemist, druggist ...	1,032	26	1,058
		Hospital officer (not medical man), attendant	74	86	160
		Hospital nurse ...	4	266	270
		Inebriate asylum officer (not medical man), attendant	1	...	1
		Midwife, monthly nurse ...	2	930	932
		Sick nurse (not hospital) ...	7	615	622
		Veterinary surgeon ...	71	...	71
		Others ministering to health, including patent medicine vendor, chiropodist, medical agent, etc.	14	8	22

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Sub-order.	Order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	4	CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL— <i>continued.</i>			
		Author, editor, journalist	506	28	534
		Reporter, shorthand-writer	101	6	107
2	5	Others ministering to literature, including amanuensis, interpreter, lecturer, officer of literary society	27	7	34
		Statistical department, officer of, statistician	15	...	15
		Observatory, officer of, astronomer, meteorologist	9	...	9
2	6	Botanical department, officer of, botanist	11	...	11
		Analytical chemist	22	...	22
		Assayer, metallurgist	55	...	55
2	7	Geologist, mineralogist	8	...	8
		Others ministering to science, including agricultural chemist, entomologist, pathologist, physiognomist, phrenologist, etc.	52	1	53
		Civil engineer	427	...	427
2	8	Consulting mechanical engineer ..	23	...	23
		Electrical engineer, electrician (not connected with telegraph or telephone service)	65	...	65
		Surveyor	404	...	404
2	9	Member of survey party, chainman ...	143	...	143
		Architect	600	...	600
		Draughtsman (all branches)	292	...	292
2	10	Others ministering to engineering, surveying, and architecture, including building surveyor, cadet or pupil to surveyor, etc.	104	...	104
		Education Department, officer of ...	89	3	92
		University, college—professor, lecturer, demonstrator	70	15	85
2	11	Schoolmaster, mistress, teacher, State school	1,196	2,171	3,367
		Tutor, governess	1,179	2,268	3,447
		Teacher of languages, special subjects, or accomplishments, including elocution, gymnastics, mathematics, riding, swimming, etc.	113	81	194
2	12	Others ministering to education, including teacher of deaf and dumb, scholastic agent, truant officer, etc.	46	3	49
		Artist, painter	245	178	423
		Sculptor	44	...	44
2	13	Engraver on copper plate, wood, glass, or stone	390	2	392
		Photographer, photographic colourist ...	415	157	572
		School of design, lecturer at; art teacher	19	41	60
2	14	Art student	8	40	48
		Others ministering to fine arts ...	73	6	79

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	9	CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL— <i>continued.</i>			
		Musician, vocalist	556	148	704
		Music master, mistress	237	1,417	1,654
2	10	Others ministering to music, including music composer, student, copyist, organ player blower, grinder, etc.	13	18	31
		Actor, actress	163	170	333
		Theatre proprietor, lessee, manager, doorkeeper, ticket-taker, assistant ...	76	6	82
		Racecourse secretary, ranger, caretaker; jockey, handicapper	488	1	489
		Cricket ground, bowling green, tennis court, skating rink, gymnasium—care- taker, assistant, professional player	17	3	20
		Billiard-table proprietor, keeper, marker	280	1	281
		Others ministering to amusements, in- cluding circus rider, pugilist, ventrilo- quist, etc.	134	4	138
3	1	CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.			
		Hotel-keeper; wife assisting	2,953	1,331	4,284
		Coffee palace, house—keeper, manager, secretary; wife assisting	38	23	61
		Boarding, lodging house—keeper; wife assisting	259	1,646	1,905
		Restaurant, eating-house—keeper; wife assisting	113	76	189
		Club-house manager, secretary	12	...	12
		Others engaged in entertaining, includ- ing caterer, oyster-room proprietor, etc.	104	26	130
	2	Servants' registry office keeper, assistant	6	52	58
		Housekeeper	30	2,877	2,907
		Lady help, lady's companion ... ..	...	455	455
		Domestic or lodging-house servant ...	6,067	29,700	35,767
		Inn, club, coffee house, restaurant— servant	3,130	4,535	7,665
		Office keeper, cleaner	17	76	93
		Charwoman ... ..	...	442	442
		Bath keeper, attendant	30	12	42
		Professed cook (not servant)	94	158	252
		Laundry keeper, assistant; washer- woman, mangler	103	982	1,085
		Hairdresser, barber... ..	1,419	17	1,436
		Shoeblack... ..	1	...	1
		Others engaged in attendance, including beadle, hallkeeper, tourists' guide, etc.	173	23	196
4	1	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.			
		Capitalist	687	175	862
		Banker, bank manager, officer, clerk ...	2,503	14	2,517
		Building society, deposit bank—manager, secretary, officer, clerk	48	...	48

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	1	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i>			
		Money lender, broker, bill discounters ...	13	...	13
		Share, stock—broker, dealer, jobber, speculator	664	5	669
		Pawnbroker	114	15	129
		Others engaged in banking and finance, including secretary to financial company, stock exchange, officer, etc.	5	...	5
4	2	Insurance company manager, officer, clerk	315	3	318
		Insurance agent, canvasser	205	9	214
		Actuary, average stater	24	...	24
		Accountant (professional), auditor ...	67	...	67
		Underwriter	6	...	6
		Official or trade assignee	26	...	26
		Auctioneer, appraiser, valuer... ..	606	3	609
		Friendly, benefit society—officer of ...	9	3	12
		Others engaged in insurance and valuation, including fire brigade officer, surveyor to insurance or building society, etc.	20	...	20
4	3	Land, house—proprietor, speculator, buyer, seller	2,271	903	3,174
		Land, house, estate—agent, factor, rent collector	523	7	530
		Others dealing in real property, including hotel broker, etc.	17	...	17
4	4	Patents and trade marks department, officer of	11	...	11
5	1	Patent, trade mark agent	1	4	5
		Parliament, university, public, free library—librarian, officer, attendant of	86	24	110
		Circulating library keeper, attendant ...	1	...	1
		Bookseller	340	65	405
		Book hawker, canvasser	6	4	10
		Newspaper proprietor, seller, runner; news agent	540	38	578
		Advertiser, advertising agent	54	...	54
		Bill sticker, distributor	33	...	33
		Publisher	59	3	62
5	2	Musical instrument—importer, agent, seller, dealer	42	2	44
5	3	Picture dealer	10	1	11
		Print, map—dealer	2	...	2
		Photographic materials—importer, dealer	10	2	12
		Art, material—importer, dealer	6	...	6
5	4	Picture frame dealer	23	2	25
		Basket, wickerware—seller	1	1	2
		Brush, broom—dealer	2	...	2
		Fancy goods dealer	119	200	319
5	5	Toy shop keeper, toy dealer	1	4	5
		Cricket, football, tennis, etc., materials—dealer, seller	3	...	3

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i>			
5	6	Dealers in printers' material ...	21	...	21
5	7	Watch, clock—importer, dealer ...	69	...	69
		Philosophical instrument—importer, dealer	9	...	9
5	8	Surgical instruments and appliances, dealer	4	1	5
5	9	Arms, explosives, fireworks—importer, agent, dealer	1	...	1
5	10	Engine, machinery, implement—importer, agent, dealer	44	...	44
		Sewing machine—importer, agent, dealer	44	5	49
		Tool, cutlery—importer, agent, dealer ...	13	1	14
5	11	Carriage, waggon, cart—dealer ...	3	...	3
		Perambulator, wheel chair, bicycle—dealer	5	...	5
		Coachmakers' sundries—importer, dealer	1	1	2
5	12	Harness, saddlery—dealer ...	8	...	8
		Saddlers' ironmongery dealer ...	11	...	11
		Leatherware dealer ...	6	...	6
5	13	Ship-chandler, ships' stores dealer ...	78	3	81
		Ships' compass adjuster ...	1	...	1
5	14	Oil, colourman, paperhangings—dealer ...	78	11	89
		Others dealing in house fittings ...	5	...	5
5	15	Furniture broker, agent, packer ...	353	44	397
5	16	Chemicals—importer, dealer, including perfumer, salt merchant, etc. ...	9	1	10
6	1	Manchester warehouseman ...	1,493	73	1,566
		Linen, woollen draper; draper ...	2,894	643	3,537
		Silk dealer, mercer, broker ...	2	...	2
		Others dealing in textile fabrics, including carpet dealer, gold-lace importer, etc.	59	28	87
6	2	Outfitter, clothes dealer, slop seller ...	176	18	194
		Hosier, haberdasher, glover ...	23	10	33
		Hat, cap, bonnet—dealer, seller ...	53	10	63
		Shoe, boot—dealer, seller ...	428	93	521
		Fur dealer, opossum-rug seller ...	2	1	3
		Umbrella, parasol, stick—dealer ...	6	2	8
		Second-hand clothes dealer ...	...	2	2
		Others dealing in dress, including boot protector—corset dealer	2	3	5
6	3	Rope, cord—dealer ...	1	...	1
		Canvas, sail-cloth—dealer ...	1	...	1
		Tent, tarpaulin—dealer ...	4	15	19
		Sacking, sack, bag—dealer ...	6	2	8
		Flax, hemp, twine, net—dealers ...	7	...	7
7	1	Milk, dairy produce—seller, salesman, agent	666	91	757
		Cheesemonger, butter seller ...	14	5	19
		Butcher, meat salesman; wife, son, and daughter assisting	5,113	112	5,225
		Preserved or salt provision dealer ...	70	3	73

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7	1	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i> Poulterer; game, rabbit—dealer, hawker	115	12	127
		Fishmonger, fish salesman, hawker ...	238	8	246
		Oyster, shellfish—dealer, hawker ...	10	2	12
		Others dealing in animal food, including egg merchant, etc.	12	1	13
7	2	Grain, flour, meal—merchant, dealer ...	292	5	297
		Bread, biscuit—dealer ...	...	43	43
		Confectionery dealer ...	176	156	332
		Greengrocer, fruiterer; fruit hawker, salesman	1,186	442	1,628
		Potato merchant, salesman ...	20	...	20
		Others dealing in vegetable food, including muffin man, onion merchant, etc.	11	1	12
7	3	Wine, beer, spirit—merchant ...	355	25	380
		Colonial wine seller; wife assisting ...	5	3	8
		Aerated water, cordial—seller ...	119	2	121
		Grocer, tea dealer; wife assisting	3,647	395	4,042
		Tobacconist, tobacco importer, merchant	368	64	432
		Water carter, carrier, dealer ...	11	...	11
		Ice carter, dealer ...	19	...	19
		Others dealing in drinks, narcotics, and stimulants, including spice, hops dealer; sugar broker, salesman; tea broker, merchant, taster; coffee-stall keeper; ice-cream vendor, etc.	280	31	311
8	1	Live-stock dealer, salesman, agent ...	338	5	343
		Horse letter, livery-stable keeper ...	853	...	853
		Horse and dog trainer, tamer; horse-breaker	541	...	541
		Zoological gardens, menagerie—keeper, officer, assistant	8	...	8
		Others dealing in, or attending to, animals, including stud owners, stable manager, master of hounds, pig dealer, horse clipper, etc.	63	..	63
8	2	Tallow Chandler, merchant ...	8	...	8
		Wool merchant, agent, broker, buyer, classer, valuer, salesman, sorter, stapler	521	...	521
		Hide, skin—dealer ...	43	1	44
		Leather dealer, merchant ...	68	2	70
		Others dealing in animal matters not otherwise classed, including wool warehouse keeper, etc., fat collector, etc.	76	1	77
8	3	Bone dealer, gatherer, collector ...	4	...	4
		Feather dealer ...	2	...	2
8	4	Timber merchant, broker, clerk, salesman, carter	657	3	660
		Bark merchant, dealer ...	9	...	9
		Other dealers in vegetable matters not otherwise classed, including cork merchant, clothes-peg, prop dealer, timber measurer, valuer, etc.	18	...	18

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	5	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i> Hay and straw dealer, salesman, carter	672	24	696
		Seed merchant, dealer, seedsman ...	133	6	139
		Florist (flower, bouquet seller) ...	36	66	102
8	6	Paper importer, dealer ...	13	...	13
		Stationery dealer ...	386	158	544
		Rag, waste-paper—dealer, gatherer, picker	3	3	6
9	1	Lime, cement, plaster—importer, dealer, merchant	59	...	59
		Brick, tile—agent, dealer, carter ...	12	...	12
		Pottery, earthenware—dealer ...	4	...	4
		Glass, glassware—dealer ...	28	3	31
		China, crockeryware—dealer ...	50	21	71
		Bottle dealer, collector, boy ...	49	2	51
		Stone, marble, slate, gravel, sand—dealer, carter	103	...	103
		Others dealing in building materials, etc.	39	...	39
9	2	Gold, silver—dealer, broker, buyer ...	212	3	215
		Precious stone dealer, buyer, importer ...	82	12	94
9	3	Ironmonger (not saddlers' or coach-builders'), hardware dealer	1,211	23	1,234
		Iron merchant, dealer, importer ...	30	1	31
		Brass, lead, tin and metal—dealer, importer, etc.	15	...	15
10	1	Coal, coke—merchant ...	83	1	84
		Firewood dealer, carter ...	1,559	15	1,574
		Charcoal dealer ...	5	1	6
11	1	Merchant, importer, general dealer, dealer (undefined)	2,713	100	2,813
		Commercial clerk, clerk, secretary, book-keeper, accountant (undefined)	9,414	414	9,828
		Shop-keeper, shopman (undefined), store-keeper, storeman (not engaged in storage); wife assisting	4,648	1,421	6,069
		Hawker, pedlar (undefined) ...	750	40	790
		Broker, broker's clerk (undefined) ...	131	1	132
		Commission agent, agent (undefined) ...	1,511	25	1,536
		Commercial traveller, salesman, saleswoman (undefined)	2,409	1,385	3,794
		Officer in public company (undefined) ...	95	...	95
		Others connected with commercial pursuits, including canvasser (undefined), caretaker (undefined), collector of accounts, etc., consul, officer of consulate, custom-house agent, market lessee clerk, keeper, inspector, etc.	1,022	121	1,143
11	2	Book-maker, bettor, metallician ...	114	...	114
		Other speculators on chance events ...	25	...	25
12	1	Store (free or bonded) keeper, manager, clerk	105	...	105
		Store labourer, storeman (not shopman)	274	7	281

TABLE VI. — *continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12	1	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i> Powder magazine, hulk—keeper, assistant	4	...	4
13	1	Railway officer—station-master, clerk ...	1,511	23	1,534
		Railway officer—engine-driver, stoker, cleaner	1,119	...	1,119
		Railway officer—guard, porter, pointsman, signalman, shunter, carriage cleaner, greaser, labourer, etc.	4,173	831	5,004
		Others connected with railway traffic, including forwarding agent by rail, railway storekeeper, etc.	19	...	19
13	2	Tramway owner, officer, clerk ...	98	9	107
		Tramway driver, gripman, conductor, servant	1,454	...	1,454
		Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietor, agent, clerk	490	16	506
		Coach, omnibus, cab—driver, conductor	1,358	...	1,358
		Drayman, carter, waggoner, carrier (undefined)	10,431	24	10,455
		Others connected with tramway or road traffic, including carriers, parcels delivery—agent, clerk, manager, carrier, etc.	56	...	56
13	3	Pier, harbour service (not engaged in dredging or excavating), including Harbor Trust officer, dock clerk, pier-master, boatman, river master, wharfinger, etc.	226	...	226
		Pilot service	39	..	39
		Light-house keeper, assistant ...	52	...	52
		Ship owner, agent, clerk	101	...	101
		Ship master, officer, seaman (not Royal or Victorian Navy)	2,088	...	2,088
		Ship engineer, fireman, coal trimmer (not Royal or Victorian Navy)	893	...	893
		Ship servant, steward, stewardess, cook (not Royal or Victorian Navy)	1,064	41	1,105
		Lighterman, bargeman	48	...	48
		Stevedore, lumper	364	...	364
		Waterman, boatman, boat proprietor ...	107	2	109
		Other connected with sea and river traffic, including ballast master, agent, heaver, diver, ferry lessee, ferryman, punt owner, keeper, ship surveyor, supercargo, stowaway, Marine Board officer, member (not otherwise described), etc.	84	...	84
13	4	Postal officer, clerk, sorter, letter carrier	1,035	65	1,100
		Mail contractor, carrier, guard, mailman	291	11	302
		Postmaster, mistress (not in Civil Service, no other occupation stated)	126	344	470

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	5	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i> Telegraph officer, operator, clerk, messenger	1,265	136	1,401
		Electrician, electrical engineer—telegraph or telephone service	146	...	146
		Telephone service (except engineer) ...	22	37	59
13	6	Telegraph line repairer ...	113	...	113
		Messenger, porter (not Government or local government)	683	1	684
		Errand boy, girl ...	419	4	423
		Other messengers and porters, including commissionaire, etc.	5	...	5
14	1	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL. Newspaper manager, clerk ...	22	...	22
		Printer, not lithographic (all branches), including Government Printer and officers, newspaper printer, reader, folder, etc.	3,814	74	3,888
		Bookbinder, ruler (all branches) ...	381	347	728
		Others working in books and publications, including maker of printing materials, typewriter, etc.	11	86	97
14	2	Musical instrument maker ...	84	...	84
		Musical instrument tuner, repairer ...	81	...	81
14	3	Lithographer, lithographic printer ...	291	1	292
		Picture restorer, cleaner ...	...	10	10
		Artists' materials manufacturer ...	4	...	4
		Others working in prints, pictures, and art materials, including mapmaker, colourer, mounter, ticket writer, etc.	21	3	24
14	4	Carver (not sculptor), gilder ...	210	5	215
		Picture-frame maker ...	100	2	102
		Image maker, modeller ...	140	2	142
		Basket, wickerware—maker ...	136	...	136
		Brush, broom—maker ...	166	63	229
		Hair, seaweed, shells—artist in ...	10	2	12
		Artificial flower maker ...	6	8	14
14	4	Taxidermist ...	16	5	21
		Others working in ornaments and minor art products, including illuminator, bone and ivory worker, cutter, turner, letter cutter, pipe (tobacco) maker, ornamental straw or leather worker, etc.	31	4	35
14	5	Toy manufacturer ...	5	...	5
		Cricket, football, tennis, etc., materials—manufacturer	9	...	9
		Billiard, bagatelle table, ball—manufacturer	6	...	6
		Skate repairer ...	1	...	1
14	6	Type maker, founder ...	43	...	43
		Pattern designer, maker ...	205	7	212

TABLE VI.—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
14	6	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL—continued. Die-sinker ; mould, medal—maker ... Rubber stamp maker ... Others working in type, designs, medals, and dies, including embosser, stamp and stencil cutter, model maker, he- raldic painter, etc.	19 11 15	... ... 50	19 11 65
14	7	Watch, clock—maker ... Scientific instrument maker (undefined) Optician ... Gas or water meter maker ... Scale, weighbridge, balance—maker, adjuster Others working in watches, clocks, and scientific instruments, including elec- trical apparatus maker, mathematical, telegraph, or telephone instrument, weighing machine—maker, etc.	600 16 42 44 2 64	10 1	610 17 42 44 2 64
14	8	Surgical instrument maker ... Surgical appliance, truss, bandage— maker	11 5	... 3	11 8
14	9	Gunsmith, armourer ... Torpedo maker ... Gunpowder, fuse—maker ... Ammunition, cartridge—maker ... Shot maker ... Pyrotechnist ... Others working in explosives...	33 1 17 3 3 3 6	2 ... 7 12	35 1 24 15 3 3 6
14	10	Mechanical engineer (not consulting), en- gine, boiler, machinery—maker, fitter Agricultural implement, machine— manufacturer Sewing machine manufacturer ... Tool maker, manufacturing cutler ... Saw sharpener, setter, grinder ... Knife, scissors, razor—grinder ... Millwright ... Others working in machinery, imple- ments, and tools, including bellows maker ; brick machine, freezing machine—maker ; pump, sodawater engine, still—maker, etc.	4,541 92 9 58 30 15 47 51	1 ... 1	4,542 92 10 58 30 15 47 51
14	11	Railway carriage, truck, trolly—manu- facturer Carriage, coach—builder, trimmer, liner Cart, waggon, van—manufacturer ... Perambulator, wheel chair, bicycle— maker Wheelwright ... Coachmakers' sundries, materials—maker Others working in carriages and vehicles, including coach-painter, smith, etc.	138 1,614 30 37 815 10 1,049	... 8 ... 2 1 1 1	138 1,622 30 39 816 11 1,050

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
14	12	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i> Harness, saddlery—maker; saddler ...	1,701	6	1,707
		Whipmaker ...	55	2	57
		Leather-belt maker, leather cutter ...	20	...	20
		Portmanteau, leather-bag, leather-case—maker	39	4	43
		Others working in harness, saddlery, and leatherware, including hames, saddle-tree—maker; leather dyer, stainer, embosser, enameller, japanner, etc.	24	2	26
14	13	Ship, boat—builder; shipwright ...	462	...	462
		Ship-rigger ...	11	...	11
		Oar, block, mast—maker ...	7	...	7
		Sailmaker ...	107	...	107
		Naval architect ...	1	...	1
14	14	House painter, paperhanger, glazier ...	4,920	13	4,933
		House plumber, gasfitter ...	2,502	3	2,505
		Bellhanger, locksmith ...	37	...	37
		Venetian blind maker ...	113	1	114
		Others working in house and shop fittings, including elevator maker, fitter; shop-case, fittings—maker; ventilator maker, etc.	46	...	46
14	15	Furniture, cabinet—maker ...	1,174	15	1,189
		Mattress, bed—maker; upholsterer ...	611	197	808
		Undertaker, coffin maker ...	147	5	152
		Others working in furniture, including carpet beater, planner, sewer, french polisher, mirror and looking-glass maker, spring mattress maker, wooden safe maker, etc.	476	7	483
14	16	Manufacturing chemist ...	63	26	89
		Ink, blacking—maker ...	13	1	14
		Starch, blue, washing or baking powder—maker	12	13	25
		Soda, alkali—maker ...	3	...	3
		Salt manufacturer ...	19	...	19
		Eucalyptus oil maker ...	34	2	36
		Others working in chemicals and by-products, including black lead, brunswick black, calcium, coal dust, colour, glycerine, paint, pill, sealing-wax, sulphate, varnish—maker, drysalter, etc.	59	8	67
15	1	Woollen-mill proprietor, manager, secretary, clerk	27	...	27
		Woollen-mill weaver, spinner, factory hand	228	297	525
		Cotton, flax—manufacture (all branches)	8	1	9
		Silk manufacture (all branches) ...	...	1	1
		Dyer, scourer, calenderer ...	125	25	150
		Others working in textile fabrics, including carpet weaver, embroiderer, loom turner, flag maker, presser, etc.	180	37	217

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15	2	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i>			
		Tailor, tailoress	2,634	4,757	7,391
		Milliner, dressmaker	26	17,316	17,342
		Hat, cap, bonnet—maker	293	204	497
		Shoe, boot—maker; cobbler	6,838	816	7,654
		Clothing, slop-clothing—manufacturer	69	106	175
		Fur garment or rug maker; furrier ...	55	38	93
		Hosiery maker; knitter	15	94	109
		Umbrella, parasol, walking-stick— maker, mender	76	67	143
		Feather dresser, glove cleaner ...	2	25	27
		Sewing machinist, seamstress ...	2	2,411	2,413
		Others working in dress, including boot- lace maker, sleeve cutter, waterproof clothing maker, shirt manufacture— engaged in; theatrical dressmaker, etc.	53	233	286
		Mat, matting—maker	23	10	33
		Rope, cord—maker	154	33	187
		Tent, tarpaulin—maker	63	3	66
15	3	Sacking, sack, bag—maker	28	9	37
		Others working in fibrous materials and fabrics made therefrom	29	4	33
16	1	Cheese, butter—maker; milk preserver	82	10	92
		Ham, bacon, sausage—curer; meat preserver	106	4	110
		Slaughterman, abattoirs assistant ...	277	...	277
		Others working in animal food, includ- ing creamery proprietor, expert, manager, worker, margarine manufac- turer, small goods maker, etc.	33	...	33
16	2	Miller, flour or rice mill worker ...	787	4	791
		Baker, pastrycook	3,392	183	3,575
		Biscuit manufacture (all branches) ...	105	69	174
		Sugar refining (all branches)... ..	60	...	60
		Confectionery maker	241	21	262
		Jam maker, fruit preserver	63	17	80
		Other workers in vegetable food, includ- ing food specialist, macaroni, maizena, —maker, etc.	2	8	10
16	3	Brewer and others engaged in brewing	663	3	666
		Maltsters	138	1	139
		Distiller and others engaged in distilling	44	...	44
		Wine manufacturer (not vine-grower)...	114	4	118
		Beer, wine, spirits—bottler	161	...	161
		Aërated water, cordial—manufacturer...	515	24	539
		Sauce, pickle—maker	35	8	43
		Coffee, chicory—roaster, grinder ...	8	...	8
		Cocoa, chocolate—maker	9	2	11
		Tobacco, cigar, cigarette, snuff—manu- facturer	325	68	393
		Mustard, pepper, spice—grinder, maker	3	1	4
		Ice manufacturer	5	...	5

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16	3	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i> Others working in drinks, narcotics, and stimulants, including hop-beer, vinegar—maker, etc.	10	2	12
17	1	Tallow-melter, boiler-down (not meat preserver)	18	...	18
		Soap boiler, maker	137	1	138
		Candle maker, candle factory worker ...	58	...	58
		Fellmonger	345	...	345
		Tanner, currier	953	7	960
		Animal-manure, bone-dust — manufacturer	18	...	18
		Others working in animal matters, including curled hair manufacturer, flock maker, glue maker, gut maker, spinner, etc.	32	4	36
17	2	Saw-mill owner, worker, sawyer ...	2,184	...	2,184
		Fence, hurdle—maker, splitter ...	1,523	3	1,526
		Bark-mill owner, worker	11	...	11
		Cooper	428	1	429
		Others working in vegetable matters not otherwise classed, including wood, fancy—box maker, bush carpenter, packing-case maker, cork cutter, garden-seat maker, india-rubber worker, ladder, last, lath, railway sleeper, wheelbarrow—maker, etc.	347	45	392
17	3	Chaff-cutter	181	1	182
		Seed-crusher, oilcake maker	16	...	16
17	4	Paper manufacture (all branches) ...	90	37	127
		Stationer (manufacturing)	26	34	60
		Others working in paper, including paper, pasteboard—bag or box ; pasteboard—maker, etc.	15	156	171
18	1	Stone-carver (not sculptor or mason) ...	377	...	377
		Tombstone, monument—maker ...	338	...	338
		Limeburner	91	1	92
		Plaster, cement—maker	23	...	23
		Brick, tile—maker	1,812	8	1,820
		Pottery maker, potter	230	5	235
		Glass maker	184	1	185
		China, crockeryware—maker ...	...	2	2
		China, glass—mender, riveter ...	9	...	9
		Asphalt, pitch—manufacturer ...	23	...	23
		Asbestos worker	1	1	2
		Others working in stone, clay, earthenware, and glass, including glass engraver, pipe dresser, slate enameller, etc.	11	...	11
18	2	Mint officer, worker (not assayer or metallurgist)	29	...	29
		Goldsmith, silversmith (not watch-maker)	25	...	25

TABLE VI.—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11	2	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL—continued. Manufacturing jeweller, lapidary, precious stone worker	494	8	502
		Electro-plater, plater	42	8	50
		Others working in gold, silver and precious stones, including gold-beater, chaser, melter, refiner; silver smelter, etc.	37	5	42
18	3	Coppersmith, copperworker	191	1	192
		Tin, zinc—worker	874	6	880
		Lead, antimony—worker (not type or shot maker)	16	...	16
		Iron founder, moulder, worker, roller, puddler	2,561	4	2,565
		Blacksmith, whitesmith, farrier (not veterinary surgeon)	6,130	4	6,134
		Brass founder, moulder, worker, finisher; brazier	383	2	385
		Tinker	6	...	6
		Others working in metals other than gold and silver, including bellfounder, bolt, nut maker, buckle maker, burnisher, cage maker, chain maker; stove maker; iron box, safe—maker; lamp, railway lamp—maker; spring maker, steel manufacturer; wire drawer, worker, etc.	443	8	451
19	1	Gasworks service (all branches)	852	1	853
		Firewood chopper, sawyer	28	...	28
		Charcoal burner	110	...	110
		Hydraulic energy (all branches)	19	1	20
		Others working in fuel, light, or electric or hydraulic energy	11	...	11
20	1	Builder, building contractor, foreman, measurer, clerk	1,662	1	1,663
		Stone, marble—mason; mason	1,941	...	1,941
		Bricklayer	2,996	...	2,996
		Plasterer	2,058	...	2,058
		Slater, tiler, shingler, thatcher	213	...	213
		Mason's, bricklayer's, plasterer's, slater's labourer; hodman	526	...	526
		Carpenter, joiner, turner	13,176	3	13,179
		Others working in houses and buildings, including bridge carpenter, builder, labourer, clerk of works, house remover, pile driver, inspector of works, timekeeper, watchman at buildings, etc.	200	1	201
20	2	Contractor for railway, road, dock, or undefined	3,644	8	3,652
		Foreman, inspector, ganger, time-keeper, clerk to do.	326	1	327

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
20	2	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i> Navy, excavator ; railway, road—labourer	5,516	...	5,516
		Paviour	119	...	119
		Asphalt pavement layer, worker ...	90	1	91
		Stone-breaker, stone-breaking machine worker	416	...	416
20	2	Dredging, landing silt—engaged in ...	37	...	37
		Others working in railways, roads, excavations, earthworks, etc., including drainer, railway fettler, snagging—engaged in, etc.	26	...	26
20	3	Cemetery keeper, clerk, labourer ; grave-digger	27	2	29
		Scavenger, street cleaner	28	...	28
		Chimney-sweep	48	...	48
		Nightman, night-cart driver	95	1	96
21	1	Labourer (undefined)	34,302	31	34,333
		Assistant (undefined)	147	45	192
		Learning a trade (undefined)	15	6	21
		Mechanic, tradesman, etc. (undefined) ...	157	2	159
		Manufacturer (undefined) ; factory (undefined) proprietor, workman, hand, etc.	2,186	200	2,386
		Superintendent, manager, etc. (undefined)	392	26	418
		Watchman, etc. (undefined)	259	...	259
		Others working in imperfectly defined industries, including apprentice (undefined), inventor (undefined), time-keeper (undefined), jack-of-all-trades, etc.	145	39	184
22	1	CLASS V.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS. Department of Agriculture, officer of (not scientific expert)	6	2	8
		Farmer, market gardener	36,447	1,841	38,288
		Wife, son, daughter, relative—assisting	18,343	1,819	20,162
		Farm bailiff, overseer	145	3	148
		Farm servant, labourer ; ploughman ...	16,616	2,223	18,839
		Fruit-grower, orchard-keeper, worker ...	398	30	428
		Hop-grower, worker, picker	128	32	160
		Tobacco-grower, worker ... ..	...	1	1
		Wine-grower, vigneron, worker	957	38	995
		Gardener (not domestic servant or market-gardener)	3,240	38	3,278
		Park, public garden, reserve—custodian, worker	57	...	57
		Others engaged in agricultural pursuits, including agricultural engine, machine, implement—proprietor, worker ; agricultural society's officer, agent, student, carter on farm ; horticultural society officer, employé, gardener ; planter ; irrigation worker, manager scent farm, etc	117	1	118

TABLE VI.—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		CLASS V.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS— <i>continued.</i>			
22	2	Squatter, grazier, dairy farmer ..	4,043	647	4,690
		Wife, son, daughter, relative—assisting	1,383	4,064	5,447
		Station, grazing or dairy farm—manager, overseer, superintendent, storekeeper, clerk	1,245	2	1,247
		Shepherd, stockrider, milker, servant, labourer on station, grazing or dairy farm	2,550	76	2,626
		Shearer	311	...	311
		Herdsmen (not on grazing or other farm)	188	3	191
		Drover	528	...	528
		Others engaged in pastoral pursuits or breeding animals, including bullock- driver or carter on grazing farm or station; horse, pig, poultry—breeder, stock inspector, station agent, etc.	234	22	256
22	3	Fisheries inspector, officer; water bailiff	11	...	11
		Fisherman	856	3	859
		Game, wild fowl, hare—hunter, catcher, killer	73	...	73
		Rabbit, rat, dingo, vermin, sparrow— catcher, killer, trapper, poisoner	539	1	540
		Gamekeeper	8	...	8
		Bee hunter, keeper... ..	25	3	28
		Others engaged in preserving, capturing, or destroying wild animals, including rabbit inspector, skin collector, hunter, etc.	76	...	76
22	4	Forest inspector, officer, ranger ...	32	...	32
		Woodcutter, woodman, axeman ...	1,366	...	1,366
		Bark stripper, collector ...	71	..	71
		Tree ringer, grubber	119	...	119
		Fern gatherer, collector	1	...	1
		Others engaged in forestry or acquisition of products of natural vegetation, including bushman (not fencer or splitter), gum collector, native seed collector, State forests and nurseries employé, etc.	174	...	174
22	5	Water Supply department officer, over- seer, rate collector, turncock, labourer	292	1	293
		Water trust officer, overseer, labourer ...	38	...	38
		Well sinker, borer	21	...	21
		Others engaged in water conservancy and supply (including tank, dam—maker; reservoir keeper, water-pipe layer, etc.)	44	...	44
22	6	Mining department officer (not geologist, mineralogist, geological surveyor, etc.)	18	...	18
		Mining registrar	6	...	6

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
22	6	CLASS V.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS— <i>continued.</i>			
		Mining engineer, inspector, surveyor (not Government officer)	289	...	289
		Mine-owner, mining manager, director, clerk	627	1	628
		Gold miner, alluvial	5,098	...	5,098
		Gold miner, quartz	6,847	3	6,850
		Gold miner, undefined; miner, digger...	7,074	4	7,078
		Coal mining, engaged in	136	...	136
		Mining for metals or minerals other than gold or coal, engaged in—including miner, prospector, for silver, antimony, copper, tin, etc.	156	...	156
		Quarry owner, manager, clerk, labourer	1,531	2	1,533
		Engine-driver, stoker at mine or quarry	385	...	385
		Others engaged in mines or quarries, including amalgamator, borer for minerals, diamond-drill worker, mining contractor, expert, puddling machine owner, worker, puddler, etc.	286	1	287
23	1	CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE.			
		Pensioner (including retired officers not following any occupation, although not stated to be pensioned)	689	16	705
		Annuitant (so returned)	363	350	713
		Independent means (so returned) ...	2,373	12,451	14,824
		Gentleman, lady (so returned) ...	1,030	461	1,491
		Others of independent means (no occupation returned), including tourists, "globe trotters," etc.	3	4	7
23	2	Others whose pursuits were imperfectly defined, including business man, experimentalist, etc.	27	4	31
24	1	CLASS VII.—DEPENDENTS.			
		Wife ... ..	...	150,158	150,158
		Son, daughter, relative	81,228	139,058	220,286
		Visitor, lodger (no other occupation stated)	1,881	18,728	20,609
24	2	Student at University (not law or medicine), Working Men's College, etc.	182	53	235
		Scholar at home	5,245	7,174	12,419
		Scholar at State school	87,660	82,531	170,191
		Scholar at private school	14,880	16,769	31,649
		Scholar at school (not stated) ...	6,500	6,435	12,935
		Student (undefined)	152	29	181
25	1	Inmate of hospital	1,223	628	1,851
		Inmate of benevolent asylum (including Immigrants' Home)	1,333	535	1,868
		Inmate of lunatic asylum	1,926	1,641	3,567

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total
		CLASS VII.—DEPENDENTS— <i>continued.</i>			
25	1	Inmate of orphan asylum	259	290	549
		Inmate of blind asylum	59	55	114
		Inmate of deaf and dumb asylum	25	26	51
		Inmate of refuge	22	100	122
		Pauper, beggar	3	52	55
		Inmate of other charitable institutions, etc.	184	852	1,036
25	2	Inmate of gaol or penal establishment ...	1,474	302	1,776
		Inmate of reformatory (including those boarded out)	68	80	148
		— Occupation not stated	5,265	1,421	6,686

INDEX.

	Paragraph
Abolition of pensions and retiring allowances	485
Aborigines, 1881 and 1891	108 and 109
" ages of, at death	642
" deaths of	641 and 642
" " from phthisis	737
" in Australasian Colonies	187 and 188
" marriages of	511, 515, 525, and 540
" venereal diseases among	721
Accidents, deaths from	759 to 763 and 772 to 782
" in factories and workrooms	781 and 782
" mines	776 to 780
" railway, deaths and injuries from	774 and 775
Accumulation—Part V.	816 to 934
Adelaide, death rate in	634
Advances by banks	866
" building societies	929
" from revenue unrecouped	284
Age, average, at death	687 and 688
" " of population	145
Ages at death	642 to 687
" " from phthisis	732 and 733
" " of Chinese and Aborigines	642
" " infants	665 to 667
" births and deaths 1881 to 1891	148
" of bridegrooms and brides in combination, 1891	533
" husband and wife, relative	534
" persons marrying	533 to 544
" " " in various countries	542 to 544
" " " inequalities of	535
" " " under age	541 to 544
" the people, 1881 and 1891...	143 to 148
Agriculture, land in the world available for	220
Alcoholism, deaths from	726 and 727
Allowances, retiring (see Retiring allowances).	
Area of Melbourne and suburbs	202
" the world	216
" Victoria	6 to 8 and 243
" " in urban and rural districts	197
Areas of Australasian colonies	7 to 9
" British dominions	210 and 219
" foreign countries	212
" municipalities	240 to 243, and 249
Arrivals (see Immigration).	
Arts, gold and silver used in	857 and 858
Assets (see Liabilities).	
Assurance, life	900 to 904 and 910
Asylums, benevolent, sickness and deaths in	800 and 801
" lunatic	803
Atrophy and debility, deaths from	783 to 786
Australia and Australasia, birth rates in	553
" " death rates in	620 and 621
" " expenditure from loans in	327
" " " in, heads of	324
" " immigration, net gain by, to	234
" " marriage rates in	495

	Paragraph
Australia and Australasia, population of, 1881 and 1891	176
" " increase of	180
" " probable future increase of	185
" " public debts of... ..	436 to 445
" " purposes for which contracted	445
" " revenue and expenditure of	312
" " " from various sources in	320
" " sexes approaching equality in	177
" " taxation in	368 and 369
Australasia, Federal Council of (see Federal council).	
" proportion of Victorians in	178
Australasian capitals, birth rates in	565
" births in excess of deaths in	604
" death rates in	634
" populations of, 1881 and 1891	189 to 192 and 205 to 207
" positions (geographical) of	12
" sexes in, proportion of	192
" colonies, Aborigines in 1881 and 1891	187 and 188
" area of	7 to 9
" bank note circulation in	886
" banks in	876 to 886
" " capital and profits of	884
" birth rate in	550 to 553 and 557
" births in excess of deaths in	603 and 608
" " of males and females in	572, 573, and 575
" " to each marriage in	592 and 593
" Chinese in, 1881 and 1891	186
" coin supplied to, and withdrawn from	850
" coinage of, received at Bank of England	854 and 855
" death rate in, normal	618
" " rates in	617 to 621
" deaths from atrophy and debility in... ..	786
" " cancer in	742
" " childbirth in	755 and 756
" " hydatids in	724
" " phthisis in	738
" " typhoid fever in	713 and 714
" " zymotic diseases, etc., in	698 and 699
" deposits in banks of	876, 881, 882, and 883
" expenditure from loans in	325 to 327
" " on immigration in	302, 303 and 321 to 324
" " under various heads in	321 to 324
" fire and marine insurance in	905 to 909
" illegitimacy in	584
" immigration and emigration in	233 to 239
" " gain by, in	233, 237, and 239
" infantile mortality in	669 to 671
" interest on debt per head in... ..	415
" " recouped from reproductive works in	410
" land revenue in	317 to 319
" Legislative assemblies in, members and electors of	83
" " " members, electors, and votes	
" " " polled, 1891-92	89
" " " qualification of members and	
" " " electors	84 and 85
" " councils of, dissolved by Governor in certain	
" " " cases	82
" " " members and electors of	77 and 78
" " " qualification of electors of	79
" life assurance in	900 to 904
" loans of, 1888 to 1892	432
" " cost of floating	434
" marriage rates in	492 to 495 and 499
" money bills in upper houses of parliament in... ..	80
" parliaments in, dissolution of	82 and 87
" " payment of members of	81 and 86
" population of... ..	172 to 188

	Paragraph
Australasian colonies, population at end of 1891 ...	200 and 201
" " " enumerated, 1861 to 1891, rates of increase	
etc. ...	179 to 184
" " " enumerated, 1881 and 1891 ...	172
" " " metropolitan, of, 1881 and 1891 ...	189 to 192
" " " " proportion of, to total population of	191
" " " " probable future increase of, in ...	185
" " prices of chief stocks of, in London ...	915 to 917
" " public debts of, and purposes for which incurred	436 to 445
" " " and population of, effects of uniform growth of	459
" " revenue and expenditure of ...	305 to 327
" " " " " compared ...	307
" " " " " per head in ...	305, 309, and 311
" " " " from various sources in ...	314 to 320
" " savings banks in ...	888 to 897
" " sexes in, equality of ...	173 to 177
" " signing marriage register with marks in ...	529 and 530
" " suicides in ...	768 and 769
" " taxation by customs duties in ...	377 to 379
" " " in... ...	365 to 369
" " twins and triplets in ...	578
" " Upper House in (see Legislative council).	
" " vaccinations in ...	704
" " violent deaths in ...	771
" " zymotic diseases in ...	698 and 699
" Convention, National, 1891 (see Federation Convention)	61 to 63
" Federation Conference, 1890 ...	60
" towns, infantile mortality in ...	674
Ballarat, birth rate in ...	570
" death rate in ...	638
" population of, 1881 and 1891 ...	127
Bank clearing house returns ...	934
" deposits, British, in Australasian banks ...	883
" " in London, rates of interest on ...	874
" " rates of interest on ...	872 to 874
" note circulation ...	886 and 887
" " " cost of ...	footnote to 861
" notes, duty on ...	350
" of England, Australian gold coinage received at ...	854 and 855
" " rate of discount ...	871
" overdrafts, rate of interest on ...	870
" rates of discount ...	869 and 871
" " exchange ...	868
Banks and Currency Statute, 1887 ...	867
" (of issue) ...	859 to 886
" coin and bullion held by ...	865 and 879
" deposits and advances of ...	866
" " of government in ...	866 and 875
" in Australasian colonies ...	876 to 886
" " " profits of ...	884
" liabilities and assets of, according to annual balance sheets	885
" " " " quarterly ...	860 to 868 and 876 to 882
" " " in Victoria and New South Wales, compared ...	877
" metallic reserve necessary for ...	880
" Savings' ...	888 to 899
" " interest on deposits in ...	890 and 895
Belgium, savings banks in ...	899
Bendigo (formerly Sandhurst, which see).	
Benevolent asylums, sickness and deaths in ...	800 and 801
Bill, draft, adopted by Federal Convention 1891 ...	63
Bills of sale ...	924 and 925
Birthplaces of the people ...	129 to 135
Birth rate, 1860 to 1891 ...	547
" in Australasian colonies ...	550 to 553
" " " and European countries compared ...	557
" British possessions ...	554

	Paragraph
Birth rate in city of London	566
" " Melbourne and suburbs	559 to 564 and 570
" cities (chief) of Australasia	565
" European countries... ..	555
" town and country	559 to 561
" towns, British	568
" " Foreign	569
" " Scottish	567
" " Victorian	570
" United Kingdom	558
" influence on mortality... ..	632
" low, in Ireland and France	556
Births	545 to 598
" 1891	545 and 546
" excess of, over deaths	601 to 610
" " " 1881 to 1891	101
" illegitimate	581 to 589
" in each quarter	596 to 598
" of males and females	571 to 576
" twins and triplets	577 to 580
" to each marriage	590 to 595
" " married woman	548 and 549
Board of Works, Melbourne and Metropolitan	49
Boundaries of Victoria	6
Brisbane, death rate in	634
British deposits in Australasian banks	883
" dominions, areas and populations of	210 and 211
" " birth rates in	554
" " death rates in... ..	622
" " indebtedness of, increase in	450
" " loans of, recent	433
" " marriage rates in	496
" " metallic currency in	818
" " population of, compared with foreign countries	213
" " public debts of	446 to 452
" " revenues of	328 to 331
" " taxation in	370 to 372
" towns, birth rate in	568
" " death rate in	635 and 636
" " " of infants in	672
Bronchitis, deaths from	750
Building societies	928 to 933
Burns and scalds, deaths from	763
Canada, interest recouped from reproductive works in	410
Cancer, deaths from	740 to 746
" seat of, in males and females	745 and 746
" sexes of those who died from	741
Castlemaine, birth rate in	570
" death rate in	638
" population of, 1881 and 1891	127
Causes of death (see also "Deaths from various diseases")... ..	689 to 788
" " 1871-80, 1881-90, and 1891... ..	692
" " classification of	689 and 692 to 694
" " " by royal college of physicians	689
" " " recently adopted in England and Australia	689 to 691
" " from mining accidents	779
" " in order of fatality	693
" " Victoria and England compared	694 and 695
" " of octogenarians	787 and 788
Census, 1891	94 to 171
" of ages	143 to 151
" birthplaces	129 to 135
" conjugal condition	152 to 164
" education	165 to 171
" occupations	page 546 <i>et seq.</i>
" religions	136 to 142

	Paragraph
Childbirth and puerperal fever, deaths from	751 to 757
Children, proportion of, dying annually	680
" to a marriage	590 to 595
" under five years, deaths of	676 to 684
Children's hospital, sickness and deaths in	799
Chinese, ages at death of...	642
" at censuses, 1881 and 1891	107 and 134
" deaths of	641 and 642
" " from phthisis	736
" immigrants	230 to 232
" in Australasian colonies	186
" marriages of	512, 516, 524, and 539
" miners	199
" naturalized	262
" suicides of	767
Churches which perform most marriages	518
Cities, illegitimacy in large	589
" towns and boroughs (see also Municipalities)	37 and 240
" " " townships, etc., population of	121
" " " population and dwellings in	117
" " " sexes in	118
Classification of causes of death	689 and 692 to 694
" land, for purposes of land tax	351
" occupations	page 546 <i>et seq.</i>
" rateable property in municipalities	254 to 261
Clearing-house returns	934
Climate...	13
Coal mining accidents	780
Coin and bullion in banks	865 and 879
" (gold) and bullion reserve in bank	879 and 880
" " exports of	853
" in circulation, weight lost by	848
" supplied to and withdrawn from Australasian colonies	850
" used in arts and manufactures	857 and 858
Coinage at mint, London	841 to 847
" " Melbourne	823 and 824
" " Sydney	839 and 840
" (gold) in Australia and other countries	852
" of Australia received at Bank of England...	854 and 855
" silver...	841, 842, 850, and 851
" " in the United States, value of	836 and 837
" " profit on	834 to 836
" " seignorage on	834
" the world	851
" value of, in civilized countries	856
Coins and accounts in Victoria and other countries	816 and 817
Colonization of Victoria	2
Concubinage, women living in	582 and 583
Conference, Australasian Federation (see Federation).	
Conjugal condition of the people	152 to 164
Constitution and Government—Part I.	14 to 93
Constitutional diseases, deaths from	728 to 746
Consumption, deaths from	729 to 739
Contracts for sale and letting	926 and 927
Convention, National Australasian, 1891 (see Federation Convention).	
Counties, population, dwellings, and proportion of sexes, census 1891	111 and 112
Countries, European and other, areas and populations of	212 to 215
" " " birth rates in	555
" " " births in each season in	597 and 598
" " " " excess of deaths in	605, 606, 609, and 610
" " " " of males and females in	574 and 575
" " " " to each marriage in	594
" " " coinage in, value of	856
" " " " of gold and silver in	851
" " " conjugal condition of persons marrying in	505
" " " death rate in	623
" " " " towns of	637

	Paragraph
Death rate of infants	661 to 674
„ „ ordinary and „ adjusted ”	655 to 660
Deaths	599
„ 1891	599 and 600
„ according to months and seasons	639 and 640
„ at each age, 1891 and 1881-90	643 and 644
„ various ages	642 to 687
„ births, excess of over	601 to 610
„ from atrophy and debility	783 to 786
„ „ bronchitis and pneumonia	750
„ „ burns and scalds	763
„ „ cancer	740 to 746
„ „ childbirth and puerperal fever	751 to 757
„ „ constitutional diseases	728 to 746
„ „ developmental diseases	747
„ „ dietetic diseases (alcoholism, etc.)	726 and 727
„ „ diphtheria and croup	710
„ „ factory accidents	781 and 782
„ „ hydatids	723 to 725
„ „ ill-defined or unspecified causes	783 to 786
„ „ influenza	717 to 719
„ „ local diseases	748 to 757
„ „ lung diseases, etc.	749 and 750
„ „ measles and scarlatina	708 and 709
„ „ mining accidents	776 to 779
„ „ parasitic diseases	722
„ „ phthisis and other tubercular diseases	729 to 739
„ „ railway accidents	774 and 775
„ „ suicide	764 to 770
„ „ typhoid fever	712 to 716
„ „ venereal diseases	720 and 721
„ „ „ among aborigines	721
„ „ violence	758 to 782
„ „ whooping cough	711
„ „ zymotic diseases	697 to 719
„ „ „ chiefly affecting children	706 and 707
„ in asylums, benevolent	800 and 801
„ „ immigrants' home	801
„ „ lunatic	803
„ „ orphan	802
„ „ gaols and penal establishments	804
„ „ hospitals and other public institution	791 to 805
„ „ for children	799
„ „ women	796 to 798
„ of children in children's hospital	799
„ „ under five years	676 to 684
„ Chinese and aborigines...	641 and 642
„ infants	661 to 675
„ „ in proportion to births	664
„ „ women's hospital	675 and 798
„ „ males and females	611 to 613
„ „ „ from phthisis	731
„ „ octogenarians at each age	685 and 686
„ „ „ causes of	787 and 788
Debility, deaths from	783 to 786
Debt, municipal	460 to 462
„ public (see Public debt).	
Defence Acts, number of employes under	76
Density of population and dwellings, census 1891	112 to 115
„ „ in Melbourne and suburbs	203
„ „ various countries...	214
Department of public health, account of	806
Depositors and deposits in savings banks	888 to 899
Deposits in banks	866 and 872 to 876
„ „ government	866 and 875
„ „ of Australasia	881 and 882
„ „ „ British	883

	Paragraph
Deposits in banks, rates of interest on	872 to 874
„ building societies	931 to 933
„ life assurance offices	904
„ savings banks	888 to 894
Deserted husbands and wives	509
Developmental diseases, deaths from	747
Dietic diseases, deaths from	726 and 727
Diphtheria and croup, deaths from	710
Discount, rates of	869 and 871
Discovery of Victoria	1
Divorce Act 1889	510
Divorced persons, 1881 and 1891	158, 164, and 508
„ „ marriages of 1891	507
Duty on bank notes	350
Dwelling, persons to a, censuses of 1881 and 1891	116
Dwellings in municipalities	117 to 121
Earth (see World).	
Education, expenditure on	299 and 300
„ of the people	165 to 171
„ „ at different census periods	166 and 167
Electors on the rolls	26
„ rights	20
Emigrants, unrecorded	103
Emigration (see also Immigration and emigration).	
Endowment of municipalities	381 and 382
England, births of males and females in	574 and 576
„ death rate from various causes in	694 and 695
„ „ in	649 to 654
„ „ town and country districts of	628
„ deaths from cancer in	743
„ „ hydatids in	725
„ „ mining accidents in	778
„ „ phthisis in	735
„ „ typhoid fever in	715
„ expectation of life in	688
„ marriages of minors in	542 to 544
„ suicide, modes of, in	766
„ twins and triplets in	579 and 580
Estates assessed for land tax	351 to 361
Exchange, rates of	868
Expectation of life in Victoria and England	688
Expenditure (see also Revenue and expenditure).	
„ 1890-91 and former years	272
„ annual, in subsidies, grants, etc.	298
„ authorised and incurred	277 and 278
„ from loans	297
„ „ in Australasian colonies	325 to 327
„ government and municipal, from revenue and loans	390 and 391
„ heads of, 1889-90 and 1890-91...	286 and 287
„ „ detailed...	291
„ „ 1874-5 to 1890-91	292
„ „ in Australasian colonies	321 to 324
„ increase of, under various heads	294
„ on immigration	301 to 303 and 321 to 324
„ public instruction	299 and 300
„ „ works	304
„ recouped and unrecouped, 1890-91	283 and 284
„ special	295
„ „ or non-recurring	290
„ under special appropriations, increase of	293
„ „ new items of	296
Exports of gold coin	853
Factories, accidents in	781 and 782
Fecundity of women in Australasian colonies	footnote to 590
„ „ Victoria	590

	Paragraph
Federal Assembly of Australasia, representation proposed for a	35
„ Council Act 1885	51 to 57
„ „ of Australasia	51 to 63
„ „ colonies represented in	57 and 60
Federation Conference, Australasian, 1891, resolutions of	60
„ Convention, 1891 (“National Australasian Convention”)	61 to 63
„ „ committees appointed by	62
„ „ draft bill adopted by	63
„ „ resolutions adopted by	61
Females, not qualified to be elected as or vote for members of parliament	24 and 88
Finance—Part III.	265 to 485
„ account, 1890-91 and 1891-2	265 to 267
Fire brigade boards	50
„ insurance	905 to 909
Foreign moneys and value of	817
Foreigners, unnaturalized, not eligible to vote for members of parliament	23
France, birth rate in	556
„ death rate in	649 to 654
„ marriage rate in	489
„ savings banks in	899
Gaols, sickness and deaths in	804
Geelong, birth rate in	570
„ death rate in	638
„ incorporation of	48
„ population of, 1881 and 1891	127
Germany, death rate in	649 to 654
Gold coin and bullion in banks	860 to 865, 876 and 879
„ Australian, received in England	854 and 855
„ exports of	853
„ in circulation in various countries	845 and 856
„ United Kingdom	845 and 854
„ „ „ light, called in	846 and 847
„ loss of weight by circulation of	848
„ passing through banks' clearing house	934
Gold coinage at London mint	843, 845 and 846
„ „ Melbourne mint	823 and 824
„ „ Sydney mint	839 and 840
„ „ of the world	851
„ received and issued at Melbourne mint	820 to 826
„ used in arts and manufactures	857
„ Victorian and other, received at mint	826
„ weight and fineness of	829 and 830
Gold-miners, estimated number of	198 and 199
Government (see Constitution).	
„ debentures, price of	915 to 917
„ deposits in banks	866, 875 and footnote to table following 876
„ employés and salaries	72 to 76
„ „ in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland	72 to 75
„ securities in London, value of	915
Governors of British colonies	90
„ „ „ salaries of	91
„ Victoria	64 to 66
Gratuities, retiring allowances, etc.	473 to 485
Harbor trust loans	463
„ „ revenue and expenditure	386 and 387
Health, public department of	806
History, early, of Victoria	1 to 5
Hobart, death rate in	634
Holland, savings banks in	899
Hospital, women's (see Women's hospital).	
Hospitals (see also Charitable institutions).	
„ period of residence in	793
„ sickness and mortality in	791 to 805
Houses, density of, 1891	115

	Paragraph
Husbands and wives	152 to 160
Hydatids, deaths from	723 to 725
Illegitimacy	581 to 590
" in Australasian colonies	584
" town and country	588
" United Kingdom	585
" various countries	586
" position of Victoria in respect to	587
Immigrants' home, sickness and deaths in	801
Immigration and emigration	221 to 239
" " 1891	223 to 225
" " from and to different countries	226 to 228
" " in Australasian colonies	233 to 239
" " of adults, children and infants	225
" " Chinese	230 to 232
" " overland not recorded	221
" " returns, defects in	221 and 222
" assisted and free	229
" expenditure on	301 to 303, and 321 to 324
" gain by, from various countries	227 and 228
Import duties, revenues from	279, 285, 314, 341 to 347, and 377 to 379
Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong	48
Index, nosological	690 to 691
Infantile mortality	661 to 675
" " in Australasian colonies	669 to 671
" " English towns	674
" " Melbourne and country	673
" " various countries	672
Infants, deaths of, in women's hospital	675 and 798
" proportion of dying annually	680
Infirmity department of women's hospital, sickness and deaths in	796
Infirmity (see Sickness).	
Influenza, deaths from	717 to 719
Institutions, public, deaths in	805
Insurance, fire	905 to 909
" life	900 to 904 and 910
Interest allowed by building societies, rates of	930
" on bank deposits, rates of	872 to 874
" " overdrafts, rate of	870
" public debt	406 to 416
" " expenses of paying	411 to 413
" " in Australasian colonies	415
" " various countries	416
" " " proportion to total expenditure	416 and 417
" " payable and paid	408
" " per head	412
" " rates of	401 to 403 and 405 to 410
" " recouped from reproductive works	409 and 410
" " reduction in rates of	402
" " loans, actual rates of	429
" " for different works	407
" savings banks deposits, rates of	890 and 895
" realized by life assurance offices, rates of	903
Interregna in Victoria	66
Introductory remarks	1 to 13
Ireland, birth rate in	556
" marriage rate in	footnote to 497
Land fit for occupation in the world	220
" revenue in Australasian colonies	315 to 318
" tax	351 to 362
" " Act, cost of administering	362
" " classification of land for	351
Latitudes and longitudes of Australasian cities	12
Legislative Assembly, members to each electoral district for	25
" " —population, members, electors, and votes polled	29 and 34

	Paragraph
Legislative Council in Australasian colonies, members and electors of	... 77 to 82
" " members of to each electoral province	... 25
" " —population, electors and votes polled	27, 28, and 31 to 33
Liabilities and assets of banks	... 860 to 868 and 876 to 882
" " life assurance offices	... 904
Licensing Act 1885 fund	... 471
Life assurance in United Kingdom	... 910
" " returns	... 900 to 904 and 910
Live stock mortgaged	... 922
Loan floated in 1891 and 1892	... 420
Loans (see also Public debt and Interest).	
" 1891, failure in floating, causes of	... 421
" Australian, offered in 1891, failure of	421 and 422
" authorised 1888 to 1891	... 418
" expenditure from	... 297
" " in Australasian colonies	... 325 to 327
" expenses of floating and redeeming	... 424
" " of Australasian colonies...	434 and 435
" of Australasian colonies raised, 1888 to 1892	... 432
" Harbor Trust	... 463
" India and British possessions floated in London	... 433
" Metropolitan Board of Works	464 and 465
" New South Wales, 1858 to 1891, particulars of	430 and 431
" Tramways Trust...	466 and 467
" Victoria floated in London, 1889 to 1892, particulars of	420 to 423 and 427 to 429
" " Melbourne	... 426
" prices fixed and obtained for, 1874 to 1891	... 425
" " obtained for, in 1859 to 1892	427 to 429
" purposes for which incurred (see also Public debt and Interest)	396 and 397
" recent, net proceeds of	... 423
" redeemed	... 403
" redemption of	... 401
Local diseases, deaths from	... 748 to 757
London bank deposits, rates of interest on	... 874
" birth rate in	... 566
" mint	... 841 to 850
" " profit on silver and bronze coinage at	... 834
" " silver coinage at	... 841, 842, and 850
Lunatic asylums, sickness and deaths in	... 803
Manufactures, gold and silver used in	... 857 and 858
Marine insurance	... 905 to 909
Marriage, children to a	... 590 to 595
" extreme ages of	... 536
" frequency of, at 21 to 30	... 538
" rate, 1860 to 1891	... 488
" " at various periods...	... 489
" " fluctuations in	... 490
" " in Australasian and European countries compared	... 499
" " colonies	492 to 495 and 499
" " British possessions	... 496
" " European countries	497 to 499
" " France and Switzerland	... 491
" " town and country	... 501
" " United Kingdom	... 500
Marriages	486 to 544
" 1891	486 and 487
" at different ages	533 to 544
" by different religious denominations	... 513 to 518, and 526 to 528
" duplicate	... 514
" in each quarter	... 502
" of aborigines	511, 515, 525 and 540
" bachelors, spinsters, widowers, etc.	... 503 to 509
" Chinese	512, 516, 524, and 539
" deserted husbands and wives...	... 509
" divorced persons	507 and 508
" minors	541 to 544

	Paragraph
Marriages of minors in Victoria and England	542
" persons signing with marks	519 to 532
Married persons living	152 to 164
" women, proportion of births to	548 and 549
Measles, deaths from	708
Medical men in various countries	790
Melbourne and country, deaths from phthisis in	734
" " infantile mortality in	673
" Metropolitan board of works loans	464 and 465
" suburbs, area and population of	202 to 205
" " birth rates in	559 to 564 and 570
" " death rates in	629 to 634 and 638
" " deaths from influenza in	718
" " illegitimacy in	588
" " population of, in proportion to population of the colony	191, and 202 to 204
" " savings banks in	893
" clearing house transactions	934
" Harbor Trust (see Harbor Trust).	
" incorporation of	48
" mean temperature and rainfall	811 and 812
" meteorological observations at	807 to 815
" mint	819 to 835
" population of, compared with other Australasian capital cities	189 and 190
" " small increase of, 1891	204
" position of	11
Members of parliament (see Parliament).	
Metallic currency in British dominions	818
Meteorological observations	807 to 815
Metropolitan board of works	49
" " population and dwellings in district under the	126
" " municipalities, population increase in	123 to 125
Midwifery department of women's hospital, deaths in	797
Mining accidents, causes of	779
" " deaths from	776 to 779
" " population	198 and 199
Ministers of the Crown, salaries of	17
Ministries, and average duration of	67 to 69
Mint (see also Coin and Coinage).	
" allowances	828
" charges	827
" gold received and issued at	820 to 826
" London	841 to 845
" Melbourne	819 to 833
" " proposition to coin silver at	838
" price of silver purchased by	footnote to 831
" receipts and expenditure of	831 to 833
" subsidies	footnote to 831
" Sydney	839 and 840
" weight and fineness of gold pieces coined at	829 and 830
Mints, Australian, value of, to British Empire	844
" foreign	851 and 852
Money (see also Coin) in circulation in various countries	845 and 856
" foreign, sterling value of	817
" passing through banks' clearing house	934
Mortality (see Deaths and Death rates).	
" low in census years 1871 and 1881	615
" of infants	661 to 675, and 680 to 684
" " 1891	661 and 662
" " expected	684
Mortgages, liens, and releases	918 to 923
Municipalities	36 to 49, and 240 to 261
" areas and populations of	240 to 249
" debts of	460 to 462
" dwellings in	247
" endowment of	381 and 382
" expenditure in excess of revenue in	383 and 384

	Paragraph
Municipalities, persons to a dwelling in	248
" population of	244 to 249
" near Melbourne, increase of	123 to 125
" qualifications and election of councillors in	40 and 41
" of electors in	42 to 45
" rateable property in	46, 240 and 241
" classification of	254 to 261
" ratepayers in	246
" rates allowed and levied in	47, 250 to 253
" revenue and expenditure of	380 to 385
" salaries in	385
" subdivision of	39
" suburban, most populous, 1891	124
National Australasian Convention 1891 (see Federation convention).	
" debt (see Public debt).	
Naturalization	262 to 264
New South Wales government employes and salaries	72 to 75
" loans of, 1858 to 1891	430 and 431
Nosological index	690 and 691
Nosology, new and old compared	696
Observatory, meteorological observations taken at	807 to 815
Occupations at death, 1880-2	789
" connected with centres of population	121
" of persons naturalized	264
" the people	pages 546 <i>et seq.</i>
Octogenarians, ages at death of	685 and 686
" causes of death of	787 and 788
Order of colonies in respect to assets and liabilities of banks	878
" birth rates	552
" death rates	619
" deaths from zymotic, parasitic and dietic diseases	698
" debt incurred for reproductive works	444
" in proportion to revenue	438
" depositors and deposits in savings banks	896 and 897
" immigration	236
" unassisted	239
" indebtedness per head	437
" infantile mortality	671
" male to female births, proportions of	573
" marriage rates	494
" population and sex, 1891	173
" density	173
" revenue and expenditure	310
" per head	311
" taxation	367
" per head	366
Orphan asylums, sickness and deaths in	802
Parasitic diseases, deaths from	722
Parliament, electors' rights to vote for members of	20
" executive authority under	14
" members and electors of, proportion of, to population	31
" to electors, proportion of	32
" of, may not accept office of profit	18
" number and qualification of	15 to 19, 22, 24 and 25
" payment of	19
" persons incapacitated as	16
" ministers of, number of and provision for	17
" of Victoria	15 to 34
" plural voting of electors	21
Parliaments, Victorian, summary of	70 and 71
Parliamentary representation in various countries	22
Part I.—Constitution and government	14 to 93
" II.—Population	94 to 264
" III.—Finance	265 to 485

	Paragraph
Part IV.—Vital statistics	486 to 815
„ V.—Accumulation	816 to 934
Penal establishments, sickness and deaths in	804
Pensions, abolition of	485
„ and retiring allowances	473 to 485
Perth, death rate in	634
Phthisis, ages at death from	732 and 733
„ amongst aboriginals	737
„ „ Chinese	736
„ „ Polynesians in Queensland	footnote to 738
„ death rate in England from	735
„ deaths from	729 to 739
„ „ „ in Australasian colonies	738
„ „ „ of males and females from	731
„ „ in Melbourne and country	734
Pilots' pensions	484
Plural voting	21
Pneumonia, deaths from	750
Police Act, number of employes under	76
„ pensions	477 to 480
Population—Part II.	94 to 264
„ 1891—Census	96
„ according to ages	143 to 151
„ „ birthplaces	129 to 135
„ „ conjugal condition	152 to 164
„ „ education	165 to 171
„ „ occupations	page 546 <i>et seq.</i>
„ „ religions	136 to 142
„ actual, apparent, and estimated, 1891	102 to 104
„ „ and apparent, 1881	105
„ and dwellings, 1881 and 1891	110 and 111
„ „ in Greater Melbourne	122
„ at end and middle of 1891	193 to 196
„ average age of	145
„ centres of, pursuits connected with	121
„ decrease in, of certain nationalities	133
„ density of	112 and 114
„ „ in various countries	214
„ estimates affected by unregistered births	104
„ „ former, reconsideration of	106 and 194
„ „ mode of forming	194
„ gain by arrivals and loss by departures, 1881-91	149 to 151
„ increase of, 1881 to 1891	97 to 102
„ „ „ rate of	98 to 100
„ „ „ apparent, in 1891	195
„ „ „ Australian-born	133 and 135
„ „ „ by excess of births over deaths	101 and 601 to 607
„ „ „ immigration over emigration	221 <i>et seq.</i>
„ „ „ rate of natural	607
„ in districts under the Metropolitan Board of Works	126
„ municipalities	117 to 127
„ „ near Melbourne, increase of	123 to 125
„ mining	198 and 199
„ of Australasia and British dominions compared	211
„ „ (probable), 1901	185
„ Australasian capitals, 1881 and 1891	189 to 192
„ „ colonies	172 to 188
„ „ „ at four decennial census periods, and increase between each	179 to 184
„ Australia and Australasia, 1881 and 1891	172
„ British dominions	210
„ cities, towns, townships, etc.	121
„ foreign countries	212 and 217
„ Melbourne and suburbs	122 to 126 and 202 to 207
„ „ „ other cities compared	209
„ principal inland towns, 1881 and 1891	127
„ „ towns of the world	208

	Paragraph
Population of the world	216 to 219
" Victoria and New South Wales compared	174 and 201
" Victorians in Australasia, proportion of	178
" sexes of, proportions of	112 and 113
" urban and rural	197
Position, geographical, of Australasian capitals	12
" " Melbourne	11
" " Victoria	1 and 6
Post office savings banks	888, 894 and 895
Postal department, loss on working	289
" revenue, estimates of, unreliable	281
Price of silver	835
Prices of stocks in London, Australian	915
" " " British and Colonial	916 and 917
" " " Victorian	912 and 913
" " Melbourne	911
Principal events	5
" towns of the world, population of	208
Progress of Victoria since 1855	4
Property assessed for land tax	351 to 361
Public account, balance to credit of	472
" and municipal debt	468
" debt (see also Loans)	395 to 468
" " 30th June, 1891	395
" " " 1892	note to table following 399
" " growth of	399 and 400
" " interest of (see also Interest)	402 to 416
" " of Australasia, increase in 15 years	441
" " Australasian colonies	436 to 445
" " British dominions	446 to 452
" " foreign countries	453 to 458
" " United Kingdom	451 and 452
" " when authorized	398
" " " repayable	401
" health department, account of	806
" institutions, sickness and deaths in... ..	791 to 805
" instruction, expenditure on	299 and 300
" service, number and salaries of officers in	76
Queensland Government employés and salaries	72 to 75
Railway accidents, deaths from	774 and 775
" Commissioners Act, number of employés under	76
Railways, loss on working	288
Rainfall, mean, Melbourne and elsewhere	812
Rateable property in municipalities	240 and 241
" " total and annual value of	254 to 261
Ratepayers in municipalities	246
Rates in municipalities	47
" of exchange and discount in banks... ..	868, 869 and 871
" interest for deposits in banks	872 to 874
" " " savings banks	890 and 895
" " " building societies	930
" " on public debt	405
Recoups... ..	283
Reigning sovereigns	92 and 93
Releases	918 and 921 to 923
Religions of the people, 1891	136 to 142
" education of children of various... ..	169 to 171
Re-marriages	503 and 506
Respiratory diseases, deaths from	749 and 750
Retiring allowances	473 to 485
" " abolition of	485
Revenue, 1890-91 and previous years	271
" advances from, unrecouped	284
" by taxation (see Taxation).	

	Paragraph
Revenue, changes in sources of, 1890-91	270
„ diminished, under various heads, 1890-1	280
„ estimated and raised	275 and 276
„ from customs, and cost of collecting	341 to 347
„ stamp duties	363 and 364
„ heads of, 1889-90 and 1890-91	279 to 282
„ „ detailed	282
„ „ 1874-5 to 1890-91	285
„ „ in Victoria and New South Wales compared	316
„ in British dominions	328 to 331
„ of foreign countries	332 to 334
„ surplus or deficiency of, 1874-5 to 1890-91	268 and 269
„ and expenditure, 1890-91	265 <i>et seq.</i>
„ „ 1890-91 to 1892-3	page 537 <i>et seq.</i>
„ „ government and municipal	388 to 391
„ „ municipal	380 to 385
„ „ of Australasian colonies	305 to 327
„ „ Harbor Trust	386 and 387
„ „ life assurance offices	900 and 903
„ „ mint	831 to 833
„ „ Victoria and New South Wales, difference in statements of	306
„ „ per head, 1851 to 1890-91	273 and 274
Royal mint (see also Mint)	819 to 850
Salaries of civil servants	72 to 75
„ ministers of the Crown	17
„ municipal officers	385
Sale and letting, contracts for	926 and 927
Salvation army	140
Sandhurst (Bendigo), birth rate in	570
„ „ death rate in	638
„ „ population of, 1881 and 1891	127
Savings banks	888 to 899
„ „ in Australasian colonies	894 to 897
„ „ European countries	899
„ „ United Kingdom	898
„ „ rates of interest in	890 and 895
Scarlatina, deaths from	709
School age, education of children at	165 and 168
Scottish towns, birth rates in	567
Sexes, Australia and Australasia, approaching equality	175 and 177
„ inequality of, in some colonies	175
„ proportion of, 1891	112 and 113
„ „ in municipalities	118 and 120
„ „ various countries	215
Shires (see also Municipalities)	38, 119, 120, 241 to 250, and 254 to 261
Sickness and deaths in hospitals and public institutions	791 to 805
Signing marriage register with marks	519 to 532
„ „ „ „ in Australasian colonies	529 and 530
„ „ „ „ each religious denomination	526 to 528
„ „ „ „ foreign countries	531 and 532
Silver coin (see also Coin).	
„ „ in circulation in various countries	851 and 852
„ „ supplied to and withdrawn from colonies	850
„ „ value of, in civilized countries	856
„ coinage at Royal mint	841, 842 and 850
„ „ Melbourne mint, proposed	838
„ „ of the world	851
„ „ seigniorage on	834
„ dollar, reduced bullion value of	836
„ price of, fall in	834 to 836
„ „ measures taken by United States to raise	837
„ sold at Melbourne mint	858
„ used in manufactures	857 and 858
Small-pox in various countries	700 and 701
Specific febrile or zymotic diseases, deaths from	697 to 699

	Paragraph
Stamp duties	363 and 364
„ estimates of revenue from, unreliable...	281
Stawell, birth rate in	570
„ population of, 1881 and 1891	127
Stock, colonial, increased value of, owing to reduced interest on <i>Consols</i>	915
„ government, prices of	911 to 917
Subsidies, grants, etc., annual	298
Suicide, deaths from	764 to 770
„ modes of	765 and 766
Suicides of Chinese	767
Superannuation allowances	473 to 485
Switzerland, marriage rate in	491
Sydney, death rate in	634
„ mint	839 and 840
Tax on bank notes	350
„ land, and cost of collecting (see also Land tax)	351 to 362
Taxes repealed and imposed, 1875-6 to 1890-91	348 and 349
Taxation, 1890-91	335 and 336
„ 1891-2	footnote to 336
„ 1853 to 1890-91	336
„ by customs duties in Australasian colonies	377 to 379
„ general	335 to 379
„ „ and municipal	392 and 393
„ in Australasian colonies	365 to 369
„ British possessions	370 to 372
„ foreign countries	373 to 376
„ on chief articles of import	344
„ per head	336 and 337
„ sources of	338 to 347 and 394
Telegraph department, loss on working	289
Temperature, mean, Melbourne and elsewhere	811
Town and country, birth rates in	559 to 561
„ „ death rates in	626 to 628
„ „ illegitimacy in	588
„ „ marriage rates in	501
Towns, townships, etc., population of	121
„ British and foreign, birth rates in	568 and 569
„ Victorian, birth rates in six principal	570
Tramways Trust loans	466 and 467
Treasury bonds	419
Triplets	577 to 580
Trust funds	469 and 470
„ Melbourne Harbor (see Harbor Trust).	
„ Tramways (see Tramways Trust).	
Tubercular diseases, deaths from	739
Twins and triplets	577 to 580
Typhoid fever, deaths from	712 to 716
United Kingdom, bank note circulation in	887
„ „ birth rate in	558
„ „ currency in, system of	849
„ „ death rate from tubercular diseases in	739
„ „ „ in	624
„ „ rates in towns of	635 and 636
„ „ deaths from childbirth in	753
„ „ „ small-pox in	701
„ „ in each season in	640
„ „ gold coin in	845 and 854
„ „ illegitimacy in	585
„ „ infantile mortality in	672
„ „ life assurance in	910
„ „ marriage rate in	500
„ „ medical men in proportion to population in	790
„ „ members of parliament in, in proportion to population of	33 and 34
„ „ national debt of	451 and 452
„ „ savings banks in	898 and 899

	Paragraph
United Kingdom, vaccinations in ...	703 and 704
„ „ violent deaths in ...	772 and 773
„ States, silver purchases by ...	837
„ „ value of silver in dollar of ...	836 and 837
Urban and rural (see Town and country).	
„ „ population ...	197
Vaccination, cost of ...	705
Vaccinations ...	702 to 705
Value of coinage in civilized countries ...	856
„ colonial government securities in London, 1887-1892 ...	915 to 917
„ estates assessed for land tax ...	357 to 361
Venereal diseases, deaths from ...	720 and 721
Victoria, discovery and early history of ...	1 to 5
„ effects of uniform growth of debt and population in ...	459
„ expectation of life in ...	688
„ extreme points of ...	10
„ government employes and salaries in ...	72 to 75
„ position, boundaries, and area of ...	1 and 6
„ progress of, since 1855 ...	4
Victorian Constitution Act ...	15
„ government stock ...	404
„ towns, birth rates in ...	570
„ „ death rates in ...	638
Violent deaths ...	758 to 782
Vital statistics—Part IV. ...	486 to 815
Warrnambool, population of, 1881 and 1891 ...	127
Western Australia and responsible government ...	77
Whooping cough, deaths from ...	711
Women, deaths of, in women's hospital ...	796 and 797
„ living in concubinage ...	582 and 583
Women's hospital, deaths from childbirth in ...	754
„ „ „ of infants in ...	675 and 798
„ „ sickness and deaths in ...	796 to 798
World, area and population of the ...	216 to 219
„ coinage of the ...	851
„ land available for occupation in the ...	220
Zymotic diseases affecting children ...	706 and 707
„ „ deaths from ...	697 to 699

END OF VOLUME I.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE

YEAR.	POPULATION ON 31st DECEMBER.			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR- RIAGES.	IMMI- GRANTS. (By Sea.)	EMI- GRANTS. (By Sea.)	GENERAL REVENUE. ¹	GENERAL EXPENDI- TURE. ¹	CROWN LAND SALES. ²		LAND IN CULTIVA- TION.	LIVE STOCK.				POSTAGE.			SHIPPING.				VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.		MORTGAGES AND LIENS.		IMPORTS OF Wool. ³		EXPORTS OF Wool. ³		YEAR.													
	Persons.	Males.	Females.								Area Sold.	Amount Realized.		Acres.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Inwards.		Outwards.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Number.	Amount Secured.	Total Value.	Breaststuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Wool. ³		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.		Breaststuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).						
																							Bushels.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.								Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1836	224	186	38	1	3	...	...	...	£	£	...	...	50	75	155	41,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1836
1837	1,404	984	280	1	3	...	...	...	6,071	2,165	...	...	50	75	155	41,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1837
1838	3,511	2,380	683	1	3	...	...	...	10,400	3,680	...	...	150	524	1,372	13,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1838
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	3,221	74,608	16,874	38,094	33,977	...	150	524	1,372	13,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1839
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	382	198	177	4,080	...	35,849	70,236	20,909	...	1,642	5,490	4,782	48,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1840
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939	152,826	201,363	49,311	49,311	4,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1841
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	41,336	1,964	87,992	124,631	16,098	21,085	8,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1842
1843	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,136	420	328	4,635	1,964	73,565	57,165	7,138	8,296	12,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1843
1844	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519	98,539	43,241	3,685	8,718	16,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1844
1845	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775	96,347	51,095	4,601	19,194	31,578	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	14	139,402	204,620	349	40,569	340	35,717	1	19	15	609	177	146,968	315,561	51,454	7,491	425,201	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049	1,665	1846								
1846	44,936	26,067	18,869	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540	138,293	73,460	27,337	36,290	13,292	32,824	4,164,203	5,015	16	177,821	249,651	423	48,585	425	48,634	3	163	11	819	265	212,730	437,696	52,983	8,676	668,511	10,210,038	595,805	1,255,744	15,802	3,067	16,112	1,619	1847							
1848	56,396	30,607	25,789	1,789	405	351	8,231	1,669	144,761	140,260																																						

[illegible]

* Figures revised and corrected since last publication.

† Information not furnished.

² In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent, during the years after 1869, the total extent of, and amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent sold, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1891, to 6,314,840 acres.

* Prior to 1871 the expenditure was for the year ending 31st December. The figures for 1871 relate to the first six months only. Since that date they have been for the year ended 30th June—except as regards the Railway expenditure in 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and in the years 1877 to 1884, which are for the twelve months ended 31st December; and except as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1836 is for the years ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.

* Since the year 1869, a considerable quantity of wool 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 1872 no precise record of the quantity of wool so imported has been kept by the Customs. It has, however, been ascertained that the quantity of wool imported across the Murray into Victoria in the years 1870, 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, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536

²⁰ Until 1879 the figures did not give particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the colony, but only of such as furnished returns. For that and subsequent years the returns are complete.

^a The quantities of flour, bread, and blisnit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels on the assumption that one bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

²¹ The increase in the number of telegrams, in 1870 and 1885, was consequent on a reduction in the rates.
²² Including purchase-money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.
²³ For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

LESLIE FRANKLIN HAYTER, Government Statistic of Victoria.

^a The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures considerably understate the truth, and it is supposed that each in reality amounted to not less than 5,000. The deficiency has chiefly arisen from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the goldfield population, it is known that many children have been neither baptised nor recorded, and many women who had never married without producing a new-born infant have been overlooked.

HENRI HEILIN HATIER, Government Statist of Montreal

⁶ Post cards were first issued in April, 1876; they are included with the letters in this column. Inland postage on letters reduced from 2d. to 1d. on 1st January, 1890.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1891-92 INCLUSIVE.

[illegible]

* In 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1878-9, the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

† The tobacco crop in 1875-6, 1879-80, and 1890-91, failed in most parts of the colony.

HENRY HEVLYN HAYTER, Government Statist.

¹ The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria in all the years specified, and of Queensland for the seven years 1876 to 1882, are for the twelve months ended 31st June. In other instances, the information relates to the years ended 31st December.
² The figures relating to Victorian Railways for the last seven years, those of New South Wales for the last three years, and those of Queensland for the last two years, relate to the year ending 31st March. Those for New Zealand Railways for the last six years are for the twelve months ended 31st March of the year following; in all other cases the figures relate to the calendar year. The figures for Western Australia relate to Government lines only until 1888, since which year the returns include private railways.
³ Inclusive of land under permanent artificial grass in all the colonies except Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. It amounted, in 1891, to 174,968 acres in Victoria; to 333,338 acres in New South Wales; to 17,519 acres in South Australia; and 208,596 acres in Tasmania. In New Zealand, such land amounts to as much as 7,367,220 acres. See footnotes to Table XV., in Appendix A, post.

⁴ Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished, or is imperfect.
⁵ Revised and corrected since last publication.
⁶ Figures amended since last publication, temporary Treasury Bills in aid of revenue being deducted.

† Including land in fallow in all the colonies except New South Wales for all the years but 1890. Such land amounted in 1891 to 296,939 acres in Victoria; (not returned) in New South Wales; 15,876 acres in Queensland; 588,083 acres in South Australia; 67,691 acres in Western Australia; 55,637 acres in Tasmania; and 161,454 acres in New Zealand.
 * Prior to 1883, the Queensland shipping returns were swelled by vessels being counted afresh at each port of call.
 † The accrued sinking fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st March, 1892, to £1,035,440; the net liability at that date was therefore £37,677,619.
 ‡ Wheat and stock estimated. The statistics were not collected for the years 1884 to 1888.

HENRY HRYLYN HAYTER, Government Statist of Victoria.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1892.

(NINETEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER, C.M.G.,

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Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, London, of the Statistical
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Statistical Institute.

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOLUME II.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA (FOLDING SHEET No. 1.)	
SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (FOLDING SHEET No. 2.)	
„ AUSTRALASIAN „ (FOLDING SHEET No. 3.)	
ERRATA	iv
STATISTICS, PART VI.—INTERCHANGE	1
„ VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC....	169
„ VIII.—PRODUCTION	230
„ IX.—DEFENCES	355
„ X.—SOCIAL CONDITION	366
AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1891 (APPENDIX A.)	447
CENSUS TABLE, 1891 (APPENDIX B.)	465
TARIFFS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (APPENDIX C.)	466
IRRIGATION IN VICTORIA AND MILDURA SETTLEMENT (APPENDIX D.)	500
WATER SUPPLY TO THE MALLEE DISTRICT OF VICTORIA (APPENDIX E.)	515
INDEX TO VOLUME II.	523

ERRATA.

VOLUME I.

Page 8, paragraph 7. The area of New Zealand is 104,471 square miles according to the latest planimetical calculations.

Page 111. The figures in the fourth column of the table (Numbers at each age-period, 1891) have since been re-adjusted, and the final results will be found in Appendix B. to the second volume. These alterations will also affect the numbers shown in the fifth and seventh (or last) columns. A corrected table will be found in the General Report to the Census of 1891.

Page 129, table following paragraph 202, last line but two, for area of "Remainder of District," *read* "85,904," *instead of* "84,904."

Page 155, table following paragraph 240, last line but two. Warrnambool being a *town*, and not a *borough*, should have appeared under the head of *Towns* on previous page.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1892.

PART VI.—INTERCHANGE.

1. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

2. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows:— Foreign weights and measures.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre ...	·621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre ...	·386 of a square mile
	Are ...	·0247 of an acre
	Hectare ...	2·47 acres
	Cubic mètre ...	1·308 cubic yard
	Mètre ...	1·094 yard or 3·28 feet
	Kilogramme ...	2·204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique	220·4 lbs. "
	Centner "	
	Tonneau (coal) ...	2,204 lbs. "
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
	" (cereals, etc.) ...	2·75 Imperial bushels
China	Ts'un ...	1·41 inch
	Ch'ih ...	1·175 foot
	Chang ...	11·75 feet
	Li ...	2,115 feet
	Tael ..	1·33 ounce avoirdupois
	Catty ...	1·33 lb. "
	Picul ...	133½ lbs. "
Denmark	Dansk mil ...	4·68 miles
	Geo. mil ...	4·61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21·195 square miles
	Töndeland ...	1·36 acre
	Tönde (corn) ...	3·8 Imperial bushels
	" (coal) ...	4·6775 bushels
	Pund ...	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
Egypt	Oke ...	2·7 lbs. "
	Cantar ...	98·06 lbs. "
	Ardeb of wheat or maize (118 okes)	318·6 lbs. "
	" barley (88 okes)	237·6 lbs. "
	" rice (152 okes)	410·4 lbs. "

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

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Greece	Ocque ...	2·84 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal ...	123·2 lbs. „
	Livre ...	1·1 lb. „
	Drachme ...	$\frac{1}{9}$ ounce
Japan	Ri ...	2·4403 miles
	Ri carré ...	5·9552 square miles
	Tchô ...	5·4229 chains
	Tchô carré ...	2·4507 acres
	Ken ...	1·9884 yard
	Tsoubo ...	3·9538 square yards
	Kokou (liquid) ...	39·7033 gallons
	„ (dry) ...	4·9629 bushels
	Chô (liquid) ...	1·5881 quart
	„ (dry) ...	·1985 peck
Russia	Kwan ...	8·2817 lbs. avoirdupois
	Verste ...	·663 mile
	Sq. verste ...	·44 square mile
	Dessiatine ...	2·7 acres
	Pood ...	36 lbs. avoirdupois
	Berkovet ...	360 lbs. „
	Tchetvert ...	5·77 Imperial bushels
	Vedro ...	2·7 Imperial gallons

Imports and
exports
classified.

3. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that then employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means thus being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the fourteenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Mode of
valuing im-
ports and
exports.

4. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value in the

* 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.

principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per cent. added.* Valuations of other imported 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 values returned are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Declarations have to be made of the values of all imports; but in respect to exports such declarations are only required upon goods exported for drawback, or upon those on which an export duty is payable. In the case of both imports and exports, however, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department, and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

5. In the following table, the rates of import duty† are given, also the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	
Order	1. Books, etc.	Order 15.	Wool and worsted manufactures.
„	2. Musical instruments.	„	16. Silk manufactures.
„	3. Prints, pictures, etc.	„	17. Cotton and flax manufactures.
„	4. Carving, figures, etc.	„	18. Drapery and haberdashery.
„	5. Tackle for sports and games.	„	19. Dress.
„	6. Watches, philosophical instruments, etc.	„	20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.
„	7. Surgical instruments.	CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.	
„	8. Arms, ammunition, etc.	Order 21.	Animal food.
„	9. Machines, tools and implements.	„	22. Vegetable food.
„	10. Carriages, harness, etc.	„	23. Drinks and stimulants.
„	11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.	CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.	
„	12. Building materials.	Order 24.	Animal substances.
„	13. Furniture.	„	25. Vegetable substances.
„	14. Chemicals.	„	26. Oils.‡

* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

† A complete set of the Australasian Tariffs were published in an Appendix to the second volume of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9. References to subsequent amendments therein will be found in an Appendix at the end of this volume.

‡ It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this heading.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.	Articles connected with mining.
„ 28.	Coal, etc.
„ 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, etc.
„ 36.	Indefinite articles.

INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Birds ...	33	Canvas ...	20
Aërated waters ...	23	Biscuits ...	22	Caps and hats — felt, silk, straw, etc. ...	19
Agricultural — imple-ments, machinery ...	9	Bitters ...	23	Caps, percussion ...	8
Air-bricks ...	12	Black oil ...	26	Carbolic acid ...	14
Ale and porter ...	23	„ sand ...	32	Cards, playing ...	1
Alkali ...	14	Blacking ...	14	Carpeting ...	15
Almond oil ...	26	Blankets ...	15	Carriages, carriage ma-terials ...	10
Almonds ...	22	Blasting powder ...	8	Cartridges, cartridge cases ...	8
Alum ...	14	Blue ...	25	Carts, waggons, etc. ...	10
Anchors ...	11	Boats ...	11	Carving, figures, etc....	4
Animal food ...	21	Boilers, steam ...	9	Casks ...	25
„ substances ...	24	Bolts and nuts ...	32	Castor oil ...	26
Animals and birds ...	33	Bone-dust ...	24	Cattle ...	33
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Bones ...	24	Cement ...	12
Apparel ...	19	Bonnets ...	19	Chaff ...	25
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Books, printed ...	1	Chain cables ...	11
Arrowroot ...	22	Boots ...	19	Chandeliers & gasaliers	13
Arsenic ...	14	Boot-webbing ...	20	Charcoal ...	28
Artificial flowers ...	19	Borax ...	14	Cheese ...	21
Artists' materials ...	3	Bottled fruit ...	22	Chemicals ...	14
Asphalt ...	14	Bottles ...	29	Chicory ...	23
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bran ...	25	China matting ...	20
Axles ...	10	„ bags ...	20	„ ware ...	29
Bacon ...	21	Brandy ...	23	Chinese oil ...	26
Bagging ...	20	Brassware ...	32	Chocolate ...	23
Bags, sacks... ..	20	Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Cider ...	23
„ paper... ..	25	„ bath ...	29	Cigars, cigarettes ...	23
Bark ...	25	Bristles ...	24	Clay tobacco pipes ...	4
Barley ...	22	Broadcloths, etc. ...	15	Clocks ...	6
Basket and wicker ware	25	Broom corn... ..	25	Clover seed ...	25
Bass ...	25	Brooms—hair, brush-ware ...	35	Coal ...	28
Bath bricks ...	29	Brownware ...	29	Cocoa beans ...	23
Beans ...	22	Brushware, brooms ...	35	Cocoanut fibre ...	25
Bêche de mer ...	21	Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cocoanut oil ...	26
Beef—salted ...	21	Building materials ...	12	Cocoanuts ...	22
Beer ...	23	Butter, butterine ...	21	Cod, cod-liver oil ...	26
Beeswax ...	24	Canary seed ...	25	Coffee ...	23
Benzine ...	26	Candles ...	24	Coir and other matting	20
Bicycles, tricycles ...	10	Canes ...	25	Coke ...	28
		Cannons ...	8		

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Colours ...	14	Fencing wire ...	32	Gum ...	25
Colza oil ...	26	Fibre ...	25	Gun caps ...	8
Combs ...	24	Firearms ...	8	Gun cotton... ..	8
Confectionery ...	22	Firebricks ...	12	Gunny bags ...	20
Copper — ore, regulus,		Firewood ...	25	Gunpowder ...	8
sheet, ware,		Fireworks ...	5	Gutta-percha goods ...	25
wire ...	32	Fish—fresh, preserved,			
„ specie ...	31	salted, shell... ..	21	Haberdashery ...	18
Copra ...	25	„ ova ...	33	Hair—curled, seating	24
Cordage ...	20	Flannels—piece ...	15	Hams ...	21
„ iron, steel ...	32	Flax ...	25	Handkerchiefs ...	19
Cordials ...	23	„ manufactures ...	17	Hardware ...	35
Cork and corks cut ...	25	Flock ...	24	Hares ...	33
Cornsacks ...	20	Floorcloth ...	20	Harmoniums ...	2
Cotton and flax manu-		Flour ...	22	Harness ...	10
factures ...	17	„ sacks ...	20	Hats and caps—felt,	
Cotton — piece goods,		Flowers, artificial ...	19	silk, straw, etc. ...	19
waste, wick ...	17	Food, animal ...	21	Hatters' materials ...	19
„ raw ...	25	„ vegetable ...	22	Hay ...	25
Cotton seed oil ...	26	Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hemp ...	25
Cream separators ...	9	Frillings ...	19	Hides ...	24
Curiosities ...	36	Fruit — bottled, dried,		Hollow-ware ...	35
Currants ...	22	green, currants, rai-		Honey ...	21
Cutlery ...	9	sins ...	22	Hoofs ...	24
		Fuel ...	28	Hops ...	23
Detonators ...	8	Furniture, furniture		Horned cattle ...	33
Dholl ...	25	springs ...	13	Horns ...	24
Dogs ...	33	Furs ...	19	Horses ...	33
Donkeys ...	33	Fuse ...	8	Hosiery ...	19
Doors ...	12				
Drake ...	25	Galvanized iron—cord-		Implements, agricul-	
Drapery ...	18	age, buckets, tubs,		tural ...	9
Dress ...	19	guttering, sheet, ware	32	Indefinite articles ...	36
Dried fruit ...	22	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13	Indiarubber goods ...	25
Drinks and stimulants	23	Gasoline oil... ..	26	Ink—printing, coloured,	
Druggeting... ..	15	Gelatine, blasting ...	8	and writing ...	14
Drugs ...	14	Gin ...	23	Instruments, musical... ..	2
Dyes ...	14	Ginger, ground ...	23	„ optical ..	6
Dynamite ...	8	Glass—bottles, plate,		„ scientific ...	6
		window, ware ...	29	„ surgical ...	7
Earthenware ...	29	Gloves ...	19	Iron—bar, castings, gal-	
Eggs ...	21	Glucose ...	22	vanized, hoop, ores,	
Electric light fittings	32	Glue, glue pieces ...	24	pig, pipes, plate, rod,	
Electro-plated ware ...	32	Glycerine ...	14	scrap, sheet, ware,	
Emus ...	33	Goats ...	33	wire, etc....	32
Engine-packing ...	20	Goat skins ...	24	Ironmongery ...	35
Engines, steam ...	9	Gold—leaf, plate, specie	31	„ saddlers' ...	10
Engravings... ..	3	Goods manufactured,		Isinglass ...	21
Essences and essential		unenumerated ...	36	Ivory ...	24
oils ..	14	Grain ...	22		
Explosives ...	8	Gram ...	22	Jaconet frilling and	
		Grass seeds... ..	25	ruffling, etc. ...	19
Fancy bags ...	18	Grates and stoves ...	32	Jams and preserves ...	22
„ goods ...	35	Grease ...	24	Jewellery ...	31
Feathers ...	24	Greasy wool ...	24	Jute ...	25
„ ornamental ...	19	Grindery ...	35	„ piece goods ...	20
Felt—hoods ...	19	Grindstones... ..	29		
„ sheathing, etc....	20	Guano ...	14	Kangaroo skins ...	24

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Kerosene oil ...	26	Millet ...	25	Patent medicines ...	14
„ shale ...	28	Millinery ...	19	Peanuts ...	22
Lamps and lampware ...	13	Millstones ...	29	Pearl barley ...	22
Lard ...	21	Mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	Pearl shell ...	24
„ oil ...	26	„ oil, undefined ...	26	Peas, split ...	22
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	„ waters ...	23	Peel, drained ...	22
Leather, leatherware ...	24	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Pepper ...	23
Leeches ...	33	Molasses ...	22	„ ground ...	23
Lime ...	12	Mouldings ...	4	Perfumed spirits ...	23
Limejuice ...	23	Musical instruments ...	2	Perfumery ...	23
Linen piece goods ...	17	Muslins ...	17	Personal effects ...	36
Linseed meal ...	25	Mustard ...	23	Phormium, N.Z. ...	25
„ oil ...	26	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Photographic goods ...	35
Liquorice ...	22	Nails ...	32	Pianofortes ...	2
Lithofracteur ...	8	Naphtha ...	14	Pickles ...	23
Live animals ...	33	Natural history, specimens of ...	36	Pigs ...	33
Lubricating oil ...	26	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	Pine oil ...	26
Macaroni ...	22	Nets and netting ...	20	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
Machinery—agricultural, weaving, and spinning ...	9	Nut oil ...	26	„ tobacco ...	4
Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Nuts ...	22	Pistols ...	8
Maize ...	22	Oakum ...	25	Pitch ...	25
Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oars ...	11	Plants ...	34
Malt ...	22	Oatmeal ...	22	Plaster of paris ...	29
Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, etc. ...	18	Oats ...	22	Platedware ...	32
Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	Oilcake ...	25	Plumbago ...	32
Manufactures of mixed metals ...	32	Oilcloth ...	20	Pollard ...	25
Manures ...	14	Oilmen's stores ...	35	Porcelain ...	29
Marble ...	29	Oils of all kinds ...	26	Pork, salted ...	21
Matches ...	14	„ in bottles ...	26	Potatoes ...	22
Materials, building ...	12	Olive oil ...	26	Poultry ...	33
„ carriage ...	10	Onions ...	22	Powder—blasting, sporting ...	8
„ hatters' ...	19	Opium ...	14	Precious stones ...	31
„ printing ...	35	Opossum skins ...	24	Preserved fish, meats ...	21
„ telegraphic ...	35	Optical instruments ...	6	„ milk ...	23
„ watchmakers' ...	6	Ordnance stores ...	35	„ vegetables ...	22
Mats ...	20	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32	Preserves ...	22
Matting—China, coir ...	20	„ bags ...	20	Printing ink ...	14
Meal, linseed ...	25	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	„ materials ...	35
„ oat ...	22	Organs ...	2	„ paper ...	25
Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Ornamental feathers ...	19	Prints, pictures, etc. ...	3
Medicinal oil ...	26	Ova ...	33	Provisions, preserved and salted ...	21
„ roots ...	14	Oxalic acid ...	14	Pulse ...	22
Medicines, patent ...	14	Paintings ...	3	Pulu ...	25
Meerscham pipes ...	4	Paints ...	14	Pumice stone ...	29
Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	Palm oil ...	26	Putty ...	29
Methylated spirits ...	14	Paper—bags, hangings, patterns, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25	Quartz ...	31
Milk, preserved ...	23	Paraffine ...	28	Quicksilver ...	32
		Parasols ...	19	Quilts ...	18
		Patent leather ...	24	Rabbit skins ...	24
				Rags ...	25
				Railway rails, chairs, etc. ...	32
				Raisins ...	22
				Rape oil ...	26

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Rattans ...	25	Snuff ...	23	Tortoise shell ...	24
Raw cotton... ..	25	Soap ...	24	Toys ...	5
„ sugar ...	22	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Travellers' samples ...	35
Refined sugar ...	22	caustic, crystals, ni-		Tricycles, bicycles ...	10
Regulus ...	32	trate, silicate ...	14	Turnery ...	4
Resin ...	25	Specie ...	31	Turpentine ...	14
Ribbons ...	16	Specimens of natural		Turtles ...	33
Rice ...	22	history ...	36	Tweeds ...	15
Rock salt ...	23	Spelter ...	32	Twine ...	20
Rolls and fillets ...	1	Sperm oil ...	26		
Roots, medicinal ...	14	Spices ...	23	Umbrellas ...	19
Rope ...	20	Spinning and weaving		Unserviceable cordage	20
Rufflings ...	19	machinery ...	9	Upholstery ...	13
Rugs ...	15	Spirits, methyiated ...	14	Utensils ...	9
Rum ...	23	„ other ...	23		
Rye ...	22	Split peas ...	22	Varnish ...	25
		Sponges ...	24	Vegetable food ...	22
Saccharum ...	22	Starch ...	25	„ oil ...	26
Sacks, bags... ..	20	Stationery ...	1	„ substances... ..	25
Saddlery ...	10	Steam boilers, engines	9	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	Stearine ...	24	served ...	22
Saddle-trees ...	10	Steel, cordage ...	32	Velvets ...	16
Sago ...	22	Stimulants ...	23	Vermicelli ...	22
Salad oil ...	26	Stone, clay, earthen-		Vestas ...	14
Salt ...	23	ware, and glass	29	Vinegar ...	23
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	„ grind, mill, ware,			
Saltpetre ...	23	etc. ...	29	Waggon	10
Sashes ...	12	Stoves ...	32	Walnuts ...	22
Sauces ...	23	Straw ...	25	Washed wool ...	24
Sausage skins ...	24	„ hats ...	19	Watches ...	6
Scientific instruments	6	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Watchmakers' materials	6
Scoured wool ...	24	fined ...	22	Weaving and spinning	
Screws ...	32	Sulphur ...	14	machinery ...	9
Seal oil ...	26	Surgical instruments...	7	Whalebone ...	24
„ skins ...	24			Wheat ...	22
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tackle for sports and		Whisky ...	23
grass ...	25	games ...	5	Whiting ...	29
Seed oil ...	26	Tallow ...	24	Wicker and basketware	25
Sewing machines ...	9	„ oil ...	26	Wine ...	23
Shale ...	28	Tanks, iron... ..	32	„ spirits of ...	23
„ waste... ..	26	Tapioca ...	22	Wire netting ...	32
Sheep ...	33	Tar ...	25	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
„ skins ...	24	Tares ...	25	Woodenware ...	25
Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Tarpaulins, linen ...	17	Wool ...	14
Shellfish ...	21	Tea ...	23	„ and worsted manu-	
Ships, boats, etc. ...	11	Telegraphic materials	35	factures ...	15
Shoes ...	19	„ wire ...	32	Woollen piece goods ...	15
Shot ...	8	Tents, linen ...	17	Woolpacks ...	20
Silk—manufactures,		Timber, all kinds ...	25	Works of art ...	3
mixtures; silks ...	16	Tin—block, foil, ore,		Writing paper ...	25
Silver—plate, specie ...	31	plates, ware ...	32		
Skins ...	24	Tobacco ...	23	Yarn ...	15
Slate slabs ...	29	„ pipes ...	4		
Slates, roofing ...	12	Tonite ...	8	Zinc—ingots, sheet, per-	
Slops ...	19	Tools ...	9	forated ...	32

IMPORTS, 1891.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
Order 1.—Books, etc.				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ...	...	234,350
3s. per doz. packs	1,369	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	8,549	2,073
10 per cent.	3	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	29
20 per cent. and free	11,375	Stationery* ...	...	84,891
Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
£3 each ...	72	Harmoniums No.	25	304
" ...	2,490	Organs ...	799	10,523
£15 each ...	615	Pianofortes, Grand ...	51	4,104
£5 each ...	16,095	" Upright ...	3,438	82,704
25 per cent.	2	Pianoforte actions, etc. ...	...	55
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed ...	...	16,058
Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.				
Free ...	...	Artists' materials ...	...	7,398
" ...	...	Paintings and engravings ...	...	57,185
" ...	...	Works of art ...	...	4,149
Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.				
1s. per gross	238	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	4,669	461
25 per cent.	46	" " meerschaum ...	...	182
" ...	6,877	" " wooden ... gross	8,961	27,560
" ...	147	" " other ...	...	649
" ...	80	Pipe cases ...	...	181
" ...	83	Turnery ...	...	332
Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
20 per cent.	112	Fireworks ...	...	668
Free ...	...	Toys ...	...	20,780
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.				
20 per cent.	2,724	Clocks ...	...	13,739
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ...	...	10,552
" ...	...	" scientific ...	...	9,476
20 per cent.	7,719	Watches ...	...	54,292
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	5,051
Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.				
Free ...	...	Instruments, surgical ...	...	23,060

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

EXPORTS, 1891.

*** 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.				
Order 1.—Books, etc.				
...	70,172	Books, printed ...	...	+ 164,178
1,455	356	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 7,094	+ 1,717
...	...	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	+ 29
...	42,337	Stationery* ...	...	+ 42,554
Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
4	40	Harmoniums ... No.	+ 21	+ 264
88	1,764	Organs ...	+ 711	+ 8,759
553	20,866	Pianofortes ...	+ 2,936	+ 65,942
...	...	Pianoforte actions, etc. ...	...	+ 55
...	2,310	Others, undescribed ...	...	+ 13,748
Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.				
...	256	Artists' materials ...	...	+ 7,142
...	12,340	Paintings and engravings ...	...	+ 44,845
...	466	Works of art ...	...	+ 3,683
Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.				
926	165	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+ 3,743	+ 296
...	2	„ „ meerschaum ...	...	+ 180
1,899	9,983	„ „ wooden ... gross	+ 7,062	+ 17,577
...	616	„ „ other ...	...	+ 33
...	...	Pipe cases ...	...	+ 181
...	1,446	Turnery ...	...	– 1,114
Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
...	591	Fireworks ...	...	+ 77
...	2,473	Toys ...	...	+ 18,307
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.				
...	1,832	Clocks ...	...	+ 11,907
...	2,191	Instruments, optical ...	...	+ 8,361
...	1,414	„ scientific ...	...	+ 8,062
...	15,240	Watches ...	...	+ 39,052
...	120	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	+ 4,931
Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.				
...	510	Instruments, surgical ...	...	+ 22,550

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.						
Free	...	Arms, pistols, etc.	...	No.	1,768	1,027		
"	...	" sporting	...	"	9,651	19,004		
		Ammunition, etc.—						
"	...	" caps	...	...	...	538
"	...	" cartridges	...	...	...	5,794
"	...	" cartridge cases	...	...	...	3,177
"	...	" detonators	...	...	...	1,588
4d. per lb....	1,237	" dynamite	...	lbs.	99,500	6,444		
1½d. per coil	425	" fuse	...	coils	85,349	2,316		
1d. per lb....	52	" gelatine, blasting	...	lbs.	5,000	475		
"	933	" dynamite	...	"	249,000	20,054		
"	1,945	" powder, blasting	...	"	551,012	10,763		
3d. per lb....	1,889	" sporting	...	"	195,956	18,292		
1d. per lb....	327	" shot	...	"	66,793	550		
4d. per lb....	...	" tonite	...	"	250	41		
Free	...	" unenumerated	...	...	...	2,919
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.						
35 per cent.	162	Boilers, steam	...	No.	19	1,163		
"	...	Cream separators	...	...	...	17,430
Free	...	Cutlery	...	...	...	46,312
35 per cent.	417	Engines, steam	...	No.	51	5,227		
Free	...	" traction	...	"	15	6,187		
25 per cent.	2,529	" portable	...	"	92	14,444		
20 per cent.	4,886	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	...	27,533
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	...	25,417
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	...	...	7,510
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	...	36,114
35 per cent.	52,725	" "	...	...	...	161,895
Free	...	Sewing machines	...	No.	17,407	70,145		
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	...	...	58,154
		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.						
10s. per arm	542	Axles and arms, with brass caps	...	No.	1,049	848		
7s. per arm	676	" " mail patent, over 1½in.	...	"	1,865	1,225		
4s. 6d. p. arm	755	" " " to 1½in.	...	"	3,130	1,405		
4s. 6d. p. arm	14	" " common nut, over 1½in.	...	"	108	63		
3s. per arm	1,524	" " " to 1½in.	...	"	8,547	1,251		
25 per cent.	736	" " common dray	...	"	4,224	2,979		
35 per cent.	140	Axle-boxes	...	"	5,134	401		

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.</i>				
...	...	Arms, pistols, etc....	...	No.	+ 1,768	+ 1,027
1,546	2,549	„ sporting ...	...	„	+ 8,105	+ 16,455
		Ammunition, etc.—				
...	39	„ caps ...	...	...	...	+ 499
...	1,089	„ cartridges ...	...	...	...	+ 4,705
...	24	„ cartridge cases ...	...	...	...	+ 3,153
...	558	„ detonators ...	...	...	...	+ 1,030
113,600	9,066	„ dynamite ...	lbs.	...	— 14,100	— 2,622
90,868	2,483	„ fuse ...	coils	...	— 5,519	— 167
2,428	181	„ gelatine, blasting ...	lbs.	...	+ 2,572	+ 294
15,000	1,325	„ „ dynamite ...	„	...	+ 234,000	+ 18,729
46,938	1,447	„ powder, blasting ...	„	...	+ 504,074	+ 9,316
6,182	880	„ „ sporting ...	„	...	+ 189,774	+ 17,412
33,559	513	„ shot ...	„	...	+ 33,234	+ 37
56	3	„ tonite ...	„	...	+ 194	+ 38
...	23	„ unenumerated ...	„	...	...	+ 2,896
		<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.</i>				
28	4,050	Boilers, steam ...	...	No.	— 9	— 2,887
...	...	Cream separators ...	...	...	...	+ 17,430
...	3,212	Cutlery ...	...	...	...	+ 43,100
77	12,981	Engines, steam ...	...	No.	— 26	— 7,754
...	...	„ traction ...	...	„	+ 15	+ 6,187
...	...	„ portable ...	...	„	+ 92	+ 14,444
...	28,239	Implements, agricultural, undescribed ...	...	...	...	— 706
...	32,342	Machinery, agricultural ...	...	...	...	— 6,925
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ...	...	...	...	+ 7,510
...	113,528	„ undescribed ...	...	...	...	+ 84,481
7,519	25,600	Sewing machines ...	...	No.	+ 9,888	+ 44,545
...	6,861	Tools and utensils...	...	...	...	+ 51,293
		<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i>				
2,456	1,604	Axles and arms, with brass caps	No.	}	+ 16,467	+ 6,167
		„ „ mail patent	„			
		„ „ common nut	„			
		„ „ common dray	„			
4	1	Axle-boxes ...	...	„	+ 5,130	+ 400

IMPORTS, 1891—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 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc. —continued.					
		Carriages and carts—					
£50 each ...	400	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.	No.	3	554	}	
20 per cent.	66	All carts and waggons without springs „		45	719		
£40 each ...	...	Omnibuses and coaches ... „	...	...	...
£20 each ...	80	Hansom cabs, etc. ... „	...	3	172		
£15 each ...	165	Express waggons, etc. ... „	...	8	230		
£10 each ...	90	Dog carts, etc. ... „	...	7	351	}	
25 per cent.	1,649	Unenumerated ... „	...	...	6,763
„ ...	3,844	Bicycles, tricycles, etc. ... „	...	...	15,633
35 per cent.	356	Carriage materials ... „	...	...	905
Various ...	780	„ wheels, poles, shafts, bars, under-gear, buggy tops	...	...	1,631
25 per cent.	1,224	Saddlery and harness...	4,973	}	
Free ...	...	Saddlers' ironmongery ... „	...	...	20,793
10s. per doz.	10	Saddle-trees (harness) ...	doz.	19	35		
20s. per doz.	122	„ (riding) ... „	...	121	510		
		Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.					
Free	Anchors ... „	No.	81	248	}	
„ ...	...	Boats ... „	...	8	573	
„ ...	...	Chain cables ... „	tons	157	2,886	
„ ...	...	Oars, ash ... „	No.	2,220	386	
		Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)					
35 per cent.	42	Bricks, air ... „	No.	8,062	119	}	
Free ...	...	„ clay ... „	...	146,300	303	
20s. per 1,000	358	„ fire ... „	...	358,485	3,423		
Free ...	...	Cement ... „	cwt.	497,501	94,736	
5s. to 7s. 6d. each	109	Doors ... „	No.	448	221		
Free	Lime ... „	tons	328	992	}	
2s. per pair	1	Sashes, window ... „	pairs	13	2		
3s. per pair	1	„ „ glazed ... „	...	4	3		
Free ...	...	Slates, roofing ... „	No.	4,233,569	30,839	
		Order 13.—Furniture.					
35 per cent.	22,991	Furniture and upholstery ... „	68,163	}	
10 per cent.	38	Furniture springs ... „	...	...	241
35 per cent.	261	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... „	...	...	624
25 per cent.	3,975	Lamps and lampware ... „	...	...	16,205

EXPORTS, 1891—*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 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i> —continued.				
237	8,239	Carriages and carts— Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.	–171	–6,213
		„ „ „ „ Omnibuses and coaches ...		
		„ „ „ „ All other kinds... ..		
		„ „ „ „ Express waggons, etc. ...		
		„ „ „ „ Dog carts, etc.		
...	...	Unenumerated ... ..	...	+ 6,763
...	1,812	Bicycles, tricycles, etc. ...	...	+ 13,821
...	1,761	Carriage materials ... ..	...	+ 775
		„ „ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars		
...	9,241	Saddlery and harness ... ..	...	–4,268
...	819	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	...	+ 19,974
...	...	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	+ 19	+ 35
60	252	„ (riding)	+ 61	+ 258
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
5	12	Anchors No.	+ 76	+ 236
38	1,490	Boats „	– 30	– 917
2	52	Chain cables tons	+ 155	+ 2,834
82	45	Oars, ash No.	+ 2,138	+ 341
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 29, <i>post</i> .)				
...	...	Bricks, air No.	+ 8,062	+ 119
41,440	101	„ clay „	+ 104,860	+ 202
13,393	127	„ fire „	+ 345,092	+ 3,296
7,767	1,253	Cement cwt.	+ 489,734	+ 93,483
745	665	Doors No.	– 297	– 444
156	486	Lime tons	+ 172	+ 506
588	368	Sashes, window pairs	– 571	– 363
36,800	315	Slates, roofing No.	+ 4,196,769	+ 30,524
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
...	35,223	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	+ 32,940
...	...	Furniture springs ... ..	...	+ 241
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	+ 624
...	3,063	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	+ 13,142

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 14.—Chemicals.				
3d. per lb....	559	Acid, acetic ...	...	...	lbs.	43,964 1,422
5s. per cwt.	32	„ undescrbed	...	...	„	14,448 165 }
Free	...	„	...	...	„	558,264 27,930 }
Free	...	Alkali, soda ash	...	...	cwt.	19,238 8,907
„	...	„ bicarbonate	...	...	„	11,280 4,756
„	...	„ caustic	...	...	„	29,949 18,769
40s. per ton	15	„ crystals	...	...	tons	8 59
Free	...	Alum	...	...	cwt.	2,769 1,076
„	...	Arsenic	...	...	„	400 343
„	...	Asphalt	...	...	„	7,873 2,791
25 per cent.	1,227	Blacking	...	...	...	... 4,682
Free	...	Borax	...	...	cwt.	1,282 2,665
Various & free	1,415	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous	...	...	...	... 76,280
Free	...	Nitrate of soda	...	...	cwt.	2,144 1,150
„	...	Silicate of soda	...	...	„	9,355 2,800
„	...	Dyes	...	...	...	... 18,217
„	...	Essences and essential oils	...	...	...	... 8,612
3d. per lb....	265	Glycerine, pure	...	...	lbs.	34,795 1,235 }
1d. per lb....	142	„ crude	...	...	„	33,961 615 }
Free	...	Guano	...	...	tons	147 769
„	...	Ink, printing	...	...	lbs.	174,326 3,299
6d. per lb....	145	„ coloured	...	...	„	5,869 686
10 per cent.	512	„ writing	...	...	...	... 5,162
Free	...	Manures, undescrbed	...	...	tons	1,012 3,900
1s. 3d. per gross	94	Matches and vestas in metal boxes	...	...	gross	2,948 963 }
1s. per gross	16,413	„ „ „ in paper boxes	...	...	„	332,861 48,735 }
Free	...	„ safety	...	...	„	166,414 10,497 }
6d. per gross	313	„ wooden	...	...	„	14,176 1,283 }
25 per cent.	13,977	Medicines, patent	...	...	...	... 56,169
Free	...	Medicinal roots	...	...	...	... 501
„	...	Naphtha	...	...	galls.	16,618 1,840
20s. per lb.	15,571	Opium, prepared	...	...	lbs.	16,430 32,963
Free	...	Paints and colours, dry colours, etc.	...	...	cwt.	17,543 19,223 }
80s. per ton	784	„ „ mixed for use	...	...	„	3,810 9,558 }
40s. per ton	4,386	„ „ ground in oil	...	...	„	43,803 49,589 }
1s. per gal.	135	Spirits, methylated	...	...	galls.	2,115 455
Free	...	Sulphur	...	...	cwt.	5,687 2,287
„	...	Turpentine	...	...	galls.	128,024 14,783

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

		Order 15—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.				
25 per cent.	9,808	Blankets	...	...	pairs	97,886 39,308
20 per cent.	17,796	Carpeting and druggeting	...	...	...	... 86,775
Free	...	„ printed felt	...	...	...	... 1,249

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*Order 14.—*Chemicals.*

17,913	599	Acid, acetic	lbs.	+ 26,051	+ 823
135,064	4,197	„ undescribed	„	+ 437,648	+ 23,898
818	493	Alkali, soda ash	cwt.	+ 18,420	+ 8,414
1,258	747	„ „ bicarbonate	„	+ 10,022	+ 4,009
1,030	809	„ „ caustic	„	+ 28,919	+ 17,960
51	455	„ „ crystals	tons	– 43	– 396
18	23	Alum	cwt.	+ 2,751	+ 1,053
193	243	Arsenic	„	+ 207	+ 100
180	73	Asphalt	„	+ 7,693	+ 2,718
...	690	Blacking ... ..	...	...	+ 3,992
38	75	Borax	cwt.	+ 1,244	+ 2,590
...	30,682	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ...	...	...	+ 45,598
110	101	Nitrate of soda	cwt.	+ 2,034	+ 1,049
248	129	Silicate of soda	„	+ 9,107	+ 2,671
...	2,411	Dyes ... ..	...	...	+ 15,806
...	8,684	Essences and essential oils ... ..	...	...	– 72
15,402	502	Glycerine	lbs.	+ 53,354	+ 1,348
258	1,305	Guano	tons	– 111	– 536
35,148	931	Ink, printing	lbs.	+ 139,178	+ 2,368
...	...	„ coloured	„	+ 5,869	+ 686
...	550	„ writing ... ..	...	...	+ 4,612
1,959	19,131	Manures, undescribed	tons	– 947	– 15,231
27,831	4,629	Matches and vestas	gross	+ 488,568	+ 56,849
...	12,029	Medicines, patent ... ..	...	...	+ 44,140
...	14	Medicinal roots ... ..	...	...	+ 487
810	204	Naphtha	galls.	+ 15,808	+ 1,636
1,050	2,092	Opium, prepared	lbs.	+ 15,380	+ 30,871
5,712	8,847	Paints and colours	cwt.	+ 59,444	+ 69,523
594	95	„ „ mixed for use	„		
597	360	„ „ ground in oil	„	+ 1,521	+ 360
8,284	1,164	Spirits, methylated	galls.	+ 5,090	+ 1,927
		Sulphur	cwt.	+ 119,740	+ 13,619
		Turpentine	galls.		

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15.—*Wool and Worsted
Manufactures.*

14,997	7,524	Blankets	pairs	+ 82,889	+ 31,784
...	8,161	Carpeting and druggeting ... ..	...	...	+ 78,614
...	...	„ printed felt ... ..	...	...	+ 1,249

IMPORTS, 1891—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.

		<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures—continued.</i>		
30 per cent.	7,370	Flannels, piece	...	28,264
25 per cent.	1,803	Rugs, woollen	...	7,513
		Woollen piece goods—		
30 per cent.	121,005	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, etc.	...	410,355
Free	...	Dress goods, containing wool	...	363,941
...	...	" women's	...	...
30 per cent.	229	Shirtings	...	714
Free	...	Undescribed	...	45,051
"	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	8,511
"	...	Yarn	337,963 lbs.	4,715
		<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>		
20 per cent.	50,625	Silks and satins, dress	...	258,266
"	623	" dress goods, mixed with other material	...	2,730
"	1,129	Silk ribbons	...	5,369
"	511	" velvets and crapes	...	2,327
"	1,653	" other manufactures of	...	11,140
Free	...	" " "	...	26,367
		<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>		
Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	900,241
"	...	" manufactures, such as counterpanes, etc.	...	73,463
"	...	" waste	1,256,116 lbs.	14,571
"	...	" wick	71,676	4,071
"	...	Linen piece goods	...	32,220
"	...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	3,611
20 per cent.	21	" tents and tarpaulins	...	136
		<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>		
Free	...	Haberdashery	...	239,236
25 per cent.	799	Bags—Fancy	...	3,170
30 per cent.	1,340	Quilts	...	4,730
		<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>		
25 per cent.	76,896	Apparel and slops	...	317,792
35 per cent.	32,165	" "	...	93,269
Free	...	" "	...	108,887
25 per cent.	502	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	...	2,131

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures—continued.</i>				
...	3,306	Flannels, piece ... ..	...	+ 24,958
...	2,424	Rugs, woollen ... ..	...	+ 5,089
...	38,753	Woollen piece goods—		
...	...	Broad and narrow cloths, tweed, etc.	...	+ 371,602
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool	...	+ 363,941
...	22,567	„ women's ... ..	...	- 22,567
...	...	Shirtings ... ..	...	+ 714
...	...	Undescribed ... ..	...	+ 45,051
...	1,635	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 6,876
21,458	242	Yarn lbs.	+ 316,505	+ 4,473
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	47,782	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	...	+ 210,484
...	...	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 2,730
...	...	Silk ribbons ... ..	...	+ 5,369
...	...	„ velvets and crapes ... ..	...	+ 2,327
...	613	„ other manufactures of ... ..	...	+ 36,894
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
...	86,576	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ... ..	...	+ 813,665
...	11,166	„ manufactures, such as counterpanes, etc.	...	+ 62,297
51,397	876	„ waste lbs.	+ 1,204,719	+ 13,695
7,604	368	„ wick „	+ 64,072	+ 3,703
...	7,300	Linen piece goods ... ..	...	+ 24,920
...	594	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	+ 3,017
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ... ..	...	+ 136
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	45,702	Haberdashery ... ..	...	+ 193,534
...	425	Bags—Fancy ... ..	...	+ 2,745
...	...	Quilts ... ..	...	+ 4,730
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	191,762	Apparel and slops ... ..	...	+ 328,186
...	32	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ... ..	...	+ 2,099

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		Order 19.—Dress—continued.				
4s. to 45s. p. doz. pairs	36,507	Boots and shoes	... pairs	697,520	145,279	}
Free	...	„ „ infants, Nos. 0-3	„	93,684	8,154	
20 per cent.	6	Clogs and pattens	...	...	32	
25 per cent.	7,757	Feathers, ornamental	...	...	31,682	
Free	...	Flowers, artificial	...	...	17,418	
25 per cent.	1,768	Frillings and rufflings	...	...	7,269	
2d. per lb.	59	Furs, dressed	... lbs.	7,019	3,986	
Free	...	„ undressed	...	...	273	
25 per cent.	375	„ hatters'	...	...	1,400	
20 per cent.	18,044	Gloves, kid or leather	...	...	92,336	}
Free	...	„ other	...	...	26,274	
10 per cent.	2,477	Handkerchiefs	...	...	24,944	
		Hats and caps—				
60s. per doz.	711	Dress	... No.	2,819	1,651	
30s. per doz.	68	With calico frame and covered, etc.	„	1,480	147	
20s. per doz.	17,918	Men's, boys', etc., felt	„	228,543	37,620	
8s. per doz.	1,329	Cloth, sewn, etc.	„	34,650	1,677	
5s. per doz.	915	Felt hoods	„	43,237	3,172	
Free	...	Straw, untrimmed	„	954,747	41,604	
25 per cent.	2,872	Others unenumerated	„	97,034	11,949	
	23,813	Total hats and caps	„	1,362,510	97,820	
Free	...	Hatters' materials	...	...	10,316	
„	...	Hosiery, cotton	...	...	59,864	}
25 per cent.	20,664	„ wool and silk	...	...	83,770	
...	...	Millinery	...	...	...
2s. 6d. each	1,065	Umbrellas and parasols, silk	... No.	8,558	4,538	}
1s. each	22	„ „ other	„	428	73	
„	31	Umbrella sticks	„	614	51	
Free	...	„ materials	...	...	6,113	
Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.						
Free	...	Bagging	... yds.	...	...
„	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags	... No.	2,348,434	41,806	
„	...	„ „ corn and flour sacks	„	3,628,558	106,138	
„	...	„ „ gunny bags	„	689,240	15,427	
3s. per doz.	4,192	„ „ woolpacks	„	321,762	33,162	
6d. per doz.	48	„ „ undescribed	„	28,492	335	}
Free	...	„ „	„	647,513	9,164	
„	...	Boot webbing	...	...	2,973	
„	...	Canvas	...	...	18,583	

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 19.— <i>Dress</i> —continued.				
194,605	47,197	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 596,599	+ 106,236
...	...	Clogs and pattens ...	...	+ 32
...	4,556	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 27,126
...	785	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 16,633
...	1,135	Frillings and rufflings ...	...	+ 6,134
...	1,608	Furs, dressed ...	...	+ 2,378
...	...	„ undressed ...	...	+ 273
...	...	„ hatters' ...	...	+ 1,400
...	20,959	Gloves ...	...	+ 97,651
...	...	Handkerchiefs ...	...	+ 24,944
...	...	Hats and caps—		
...	...	Dress ... No.	+ 2,819	+ 1,651
...	...	With calico frame and covered, etc. „	+ 1,480	+ 147
110,679	12,542	Men's, boys', etc., felt ... „	+ 117,864	+ 25,078
...	...	Cloth, sewn, etc. ... „	+ 34,650	+ 1,677
6,120	541	Felt hoods ... „	+ 37,117	+ 2,631
39,867	3,187	Straw ... „	+ 914,880	+ 38,417
...	...	Others unenumerated ... „	+ 97,034	+ 11,949
156,666	16,270		+ 1,205,844	+ 81,550
...	1,209	Hatters' materials ...	...	+ 9,107
...	9,124	Hosiery ...	...	+ 134,510
...	130	Millinery ...	...	– 130
4,640	1,642	Umbrellas and parasols ... No.	+ 4,346	+ 2,969
...	...	Umbrella sticks ... „	+ 614	+ 51
...	...	„ materials ... „	...	+ 6,113
Order 20.— <i>Manufactures of Fibrous Materials</i> .				
1,850	47	Bagging ... yds.	– 1,850	– 47
71,743	1,621	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	+ 2,276,691	+ 40,185
716,720	16,350	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	+ 2,911,838	+ 89,788
...	...	„ „ gunny bags „	+ 689,240	+ 15,427
134,349	13,322	„ „ woolpacks ... „	+ 187,413	+ 19,840
259,454	3,431	„ „ undescribed „	+ 416,551	+ 6,068
...	441	Boot webbing ...	...	+ 2,532
...	2,853	Canvas ...	...	+ 15,730

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.			
5s. per cwt.	67	Cordage, coir	...	cwt.	267
12s. per cwt.	245	„ hempen	...	„	803
„	248	„ white lines	...	„	409
„	330	„ engine packing	...	„	545
Free	...	„ unserviceable	...	tons	224
Free	...	Felt, sheathing	...	...	...
„	...	Jute piece goods	...	...	...
25 per cent.	687	Mats	...	...	...
20 per cent.	183	Matting, coir, jute	...	...	...
Free	...	„ other	...	...	...
„	...	Nets and netting	...	cwt.	218
20 per cent.	12,999	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	...
2½d. per lb.	1,796	Twine and lines	...	lbs.	205,705
8s. per cwt.	1,542	„ reaper and binder	...	„	467,264
Free	...	„ unenumerated...	...	„	248,820

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		Order 21.—Animal Food.			
2d. per lb. ...	2,567	Butter	...	lbs.	354,251
„	1,212	Cheese	...	„	154,002
„	8,586	Milk, preserved	...	„	1,108,851
2s. per gross	4,550	Eggs	...	No.	6,575,760
Free	...	Fish, fresh	...	...	...
2d. per lb....	24,215	„ preserved	...	lbs.	3,245,725
Free	...	„ salted...	...	cwt.	13,638
„	...	„ shell...	...	...	...
2d. per lb....	8	Honey	...	lbs.	1,000
10 per cent.	73	Isinglass	...	„	2,906
Free	...	„ uncut	...	„	26,510
„	...	Lard	...	„	388
„	...	Meats, fresh	...	cwt.	8,803
2d. per lb....	2,172	„ preserved	...	lbs.	364,098
„	148	„ bacon	...	„	18,630
5s. per cwt.	201	„ beef, salted	...	cwt.	804
2d. per lb....	1,620	„ hams	...	lbs.	173,739
5s. per cwt.	146	„ pork, salted	...	cwt.	672
20 per cent.	719	„ potted, etc.	...	...	...
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.			
2d. per lb....	836	Arrowroot	...	lbs.	123,468
„	165	Biscuit, fancy	...	„	20,678

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
2,127	6,259	Cordage ...	cwt.	− 648	− 378
29	178	„ engine packing ...	„	+ 516	+ 3,761
80	285	„ unserviceable ...	tons	+ 144	+ 700
...	391	Felt, sheathing ...	...	...	+ 1,826
...	1,620	Jute piece goods ...	...	...	+ 36,914
...	999	Mats ...	...	...	+ 1,647
...	763	Matting ...	...	...	+ 2,207
...	138	Nets and netting ...	...	...	+ 1,824
...	3,117	Oil and other floor cloths ...	...	...	+ 61,919
218,778	7,026	Twine and lines ...	lbs.	− 13,073	− 1,230
8,960	279	„ reaper and binder ...	„	+ 458,304	+ 8,964
...	...	„ unenumerated ...	„	+ 248,820	+ 8,623

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
4,691,785	228,173	Butter ...	lbs.	− 4,337,534	− 214,228
236,263	6,092	Cheese ...	„	− 82,261	− 1,930
214,907	5,668	Milk, preserved ...	„	+ 893,944	+ 18,556
81,948	356	Eggs ...	No.	+ 6,493,812	+ 22,302
...	410	Fish, fresh ...	...	...	+ 3,691
338,862	12,898	„ preserved ...	lbs.	+ 2,906,863	+ 75,886
693	1,136	„ salted ...	cwt.	+ 12,945	+ 19,760
...	33	„ shell ...	...	...	+ 25,581
52,070	1,648	Honey ...	lbs.	− 51,070	− 1,620
13,830	2,250	Isinglass ...	„	− 10,924	− 1,522
...	...	„ uncut ...	„	+ 26,510	+ 3,278
8,690	195	Lard ...	„	− 8,302	− 188
110	106	Meats, fresh ...	cwt.	+ 8,693	+ 9,488
1,160,302	22,392	„ preserved ...	lbs.	− 796,204	− 7,836
75,359	2,761	„ bacon ...	„	− 56,729	− 2,106
1,154	1,145	„ beef, salted ...	cwt.	− 350	+ 378
46,564	1,996	„ hams ...	lbs.	+ 127,175	+ 5,694
168	602	„ pork, salted ...	cwt.	+ 504	+ 928
...	...	„ potted, etc. ...	...	...	+ 3,952
		<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
39,262	634	Arrowroot ...	lbs.	+ 84,206	+ 1,414
1,191,813	19,400	Biscuit, fancy ...	„	− 1,171,135	− 18,615

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

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

		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.— continued.			
2d. per lb....	4,616	Confectionery ...	lbs.	540,516	24,485
„ ...	6	„ sugar candy ...	„	761	12
...	...	Fruit—			
3s. per doz.	1,405	Dried or preserved, bottled ...	„	...	...
2d. per lb....	9,316	„ „ „ „ doz. pts.	10,437	4,040	
„ ...	1,532	„ „ „ „ lbs.	1,099,115	21,616	
Free ...	...	„ „ peel, candied „	232,260	4,423	}
2d. per lb...	32,754	„ „ „ dried „	1,052	8	
„ ...	14,284	„ „ currants...	3,996,467	52,789	
Free ...	...	„ „ raisins ...	1,741,842	35,328	
9d. per bush.	10,777	Fresh, bananas ...	bushels	357,912	79,973
1s.6d.p.bush.	4,367	„ oranges and lemons ...	„	287,539	100,897
3d. per lb.	3,651	„ all other ...	„	58,274	25,216
2d. per lb...	1,383	Jams and preserves ...	lbs.	302,216	8,012
Free ...	...	Nuts, almonds ...	„	170,584	7,160
2d. per lb....	308	„ cocoa ...	No.	446,740	1,671
„ ...	746	„ walnuts ...	lbs.	36,994	766
„ ...	...	„ unenumerated ...	„	86,954	1,421
3s. p. cental	...	Pulp ...	„	...	...
2s.11d. p.ctl.	94	Grain and pulse, barley ...	centals	438	142
„ ...	705	„ „ beans and peas „	„	693	547
3s. p. cental	5,972	„ „ maize ...	„	4,968	1,965
2s. p. cental	273	„ „ oats ...	„	116,065	28,767
6s. p. cental	12,359	„ „ peanuts ...	„	2,732	2,074
4s. p. cental	8,908	„ „ rice ...	„	70,465	43,471
2s.11d. p.ctl.	7	„ „ „ dressed in bond „	„	65,707	38,692
2s. p. cental	16	„ „ wheat ...	„	186,230	55,719
7s.6d. p.ctl.	13	„ „ unenumerated „	„	162	95
5s. p. cental	7	„ prepared—			
4s.6d.p.bush.	92	Barley, pearl ...	„	4	3
9s. p. cental	8	Flour ...	„	31,017	15,649
5s. p. cental	251	Malt ...	bushels	10,564	3,697
5s. p. cental	13	Oatmeal ...	centals	313	138
„ ...	23	Peas, split ...	„	733	379
2d. per lb.	263	Semolina ...	„	44	72
Free ...	...	Unenumerated ...	„	270	243
2d. per lb....	734	Liquorice ...	lbs.	37,415	1,653
„ ...	4,325	„ crude ...	„	47,264	1,107
Free ...	...	Macaroni and vermicelli ...	„	108,235	2,030
3s. per cwt.	55	Maizena and corn flour ...	„	304,127	6,688
2s. per cwt.]	689	Molasses, unrefined ...	cwt.	28,993	4,405
		„ refined ...	„	547	570
		„ Victorian refined (in bond) „	„	...	...

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 22.— <i>Vegetable Food</i> .— continued.				
100,870	4,335	Confectionery lbs.	+ 439,646	+ 20,150
...	...	" sugar candy "	+ 761	+ 12
901,413	19,110	Fruit—		
...	...	Dried or preserved, bottled .. "	– 901,413	– 19,110
243,095	4,889	" " " doz. pts.	+ 10,437	+ 4,040
20,358	604	" " dried .. lbs.	+ 856,020	+ 16,727
489,765	6,849	" " peel, candied .. "	+ 212,954	+ 3,827
619,545	13,580	" " " dried .. "	+ 3,506,702	+ 45,940
...	...	" " currants .. "	+ 1,122,297	+ 21,748
...	...	" " raisins .. "	+ 357,912	+ 79,973
53,584	16,635	Fresh, bananas bushels	+ 287,539	+ 100,897
234,384	5,235	" oranges and lemons .. "	+ 4,690	+ 8,581
16,834	953	" all other .. "	+ 67,832	+ 2,777
17,032	78	Jams and preserves .. lbs.	+ 153,750	+ 6,207
...	...	Nuts, almonds "	+ 429,708	+ 1,593
21,039	397	" cocoa No.	+ 36,994	+ 766
69,040	783	" walnuts lbs.	+ 65,915	+ 1,024
27,922	8,936	" unenumerated .. "	– 69,040	– 783
9,162	4,611	Pulp "	– 27,484	– 8,794
3,071	915	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	– 8,469	– 4,064
22,419	6,819	" " beans and peas .. "	+ 1,897	+ 1,050
...	...	" " maize "	+ 93,646	+ 21,948
14,295	10,982	" " oats "	+ 2,732	+ 2,074
2,846,944	909,636	" " peanuts "	+ 121,877	+ 71,181
...	...	" " rice "	– 2,660,714	– 853,917
38	42	" " wheat "	+ 162	+ 95
960,797	468,947	" " unenumerated .. "		
55,514	15,227	" prepared—		
43,995	31,642	Barley, pearl "	– 34	– 39
6,067	2,384	Flour "	– 929,780	– 453,298
...	...	Malt bushels	– 44,950	– 11,530
425	115	Oatmeal centals	– 43,682	– 31,504
3,733	179	Peas, split "	– 5,334	– 2,005
12,320	210	Semolina "	+ 44	+ 72
19,119	512	Unenumerated "	– 155	+ 128
120,990	2,899	Liquorice "	+ 33,682	+ 1,474
7,992	6,013	" crude "	+ 34,944	+ 897
...	...	Macaroni and vermicelli ... "	+ 89,116	+ 1,518
...	...	Maizena and corn flour ... "	+ 183,137	+ 3,789
		Molasses... .. cwt.	+ 21,548	– 1,038
		" Victorian, refined ... "	...	...

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

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

Order 22.—Vegetable Food.—continued.

20s. per ton	3	Onions	tons	3	30
10s. per ton	3,716	Potatoes	„	7,604	24,901
Free ...	...	Sago	lbs.	106,229	624
		Sugar—			
3s. per cwt.	44,739	Cane, raw	cwt.	307,671	309,147
2s. per cwt.	47,748	„ Victorian refined (in bond)	„	808,134	588,497
3s. per cwt.	22,925	„ refined	„	137,314	142,178
6s. per cwt.	476	Beet	„	3,385	3,634
3s. per cwt.	757	Glucose	„	3,786	3,395
...	...	„ unrefined ... ..	„	...	...
	116,645	Total Sugar	„	1,260,290	1,046,851
Free ...	...	Tapioca	lbs.	1,935,102	17,246
3s. per doz.	498	Vegetables, bottled (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	3,706	1,816
Free ...	...	„ fresh	cwt.	5,588	4,852
2d. per lb ..	103	„ dried	lbs.	10,601	337
5s. per cwt.	28	„ salted	cwt.	110	86
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.			
10 per cent.	130	Aërated and mineral waters ...	doz.	5,312	1,299
9d. per gal.	45,047	Beer (ale and porter)...	galls.	1,361,717	264,004
1s.6d.p.doz.pts.	2,990	„ lager	„	22,483	5,667
3d. per lb...	112	Chicory	lbs.	47,376	647
„ ...	5,500	Chocolate and cocoa	„	467,743	35,997
9d. per gal.	77	Cider and perry	galls.	1,904	820
Free ...	..	Cocoa, raw	lbs.	133,909	5,678
3d. per lb...	744	Coffee, ground	„	65,176	4,067
Free ...	...	„ raw	„	937,887	40,063
„ ...	...	Ginger	„	88,841	1,331
2d. per lb....	1	„ ground	„	140	7
8d. per lb....	4,697	Hops	„	181,462	13,367
20 per cent.	35	Limejuice	galls.	765	111
Free ...	...	„ ... ..	„	6,272	454
2d. per lb.	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21)...	...	...	...
„ ...	2,716	Mustard	lbs.	313,966	14,802
Free ...	...	Pepper	„	554,073	15,831
2d. per lb.	10	„ ground	„	741	30
20 per cent.	1,612	Perfumery* ... ..	...	...	7,847
3s. per doz.	61	Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	doz.	228	85

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

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

		<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.—</i> continued.			
7,536	32,936	Onions	tons	– 7,533	– 32,906
15,903	52,685	Potatoes	„	– 8,299	– 27,784
67,916	639	Sago	lbs.	+ 38,313	– 15
...	...	Sugar—			
...	...	Cane, raw	cwt.	+ 307,671	+ 309,147
...	...	„ Victorian refined	„	+ 808,134	+ 588,497
151,873	149,188	„ refined	„	– 14,559	– 7,010
133	141	Beet	„	+ 3,252	+ 3,493
1,398	1,335	Glucose	„	+ 2,388	+ 2,060
22,763	18,818	„ unrefined	„	– 22,763	– 18,818
176,167	169,482	Total Sugar	„	+ 1,084,123	+ 877,369
152,218	1,308	Tapioca	lbs.	+ 1,782,884	+ 15,938
...	...	Vegetables, bottled (pint and over half a pint)	doz.	+ 3,706	+ 1,816
13,719	4,966	„ fresh	cwt.	– 8,131	– 114
32,233	823	„ preserved	lbs.	– 21,632	– 486
...	...	„ salted	cwt.	+ 110	+ 86
		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
12,812	1,573	Aërated and mineral waters	doz.	– 7,500	– 274
159,774	25,414	Beer (ale and porter)	galls.	+ 1,201,943	+ 238,590
9,595	2,087	„ lager	„	+ 12,888	+ 3,580
15,648	215	Chicory	lbs.	+ 31,728	+ 432
36,631	2,869	Chocolate and cocoa	„	+ 431,112	+ 33,128
118	69	Cider and perry	galls.	+ 1,786	+ 751
1,344	71	Cocoa, raw	lbs.	+ 132,565	+ 5,607
110,420	5,548	Coffee	„	+ 892,643	+ 38,582
17,707	486	Ginger	„	+ 71,274	+ 852
254,395	12,871	Hops	„	– 72,933	+ 496
11,399	2,069	Limejuice	galls.	– 4,362	– 1,504
...	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21)	...	...	...
75,283	3,212	Mustard	lbs.	+ 238,683	+ 11,590
71,117	3,155	Pepper	„	+ 483,697	+ 12,706
...	1,155	Perfumery* ... ..	...	...	+ 6,692
4,577	2,527	Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	doz.	– 4,349	– 2,442

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

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

		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.			
2s. 6d. p. doz.	1,811	Pickles (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	12,102	4,500
1s. per doz.	4	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	75	24
20 per cent.	13	„ other	...	...	67
20s. per ton.	10,274	Salt	tons	11,889	40,977
Free	...	„ rock	„	624	1,656
„	...	Saltpetre	cwt.	1,861	2,323
2s. per doz.	1,716	Sauces (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	17,631	10,801
10 per cent.	8	„ other	...	...	78
Free	...	Spices, unenumerated	lbs.	226,693	9,458
2d. per lb.	72	„ ground	„	12,669	391
12s. per gal.	133,375	Spirits, brandy	galls.	284,537	142,348
„	2,552	„ cordials and bitters	„	3,657	3,371
„	76,165	„ gin	„	127,625	28,581
„	359	„ of wine	„	4,390	331
24s. per gal.	2,745	„ perfumed	„	2,390	8,787
12s. per gal.	50,230	„ rum	„	77,632	13,574
„	358,007	„ whisky	„	651,461	226,777
„	33,635	„ other, undescribed	„	74,438	42,203
1d. per lb.	49,900	Tea	lbs.	14,615,841	626,173
3s. per lb....	214,984	Tobacco (manufactured)	„	1,925,168	145,390
1s. per lb....	33,771	„ (unmanufactured)	„	841,331	42,801
6s. per lb....	48,150	„ cigars	„	219,222	91,982
„	12,039	„ cigarettes	„	79,107	23,255
3s. per lb....	926	„ snuff	„	5,562	1,063
6d. per gal.	2,508	Vinegar	galls.	101,812	10,944
6s. per gal.	25,847	Wine, in wood and bottled	„	159,463	60,652
8s. per gal.	14,204	„ sparkling	„	36,346	69,386

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		Order 24.—Animal Substances.			
Free	...	Beeswax	cwt.	69	193
„	...	Bones	tons	100	247
„	...	Bonedust	„	184	914
„	...	Bristles	lbs.	20,311	4,211
2d. per lb.	5,301	Candles	„	647,918	16,103
10 per cent.	587	Combs	...	...	5,577
Free	...	Flock	tons	14	198
2d. per lb.	1,413	Glue	lbs.	170,108	5,307
20 per cent	224	„ liquid	...	...	1,109
Free	...	„ pieces	tons	...	...
60s. per ton	262	Grease	„	88	1,544
Free	...	Hair	lbs.	32,955	1,531
2d. per lb.	840	„ curled	„	101,894	3,954

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

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

		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>			
...	...	Pickles (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	+12,102	+ 4,500
...	...	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	+ 75	+ 24
...	...	„ other	...	...	+ 67
968	3,508	Salt	tons	+ 10,921	+ 37,469
167	440	„ rock	„	+ 457	+ 1,216
340	469	Saltpetre	cwt.	+ 1,521	+ 1,854
15,036	4,904	Sauces (pints)	doz.	+ 2,595	+ 5,897
...	...	„ other	...	...	+ 78
49,421	3,082	Spices, unenumerated	lbs.	+ 177,272	+ 6,376
...	...	„ ground	...	+ 12,669	+ 391
75,187	31,704	Spirits, brandy	galls.	+ 209,350	+ 110,644
19,609	13,566	„ cordials and bitters	„	— 15,952	— 10,195
15,639	5,800	„ gin	„	+ 111,986	+ 22,781
1,931	296	„ of wine	„	+ 2,459	+ 35
353	1,110	„ perfumed	„	+ 2,037	+ 7,677
16,398	3,847	„ rum	„	+ 61,234	+ 9,727
89,874	34,684	„ whisky	„	+ 561,587	+ 192,093
5,038	5,849	„ other, undescribed	„	+ 69,400	+ 36,354
6,644,276	338,813	Tea	lbs.	+ 7,971,565	+ 287,360
858,596	66,407	Tobacco (manufactured)	„	+ 1,066,572	+ 78,983
121,941	6,608	„ (unmanufactured)	„	+ 719,390	+ 36,193
69,997	26,113	„ cigars	„	+ 149,225	+ 65,869
12,092	4,539	„ cigarettes	„	+ 67,015	+ 18,716
420	109	„ snuff	„	+ 5,142	+ 954
15,594	1,489	Vinegar	galls.	+ 86,218	+ 9,455
249,966	60,329	Wine, in wood and bottled	„	— 90,503	+ 323
4,891	9,456	„ sparkling	„	+ 31,455	+ 59,930

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 24.—Animal Substances.

157	564	Beeswax	cwt.	— 88	— 371
86	1,012	Bones	tons	+ 14	— 765
2,315	11,719	Bonedust	„	— 2,131	— 10,805
3,127	674	Bristles	lbs.	+ 17,184	+ 3,537
242,860	7,910	Candles	„	+ 405,058	+ 8,193
...	370	Combs	...	...	+ 5,207
61	1,111	Flock	tons	— 47	— 913
10,647	297	Glue	lbs.	+ 159,461	+ 5,010
...	...	„ liquid	...	...	+ 1,109
22	272	„ pieces	tons	— 22	— 272
24	516	Grease	„	+ 64	+ 1,028
171,933	2,833	Hair	lbs.	— 138,978	— 1,302
619	43	„ curled	„	+ 101,275	+ 3,911

IMPORTS, 1891—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	...	Hair seating	...	...	1,846
"	...	Hides	...	No. 98,694	90,491
"	...	Horns and hoofs	...	cwt. 140	140
"	...	Ivory	...	" 1	81
"	...	Leather	...	...	6,462
6d. per lb.	9,180	"	...	cwt. 3,195	61,960
"	680	" calf	...	" 331	5,367
Free	...	" kid, calf kid, etc.	...	" 954	36,483
25 per cent.	104	" cut into shapes	...	...	414
6d. per lb.	189	" fancy, patent, etc.	...	lbs. 6,844	1,235
Free	...	" imitation	...	...	4,868
1s. per lb.	527	" laces	...	lbs. 12,971	2,023
"	677	" morocco, roan, skiver, etc.	...	" 14,620	5,608
24s. p. dz. prs.	90	" uppers, closed, men's	pairs	1,259	316
18s. p. dz. prs.	5	" " women's	"	72	16
6s. p. dz. prs.	52	" " wellington fronts and grafts	"	2,088	357
3s. p. dz. prs.	424	" " cashmere	"	32,492	892
25 per cent.	8,701	Leatherware	...	...	34,999
Free	...	Sausage skins	...	lbs. 300,435	13,032
"	...	Skins, kangaroo	...	No. 87,201	12,333
"	...	" opossum	...	" 70,434	1,658
"	...	" rabbit	...	" 1,648,255	6,880
"	...	" sheep, with wool	...	" 285,906	35,065
"	...	" " without wool	...	" 9,399	308
"	...	" undescribed	...	" 110,092	12,743
2d. per lb.	144	Soap, common	...	lbs. 15,022	405
4d. per lb.	5,809	" fancy, perfumed	...	" 354,061	22,116
Free	...	Sponges	...	" 8,328	1,992
"	...	Stearine	...	"	...
"	...	Tallow	...	tons 441	8,047
"	...	Whalebone	...	lbs. 3,136	602
"	...	Wool,* greasy	...	" 79,740,600	2,815,224
"	...	" scoured	...	" 10,896,969	550,693
"	...	" washed	...	" 139,144	6,237
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.					
Free	...	Bark	...	tons 2,130	16,050
"	...	Bass	...	" 45	3,489
2d. per lb.	625	Blue	...	lbs. 74,981	2,464

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 90,776,713 lbs., valued at £3,372,154, of which all but 25,317,822 lbs., valued at £963,747, was brought overland from New South Wales and South Australia.

EXPORTS, 1891—*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 24.— <i>Animal Substances—</i> continued.					
...	85	Hair seating ... ..	...	+ 1,761	
31,395	19,905	Hides No.	+ 67,299	+ 70,586	
3,980	3,805	Horns and hoofs ... cwt.	− 3,840	− 3,665	
...	...	Ivory "	+ 1	+ 81	
52,117	224,853	Leather "	− 47,637	* − 114,581	
...	44	„ cut into shapes ... ..	...	+ 370	
...	76	„ fancy, patent, etc. ... ..	...	+ 1,159	
...	12	„ imitation ... ..	...	+ 4,856	
...	...	„ laces lbs.	+ 12,971	+ 2,023	
...	...	„ morocco, roan, skiver, etc. "	+ 14,620	+ 5,608	
...	314	„ uppers ... ..	...	+ 1,267	
...	6,831	Leatherware ... ..	...	+ 28,168	
98,988	4,263	Sausage skins lbs.	+ 201,447	+ 8,769	
145,530	20,214	Skins, kangaroo No.	− 58,329	− 7,881	
600,412	12,329	„ opossum "	− 529,978	− 10,671	
6,359,210	31,367	„ rabbit "	− 4,710,955	− 24,487	
862,593	141,755	„ sheep, with wool "	− 576,687	− 106,690	
29,915	715	„ „ without wool "	− 20,516	− 407	
3,797	349	„ undescribed "	+ 106,295	+ 12,394	
1,700,184	14,167	Soap, common lbs.	− 1,685,162	− 13,762	
247,275	14,628	„ fancy, perfumed "	+ 106,786	+ 7,488	
185	70	Sponges "	+ 8,143	+ 1,922	
314	669	Stearine cwt.	− 314	− 669	
7,932	163,412	Tallow tons	− 7,491	− 155,365	
...	...	Whalebone lbs.	+ 3,136	+ 602	
142,272,653	5,823,364	Wool,† greasy "	− 62,532,053	− 3,008,140	
21,544,161	1,286,272	„ scoured "	− 10,647,192	− 735,579	
989,093	55,456	„ washed "	− 849,949	− 49,219	
Order 25.— <i>Vegetable Substances.</i>					
7,987	84,132	Bark tons	− 5,857	− 68,082	
16	93	Bass "	+ 29	+ 3,396	
51,919	1,236	Blue lbs.	+ 23,062	+ 1,228	

* Including £6,462, for which the quantity was not returned.

† The quantity of wool exported amounted to 164,805,907 lbs., valued at £7,165,092, of which 12,109,085 lbs., valued at £526,109, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.			
5s. p. cental	1	Bran	centals	6,507	1,450
Free ...	...	Canes and rattans	bundles	14,489	3,770
25 per cent.	124	Casks	No.	1,519	718
Free ...	...	„ empty	„	2,935	1,011
„ ...	...	Copra	tons	1	5
„ ...	...	Cork	cwt.	460	654
4d. per lb....	4,543	„ cut	lbs.	241,046	20,523
Free ...	...	Cotton, raw	„	129,331	2,132
„ ...	...	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	29	327
„ ...	...	„ undescribed	„	1,140	21,571
„ ...	...	Firewood	„	2,852	1,584
„ ...	...	Flax, “ Phormium,” N.Z.	„	572	8,773
„ ...	...	Gum	„	121	5,475
„ ...	...	Gutta-percha goods ... ..	...	...	15
„ ...	...	Hay and chaff	tons	1,860	4,393
„ ...	...	Hemp	„	1,264	45,479
„ ...	...	Indiarubber goods ... ..	...	...	73,248
„ ...	...	Jute	tons	92	1,036
„ ...	...	Meal, linseed	lbs.	396,136	2,225
„ ...	...	Millet, broom corn, etc.	tons.	370	7,662
„ ...	...	Oakum	cwt.	21	25
4d. per lb.	2,545	Paper, advertising matter	lbs.	200,698	8,243
15s. p. cwt.	284	„ bags... ..	cwt.	380	690
25 per cent.	298	„ boxes, cardboard ... ..	...	...	962
„ ...	808	„ „ glove, etc. ... ..	...	...	3,242
Free ...	...	„ printing, uncut	cwt.	153,088	195,612
6s. per cwt.	3,451	„ wrapping	„	11,526	12,370
2d. per lb....	229	„ writing	lbs.	25,822	1,031
Free ...	...	„ „ uncut	„	2,932,944	52,008
2d. per lb....	321	„ undescribed, cut	„	53,365	1,965
6s. per cwt.	3,668	„ „ uncut	cwt.	13,483	23,421
4s. per cwt.	946	„ cardboard	„	4,667	6,568
Free ...	...	Paperhangings ... ..	...	...	45,703
„ ...	...	Paper patterns ... ..	...	...	...
Free ...	...	Pitch and tar	cwt.	7,878	3,055
5s. per cental	...	Pollard	centals	2,201	474
Free ...	...	Rags	tons	438	2,110
„ ...	...	Resin	cwt.	57,135	17,852
10 per cent.	158	Seeds, canary	centals	3,744	1,610
Free ...	...	„ clover	„	273	813
„ ...	...	„ grass	„	12,306	14,412
„ ...	...	„ undescribed ... ..	...	...	15,395
2d. per lb....	4,280	Starch	lbs.	792,325	11,311
2s. p. cental	16	Tares	centals	14	5

EXPORTS, 1891—*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.*

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.			
20,724	4,247	Bran	centals	- 14,217	- 2,797
1,190	761	Canes and rattans...	bundles	+ 13,299	+ 3,009
...	...	Casks	No.	+ 1,519	+ 718
9,460	4,882	„ empty	„	- 6,525	- 3,871
...	...	Copra	tons	+ 1	+ 5
31	61	Cork	cwt.	+ 429	+ 593
57,540	6,942	„ cut	lbs.	+ 183,506	+ 13,581
...	...	Cotton, raw	„	+ 129,331	+ 2,132
5	79	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	+ 24	+ 248
81	4,861	„ undescribed	„	+ 1,059	+ 16,710
...	...	Firewood	„	+ 2,852	+ 1,584
16	278	Flax, “Phormium,” N.Z.	„	+ 556	+ 8,495
11	773	Gum	„	+ 110	+ 4,702
...	...	Gutta-percha goods ... ..	...	...	+ 15
47,678	163,653	Hay and chaff	tons	- 45,818	- 159,260
23	844	Hemp	„	+ 1,241	+ 44,635
...	3,911	Indiarubber goods ... ..	...	...	+ 69,337
2	28	Jute	tons	+ 90	+ 1,008
48,527	377	Meal, linseed	lbs.	+ 347,609	+ 1,848
10	329	Millet, broom corn, etc.	tons	+ 360	+ 7,333
24	31	Oakum	cwt.	- 3	- 6
...	...	Paper, advertising matter	lbs.	+ 200,698	+ 8,243
641	1,112	„ bags	cwt.	- 261	- 422
...	...	„ boxes, cardboard ... ..	...	...	+ 962
...	...	„ „ glove, etc. ... ..	...	...	+ 3,242
11,052	18,773	„ printing	cwt.	+ 142,036	+ 176,839
4,903	8,441	„ wrapping	„	+ 6,623	+ 3,929
68,880	1,756	„ writing	lbs.	+ 2,889,886	+ 51,283
...	...	„ undescribed, cut	„	+ 53,365	+ 1,965
...	...	„ „ uncut	cwt.	+ 13,483	+ 23,421
...	...	„ cardboard ... ..	...	+ 4,667	+ 6,568
...	2,020	Paperhangings ... ..	...	...	+ 43,683
...	1,367	Paper patterns ... ..	...	...	- 1,367
2,122	1,080	Pitch and tar	cwt.	+ 5,756	+ 1,975
10,398	2,507	Pollard	centals	- 8,197	- 2,033
225	4,252	Rags	tons	+ 213	- 2,142
516	239	Resin	cwt.	+ 56,619	+ 17,613
141	226	Seeds, canary	centals	+ 3,603	+ 1,384
290	692	„ clover	„	- 17	+ 121
715	1,581	„ grass	„	+ 11,591	+ 12,831
...	5,519	„ undescribed ... ..	...	...	+ 9,876
332,809	5,725	Starch	lbs.	+ 459,516	+ 5,586
...	...	Tares	centals	+ 14	+ 5

IMPORTS, 1891—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.*

		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.</i>			
25 per cent.	216	*Timber, bent and finished	...	...	862
6d. p. cub. ft.	603	„ cut into shapes	... cub. ft.	27,593	3,749
Free	...	„ deals	... sup. ft.	7,412,700	56,003
2/6 p. 100 s. f.	4,401	„ other, of sizes less than 7in. x 2½in.	„	3,521,700	40,549
2s. p. 100 s. f.	6,195	„ undressed, hardwood	„	6,195,500	39,512
Free	...	„ „ other	„	48,990,300	386,762
1/6 p. 100 s. f.	26,163	„ flooring boards	„	34,892,400	257,163
„	3,011	„ lining boards	„	4,014,800	32,207
„	317	„ weatherboards	„	422,400	2,492
7s. per 100 l. f.	238	„ mouldings (3 inches and over)	lin. ft.	67,200	1,224
4s. per 100 l. f.	3,429	„ „ (under 3 inches)	„	1,616,400	8,723
5s. per 1,000	1,233	„ laths	... No.	4,932,400	6,552
Free	...	„ logs	... sup. ft.	5,151,100	34,631
9d. per 100	30	„ palings	... No.	80,600	551
6d. per 100	190	„ pickets	„	765,300	4,953
Free	...	„ posts and rails	„	...	...
9d. per 1,000	2	„ shingles	„	42,700	30
Free	...	„ staves, rough	„	112,851	3,650
25 per cent.	8	„ „ shaped	„	1,100	34
Free	...	„ spars and piles	... sup. ft.	1,354,500	12,035
6d. per 100	31	„ spokes and felloes	... No.	122,600	1,627
Free	...	„ „ „ of	„	40,712	823
„	...	„ hickory undressed			
		„ other unenumerated	...	...	3,132
	46,067	Total timber	...	...	897,264
2s. per gal.	4,451	Varnish	... galls.	44,556	20,962
25 per cent.	1,613	Wicker and basket ware	...	...	6,255
„	10,719	Woodenware	...	...	43,113
<i>Order 26.—Oils.†</i>					
6d. per gal.	1	Almond	... galls.	45	34
Free	...	Black	„	15,300	1,825
6d. per gal.	10,474	Castor	„	408,477	52,083
12s. per doz.	3	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon)	doz.	5	10

* See also Order 13 ante.
† It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1891—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.				
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.				
...	...	Timber, bent and finished ...	...	+ 862
...	...	„ cut into shapes ... cub. ft.	+ 27,593	+ 3,749
264,699	2,447	„ deals ... sup. ft.	+ 7,148,001	+ 53,556
1,309,780	12,200	„ dressed, other ... „	+ 2,211,920	+ 28,349
3,080,137	22,124	„ undressed ... „	+ 52,105,663	+ 404,150
14,102	136	„ flooring boards ... „	+ 34,878,298	+ 257,027
...	...	„ lining boards ... „	+ 4,014,800	+ 32,207
...	...	„ weatherboards ... „	+ 422,400	+ 2,492
102,793	1,656	„ mouldings and skirtings lin. ft.	+ 1,580,807	+ 8,291
100,230	196	„ laths ... No.	+ 4,832,170	+ 6,356
11,206	153	„ logs ... sup. ft.	+ 5,139,894	+ 34,478
66,388	499	„ palings ... No.	+ 14,212	+ 52
4,100	30	„ pickets ... „	+ 761,200	+ 4,923
414	17	„ posts and rails ... „	— 414	— 17
...	...	„ shingles ... „	+ 42,700	+ 30
104	29	„ shooks and staves ... „	+ 113,847	+ 3,655
...	...	„ spars and piles ... sup. ft.	+ 1,354,500	+ 12,035
23,923	1,200	„ spokes and felloes ... „	+ 98,677	+ 427
...	...	„ „ „ undressed „	+ 40,712	+ 823
...	90	„ other unenumerated ...	...	+ 3,042
...	40,777	Total timber ...	...	+ 856,487
6,065	3,518	Varnish ... galls.	+ 38,491	+ 17,444
...	704	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	+ 5,551
...	11,657	Woodenware ...	...	+ 31,456
Order 26.—Oils.*				
...	...	Almond ... galls.	+ 45	+ 34
9,849	698	Black ... „	+ 5,451	+ 1,127
28,886	4,321	Castor ... „	+ 379,591	+ 47,762
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 5	+ 10

* 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, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 26.—Oils*— continued.			
2s. per doz.	758	Castor (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	8,776	3,525
6d. per gal.	667	Chinese	galls.	25,932	3,707
Free ...	...	Cocoanut	"	19,524	2,626
" ...	...	Cod	"	70,151	7,528
" ...	...	Codliver—in bulk	"	1,468	182
2s. per doz.	29	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	287	274
6d. per gal.	371	Colza	galls.	17,391	2,633
Free ...	...	Kerosene	"	2,430,208	111,952
6d. per gal.	428	Lard	"	16,840	2,791
" ...	9,084	Linseed—in bulk	"	373,251	43,954
2s. per doz.	14	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	141	50
6d. per gal.	23	Lubricating—in bulk	galls.	1,588	254 }
Free ...	...	" ... ..	"	280,596	17,781 }
12s. per doz.	...	" in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon)	doz.	1	2
2s. per doz.	146	" in bottle (pints and over half a pint)	"	1,314	342
" ...	26	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint)	"	264	475
" ...	2	Mineral (pints and over half a pint)	"	24	13 }
Free ...	...	" unrefined	galls.	51,506	3,115 }
6d. per gal.	4	Neatsfoot	"	379	55
" ...	487	Olive	"	19,940	3,867
Free ...	...	Palm	"	9,175	1,067
6d. per gal.	...	Pine ... ..	"	...	...
" ...	1	Rape	"	25	4
Free ...	...	Resin	"	12,520	599
" ...	...	Salad ... ..	"	...	...
12s. per doz.	1	" (over a quart and up to a gal.)	doz.	1	11
2s. per doz.	2,381	" (pints and over half a pint)	"	28,839	12,377
6d. per gall.	76	Seed	galls.	2,983	378
Free ...	...	Shale, waste	"	96,272	2,872
" ...	...	Sperm	"	22,586	1,870
" ...	...	Tallow ... ..	"	...	...
6d. per gal.	81	Vegetable	"	3,890	767 }
2s. per doz.	1	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	11	4 }
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed	galls.	33,041	2,688 }
6d. per gal.	62	"	"	6,719	1,079 }
	25,120	Total Oils	galls.	3,979,312	282,794

* 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, 1891.—*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.— <i>Oils*</i> — continued.				
...	...	Castor (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 8,776	+ 3,525
4,602	925	Chinese ... galls.	+ 21,330	+ 2,782
1,510	206	Cocoanut ... "	+ 18,014	+ 2,420
5,686	625	Cod ... "	+ 64,465	+ 6,903
...	...	Codliver—in bulk ... "	+ 1,468	+ 182
...	...	" (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 287	+ 274
2,424	480	Colza ... galls.	+ 14,967	+ 2,153
116,147	5,927	Kerosene ... "	+ 2,314,061	+ 106,025
351	82	Lard ... "	+ 16,489	+ 2,709
24,781	4,107	Linseed—in bulk ... "	+ 348,470	+ 39,847
...	...	" in bottle doz. pints	+ 141	+ 50
28,681	3,215	Lubricating—in bulk ... galls.	+ 253,503	+ 14,820
...	...	" in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 1	+ 2
...	...	" in bottle (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 1,314	+ 342
...	...	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 264	+ 475
27,193	2,483	Mineral ... galls.	+ 24,337	+ 645
2,552	289	Neatsfoot ... "	- 2,173	- 234
1,178	321	Olive ... "	+ 18,762	+ 3,546
163	22	Palm ... "	+ 9,012	+ 1,045
25	4	Pine ... "	- 25	- 4
...	...	Rape ... "	+ 25	+ 4
120	9	Resin ... "	+ 12,400	+ 590
3,218	1,478	Salad ... "	- 3,218	- 1,478
...	...	" (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 1	+ 11
...	...	" (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 28,839	+ 12,377
...	...	Seed ... galls.	+ 2,983	+ 378
...	...	Shale, waste ... "	+ 96,272	+ 2,872
260	19	Sperm ... "	+ 22,326	+ 1,851
69,609	5,617	Tallow ... "	- 69,609	- 5,617
1,177	237	Vegetable ... "	+ 2,724	+ 534
7,801	1,153	Oils undescribed ... "	+ 31,959	+ 2,614
336,213	32,218	Total Oils ... galls.	+ 3,643,099	+ 250,576

* 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, 1891—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.			
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.		
	£			£		
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.						
Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.*						
Order 28.—Coal, etc.						
Free	...	Coal	...	tons	848,171	837,810
20 per cent.	11	Coal and charcoal, ground	...	...	...	58
Free	...	Coke, charcoal	...	tons	6,379	17,440
"	...	Kerosene shale	...	"	4,915	15,495
"	...	Paraffine	...	"	66	2,116
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)						
Free	...	Bricks, bath	...	No.	32,420	149
20 per cent.	2,303	Brownware	...	...	...	11,417
15 per cent.	4,559	Chinaware and porcelain	...	...	...	30,854
8d. per c. ft.	8,250	Earthenware	...	cub. feet	255,065	56,647
6d. per c. ft.	1,715	Glass bottles, for aerated waters and medicines	...	"	75,971	12,695
6d. per doz.	22,611	" containing spirits	...	doz.	289,028	14,398
3d. per doz.	186	" pickles	...	"	8,092	205
Free	...	Glass, plate	...	sup. feet	138,245	14,067
"	...	" window	...	"	1,871,651	20,389
20 per cent.	507	" bent	...	...	...	2,555
1s. 6d. p. c. ft.	2,332	Glassware, cut	...	eub. feet	29,051	11,390
6d. per c. ft.	4,896	" uncut	...	"	204,470	37,953
Free	...	" sodawater syphons	...	...	...	4,199
20 per cent.	1,570	Marble, wrought	...	...	...	7,864
Free	...	" unwrought	...	tons	1,404	8,050
"	...	Plaster of paris	...	cwt.	386	97
"	...	" American	...	"	58,014	10,908
40s. per ton	245	Putty	...	"	2,515	948
Free	...	Slate slabs	...	No.	4,681	3,125
"	...	Stones, grind	...	"	6,098	1,082
"	...	" mill	...	"	4	68
"	...	" unwrought	...	tons	5,531	11,806
20 per cent.	1,601	" wrought	...	"	420	8,238
Free	...	Whiting	...	"	3,768	9,232
Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.						
Free	...	Gold, bullion	...	ozs.	182,827	716,510
"	...	" specie	...	...	...	325,562
"	...	Silver, bullion	...	ozs.	6,849	1,649
"	...	" specie	...	...	...	37,378

* The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

EXPORTS, 1891—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.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.*

Order 28.—Coal, etc.

691	704	Coal tons	+ 847,480	+ 837,106
...	...	Coal and charcoal, ground ... ..	...	+ 58
775	4,648	Coke, charcoal tons	+ 5,604	+ 12,792
...	...	Kerosene shale "	+ 4,915	+ 15,495
2	79	Paraffine "	+ 64	+ 2,037

Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware,
and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)

2,948	19	Bricks, bath No.	+ 29,472	+ 130
...	761	Brownware ... ..	...	+ 10,656
...	2,868	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	...	+ 27,986
...	25,425	Earthenware ... ..	...	+ 31,222
...	...	Glass bottles cub. ft.	+ 75,971	+ 12,695
35,731	3,202	" doz.	+ 261,389	+ 11,401
32,708	3,325	Glass, plate sup. feet	+ 105,537	+ 10,742
227,921	3,287	" window "	+ 1,643,730	+ 17,102
...	...	" bent "	...	+ 2,555
...	21,407	Glassware ... ..	...	+ 32,135
...	1,433	Marble, wrought ... ..	...	+ 6,431
2	20	" unwrought tons	+ 1,402	+ 8,030
281	71	Plaster of paris cwt.	+ 105	+ 26
104	31	" American "	+ 57,910	+ 10,877
5	6	Putty "	+ 2,510	+ 942
57	118	Slate slabs No.	+ 4,624	+ 3,007
336	242	Stones, grind "	+ 5,762	+ 840
...	...	" mill "	+ 4	+ 68
407	584	" unwrought tons	+ 5,124	+ 11,222
772	4,380	" wrought "	- 352	+ 3,858
58	303	Whiting... .. "	+ 3,710	+ 8,929

Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and
Precious Stones.

103,951	423,709	Gold, bullion ozs.	+ 78,876	+ 292,801
...	2,217,734	" specie ... ..	...	- 1,892,172
1,032	214	Silver, bullion ozs.	+ 5,817	+ 1,435
...	20,950	" specie ... ..	...	+ 16,428

* The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.				
Free	...	Silver ore	...	tons	27	469
...	...	„ amalgam	...	„	...	...
Free	...	Copper, specie	...	...	...	2,005
20 per cent.	1,100	Gold-leaf	...	No.	2,742,800	5,523
8s. per oz....	26	Gold, plate of	...	ozs.	61	161
20 per cent.	7,125	Jewellery	...	...	...	40,154 }
4s. per dwt.	2	„ rings of gold	...	dwts.	126	17 }
20 per cent.	3	Silver leaf	...	No.	30,000	17
2s. per oz....	1,195	Silver, plate of	...	ozs.	12,035	6,294
Free	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	...	...	2,661
„	...	Quartz	...	tons	162	672
		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.				
Free	...	Antimony, ore	...	tons	2	116
„	...	„ regulus	...	„	3	134
35 per cent.	858	Brassware	...	...	...	2,504 }
Free	...	„	...	...	...	24,809 }
„	...	Copper	...	tons	169	9,188
„	...	„ ore	...	...	...	10
„	...	„ sheet	...	cwt.	1,995	6,962
„	...	„ wire	...	„	478	2,257
„	...	Copperware	...	...	...	9,199 }
35 per cent.	1,254	„	...	...	...	3,581 }
Free	...	Electric light fittings	...	...	...	16,247
35 per cent.	889	Grates and stoves	...	No.	3,945	2,495
Free	...	Iron, bar and rod	...	tons	15,615	105,135
35 per cent.	3,161	„ bolts and nuts	...	„	473	8,275
„	995	„ castings	...	„	183	3,100 }
60s. per ton	1,468	„	...	„	489	4,595 }
25 per cent.	59	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	...	No.	3,940	226
Free	...	„ „ cordage	...	tons	55	2,299
25 per cent.	...	„ „ guttering	...	...	...	...
Free	...	„ „ sheet	...	tons	19,107	321,644
60s. per ton	7,612	„ girders	...	„	3,241	24,046
Free	...	„ hoop	...	„	1,805	13,507
„	...	„ ore	...	„	7	12
„	...	„ pig	...	„	19,974	73,532
60s. per ton	11,911	„ pipes, cast	...	„	4,055	17,643
Free	...	„ „ wrought...	...	„	4,210	69,216
„	...	„ plate	...	„	5,288	41,887
„	...	„ railway rails, etc.	...	„	1,988	10,589
„	...	„ scrap	...	„	3,340	13,624
„	...	„ sheet	...	„	2,076	22,945
„	...	„ tanks	...	No.	2,332	6,986

EXPORTS, 1891—*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 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.</i>				
21	410	Silver ore tons	+ 6	+ 59
37	880	„ amalgam „	- 37	- 880
...	675	Copper, specie ... ..	...	+ 1,330
126,050	326	Gold-leaf No.	+ 2,616,750	+ 5,197
4	16	Gold, plate of ozs.	+ 57	+ 145
...	6,529	Jewellery ... ..	...	+ 33,642
...	...	Silver leaf No.	+ 30,000	+ 17
941	589	Silver, plate of ozs.	+ 11,094	+ 5,705
...	446	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset ...	...	+ 2,215
2	250	Quartz tons	+ 160	+ 422
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
5	32	Antimony, ore tons	- 3	+ 84
40	1,610	„ regulus „	- 37	- 1,476
...	607	Brassware ... ..	...	+ 26,706
10	505	Copper tons	+ 159	+ 8,683
...	...	„ ore ... ..	...	+ 10
157	437	„ sheet cwt.	+ 1,838	+ 6,525
377	2,042	„ wire „	+ 101	+ 215
...	838	Copperware ... ..	...	+ 11,942
...	3,020	Electric light fittings ... ..	...	+ 13,227
52	166	Grates and stoves No.	+ 3,893	+ 2,329
767	8,813	Iron, bar and rod tons	+ 14,848	+ 96,322
66	2,234	„ bolts and nuts „	+ 407	+ 6,041
246	4,620	„ castings „	+ 426	+ 3,075
2,296	418	„ galvanized buckets and tubs No.	+ 1,644	- 192
214	837	„ „ cordage tons	- 159	+ 1,462
...	2,244	„ „ guttering ... ..	...	- 2,244
822	17,060	„ „ sheet tons	+ 18,285	+ 304,584
...	...	„ girders „	+ 3,241	+ 24,046
76	883	„ hoop „	+ 1,729	+ 12,624
...	...	„ ore „	+ 7	+ 12
259	1,252	„ pig „	+ 19,715	+ 72,280
195	1,913	„ pipes, cast „	+ 3,860	+ 15,730
245	5,857	„ „ wrought „	+ 3,965	+ 63,359
230	2,561	„ plate „	+ 5,058	+ 39,326
317	2,847	„ railway rails, etc. „	+ 1,671	+ 7,742
...	...	„ scrap „	+ 3,340	+ 13,624
95	1,279	„ sheet „	+ 1,981	+ 21,666
221	947	„ tanks No.	+ 2,111	+ 6,039

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.				
Free	...	Iron wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	14,917	123,902	
60s. per ton	3,907	„ „ barbed	„	1,297	23,890	
...	...	Lead, ore	„	...	...
Free	...	„ pig	„	3,301	42,048	
2s. 6d. p. cwt.	1	„ pipe	cwt.	9	10	
„	74	„ sheet	„	594	435	
35 per cent.	61,240	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	180,282	
Free	...	„ yellow	cwt.	210	941	
„	...	Metals, undescribed	„	480	1,588	
20 per cent.	1,408	Metalware, mixed	...	...	7,030	
5s. per cwt.	5,448	Nails	cwt.	19,911	11,761	
12s. per cwt.	1,069	„ horseshoe	„	1,876	4,126	
Free	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	3,673	15,535	
20 per cent.	14,566	Platedware	...	...	72,695	
Free	...	Plumbago	cwt.	1,782	1,401	
„	...	Quicksilver	lbs.	74,447	9,196	
„	...	Screws	cwt.	1,520	5,040	
„	...	Spelter	„	60	51	
„	...	Steel	tons	3,218	35,446	
„	...	„ cordage	„	1,266	40,399	
„	...	Tin, block	cwt.	3,460	14,546	
„	...	„ foil	lbs.	93,526	1,856	
„	...	„ ore	tons	...	35	
„	...	„ „ black sand	cwt.	...	...
„	...	„ plate	boxes	44,915	42,803	
35 per cent.	497	Tinware	...	...	1,470	
Free	...	Wire netting	...	...	134,597	
„	...	Zinc, ingots	cwt.	51	79	
35 per cent.	319	„ perforated	...	...	1,100	
Free	...	„ sheet	cwt.	2,699	3,982	

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		Order 33.—Animals and Birds.				
Free	...	Birds	No.	1,345	274	
„	...	Dogs	„	130	1,573	
„	...	Donkeys	„	3	30	
...	...	Leeches	„	...	...
5s. each	632	Horses, overland	„	3,866	157,031	
„	...	„ seaward	„	359	28,467	
„	24,685	Horned cattle, overland	„	126,850	620,036	
„	...	„ seaward	„	393	9,050	
Free	...	Calves, overland	„	1,712	1,998	

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
1,445	18,695	Iron wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	+ 13,472	+ 105,207
222	4,879	„ „ barbed	„	+ 1,075	+ 19,011
35	480	Lead ore	„	— 35	— 480
326	4,864	„ pig	„	+ 2,975	+ 37,184
4,037	3,880	„ pipe	cwt.	— 4,028	— 3,870
18,660	17,743	„ sheet	„	— 18,066	— 17,308
...	51,571	Metal, manufactures of	„	...	+ 128,711
839	1,376	„ yellow	cwt.	— 629	— 435
24	57	Metals, undescribed	„	+ 456	+ 1,531
...	896	Metalware, mixed	„	...	+ 6,134
6,835	6,538	Nails	cwt.	+ 13,076	+ 5,223
...	...	„ horseshoe	„	+ 1,876	+ 4,126
295	3,867	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	+ 3,378	+ 11,668
...	10,833	Platedware	„	...	+ 61,862
97	98	Plumbago	cwt.	+ 1,685	+ 1,303
13,275	1,826	Quicksilver	lbs.	+ 61,172	+ 7,370
148	324	Screws	cwt.	+ 1,372	+ 4,716
3,760	2,670	Spelter	„	— 3,700	— 2,619
152	3,355	Steel	tons	+ 3,066	+ 32,091
1	67	„ cordage	„	+ 1,265	+ 40,332
360	1,701	Tin, block	cwt.	+ 3,100	+ 12,845
8,884	284	„ foil	lbs.	+ 84,642	+ 1,572
13	650	„ ore	tons	— 13	— 615
100	62	„ „ black sand	cwt.	— 100	— 62
1,685	2,058	„ plate	boxes	+ 43,230	+ 40,745
...	4,594	Tinware	„	...	— 3,124
...	27,629	Wire netting	„	...	+ 106,968
375	377	Zinc, ingots	cwt.	— 324	— 298
...	...	„ perforated	„	...	+ 1,100
70	87	„ sheet	cwt.	+ 2,629	+ 3,895

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
322	48	Birds	No.	+ 1,023	+ 226
60	236	Dogs	„	+ 70	+ 1,337
...	...	Donkeys	„	+ 3	+ 30
8,000	41	Leeches	„	— 8,000	— 41
4,268	120,713	Horses, overland	„	— 402	+ 36,318
4,629	99,382	„ seaward	„	— 2,270	— 70,915
30,711	116,119	Horned cattle, overland	„	+ 96,139	+ 503,917
317	4,597	„ seaward	„	+ 76	+ 4,453
...	...	Calves	„	+ 1,712	+ 1,998

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

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

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

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—continued.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—contd.</i>						
6d. each	...	39,970	{	Sheep, overland	...	No.	1,734,162	679,596
				„ seaward	...	„	22,655	49,003
2s. each	...	364	{	Pigs, overland	...	„	2,184	3,117
				„ seaward	...	„	2,239	3,826
Free	...	...		Poultry	...	„	6,092	2,479
„	...	...		Fish ova	...	„	...	40
„	...	...		Other	...	„	117	603
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>						
Free	...	...		Plants	...	...	...	12,349

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>				
35 per cent.	5,217	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	14,777
„	135	„ undescribed	...	...	403
10 per cent.	5,705	Fancy goods	...	...	57,545
Free	...	Grindery	...	...	24,317
„	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	...	157,050
„	...	Holloware	...	...	7,579
20 and 10 per cent.	5,373	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated...	...	...	35,838
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	...	109,113
„	...	Photographic goods	...	...	8,599
„	...	Printing materials	...	...	17,470
„	...	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	...	21,997
„	...	Travellers' samples	...	...	58,202
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Free	...	Curiosities	...	...	176
„	...	Exhibits undescribed	...	...	...
„	...	Goods, manufactured...	...	...	15,597
„	...	Personal effects	...	...	46,115
„	...	Specimens of natural history	...	...	505
11·6 per cent† 2,503,438		Total Imports				21,711,608
*						

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £4,486,707, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

* Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £129,154.

† Average on imports as a whole.

EXPORTS, 1891—*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—*continued.*

		<i>Order 33—Animals and Birds—contd.</i>			
157,558	97,390	Sheep, overland ...	No.	+ 1,576,604	+ 582,206
21,808	17,647	„ seaward ...	„	+ 847	+ 31,356
1,222	1,296	Pigs, overland ...	„	+ 962	+ 1,821
7	14	„ seaward ...	„	+ 2,232	+ 3,812
648	243	Poultry ...	„	+ 5,444	+ 2,236
...	...	Fish ova...	„	...	+ 40
21	443	Other ...	„	+ 96	+ 160
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
...	6,240	Plants ...	...	...	+ 6,109

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>			
...	618	Brushware and brooms, hair ...	...	...	+ 14,159
...	3,314	„ „ undescrbed ...	...	...	- 2,911
...	9,330	Fancy goods ...	...	...	+ 48,215
...	5,917	Grindery ...	...	...	+ 18,400
...	46,824	Hardware & ironmongery, undescrbed	...	...	+ 110,226
...	440	Holloware ...	...	...	+ 7,139
...	14,890	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	...	...	+ 20,948
...	1,207	Ordnance stores ...	...	...	+ 107,906
...	5,853	Photographic goods ...	...	...	+ 2,746
...	13,168	Printing materials ...	...	...	+ 4,302
...	10,108	Telegraphic materials (except wire) ...	...	...	+ 11,889
...	81,797	Travellers' samples ...	...	...	- 23,595
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
...	334	Curiosities ...	...	...	- 158
...	4,223	Exhibits undescrbed ...	...	...	- 4,223
...	3,130	Goods, manufactured ...	...	...	+ 12,467
...	41,120	Personal effects ...	...	...	+ 4,995
...	66	Specimens of natural history ...	...	...	+ 439
...	16,006,743	Total Exports ...	...	...	+ 5,704,865

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,332,954. Exports for drawback, valued at £769,021, are also included.

Imports,
exports,
and trade.

7. In 1891, the total declared value of the imports having been £21,711,608, and that of the exports £16,006,743, the excess of imports over exports was £5,704,865, and the whole value of external trade was £37,718,351.

Imports and
exports last
two years.

8. The value of imports was lower in 1891 than in 1890 by £1,242,407, or by 5½ per cent., but the value of exports was higher than in that year by £2,740,521, or by 21 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus higher than in the previous year by £1,498,114.

Imports and
exports
latest and
former
years.

9. The imports in 1891, as indicated by their values, were larger than in any other year of the colony's history, except 1888, 1889, and 1890; whilst the exports, according to the same standard, showed a decided advance on the exceptionally small volume of export trade which prevailed in the years 1886 to 1890, and were higher than in any previous years except 1884, 1883, 1882, and 1881.*

Imports and
exports per
head, 1851-
1891.

10. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by £1 12s. 11d., but the value per head of exports was higher by £2 1s. 4d. than in 1890. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the forty-one years ended with 1891:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1891.

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 Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.
† For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs available for consumption, in Part "Production," post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1891—*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	7	18	4	0	39	5	7
1883	19	10	2	18	0	7	37	10	9
1884	20	11	9	17	4	6	37	16	3
1885	18	17	7	16	5	5	35	3	0
1886	18	16	10	11	19	11	30	16	9
1887	18	14	10	11	3	8	29	18	6
1888	22	15	5	13	3	2	35	18	7
1889	22	8	8	11	14	2	34	2	10
1890	20	11	6	11	17	10	32	9	4
1891	18	18	7	13	19	2	32	17	9

11. It will be observed that in 1891 the value of imports per head was much lower than in the three preceding years, was slightly higher than in the years 1885 to 1887, but was lower than in any other year since 1851, except 1880, 1879, the three years 1870 to 1872, and 1867; also that the value of exports per head in 1891, although considerably higher than in any of the preceding five years, was very much lower than in every other year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales.

12. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the eleven years ended with 1890:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.†	Total Value.	Value per Head.†
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1880	14,556,894	17 2 5	15,954,559	18 15 3
	1881	16,718,521	19 4 10	16,252,103	18 14 1
	1882	18,748,081	21 1 7	16,193,579	18 4 0
	1883	17,743,846	19 10 2	16,398,863	18 0 7
	1884	19,201,633	20 11 9	16,050,465	17 4 6

* See footnote (†) on page 44.

† The populations on which the values of imports and exports per head have been based have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1891.

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.
Victoria— <i>continued</i>	1885	18,044,604	18 17 7	15,551,758	16 5 5
	1886	18,530,575	18 16 10	11,795,321	11 19 11
	1887	19,022,151	18 14 10	11,351,145	11 3 8
	1888	23,972,134	22 15 5	13,853,763	13 3 2
	1889	24,402,760	22 8 8	12,734,734	11 14 2
	1890	22,954,015	20 10 5	13,266,222	11 17 3
Mean of 11 years	...	19,445,019	20 0 9	14,491,137	14 18 8
New South Wales...	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 13 0	16,716,961	20 18 8
	1883	20,960,157	25 0 2	19,886,018	23 14 6
	1884	22,826,985	25 16 11	18,251,506	20 13 4
	1885	23,365,196	25 3 11	16,541,745	17 16 9
	1886	20,973,548	21 12 8	15,556,213	16 0 11
	1887	18,806,236	18 14 4	18,496,917	18 8 2
	1888	20,885,557	20 3 4	20,859,715	20 2 10
	1889	22,863,057	21 8 9	23,294,934	21 16 10
	1890	22,615,004	20 10 6	22,045,937	20 0 2
Mean of 11 years	...	20,539,661	22 6 6	18,474,962	20 1 8
Queensland	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 13 0	4,673,864	15 17 1
	1885	6,422,490	20 16 0	5,243,404	16 19 7
	1886	6,103,227	18 13 3	4,933,970	15 1 9
	1887	5,821,611	16 16 0	6,453,945	18 12 6
	1888	6,646,738	18 8 0	6,126,362	16 19 2
	1889	6,052,562	16 3 5	7,736,309	20 13 5
	1890	5,066,700	13 2 8	8,554,512	22 3 6
Mean of 11 years	...	5,654,367	18 11 1	5,411,087	17 15 1
South Australia† ...	1880	5,581,497	21 3 7	5,574,505	21 3 1
	1881	5,244,064	18 3 5	4,407,757	15 5 6
	1882	6,707,788	23 2 9	5,359,890	18 9 9
	1883	6,310,055	21 2 1	4,883,461	16 6 8
	1884	5,749,353	18 12 7	6,623,704	21 9 2
	1885	5,548,403	17 14 5	5,636,255	18 0 0
	1886	4,852,750	15 11 10	4,489,008	14 8 5
	1887	5,096,293	16 7 8	5,330,780	17 2 9
	1888	5,413,638	17 6 9	6,984,098	22 7 4
	1889	6,804,451	21 13 9	7,259,365	23 2 9
	1890	8,262,673	26 2 3	8,827,378	27 17 11
Mean of 11 years	...	5,960,997	19 15 6	5,943,291	19 14 4

* See footnote (†) on page 45.

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			Total Value.	Value per Head.*		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia...	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
	1882	508,755	16	14	9	583,056	19	3	8
	1883	516,847	16	11	0	447,010	14	6	3
	1884	521,167	16	2	5	405,693	12	11	0
	1885	650,391	19	1	9	446,692	13	2	2
	1886	758,013	20	7	9	630,393	16	19	1
	1887	666,344	15	19	7	604,655	14	10	0
	1888	786,250	18	11	8	680,344	16	1	7
	1889	818,127	19	0	1	761,392	17	13	8
	1890	874,447	18	4	9	671,813	14	0	3
Mean of 11 years	...	623,531	17	4	2	566,637	15	12	9
Tasmania ...	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	19	8	1,587,389	13	5	9
	1883	1,832,637	14	19	10	1,731,599	14	3	4
	1884	1,656,118	13	4	3	1,475,857	11	15	6
	1885	1,757,486	13	14	3	1,313,693	10	5	0
	1886	1,756,567	13	9	4	1,331,540	10	4	2
	1887	1,596,817	11	18	8	1,449,371	10	16	8
	1888	1,610,664	11	14	10	1,333,865	9	14	6
	1889	1,611,035	11	9	9	1,459,857	10	8	2
	1890	1,897,512	13	4	0	1,486,992	10	6	11
Mean of 11 years	...	1,653,643	12	17	11	1,476,152	11	10	2
New Zealand ...	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,866	12	5	7
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
	1883	7,974,038	15	1	4	7,095,999	13	8	2
	1884	7,663,888	13	19	0	7,091,667	12	18	4
	1885	7,479,921	13	4	3	6,819,939	12	0	11
	1886	6,759,013	11	12	3	6,672,791	11	9	3
	1887	6,245,515	10	9	5	6,866,169	11	10	3
	1888	5,941,900	9	16	4	7,767,325	12	16	7
	1889	6,297,097	10	5	11	9,339,265	15	5	4
	1890	6,260,525	10	1	8	9,811,720	15	16	1
Mean of 11 years	...	6,986,384	12	10	5	7,321,496	13	2	5

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1891, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A. *post*.

13. In 1890, the imports were above the average in all the colonies except Queensland and New Zealand, and the exports were above the average in all except Victoria, although only very slightly so in the

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

* See footnote (†) on page 45.

case of Tasmania. The imports in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and the exports in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In four colonies—Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand—the imports (slightly in the case of the last named) showed a falling off as compared with the previous year; but in only two—New South Wales and Western Australia—did a similar falling off take place in the exports.

Imports and
exports of
colonies
per head.

14. Per head of the population, the imports in 1890 were above the average in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania; whilst the exports were above the average in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, although they were only very slightly below it in New South Wales. In Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, the exports per head in 1890 were higher than in any previous year named; but, in all other cases, the exports per head, and in all cases excepting South Australia the imports per head, were higher in one or more of the other years named than in 1890. Only in South Australia and Tasmania did the imports per head in 1890 exceed those in 1889; but the exports per head in that year were higher than in the previous one in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports
and ex-
ports.

15. In the six years ended with 1886, the total value of imports, and in the nine years ended with 1890, the total value of exports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in New South Wales or any other Australasian colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1890, and in the eleven years 1880 to 1890:—

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

Order in 1890.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

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

by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment. It should be remembered, however, that a large proportion of this belongs to Victorian capitalists.

17. The value of imports and exports per head in 1890 was greatest in South Australia; Victoria and New South Wales—which were about equal—being next in regard to the former, but Victoria being as low as sixth in regard to the latter. Over a series of years Victoria stood second in the case of imports, and fifth in the case of exports per head; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list, and Tasmania and New Zealand at the bottom, the latter being last as regards imports, and the former as regards exports per head. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1890, and in the whole period of eleven years:—

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

Order in 1890.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. New South Wales.
2. { New South Wales.	2. Victoria.
{ Victoria.	3. South Australia.
3. Western Australia.	4. Queensland.
4. Tasmania.	5. Western Australia.
5. Queensland.	6. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

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

Order in 1890.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.	2. South Australia.
3. New South Wales.	3. Queensland.
4. New Zealand.	4. Western Australia.
5. Western Australia.	5. Victoria.
6. Victoria.	6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

18. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1890:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1880 TO 1890.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			Total Value.	Value per Head.*		
			£	£	s.		d.	£	£	s.	d.
Continent of Australia... ...	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	16	11	42,387,938	18	17	5
	1883	51,764,256	22	1	3	46,891,960	19	19	8
	1884	54,681,114	22	6	1	46,005,232	18	15	4
	1885	54,031,084	21	5	5	43,419,854	17	1	10
	1886	51,218,113	19	9	6	37,404,905	14	4	6
	1887	49,412,635	18	3	3	42,237,442	15	10	6
	1888	57,704,317	20	11	3	48,504,282	17	5	8
	1889	60,940,957	21	2	1	51,786,734	17	18	8
	1890	59,772,839	20	2	5	53,365,862	17	19	4
Mean of 11 years	...	52,223,575	20	12	5	44,887,114	17	14	5
Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	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	2	50,633,335	17	12	3
	1883	61,570,931	20	10	9	55,719,558	18	11	9
	1884	64,001,120	20	9	6	54,572,756	17	9	2
	1885	63,268,491	19	11	3	51,553,486	15	18	9
	1886	59,733,693	17	17	5	45,409,236	13	11	8
	1887	57,254,967	16	11	10	50,552,982	14	13	0
	1888	65,256,881	18	7	9	57,605,472	16	4	8
	1889	68,849,089	18	18	4	62,585,856	17	3	11
	1890	67,930,876	18	3	9	64,664,574	17	6	3
Mean of 11 years	...	60,863,602	18	18	2	53,684,760	16	13	7

19. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that the imports show considerable increase since 1887, and the exports since 1886 and 1887, the exports being considerably higher in 1890 than in any of the previous years named in the table, and the imports being exceeded only in 1889; also that in continental Australia, the imports per head were lower by 10s., but the exports per head were higher by 5s., than the average of eleven years, whereas, in continental and insular Australia combined, the imports per head were less by 14s. 5d., whilst the exports per head were higher by 12s. 8d. than the average of eleven years.

* These proportions have been corrected in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

20. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade 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 1889 and 1890:—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889 AND 1890.*

Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	8,605,643	8,525,759	4,039,484	4,064,106
New South Wales ...	10,647,312	10,981,721	10,741,045	11,284,740
Queensland ...	2,717,671	2,564,692	5,167,790	6,104,854
South Australia ...	4,045,691	4,803,907	3,283,734	3,532,341
Western Australia ...	334,969	361,839	147,557	188,433
Total ...	26,351,286	27,237,918	23,379,610	25,174,474
Tasmania ...	1,037,078	1,154,236	1,208,006	1,163,193
New Zealand ...	1,107,132	1,087,593	2,145,671	1,634,248
Grand Total ...	28,495,496	29,479,747	26,733,287	27,971,915

21. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounted in 1889 to 43 per cent., and in 1890 to 46 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in the same years respectively to 45 and 47 per cent. of the whole export trade†; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be respectively 41 and 43 per cent. for 1889, and 43 per cent. in both cases for 1890.

22. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, the intercolonial import trade showed an increase of nearly £1,000,000, and the intercolonial export trade an increase of more than £1,200,000. The increase in the intercolonial import trade occurred chiefly in South Australia and New South Wales, whereas there was a falling off in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; whilst the increase in the intercolonial export trade occurred chiefly in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, in the order named, there being a falling off in Tasmania and New Zealand, and but a slight increase in Victoria.

* For later information, see Appendix A. *post*.

† Including trade with Tasmania and New Zealand.

Overvaluation of imports and exports in some colonies.

23. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably overstated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. It may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures;" "haberdashery and millinery," "drapery," etc.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.*

External trade of British dominions.

24. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1890 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890.
(Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked).

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom† ...	£ 420,691,997	£	s.	d.	£ 328,252,118	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar ...	896,087	45	2	5	49,898	2	10	3
Malta† ...	2,500,000‡	15	1	10	250,000‡	1	10	2
ASIA.								
India§ ...	86,656,990	0	7	10	105,366,720	0	9	7
Ceylon ...	4,731,895	1	11	6	3,834,550	1	5	6
Straits Settlements|| ...	24,549,553	48	9	3	21,320,614	42	1	9
Protected Malay States ...	3,088,762	7	9	10	3,520,418	8	10	9
Labuan ...	50,606	8	12	11	31,181	5	6	7
British North Borneo ...	403,618	2	6	2	180,258	1	0	7
Hong Kong ...	2,528,212	11	8	4	1,225,064	5	10	8
Sarawak ...	295,574	0	19	8	340,028	1	2	8
Cyprus ...	371,077	1	15	5	433,583	2	1	5

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, paragraph 760.
† The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where daggers (†) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1890 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £33,953,708, and exported it to the value of £25,170,072.
‡ Rough estimate.
§ Exclusive of Frontier trade.
|| Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890—*continued*.

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

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.
AFRICA.						
Mauritius...	1,637,538	4	6	8	2,762,082	7 6 2
Natal ...	4,490,975	8	5	2	1,432,724	2 12 8
Cape of Good Hope ...	10,106,466	6	12	4	10,285,553	6 14 8
St. Helena ...	31,958	8	2	4	1,905	0 9 8
Lagos ...	500,827	5	0	2	595,193	5 19 0
Gold Coast ...	562,103	0	5	11	601,348	0 6 4
Sierra Leone ...	389,908	5	4	3	349,319	4 13 4
Gambia ...	149,599	10	9	9	164,374	11 10 5
AMERICA.						
Canada ...	25,039,365	5	3	9	19,879,962	4 2 4
Newfoundland ...	1,326,844	6	14	6	1,270,768	6 8 9
Bermuda† ...	308,016	9	15	9	137,526	4 7 5
Honduras... ..	282,045	8	19	3	287,690	9 2 10
British Guiana ...	1,887,118	6	12	6	2,161,792	7 11 9
West Indies—						
Bahamas ...	222,512	4	13	7	168,121	3 10 8
Turk's Island ...	42,108	8	17	6	42,651	8 19 10
Jamaica ...	2,188,937	3	8	6	1,902,814	2 19 6
St. Lucia ...	206,693	4	19	1	197,452	4 14 8
St. Vincent † ...	97,809	2	7	8	104,745	2 11 0
Barbados† ...	1,193,723	6	10	11	1,204,390	6 12 1
Grenada† ...	170,874	3	4	3	266,302	5 0 1
Tobago † ...	23,403	1	2	7	19,371	0 18 8
Virgin Islands † ...	4,144	0	17	10	5,050	1 1 9
St. Christopher † ...	181,546	4	8	0	225,233	5 9 10
Nevis † ...						
Antigua † ...	184,590	5	0	7	218,222	5 18 11
Montserrat ...	24,096	2	1	0	22,755	1 18 8
Dominica † ...	57,382	1	19	7	41,009	1 8 3
Trinidad ...	2,248,893	10	16	3	2,179,432	10 9 6
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	67,930,876	18	3	9	64,664,574	17 6 3
Fiji† ...						
Falkland Islands† ...						
	208,963	1	14	6	364,533	3 0 2
	67,182	37	11	1	115,865	64 15 4
Total ...	668,530,864	2	8	0	576,477,187	2 1 4

25. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of only two and a quarter millions sterling, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., but an

External
trade of
British
possessions
1876-90.

* Including intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies, see tables following paragraphs 12 and 20 *ante*.

† See footnote (†) on page 52.

increase in the value of the exports of nearly twenty-six millions sterling, or nearly 5 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of over nine millions—or about 4 per cent.—in that of other British possessions, against which has to be deducted a decrease of about seven millions—or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in the imports of the United Kingdom; whilst the increase in the export trade was over twelve and a half millions—or 4 per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom, and of over thirteen millions—or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that, although the value of the total trade of the British Dominions had fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, it has in the last two or three years been gradually recovering, and was higher in 1890 than in any of the previous fourteen years, as will be seen by the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1890 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	375,155,	158,507,	533,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851,
1877	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991,
1878	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244,
1879	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767,
1880	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605,
1881	397,022,	201,669,	598,691,	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,	271,474,	211,767,	483,241,
1886	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,959,	198,336,	467,295,
1887	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	281,263,	211,836,	493,099,
1888	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	298,578,	220,091,	518,669,
1889	427,638,	238,621,	666,259,	315,592,	234,919,	550,511,
1890	420,692,	247,839,	668,531,	328,252,	248,225,	576,477,

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

27. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies,† taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but three times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Including intercolonial trade.

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.
Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

28. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal foreign countries during 1890 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

External
trade of
foreign
countries.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1890.

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 ...	50,894,*	1 3 10	64,281,†	1 10 2
Belgium...	127,566,	20 15 1	117,926,	19 3 8
Denmark ...	17,057,	7 17 1	12,991,	5 19 7
France ...	218,096,	5 13 9	193,608,	5 1 0
German Empire ...	286,235,	5 15 10	242,400,	4 18 1
Greece‡ ...	6,146,	2 16 2	4,086,	1 17 4
Holland ...	107,620,*	23 11 7	90,096,†	19 14 9
Italy ...	55,218,	1 16 7	38,271,	1 5 5
Portugal‡	15,738,	3 13 1	9,720,	2 5 2
Roumania‡	14,512,	2 12 9	11,038,	2 0 2
Russia ...	40,665,*	0 8 7§	70,394,†	0 14 10§
Spain ...	35,913,	2 0 11	37,297,	2 2 6
Sweden and Norway ...	32,485,	4 15 9	24,192,	3 11 4
Switzerland‡	40,066,*	13 14 8	29,003,†	9 18 10
Turkey||	18,633,	0 13 5	11,437,	0 8 3
ASIA.				
China ...	33,397,	0 1 9	23,035,	0 1 2
Japan ...	13,297,	0 6 8	9,198,	0 4 7
Persia¶ ...	1,000,	0 2 7	500,	0 1 4
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	8,418,*	1 4 8	12,371,†	1 16 4
Morocco ...	1,633,	0 3 6	1,794,	0 3 10
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	28,448,*	6 19 3	20,164,†	4 18 8
Brazil|| ...	29,362,	2 1 11	23,917,	1 14 2
Chile‡ ...	14,144,*	5 2 3	14,248,†	5 3 0
Mexico‡ ...	8,339,**	0 14 8	13,021,	1 2 10
United States ...	164,440,	2 12 4	178,714,	2 16 10
Uruguay ...	6,743,*	9 17 2	6,060,	8 17 2
Total ...	1,376,065,	1 11 3	1,259,762,	1 8 7

NOTE.—In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chile, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

29. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table,†† it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Including bullion and specie.

§ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe, exclusive of Finland.

¶ The figures for Persia are only estimates.

|| Figures for 1887.

†† See table following paragraph 24 ante.

** Figures for 1889.

much higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next, in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 17 millions than in Austria-Hungary, by 21 millions than in Russia, and by 39 millions than in Italy. The external commerce of Victoria* is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, or Turkey, but is not so extensive as that of Spain, Switzerland, or Sweden and Norway; it is also less than that of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table, except of course the United States.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

30. The external trade of the United Kingdom,† as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,* as similarly expressed, is much larger than that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of South Australia is larger than that of Holland, that of New South Wales is larger than that of Belgium, and that of Queensland and Victoria is considerably larger than that of Switzerland.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

31. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1891, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1891.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	13,026,426	81·38
The United Kingdom ...	8,824,429	40·65	1,269,255	7·93
Other British possessions ...	8,695,848	40·05	1,017,862	6·36
Foreign States ...	4,191,331	19·30	693,200	4·33
Total	21,711,608	100·00	16,006,743	100·00

* See table following paragraph 12 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 24 *ante*.

32. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last twenty-five years:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1891.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1867	9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868	11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
1882	12,570,788	14 2 7	77·63
1883	13,292,294	14 12 1	81·06
1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38

33. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. It will be seen that, according to the figures, the total value of exports of local productions shows a considerable improvement in 1891, on the exceptionally low values which prevailed in the previous six years. The worst year was 1887, when such value was lower than in any of the previous twenty years, except 1879, and the value of such exports per head was absolutely the lowest in the whole period; but in 1891 the local export trade was higher than in any previous year except 1883 and 1884, although in proportion to population, it was still much lower than in the great majority of

Decrease of
exports of
Victorian
products.

years prior to 1886. The proportion of exports of home products to the total exports was higher in 1891 than in any previous year except 1884.

Exports of
Victorian
products,
1885 to
1891.

34. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1891, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1885 TO 1891.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	17,949	14,395	13,231	15,420	16,097	17,182	21,498
9	Agricultural im- plements	11,017	11,732	15,613	22,076	19,915	27,575	22,421
10	Machinery ...	73,227	48,034	90,403	56,562	62,167	61,105	85,043
10	Saddlery and harness	13,105	9,866	7,147	10,018	6,882	8,330	7,947
13	Furniture and upholstery	39,143	24,109	20,286	22,558	17,614	19,680	23,844
14	Manure ...	19,780	24,579	25,431	24,033	23,910	26,145	19,037
14	Drugs and chemicals	17,144	13,164	10,647	7,522	4,711	8,467	8,488
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	4,189	2,751	1,820	9,439	2,609	6,817	4,558
19	Apparel & slops	242,617	155,358	117,858	121,801	98,367	118,536	126,242
19	Boots and shoes	25,482	20,926	23,137	20,937	16,254	15,645	15,098
20	Cordage... ..	20,695	9,195	5,398	4,012	4,683	3,434	4,773
21	Butter & cheese	103,365	90,221	43,123	68,862	45,274	66,293	232,118
21	Hams, bacon, and lard	13,061	10,343	8,817	7,756	5,455	3,958	3,045
21	Beef and pork, salted	18,905	9,951	4,077	4,931	3,550	3,834	1,609
22	Preserved meats	99,861	88,187	41,561	16,115	16,156	20,197	19,230
22	Confectionery ...	11,290	6,703	3,798	2,883	2,751	2,537	3,156
22	Biscuit	45,015	37,689	26,870	20,962	20,653	18,975	19,399
22	Flour	303,305	313,709	408,434	380,387	270,499	350,917	438,297
22	Grain & pulse—							
22	Wheat	407,668	165,391	410,524	502,275	70,147	102,603	854,009
22	Other†	8,307	10,387	13,317	8,535	5,581	6,726	18,589
22	Fruit	23,662	21,967	10,105	18,719	15,147	17,869	33,329
22	Jams and pre- serves	15,932	14,678	6,563	6,497	4,638	4,239	3,003
22	Oatmeal... ..	29,550	25,222	17,978	27,159	28,467	33,796	31,642
22	Onions	31,868	34,696	33,482	40,678	35,308	27,960	32,936
22	Potatoes	103,644	120,532	37,861	94,301	57,612	24,787	52,555
22	Sugar, refined, and molasses	52,048	32,462	41,130	50,617	38,647	40,400	87,242
22	Vegetables ...	17,480	4,436	12,423	4,911	3,292	7,268	5,076
23	Wine	15,362	27,094	29,345	33,273	33,240	31,990	32,516
24	Bones	1,211	500	541	559	539	530	1,012
24	Bone-dust	14,458	9,674	5,270	11,328	11,057	6,584	11,719
24	Candles	7,163	5,561	1,629	551	298	421	504
24	Glue pieces ...	1,400	1,783	1,780	1,657	988	823	272

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† Not including malt.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1885 TO 1891*—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
24	Hides	10,284	9,581	15,250	17,136	25,000	13,717	17,335
„	Horns and hoofs	678	1,005	633	1,691	2,691	4,144	3,805
„	Leather	342,252	254,597	207,606	181,886	190,322	184,574	206,355
„	Skins—sheep, etc.	92,149	98,763	104,543	185,272	206,931	159,099	206,509
„	Soap	18,189	13,354	10,485	10,375	9,856	12,375	14,975
„	Stearine... ..	...	5	96	553	85	411	669
„	Tallow	155,918	121,900	85,640	157,601	149,429	156,851	163,412
„	Wool†	4,428,231	4,306,352	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858	5,121,852	6,638,983
25	Bark and timber	32,782	37,481	23,470	51,813	53,610	76,986	104,259
„	Bran and pollard	9,598	23,010	4,323	9,727	2,101	1,107	4,264
„	Hay and chaff...	84,825	174,139	63,660	134,971	129,390	83,558	163,653
„	Seeds	9,699	6,227	4,412	3,713	4,855	6,203	5,655
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	7,634	7,478	3,625	2,207	1,816	4,159	5,800
31	Gold—bullion ...	353,362	336,874	243,425	166,877	296,375	516,438	380,369
„	„ specie	3,956,173	1,610,829	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913	2,223,065	2,217,734
32	Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	25,716	32,393	14,733	12,731	14,619	19,380	45,530
33	Horned cattle ...	101,935	57,604	71,833	56,662	83,971	55,999	53,646
„	Horses	170,926	133,691	148,018	116,732	99,848	179,299	175,334
„	Sheep	426,149	101,232	191,246	94,571	119,742	96,350	86,456
34	Plants	7,343	5,664	5,920	6,447	6,948	6,666	6,198
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	19,405	20,834	16,440	15,800	15,528	21,500	26,175
„	Oilmen's stores	14,400	11,898	13,622	11,211	9,284	9,721	9,170
...	All other articles	375,694	324,481	265,174	222,416	233,990	252,744	269,938
	Total ...	12,452,245	9,054,687	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670	10,291,821	13,026,426

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

35. It has been already stated that in 1891, as compared with 1890, the increase in the total exports amounted in value to £2,740,521, of which increase £2,734,605 was in exports of home produce or manufactures. The increase in the exports of such products was spread over 34 articles, the total value of the increase of which was set down as £2,919,812; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 21 articles, amounting in all to an increased value of £185,207, so that the net increase in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief increase was in exports of wool, amounting to about £1,517,000, wheat and flour (£839,000), butter and cheese (£166,000), hides, leather, and skins (£73,000), sugar and molasses (£47,000), potatoes (£28,000), bark and timber (£27,300), minerals and metals other than gold (£26,000),

Increase or
decrease of
exports of
articles of
home pro-
duce.

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† It is believed a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

and machinery (£24,000). The chief articles of home produce of which the exports decreased were gold bullion and specie (£141,400), live stock (£16,200), agricultural implements (£5,200), and preserved and salted meats (£4,000). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling off in the exports of each article:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME
PRODUCE, 1891.

Increase 1891, as compared with 1890.		Decrease 1891, as compared with 1890.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Stationery	4,311	Agricultural implements ...	5,154
Machinery	23,938	Saddlery and harness ...	383
Furniture and upholstery ...	4,164	Manure	7,108
Drugs and chemicals	21	Woollens and woollen piece goods	2,259
Apparel and slops	7,706	Boots and shoes	547
Cordage	1,339	Hams, bacon and lard ...	913
Butter and cheese	165,825	Beef and pork, salted ...	2,225
Confectionery	619	Preserved meats	967
Biscuit	424	Jams and preserves	1,236
Flour	87,380	Oatmeal	2,154
Grain and pulse—wheat ...	751,406	Vegetables	2,192
„ „ other	11,863	Glue pieces	551
Fruit	15,460	Horns and hoofs	339
Onions	4,976	Seeds	548
Potatoes	27,768	Gold—bullion	136,069
Sugar—refined, and molasses	46,842	„ specie	5,331
Wine	526	Horned cattle	2,353
Bones	482	Horses	3,965
Bone-dust	5,135	Sheep	9,894
Candles	83	Plants	468
Hides	3,618	Oilmen's stores	551
Leather	21,781		
Skins—sheep, etc.	47,410		
Soap	2,600		
Stearine	258		
Tallow	6,561		
Wool	1,517,131		
Bark and timber	27,273		
Bran and pollard	3,157		
Hay and chaff	80,095		
Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	1,641		
Minerals, metals, etc., exclu- sive of gold	26,150		
Hardware and manufactures of metals	4,675		
All other articles	17,194		
Total increase	2,919,812	Total decrease... ..	185,207
Deduct decrease	185,207		
Net increase	2,734,605		

36. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the eleven years 1880 to 1890; also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Export of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.*	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
	1882	12,570,788	14 2 7	77·63
	1883	13,292,294	14 12 1	81·06
	1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
	1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
	1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
	1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
	1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
	1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
	1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
New South Wales ...	1880	12,679,782	17 9 5	81·67
	1881	12,895,493	16 19 2	80·35
	1882	13,208,459	16 10 10	79·01
	1883	16,129,867	19 4 11	81·11
	1884	14,595,736	16 10 6	79·97
	1885	12,957,881	13 19 6	78·33
	1886	12,884,200	13 5 10	82·82
	1887	15,472,361	15 7 11	83·65
	1888	17,289,487	16 13 10	82·88
	1889	17,423,311	16 6 9	74·79
	1890	17,232,725	15 12 10	78·17
Queensland ...	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90·01
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 1	97·73
	1884	4,553,477	15 8 11	97·43
	1885	5,116,293	16 11 5	97·58
	1886	4,813,092	14 14 4	97·55
	1887	6,338,205	18 5 10	98·21
	1888	6,012,722	16 12 11	98·15
	1889	7,511,744	20 1 5	97·10
	1890	8,412,244	21 16 1	98·34
South Australia ...	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

* The averages have been corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1890—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.			
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.*		
		£	£	s.	d.
South Australia— <i>continued</i> .	1884	5,292,222	17	2	11
	1885	4,385,599	14	0	2
	1886	2,822,138	9	1	4
	1887	3,348,561	10	15	4
	1888	4,670,773	14	19	2
	1889	3,694,692	11	15	6
	1890	4,410,062	13	18	9
Western Australia ...	1880	496,408	17	4	2
	1881	498,634	16	14	1
	1882	580,765	19	2	2
	1883	444,764	14	4	10
	1884	404,000	12	9	11
	1885	445,208	13	1	4
	1886	626,524	16	17	0
	1887	601,656	14	8	7
	1888	673,519	15	18	4
	1889	748,898	17	7	11
	1890	659,661	13	15	2
Tasmania ...	1880	1,481,330	13	0	9
	1881	1,548,116	13	3	11
	1882	1,578,517	13	4	3
	1883	1,698,334	13	17	10
	1884	1,448,714	11	11	2
	1885	1,299,011	10	2	9
	1886	1,312,416	10	1	3
	1887	1,425,457	10	13	1
	1888	1,303,908	9	10	1
	1889	1,442,605	10	5	8
	1890	1,430,806	9	19	1
New Zealand ...	1880	6,102,400	12	17	4
	1881	5,762,250	11	13	5
	1882	6,253,350	12	5	7
	1883	6,855,244	12	19	0
	1884	6,942,486	12	12	10
	1885	6,591,911	11	12	10
	1886	6,386,682	10	19	5
	1887	6,551,081	10	19	8
	1888	7,255,128	11	19	8
	1889	9,042,008	14	15	8
	1890	9,428,761	15	3	9

Exports of
home pro-
duce, 1889
and 1890.

37. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1890 was higher than in 1889 in all the colonies

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

except New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania—the greatest increases per head being in South Australia and Queensland; whilst in 1890, as compared with 1889, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was lower in all the colonies except Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. 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,* must also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

38. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has of late years been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales being as much as £7,000,000 in each of the last four years. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1890:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1890.

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

39. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1890, Victoria stood lowest on the list, at the top of which stood Queensland, New South Wales standing second. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1890.

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

* See paragraph 33 *ante*.

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

40. In New South Wales during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly larger proportion to that of the total exports than in Victoria, and in both colonies a much larger proportion than in South Australia, but a much smaller proportion than in any other colony. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been larger but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1890 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1890.

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

Exports of Australasian produce.

41. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1890 to £51,866,080, or over $80\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £49,639,928, or $79\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total exports in 1889. During the last thirteen years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to 52 millions in 1890; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 79 to 85 per cent.

Trade with various countries, 1891.

42. In 1891, according to value, 41 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 50 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 40 per cent. of the former, and 31 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australia, the imports therefrom and the exports thereto amounted to about 5 and 4 per cent. respectively of the totals; whilst in regard to Foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to nearly 14 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 15 per cent., of the totals. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	8,953,599	41·24	7,993,489	49·94
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,644,289	30·60	2,556,005	15·97
Queensland ...	253,213	1·17	304,186	1·90
South Australia ...	585,380	2·70	831,734	5·20
Western Australia ...	97,416	·45	188,876	1·18
Tasmania ...	328,712	1·51	722,020	4·51
New Zealand ...	757,105	3·49	306,269	1·91
Fiji ...	64,965	·30	17,235	·11
Mauritius ...	273,248	1·26	26,735	·17
Hong Kong ...	168,614	·78	82,933	·51
India ...	404,117	1·86	464,558	2·90
Ceylon ...	99,200	·46	58,074	·36
Straits Settlements ...	53,367	·24	8,124	·05
Canada ...	84,083	·39	...	...
Other British Possessions ...	3,235	·01	4,622	·03
Total ...	18,770,543	86·46	13,564,860	84·74
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	94,326	·43	363,901	2·27
France ...	156,325	·72	978,936	6·12
Germany ...	577,352	2·66	387,341	2·42
Sweden and Norway ...	301,149	1·38	2	...
Java ...	553,299	2·55	4,933	·03
Philippine Islands ...	2,089	·01	298,433	1·87
China ...	395,285	1·82	98	...
United States ...	785,602	3·62	385,691	2·41
Others ...	75,638	·35	22,548	·14
Total ...	2,941,065	13·54	2,441,883	15·26
Grand Total ...	21,711,608	100·00	16,006,743	100·00

43. Comparing the imports in 1891 with those in 1890, a decrease of as much as £653,600 is shown in the value of those from the United Kingdom alone. The imports from the other Australasian colonies show a net increase of £207,937, there having been an increase in those from New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but a decrease in those from Queensland and Western Australia, whilst there was a net decrease of £237,671 in those from Mauritius, Hong Kong, and other British possessions. As regards

Increase or decrease of imports from various countries, 1891.

Foreign countries, there was a reduced import trade in most cases, the only exceptions being that with Java and Philippine Islands. The largest decreases were £283,700 in the case of the United States, £264,400 in that of Sweden and Norway, and £104,800 in that of Germany; whilst the net decrease from Foreign countries as a whole was £559,079. The following table shows the value of goods imported from each country in the last two years, and the increase or falling off of such value in the last year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1891.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	9,607,193	8,953,599	...	653,594
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,569,987	6,644,289	74,302	...
Queensland ...	258,224	253,213	...	5,011
South Australia ...	544,320	585,380	41,060	...
Western Australia ...	111,977	97,416	...	14,561
Tasmania ...	308,151	328,712	20,561	...
New Zealand ...	665,519	757,105	91,586	...
Fiji ...	67,581	64,965	...	2,616
Mauritius ...	423,694	273,248	...	150,446
Hong Kong ...	286,805	168,614	...	118,191
India ...	404,288	404,117	...	171
Ceylon ...	100,838	99,200	...	1,638
Straits Settlements ...	43,750	53,367	9,617	...
Canada... ..	55,740	84,083	28,343	...
Other British Possessions ...	5,804	3,235	...	2,569
Total ...	19,453,871	18,770,543	...	*683,328
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	121,060	94,326	...	26,734
France ...	174,547	156,325	...	18,222
Germany ..	682,166	577,352	...	104,814
Sweden and Norway ...	565,501	301,149	...	264,352
Java ...	401,969	553,299	151,330	...
Philippine Islands ...	435	2,089	1,654	...
China ...	399,556	395,285	...	4,271
United States ...	1,069,297	785,602	...	283,695
Others ...	85,613	75,638	...	9,975
Total ...	3,500,144	2,941,065	...	*559,079
Grand Total ...	22,954,015	21,711,608	...	*1,242,407

* Net figures.

44. In 1891, as compared with 1890, the exports to the United Kingdom increased by £1,143,475. The only countries to which the exports decreased were Queensland, New Zealand, Mauritius, Hong Kong, India, Ceylon, and Belgium. The net increase in the exports to British countries, taken as a whole, was £1,833,000; whilst there was an increase of £526,100 to France, of £290,500 to the Philippine Islands, of £230,000 to the United States, and of £152,000 to Germany and other Foreign countries, except Belgium, to which there was a decrease of nearly £291,000. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year:—

Increase or
decrease in
exports to
various
countries

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1891.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	6,850,014	7,993,489	1,143,475	...
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,034,647	2,556,005	521,358	...
Queensland ...	327,141	304,186	...	22,955
South Australia ...	610,039	831,734	221,695	...
Western Australia ...	132,261	188,876	56,615	...
Tasmania ...	609,103	722,020	112,917	...
New Zealand ...	336,015	306,269	...	29,746
Fiji ...	14,870	17,235	2,365	...
Mauritius ...	39,550	26,735	...	12,815
Hong Kong ...	90,792	82,933	...	7,859
India ...	519,155	464,558	...	54,597
Ceylon ...	157,331	58,074	...	99,257
Straits Settlements ...	6,839	8,124	1,285	...
Other British Possessions ...	4,067	4,622	555	...
Total ...	11,731,824	13,564,860	1,833,036*	...
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	654,748	363,901	...	290,847
France ...	452,807	978,936	526,129	...
Germany ...	240,088	387,341	147,253	...
Sweden and Norway ...	...	2	2	...
Java ...	3,119	4,933	1,814	...
Philippine Islands ...	7,959	298,433	290,474	...
China ...	15	98	83	...
United States ...	155,872	385,691	229,819	...
Others ...	19,790	22,548	2,758	...
Total ...	1,534,398	2,441,883	907,485*	...
Grand Total ...	13,266,222	16,006,743	2,740,521*	...

* Net figures.

Trade with
various
countries
at three
periods.

45. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1891 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881, 1886,
AND 1891.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1881.	1886.	1891.	1881.	1886.	1891.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	7,518,095	8,851,801	8,953,599	7,784,025	6,566,118	7,993,489
Australasia—						
New South Wales ...	4,552,771	4,350,871	6,644,289	2,464,657	2,624,713	2,556,005
Queensland ...	17,728	366,318	253,213	27,422	181,454	304,186
South Australia ...	261,662	467,816	585,380	782,740	390,022	831,734
Western Australia ...	10,938	12,072	97,416	77,656	130,846	188,876
Tasmania ...	393,855	312,188	328,712	581,500	500,413	722,020
New Zealand ...	712,776	745,128	757,105	802,467	281,309	306,269
Fiji ...	10,967	35,643	64,965	31,832	23,794	17,235
Mauritius ...	610,702	293,660	273,248	14,695	37,631	26,735
Hong Kong ...	244,210	221,171	168,614	8,951	22,562	82,933
India ...	393,584	201,152	404,117	62,914	123,644	464,558
Ceylon ...	67,639	45,408	99,200	2,928,009	222,332	58,074
Straits Settlements ...	29,436	41,135	53,367	227	800	8,124
Canada ...	54,888	76,039	84,083	...	...	...
Other British possessions	3,410	20,090	3,235	14,665	2,431	4,622
Total ...	14,882,661	16,040,492	18,770,543	15,581,760	11,108,069	13,564,860
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	5,101	131,727	94,326	96,586	289,906	363,901
France ...	69,549	170,043	156,325	81,912	135,878	978,936
Germany ...	81,924	258,364	577,352	53,823	65,495	387,341
Sweden and Norway	164,510	506,361	301,149	...	...	2
Java ...	257,022	25,376	553,299	10,107	1,998	4,933
Philippine Islands ...	10,218	6,448	2,089	200,392	53,136	298,433
China ...	755,628	588,425	395,285	...	...	98
United States ..	471,572	755,895	785,602	75,186	132,603	385,691
Others ...	20,336	47,444	75,638	152,337	8,236	22,548
Total ...	1,835,860	2,490,083	2,941,065	670,343	687,252	2,441,883
Grand Total ...	16,718,521	18,530,575	21,711,608	16,252,103	11,795,321	16,006,743

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

Imports at
three
periods
compared.

46. It will be observed that the imports from Mauritius, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, and China represented a higher value at both former periods than in the year under review ; as also did those from Tasmania at the first period, and those from Queensland, Belgium, France, and Sweden and Norway at the second period. From all the other specified countries the value represented was larger at the latest than at either of the former periods, the increase

in imports from British countries taken as a whole being £3,900,000 as compared with the first, and over £2,700,000 as compared with the second period; and the increase in imports from Foreign countries taken as a whole being nearly £1,100,000 as compared with the first, and £450,000 as compared with the second period. The imports from the United Kingdom and New South Wales show the largest increase, whilst a considerable trade with Germany and the United States has sprung up.

47. The countries to which the exports were much greater at the last than at either former period were the United Kingdom, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Hong Kong, India, Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States; whilst on the other hand a very large falling off took place since the first period in the imports to New Zealand, Ceylon, and other Foreign countries. The exports to British countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of over £2,000,000 as compared with the first, but an increase of £2,500,000 as compared with the second period; those to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, showed an increase of over £1,750,000 as compared with either of the two previous periods. Of the export trade to Foreign countries, that to France, Germany, and the United States shows the largest growth since 1886, and there appears to be a revival of trade to the Philippine Islands. The export trade to Canada, Sweden and Norway, the Straits Settlements, Java, and China bears an exceptionally small proportion to the import trade from those countries. The great falling-off in the exports to Ceylon (nearly £1,900,000 as compared with 1881) is partly explained by the fact that the mail steamers leaving Australia now go right through to England, instead of transshipping to other steamers at Ceylon; and therefore the gold shipped in these vessels, which was formerly entered for the latter although intended to be sent on to the former country, is now entered at the Customs as for England direct.

Exports at
three
periods
compared.

48. The value in 1891 of imports into Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was higher than in any of the previous ten years. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing up to 1884, fell off considerably in the years 1886 to 1890, but a marked improvement took place in 1891,

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1881
to 1891.

when it was much higher than in any year since 1885, as will be seen by the following figures :—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1881 to 1891.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of—	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288	...
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
1885 ...	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	...
1886 ...	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636	...
1887 ...	7,327,467	4,496,504	2,830,963	...
1888 ...	8,484,559	4,307,017	4,177,542	...
1889 ...	8,539,854	4,022,054	4,517,800	...
1890 ...	8,458,178	4,049,206	4,408,972	...
1891 ...	8,666,115	4,909,090	3,757,025	...

Imports from other colonies in excess of exports thereto.

49. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883, and that the excess of imports in 1891, although considerably smaller than in the three preceding years, was very much larger than in any other years shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £24,321,799, or an average of over £2,210,000 per annum.

Imports and exports at each port.

50. In 1891, 78 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 87 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a thirteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports are Echuca and Wodonga, at which about 9 and 7 per cent. respectively of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1891, nearly 4 per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during the year :—

* Exclusive of Fiji.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1891.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	16,949,393	78·07	13,961,223	87·22
Geelong	254,759	1·17	624,101	3·90
Portland	423	...	81,042	·51
Port Fairy	972	...	373	...
Warrnambool	18,622	·09	6,600	·04
Bairnsdale	416	...	450	...
Franklin River	80	...	...	...
Sale	236	...	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cobram	26,495	·12	2,823	·02
Echuca	1,950,346	8·98	143,094	·89
Koondrook	27,468	·13	500	...
Mildura	56,206	·26	26,577	·17
Narung	9,510	·04	30	...
Swan Hill	85,764	·40	9,437	·06
Tocumwal	106,511	·49	10,078	·06
Wahgunyah	383,410	1·77	99,861	·62
Gooramadda	55,177	·25	36,981	·23
Yarrawonga	69,292	·32	21,749	·14
Wodonga	1,549,973	7·14	311,047	1·95
Tintaldra	41,053	·19	11,091	·07
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	*597,435	3·73
Stations, Border, etc.	125,502	·58	62,341	·39
Total	21,711,608	100·00	16,006,743	100·00

51. The value of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1891, 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, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
1	Books	198,288	194,236	234,350
	Stationery	83,455	104,583	84,891
2	Musical instruments	93,684	127,917	113,748
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	68,248	82,584	73,082
9	Cutlery	23,426	29,272	46,312
	Machinery	103,337	185,098	257,957
	Sewing machines	83,224	51,491	70,145
	Tools and utensils	40,165	39,962	58,154

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891— *continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
12	Building materials ...	58,340	160,774	130,638
13	Furniture and upholstery ...	55,226	93,779	68,163
14	Drugs and chemicals ...	76,316	104,584	78,130
	Matches and vestas ...	43,597	48,651	61,478
	Opium ...	54,820	41,651	32,963
	Paints and colours ...	51,133	64,611	79,318
15	Carpeting and druggeting ...	73,035	94,259	88,024
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	663,397	892,868	903,657
16	Silks ...	263,946	312,728	306,199
17	Cottons ...	872,691	1,027,674	973,704
	Linen piece goods & manufactures	23,251	42,160	35,967
18	Haberdashery ...	326,394	420,608	239,236
19	Apparel and slops ...	279,767	389,814	519,948
	Boots and shoes ...	105,379	105,828	153,433
	Gloves ...	89,512	111,086	118,610
	Hats, caps, and bonnets ...	117,087	122,377	96,779
	Hosiery ...	105,124	132,192	143,634
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	208,169	86,638	206,032
21	Butter and cheese ...	813	6,758	18,107
	Fish ...	132,569	163,840	139,395
	Meats—fresh, preserved and salted	8,826	17,547	39,500
22	Fruit(including currants and raisins)	186,876	205,533	319,859
	Flour and biscuit ...	3,536	16,429	16,434
	Grain—wheat ...	22,928	26,237	55,719
	„ oats ...	87,888	76,456	28,767
	„ other (including malt and rice)	235,699	135,173	91,313
	Sugar and molasses ...	1,004,869	853,419	1,051,838
23	Beer, cider, and perry ...	161,673	260,650	270,491
	Coffee ...	68,271	50,222	44,130
	Hops ...	42,332	23,285	13,367
	Spirits ...	426,864	380,232	466,427
	Tea ...	942,603	668,472	626,173
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	185,815	291,684	304,491
	Wine ...	131,426	116,606	130,038
24	Hides, skins and pelts ...	96,084	129,102	159,478
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	143,697	167,618	159,419
	Wool* ...	2,887,260	2,331,599	3,372,154
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	188,275	250,530	301,908
	Timber ...	481,925	1,170,539	897,264
	Woodenware ...	42,274	55,662	43,113
26	Oil of all kinds ...	203,760	219,691	282,794
28	Coal ...	313,581	510,768	837,810
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	83,013	105,260	98,918
	Glass and glassware ...	87,721	157,788	117,851

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

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—
continued.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	790,243	569,442	716,510
	Specie—gold... ..	40	32,593	325,562
	„ other	113,596	33,392	39,383
	Jewellery	73,075	54,310	40,171
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, etc.)	479,887	748,602	878,509
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	13,230	24,048	42,493
	Manufactures of metal ...	60,482	147,434	180,282
	Tin	54,894	43,503	59,240
	Nails and screws	50,993	45,006	20,927
	Plated ware	22,743	32,404	72,695
33	Live stock	757,276	928,505	1,553,727
35	Fancy goods	59,067	90,958	57,545
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	116,373	226,204	157,276
	Oilmen's stores	15,234	30,035	35,838
	Total	14,938,722	16,464,961	19,241,468
	All other articles	1,779,799	2,065,614	2,470,140
	Total Imports... ..	16,718,521	18,530,575	21,711,608

52. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1891, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—live stock, sugar, gold, cottons, woollens, timber, iron and steel, coal, tea, and apparel and slops, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1891 from £3,372,000 for wool to £520,000 for apparel and slops. The aggregate value of these eleven items amounted in 1891 to close on £12,657,000, or to considerably more than half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1881 of all these articles was £9,473,500, in 1886 £10,124,000, and in 1890 £12,904,000, so that the value in 1891, although somewhat lower than in 1890, was much higher than in the earlier years named.

Eleven chief articles of import, 1891.

53. The total imports show an increased value in 1891, as compared with 1886, of over three millions, and as compared with 1881, of five millions; while the imports of the articles named in the table have increased by nearly three millions, and over four and a quarter millions respectively. More than half the items show considerable increase at the last period as compared with either of the former

Imports of three periods compared.

periods, and of these the more important are books, cutlery, machinery, tools and utensils, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, preserved meats, fruit, wheat, spirits, tobacco, hides, wool, paper, oil, coal, gold, iron and steel, lead, plated ware, metal manufactures, and live stock. The imports of wool show an increase as compared with 1886 of £1,040,000, live stock of £625,000, gold coin and bullion of £440,000, coal of £327,000, iron and apparel and slops of £130,000 each, and fruit of £114,000. Several of the items of imports show decrease at the last period as compared with either of the former ones, the chief being haberdashery, and grain other than wheat (including oats and hops).

54. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years :—

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

(See Index following paragraph 6 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
1	Books	80,324	73,295	70,172
	Stationery	39,396	34,958	42,337
9	Machinery	122,464	67,862	162,901
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	92,492	79,751	76,209
16	Silks	24,830	31,867	48,395
17	Cottons	92,040	68,930	98,986
18	Haberdashery	49,454	77,815	45,702
19	Apparel and slops	278,756	218,012	191,762
	Boots and shoes	93,012	49,260	47,197
20	Bags and sacks	50,280	86,638	34,724
21	Butter and cheese	100,987	91,322	234,265
	Meats—fresh and preserved... ..	113,426	89,126	22,498
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	29,117	19,862	6,504
22	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	43,702	76,239	69,113
	Flour and biscuit	241,386	392,521	488,347
	Grain—wheat	689,254	166,916	909,636
	„ oats	12,964	6,787	6,819
	„ other (including malt and rice)	104,451	35,093	43,212
	Onions	20,364	34,696	32,936
	Potatoes	57,091	120,532	52,685
	Sugar and molasses	277,562	144,631	175,495
23	Coffee	32,480	23,959	5,548
	Spirits	110,012	85,324	96,951
	Tea	292,606	322,299	338,813
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff	154,545	111,729	103,776
	Wine	42,964	56,251	69,785

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—
continued.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
24	Bones and bone dust	13,774	10,174	12,731
	Candles	11,690	16,460	7,910
	Horns and hoofs	1,118	1,005	3,805
	Hides	6,239	9,581	19,905
	Skins and pelts	108,664	98,763	206,729
	Leather, leatherware and leathern cloth	329,006	281,477	232,130
	Soap	12,496	13,745	28,795
	Tallow	247,372	121,900	163,412
	Wool*	5,450,066	4,999,662	7,165,092
25	Bark	21,163	30,782	84,132
	Hay, straw and chaff	81,196	174,139	163,653
	Timber	37,774	21,336	40,777
26	Oil of all kinds	68,192	28,571	32,218
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,646,930	336,874	423,709
	Specie—gold	3,090,999	1,610,829	2,217,734
	„ silver	480	6,623	20,950
32	Antimony ore, regulus, etc.	14,284	35	1,642
	Copper ore, regulus, etc.	15,975	12,104	2,984
	Iron, etc.	122,779	47,041	77,339
	Manufactures of metals	45,840	37,127	51,571
	Tin, tin ore, black sand	2,518	4,080	2,413
33	Live stock	459,254	393,516	457,394
35	Hardware and ironmongery	70,739	32,734	49,486
	Travellers' samples	52,776	71,049	81,797
	Total	15,157,283	10,925,282	15,023,076
	All other articles	1,094,820	870,039	983,667
	Total Exports	16,252,103	11,795,321	16,006,743

55. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1891 was £7,165,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £2,641,400—which two articles alone contributed 61 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1891 were breadstuffs, £1,398,000, and live stock, £457,000; then tea, butter and cheese, leather, hides and skins, apparel and slops, sugar, and hay and chaff, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1891 between £339,000 and £164,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting so far as the process of refining is concerned) and tea are not produced in Victoria, but are merely re-exports. The value of the eleven articles just named amounted in 1891 to £13,224,664, which leaves the balance of £2,782,079 distributed over all the other heads.

Eleven chief
articles of
export,
1891.

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

Exports of
three
periods
compared.

56. The value of the total exports in 1891 shows a considerable improvement since 1886, although it is lower than the value in 1881 by a quarter of a million. As against the first period, about one-third of the articles specified show decrease, the most important being gold, grain (other than wheat), sugar, spirits, tobacco, meats, candles, tallow, leather, woollens, apparel and slops, bags and sacks, boots and shoes, iron, etc., and antimony ore. The falling-off under some of these articles, however, such as sugar, spirits, and tobacco, is merely indicative of a decline in the re-export trade. On the other hand there was more or less increase, as compared with both the previous periods, in the exports of fully two-fifths of the articles named in the table—the more important of which were butter and cheese, wheat and flour, tea, wine, horns and hoofs, hides, skins and pelts, soap, wool, and bark. The exports of gold fell off by nearly £2,100,000 as compared with 1881, but increased by £700,000 as compared with 1886; those of breadstuffs were higher by nearly £470,000 than in 1881, and by nearly £840,000 than in 1886; whilst those of wool were higher by about £1,700,000 and by nearly £2,200,000 respectively. Owing to the stimulation afforded by Government bonuses, the export of butter considerably more than doubled that recorded for the previous period.

Exports of
sugar and
wool
affected by
prices.

57. With reference to the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that these articles would have shown a much larger value in 1891 had it not been for a fall in the price of these commodities. This is made plain by the following figures:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL,
1880–1891.

Year.	Refined Sugar and Molasses.			Wool.		
	Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per cwt.		Total.	Per lb.
	cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.
1880	155,469	254,219	1·63	112,486,206	6,417,466	13·7
1885	154,443	172,062	1·11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11·4
1890	130,154	131,524	1·01	132,149,027	5,933,699	10·8
1891	159,865	155,201	·97	164,805,907	7,165,092	10·4

Relation
between
value and
quantity
1880 and
1891 com-
pared.

58. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1880 than in 1891 by about £99,000, or by 64 per cent., the quantity exported was less by 4,400 cwt., or about 3 per cent.; also, that although the declared value of wool exported in 1891 exceeded that in 1880 by about £750,000, or by less than 12 per

cent., the quantity of such wool was really greater by 52 million pounds weight, or by nearly 47 per cent. The figures show that—supposing the qualities to have been the same, which might not have been the case—the average price of sugar has fallen off 40 per cent., and that of wool 25 per cent., since 1880.

59. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that latterly a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced average price, 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 four years† :—

Exports of
greasy
wool.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL,
1880-1891.

Year.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per lb.
	lbs.	£	d.
1880 ...	76,808,471	3,616,981	11·3
1885 ...	83,927,788	3,478,404	9·9
1890 ...	113,157,230	4,742,739	10·1
1891 ...	142,272,653	5,823,364	9·8

60. Although the quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1891 was twice as large as in 1880, the total value of such wool was only two-thirds higher. The average price of greasy wool in 1891 was only slightly lower than in 1885 or 1890, but as much as 1½d. lower than in 1880. Had greasy wool continued to fetch the price at which it was quoted in 1880, the value in 1891 would have amounted to over £570,000 more than that set down in the table.

Relative
value of
greasy
wool in 1880
and 1891.

61. In thirty-six out of the fifty-five years ended with 1891, 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, etc.,
1837 to
1891.

* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 68 per cent. in 1880, 79 per cent. in 1885, 85½ per cent. in 1890, and 86 per cent. in 1891.

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

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1891.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837	103,201	...	1867 ... ..	...	1,050,347
1838	45,232	...	1868 ... ..	...	2,273,328
1839	127,038	...	1869	444,636	...
1840	306,507	...	1870 ... ..	...	14,256
1841	164,094	...	1871 ... ..	...	2,215,825
1842	78,644	...	1872 ... ..	...	179,873
1843 ... ..	...	66,446	1873	1,231,402	...
1844 ... ..	...	105,785	1874	1,512,876	...
1845 ... ..	...	215,304	1875	1,918,900	...
1846 ... ..	...	109,640	1876	1,508,867	...
1847 ... ..	...	230,815	1877	1,204,617	...
1848 ... ..	...	301,683	1878	1,236,173	...
1849 ... ..	...	275,495	1879	2,581,368	...
1850 ... ..	...	296,871	1880 ... ..	...	1,397,665
1851 ... ..	...	366,472	1881	466,418	...
1852 ... ..	...	3,381,807	1882	2,554,502	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1883	1,344,983	...
1854	5,883,847	...	1884	3,151,168	...
1855 ... ..	...	1,485,399	1885	2,492,846	...
1856 ... ..	...	527,491	1886	6,735,254	...
1857	2,176,697	...	1887	7,671,006	...
1858	1,119,040	...	1888	10,118,371	...
1859	1,755,032	...	1889	11,668,026	...
1860	2,131,026	...	1890	9,687,793	...
1861 ... ..	...	296,154	1891	5,704,865	...
1862	448,365	...			
1863	552,431	...	Total	95,971,703	14,790,656
1864	1,076,431	...	Deduct excess of exports	14,790,656	...
1865	106,789	...			
1866	1,882,165	...	Net excess of imports	81,181,047	...

Balance of
trade in
fifty-five
years.

62. It will be observed that in the fifty-five years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £81,200,000, or an average of about £1,476,000 per annum ; which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to, if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports ; but diminished, if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports. Moreover, profits received on investments in the neighbouring colonies are included in the imports, although they may not be traceable in the returns.

Years in
which
excess of
imports or
exports was
highest.

63. In 1891 the excess of imports over exports was about £4,000,000 lower than in 1890, £6,000,000 lower than in 1889, £4,400,000 lower than in 1888, and also lower than in 1886 and 1887 ; but, with these exceptions, the imports in the last year exceeded the exports by a much larger amount than in any previous year except

1854. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, next in 1880; the last mentioned year being the only one during the last 19 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last eight, and especially in the last six years, it will be remembered that a new loan of nearly £1,400,000* was raised in London in 1884, £819,000* in 1885, £1,500,000 in 1886, £3,000,000 in 1887, £1,500,000 in 1888, £3,000,000 in 1889, £4,000,000 in 1890, and £2,150,000* in 1891; and, besides, that numerous municipal and private loans, and very large amounts of other capital, have been remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, etc., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. Then, again, it has not been possible to ascertain for earlier years the profits derived by Victoria from its investments in the neighbouring colonies; but it is known that in 1890 nearly half a million (£453,250) was received by the colony in the shape of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines (in New South Wales) alone, which amount, being clear profit, has not of course to be counterbalanced, as is usually the case, by a corresponding export.

64. Experience has shown that the large importations of several years past, and especially of the three years ended with 1890, which have largely exceeded the exports of the same years, were not warranted by the legitimate requirements of the colony; and as much of the excess referred to represents borrowed money, on which, as well as on amounts previously borrowed, interest has to be met, it will be necessary, if the colony is to pay its way without recourse to further borrowing, and to recover prosperity upon a sound basis, to increase the exports of home products and to diminish the imports until there is a substantial excess of exports, as is now the case in South Australia and New Zealand.

65. In 1890 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria (largely), New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in the other colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria in each of the last eleven years, with one exception; in New South Wales and Tasmania, with two exceptions; in Western Australia, with three exceptions; in Queensland, with four exceptions; in New Zealand, with five exceptions; and in South Australia, with

Necessity for
restricting
imports and
promoting
exports.

Excess of
imports,
etc., in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* Exclusive of the portion required for redemption of loans falling due.

six exceptions. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1890, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1880	...	1,397,665	54,492,702
	1881	466,418	...	
	1882	2,554,502	...	
	1883	1,344,983	...	
	1884	3,151,168	...	
	1885	2,492,846	...	
	1886	6,735,254	...	
	1887	7,671,006	...	
	1888	10,118,371	...	
	1889	11,668,026	...	
	1890	9,687,793	...	
New South Wales	1880	...	1,575,063	22,711,684
	1881	1,359,823	...	
	1882	4,564,169	...	
	1883	1,074,139	...	
	1884	4,575,479	...	
	1885	6,823,451	...	
	1886	5,417,335	...	
	1887	309,319	...	
	1888	25,842	...	
	1889	...	431,877	
	1890	569,067	...	
Queensland	1880	...	360,864	2,676,087
	1881	523,259	...	
	1882	2,784,011	...	
	1883	956,743	...	
	1884	1,708,112	...	
	1885	1,179,086	...	
	1886	1,169,257	...	
	1887	...	632,334	
	1888	520,376	...	
	1889	...	1,683,747	
	1890	...	3,487,812	
South Australia	1880	6,992	...	194,764
	1881	836,307	...	
	1882	1,347,898	...	
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	...	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	
	1888	...	1,570,460	
	1889	...	454,914	
	1890	...	564,705	

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1890—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Western Australia	1880	...	145,514	625,840
	1881	...	97,939	
	1882	...	74,301	
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	
	1888	105,906	...	
	1889	56,735	...	
	1890	202,634	...	
Tasmania	1880	...	142,708	1,952,405
	1881	...	124,432	
	1882	83,483	...	
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	
	1888	276,799	...	
	1889	151,178	...	
	1890	410,520	...	
New Zealand	1880	...	190,681	-3,686,218*
	1881	1,396,179	...	
	1882	1,951,262	...	
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	
	1888	...	1,825,425	
	1889	...	3,042,168	
	1890	...	3,551,195	
Total	102,138,412	23,171,148	78,967,264†

66. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of $54\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, nearly $22\frac{3}{4}$ millions by New South Wales, over $2\frac{2}{3}$ millions by Queensland, nearly 2 millions by Tasmania, £626,000 by Western Australia, and £195,000 by South Australia, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; whilst on the other hand in New Zealand the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by over $3\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

* Excess of exports over imports.

† Net figures.

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

67. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of nearly 81 millions, or, with Tasmania, of close upon 83 millions more than it exported, which amount, by deducting the excess of exports over imports in New Zealand, is reduced to something less than 79 millions for the whole of Australasia.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

68. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus, the Government debt of Australasia, which at the end of 1890 amounted to nearly 186* millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value of about £7,440,000 annually. No reliable information is available respecting the amount of private borrowings, but it is known they are extensive.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

69. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.† In the five years ended with 1880, the total excess of imports over exports was 626 millions; in the five years ended with 1885 it was 518 millions; and in the year 1886 it was 95 millions; in the year 1887 it was 90 millions; in 1888, 89 millions; in 1889, 115 millions; and in 1890, 101 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.‡

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, etc.

70. The following are the British possessions in which in 1890 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY, IN 1890.

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

* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 27 millions. By the end of 1891, the debt had increased to about 190 millions.

† See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl, part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

‡ For this reason the excess of imports over exports, as here shown, differs from figures derived from subtracting the one from the other, as given in table following paragraph 24 ante. See first footnote to that table.

71. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1890 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 92 millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the exports will be found to have exceeded the imports by £386,000 sterling. It should be mentioned that, in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in nearly all cases.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

72. During 1890, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,* with the exceptions of Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Spain, exceeded the exports; but in Egypt, Morocco, Chile, Mexico, and the United States, the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by over 116 millions sterling, or by 9 per cent.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

73. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the ten years ended with 1891. These goods are not included in the list of imports and exports:—

Transshipments, 1882 to 1891.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1882 TO 1891.

Value of Transshipments.			Value of Transshipments.		
1882	...	£1,334,137	1887	...	£1,159,080
1883	...	1,059,427	1888	...	1,346,568
1884	...	876,527	1889	...	1,874,338
1885	...	861,427	1890	...	1,542,134
1886	...	724,792	1891	...	1,817,569

74. It will be observed that the transshipments fell off considerably in the three years ended with 1886. This is attributed to the reduced quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney. Since 1886, however, there has been a recovery, and although the value of transshipments in 1891 was not so high as in 1889, it was much larger than in any other year shown above.

Falling-off of transshipments.

75. The countries, from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1891, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

Transshipment to various countries.

* See table following paragraph 28 ante.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	458,460	626,664
Australasia—		
New South Wales	266,525	387,128
New Zealand	79,024	240,344
Queensland	69,635	15,879
South Australia	289,626	169,334
Tasmania	303,874	283,259
Western Australia	15,303	41,409
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	13,089	758
Mauritius	27,297	968
Aden	155	80
Hong Kong	32,922	998
India	93,687	15,065
Ceylon	1,517	279
Straits Settlements—Singapore	7,241	4
Cape Town	237	1,620
Malden Island ... ..	...	169
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	5,651	523
France	6,727	8,393
Germany	61,719	1,393
Greece	298	...
Holland ... ..	...	30
Italy—Sicily	553	...
Norway	1,041	...
Portugal	13	...
Asia—		
China	34,705	2,287
Japan	3,545	...
Java	17,467	...
Manilla	145	...
United States	25,548	11,895
Africa—Egypt	1,458	...
South Seas—		
Noumea	107	24
Tonga ... ..	...	120
Guam ... ..	...	8,946
Total	1,817,569	1,817,569

Goods *via*
Suez Canal.

76. The following table is interesting, as showing the total value of goods entered and cleared at ports in Victoria from and to the United Kingdom and each foreign country, *via* the Suez Canal, in each of the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 :—

VICTORIAN GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,
1889 TO 1891.

Countries from and to which Entered and Cleared.	Entered as from Victoria.			Cleared for Victoria.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	3,223,736	2,873,557	2,790,252	4,528,272	4,121,482	4,962,833
Belgium ...	12,985	...	...	229,546	301,202	140,753
France ...	179,174	191,920	153,120	192,924	357,785	721,564
Germany ...	331,974	556,208	336,860	220,670	382,009	393,422
Sweden ...	...	11,648	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,357
Total ...	3,747,869	3,633,333	3,280,232	5,171,412	5,162,478	6,225,929

77. The Customs revenue was smaller in 1891 than in 1890 by nearly £198,000. The receipts from import duties alone fell off by £201,000, in addition to which there was a decrease of £2,000 in those from excise duty on tobacco, as well as smaller decreases under the heads of wharfage and harbour rates, licences, and tonnage. On the other hand there was an increase of £5,300 under the head of excise duties on spirits, and small increases under fees, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous receipts. It should be stated that no alterations were made in the tariff during the last two years. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the years referred to :—

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1890 AND 1891.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1890.	1891.
	£	£
Import duties ...	2,704,380	2,503,438
Wharfage and harbour rates* ...	45,635	43,948
Excise duties on—		
Spirits ...	102,466	107,785
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff † ...	30,890	28,856
Licences, other than tobacco licences ...	957	907
Tonnage ...	19,969	19,825
Fees ...	7,546	8,400
Fines and forfeitures ...	599	1,519
Miscellaneous ...	12,739	12,794
Total ...	2,925,181	2,727,472

NOTE.—Drawbacks and repayments have not been deducted from the above figures; they amounted to £126,353 in 1890, and £129,154 in 1891.

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £41,407 in 1890, and £38,914 in 1891.

† Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,300 in 1890 and £1,374 in 1891.

Taxation on imports.

78. The import duties received in 1890 amounted to 11·8 per cent. and in 1891 to 11·5 per cent. of the total value of imports.*

Pilotage rates.

79. The pilotage rates, payable to the Marine Board, amounted in 1890 to £34,790, and in 1891 to £33,227. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenue.

Revenue from spirits, wine and beer.

80. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duty on spirits, wine, and beer, at various periods during the last 25 years :—

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,† 1866 TO 1891.

Period.	Annual Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Average Amount per Head.
	Import Duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1866-70 (5 years)	460,755	37,618	28,381	36,797	...	563,551	0 16 11.
1871-81 (10 „)	500,294	37,023	30,382	37,737	6,256	611,692	0 15 5.
1881-91 (10 „)	560,863	44,390	42,107	70,690	11,021	729,071	0 14 10
1886-7 ...	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557	...	705,152	0 14 1
1887-8 ...	611,256	44,688	46,047	65,603	...	767,594	0 14 10.
1888-9 ...	664,438	53,147	55,580	88,867	...	862,032	0 16 0.
1889-90 ...	661,129	51,409	56,830	98,712	...	868,080	0 15 9
1890-91 ...	657,700	41,825	52,381	102,201	...	854,107	0 15 1

NOTE.—In 1890-1 the duty on imported spirits was 12s. per gallon ; on wine, 8s. for sparkling, and 6s. for other kinds ; on beer, 9d. per gallon ; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

Total and average receipts from spirits, wine and beer.

81. The total amount received during the 25½ years ended with 1890-1 was £16,225,382, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the average amounts per head have fallen from 16s. 11d. in the five years 1866-70 to 14s. 10d. in the last ten years ; also that the amount per head received in 1890-91, although much less than in the two preceding years, was 3d. above the average of the last ten years.

Drawbacks.

82. 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.

* See also paragraph 377, Vol. I.
† Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The approximate revenue from spirits, wine, and beer, in 1891-2 was £890,786. For amounts in each year from 1865, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 87.

From 1872 to the end of 1891, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback amounted to £1,798,768. In 1891 the value of the goods was £97,000 more than in 1890, but £76,000 less than in 1889; whilst the amount paid as drawback was larger by £3,006 than in 1890, but smaller by £400 than in 1889. The following are the figures for the last five years :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1887 TO 1891.*

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£
1887 ...	791,871	115,938
1888 ...	743,394	116,479
1889 ...	845,065	119,404
1890 ...	672,124	116,013
1891 ...	769,021	119,019

83. 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 1891 goods to the value of £62,017, or 8 per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £7,802, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.†
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	39,433	3,083
Fruits (canned) ...	17,662	4,400‡
Jams and preserves ...	2,280	52
Paints ...	227	...
Paper bags ..	459	62
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	...	62
Saddles and harness ...	1,574	79
Sugar (Victorian refined) ...	370	61‡
Varnish ...	12	3
Total ...	62,017	7,802

* Particulars for each year from 1872 were given in the last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 81.

† Includes amounts paid on account of 1890.

‡ Approximate.

Stocks in
bond.

84. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1891. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, etc., also that the values are not given :—

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	3,610 ³ / ₄ hhds., 27,849 cases.
Rum	542 ³ / ₄ hhds., 623 cases.
Geneva	7 ¹ / ₄ hhds., 8,288 cases (4-gal.), 434 cases (2-gal.)
Gin, sweetened	25 ¹ / ₂ hhds., 5,715 cases.
Whisky	3,144 ¹ / ₄ hhds., 63,628 cases.
Cordials	1,795 cases.
Spirits of wine	52 ¹ / ₂ casks.
Other spirits	19 ¹ / ₂ hhds., 16,114 cases.
Wine	2,322 ¹ / ₂ hhds., 19,805 cases.
Beer	501 ¹ / ₄ hhds., 49,448 cases and casks.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	20 half-tierces, 7 qr.-tierces, 690 ³ / ₄ -boxes and boxes, 2,369 cases.
„ unmanufactured ...	520 tierces, hhds., and casks, 1,011 cases, 943 bales, 576 boxes.
Cigars	1,139 cases.
Candles	130 chests and cases, 3,465 boxes.
Cocoa and chocolate ...	359 packages.
Coffee	761 cases.
Chicory	568 packages.
Opium	77 packages.
Oats	3,141 bags.
Hops	56 packages.
Rice	17,660 bags, 69 ³ / ₄ tons.
Salt	77,680 bags.
Vinegar	1,353 casks, 2,184 cases.
Tea	10,599 chests, 86,427 half-chests, 53,776 boxes.
Sugar, Mauritius	14,182 bags, 76 pockets.
„ other	20,296 bags, 969 mats.
„ refinery	1,692 ¹ / ₄ tons.
„ Java	10,692 bags, 60,554 baskets.
„ cases and casks ...	2,787 No.
Milk, preserved	2,922 cases.
Woolpacks	1,609 bales.
Dynamite	1,897 cases.

Vessels
inwards
and out-
wards.

85. The number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1891 was larger by 158 than in 1890, smaller by 650 than in 1889, and by 263 than in 1888, but larger than in any other former years; the tonnage in 1891 was more by 351,768 than in 1890, about 100,000 more than 1889, and considerably larger than in any other year. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and

crews of vessels inwards and outwards, in 1870 and 1880, also during each of the last five years :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1870 TO 1891.*

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1887 ...	2,435	1,920,180	80,918	2,418	1,938,063	79,888	4,853	3,858,243
1888 ...	2,724	2,182,071	85,879	2,630	2,125,812	84,233	5,354	4,307,883
1889 ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489	5,741	4,599,178
1890 ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163	4,933	4,363,341
1891 ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,179	5,091	4,715,109

86. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by 56 per cent. during the twenty years ended with 1890, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the last as compared with the first year of that period increased more than threefold; also, that whilst the population in the ten years ended with 1890 increased only 32 per cent., the amount of tonnage in 1890 was twice as large as that in 1880. Increase in shipping.

87. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1891, 77 per cent., embracing 53 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 16 per cent., embracing 35 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 7 per cent., embracing 12 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 54 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 35 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :— Nationality of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,958	1,248,615	50,415	1,977	1,268,860	50,732
British ...	394	804,729	31,981	400	821,679	32,124
Foreign ...	179	285,520	10,465	183	285,706	10,323
Total ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,179

* For particulars of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for each year since 1836, see first folding sheet at commencement of this volume.

Foreign
vessels.

88. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in the last five years, the greatest number have been German; in 1891, the next largest was Norwegian, and the next French and American in equal numbers. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1891 being shown:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	79	81	160
Norway	28	28	56
France	27	27	54
United States	27	27	54
Sweden	7	8	15
Belgium	2	2	4
Denmark	2	2	4
Japan	2	2	4
Chile	1	2	3
Hawaii	2	1	3
Italy	1	1	2
Nicaragua	1	1	2
Austria ... ..	...	1	1
Total	179	183	362

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

89. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be generally found that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels usually the worst; although in 1887, 1888, and 1889 there was in this respect either no difference, or only a slight difference, between British and Foreign vessels. With reference to the comparatively smaller number of hands in British and Foreign than in Colonial vessels, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial vessels are steamers, a larger proportion of British and Foreign vessels are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	23 tons	24 tons	25 tons	25 tons	25 tons
British " "	25 "	27 "	27 "	25½ "	25⅓ "
Foreign " "	25 "	27 "	28 "	28 "	27½ "
All " "	24 tons	25 tons	26 tons	25½ tons	25⅓ tons

90. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1891, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	2,093	2,031,559	87,059
Sailing vessels	438	307,305	5,802
Total	2,531	2,338,864	92,861
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	2,109	2,059,498	87,400
Sailing vessels	451	316,747	5,779
Total	2,560	2,376,245	93,179

91. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 23 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 54 tons.

92. Over ninety-six per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1891, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 77 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 81 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. Although the latter proportion was higher in 1891 than in 1890 (when it was 73 per cent.) or than in 1889 (when it was 68½ per cent.), the figures still show a 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 percentages of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1891.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes	2,436	96·25	2,310,187	98·77
In ballast	95	3·75	28,677	1·23
Total	2,531	100·00	2,338,864	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,963	76·68	1,913,881	80·54
In ballast	597	23·32	462,364	19·46
Total	2,560	100·00	2,376,245	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

93. In the same year, 80 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 95 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 78 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 90 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Swan Hill, Echuca, and Mildura—all 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, 1891.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	2,034	2,222,805	1,988	2,139,333
Geelong	41	38,712	115	152,220
Portland	3	2,064	7	11,751
Port Fairy	1	240	1	240
Warrnambool	19	5,506	11	3,398
Bairnsdale	3	358	5	465
Port Albert	1	23	...	...
Murray ports—				
Mildura	100	14,621	98	14,136
Echuca	154	31,071	160	31,238
Swan Hill	175	23,464	175	23,464
Total	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

94. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 862 vessels, or more than a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 137,994 tons, or a thirty-fourth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

95. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years named* :—

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see Appendix A. *post*, and third folding sheet *ante*.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
	1886	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329	4,631	3,735,387
	1888	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812	5,354	4,307,883
	1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351	5,741	4,599,178
	1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790	4,933	4,363,341
New South Wales*	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
	1886	2,684	2,114,618	2,755	2,143,986	5,439	4,258,604
	1888	2,955	2,414,750	2,972	2,350,669	5,927	4,765,419
	1889	3,254	2,632,081	3,229	2,689,098	6,483	5,321,179
	1890	2,889	2,413,247	2,777	2,348,625	5,666	4,761,872
Queensland†	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
	1886	918	557,026	977	563,453	1,895	1,120,479
	1888	928	478,517	936	517,712	1,864	996,229
	1889	760	506,780	773	494,229	1,533	1,001,009
	1890	616	468,607	606	442,172	1,222	910,779
South Australia ...	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
	1886	859	770,922	878	787,554	1,737	1,558,476
	1888	969	973,479	1,019	1,000,172	1,988	1,973,651
	1889	1,036	978,532	1,046	980,810	2,082	1,959,342
	1890	1,041	1,075,133	1,081	1,115,309	2,122	2,190,442
Western Australia	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
	1886	287	260,286	255	237,222	542	497,508
	1888	263	402,807	266	409,586	529	812,393
	1889	349	497,232	345	507,586	694	1,004,818
	1890	281	484,534	267	420,327	548	904,861
Tasmania	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1886	690	343,656	715	348,773	1,405	692,429
	1888	770	385,650	795	390,628	1,565	776,278
	1889	842	458,247	819	453,999	1,661	912,246
	1890	746	475,618	763	475,629	1,509	951,247

* In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the earlier figures for New South Wales somewhat overstate the truth. It is understood that this practice has been discontinued since 1884.

† The figures of Queensland since 1882 are not comparable with those for that and previous years, inasmuch as since that year the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony have been counted at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as previously.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Zealand	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1886	725	502,572	707	488,331	1,432	990,903
	1888	683	526,435	701	531,478	1,384	1,057,913
	1889	781	602,634	762	593,252	1,543	1,195,886
	1890	744	662,769	745	649,705	1,489	1,312,474

96. It will be noticed that in only three colonies, viz., South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, was the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards greater in the last than in any other year named—the increase being especially noticeable in the case of New Zealand—but a falling-off, as compared with some previous years, took place in all the other colonies. Owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels, however, in every one of the colonies was exceeded in one or more of the previous years shown.

97. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The excess in favour of New South Wales is chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of that colony, and it would be still greater were it not that the mail and many other large steamers trading between Australia and Europe make Sydney the terminus of their route, and consequently are entered and cleared only once in New South Wales, whereas most of them are entered twice—viz., on their outward and homeward voyage—in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table The ships stand in the same order in regard to their numbers as they do in regard to their tonnage, except that in the former case Tasmania and New Zealand change places:—

Shipping in colonies in 1890 and former years.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF SHIPPING
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1890.

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

98. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for the years named :—

Shipping in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874 ...	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1878 ...	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1882 ...	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859
1886 ...	14,244	11,170,454	17,081	12,853,786
1888 ...	15,662	12,855,575	18,611	14,689,766
1889 ...	16,533	13,885,526	19,737	15,993,658
1890 ...	14,491	13,131,295	17,489	15,395,016

99. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. Both as regards the Australian continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, however, the tonnage of vessels in 1890 was not so large as in 1889, although larger than in any of the other years named. The number of vessels in 1890, however, was exceeded in the two previous years and in 1882.

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

100. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1890. The information is derived entirely from official documents :—

Shipping in
British
possessions.

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

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.
(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.	Tons.	AMERICA—continued.	Tons.
United Kingdom* ...	74,283,869	British Guiana ...	686,621
Gibraltar ...	11,488,693	West Indies—	
Malta ...	9,162,094	Bahamas ...	270,874
		Turk's Island ...	215,428
ASIA.		Jamaica ...	1,230,506
India ...	7,315,586	St. Lucia ...	878,316
Ceylon ...	5,117,902	St. Vincent ...	300,222
Straits Settlements ...	8,641,911	Barbados ...	1,246,262
Labuan ...	56,894	Grenada ...	477,028
Hong Kong ...	9,771,741	Tobago ...	69,237
		Virgin Islands ...	8,902
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	} 488,262
Mauritius ...	679,375	Nevis ...	
Natal ...	1,035,999	Dominica ...	332,448
Cape of Good Hope ...	2,957,377	Montserrat ...	240,594
St. Helena ...	79,366	Antigua ...	420,614
Lagos ...	555,862	Trinidad ...	1,364,107
Gold Coast ...	643,015		
Sierra Leone ...	679,509	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH	
Gambia ...	221,686	SEAS.	
AMERICA.		Australia, Tasmania, and	15,395,016
Canada ...	10,328,285	New Zealand†	
Newfoundland ...	634,147	Fiji ...	117,355
Bermuda ...	307,506	Falkland Islands ...	61,575
Honduras ...	364,067	Total ...	168,128,251

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

101. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that of any other British possession, being nearly half as much again as that to Canada, and more than twice as much as that to India.

Shipping in Foreign countries.

102. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries, by means of which and the previous table it will be seen that in the United States, France, Germany, Spain, and Austria the tonnage is greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available :—

* The coasting trade, not included, amounts to nearly 90,000,000 tons.
† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 95 ante.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1890.

Country.			Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	6,340,955	5,506,469	11,847,424
Austria*	...	...	8,254,364	8,192,149	16,446,513
Belgium	...	...	5,785,980	5,803,168	11,589,148
Chile†	...	...	2,667,497	2,630,784	5,298,281
China	...	...	2,944,092	2,971,428	5,915,520
Denmark	...	...	4,023,486	4,008,594	8,032,080
France	...	...	14,284,176	14,683,672	28,967,848
Germany	...	...	10,520,344	10,586,636	21,106,980
Holland	...	...	5,446,156	5,390,981	10,837,137
Italy	...	...	7,453,531	6,793,193	14,246,724
Japan‡	...	...	1,640,866	1,525,538	3,166,404
Portugal	...	...	5,287,882	5,276,841	10,564,723
Russia in Europe	...	...	6,064,622	6,008,366	12,072,988
Spain	...	...	12,102,431	11,808,467	23,910,898
Sweden	...	...	5,373,142	5,393,569	10,766,711
Norway	...	...	2,648,618	2,701,874	5,350,492
United States (30th June)§	...	...	15,365,604	15,429,049	30,794,653
Uruguay	...	...	1,812,361	1,779,277	3,591,638
Total	...	...	118,016,107	116,490,055	234,506,162

103. Five vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1891. These were small, the aggregate burden being only 319 tons. The vessels registered numbered 27 of an average burden of 130 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

Vessels built and registered.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1891.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamers ...	2	62	Steamers ...	7	1,560	105
Sailing vessels ...	3	257	Barges ...	2	244	2
			Brigs ...	2	318	4
			Schooners ...	4	529	16
			Ketches ...	3	66	7
			Hopper Barges ...	2	734	2
			Cutters ...	2	11	4
			Steam Launches...	5	58	13
Total ...	5	319	Total ...	27	3,520	153

104. The vessels on the Victorian register, and, therefore, presumably Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1891, the ports of their registration being distinguished :—

Vessels on Victorian register.

* Including coasting trade, but exclusive of Hungary.
† Figures for 1889.
‡ The tonnage of Japanese vessels is that of vessels of foreign type only.
§ Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1891.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne	146	43,050	269	44,364	415	87,414
Geelong ... ..	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy	2	293	3	72	5	365
Portland	1	328	1	22	2	350
Total	149	43,671	277	44,816	426	88,487

Vessels on registers of Australasian colonies.

105. The following is a statement of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australasian colonies and Fiji on the 30th June, 1892* :—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria	153	45,375	289	45,652	442	91,027
New South Wales ...	468	52,372	510	60,584	978	112,956
Queensland	91	12,902	111	9,970	202	22,872
South Australia ...	96	14,995	231	25,910	327	40,905
Western Australia ...	8	710	127	5,208	135	5,918
Tasmania	56	7,990	173	11,461	229	19,451
New Zealand	179	39,133	331	34,915	510	74,048
Total	1,051	173,477	1,772	193,700	2,823	367,177
Fiji ... ..	...	...	7	332	7	332

Lighters and boats.

106. The licences issued in 1891 to lighters numbered 80, and to boats 461. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Harbor Trust improvements.

107. During the year 1891, it is reported, dredging of the Bay and River was carried on by the Melbourne Harbor Trust with good practical results. In the River there is now a depth of 22 feet at low water from the Falls Bridge to the Coode Island Canal, and of 21 feet through the Canal itself, whilst thence to the river mouth a mean depth of 23 feet has been dredged. In the Bay the berthage at the

* Figures kindly furnished by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria Limited. A table showing the number of vessels owned in various countries was published in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, Volume II., paragraph 105.

Port Melbourne Railway Pier has been deepened to 30 feet, and a channel 700 feet wide has been made therefrom extending to the Trust boundary beyond the Breakwater Pier at Williamstown, so that the largest vessels entering the port may there berth and discharge with ease and facility; whilst at Williamstown and at the Port Melbourne Town Pier the berthage has been dredged to 28 feet.* The excavation for the West Melbourne Dock was continued during the year, and the water was admitted on the 27th March, 1892, so that all that then remained to be done was to dredge the entrance and deepen the dock in order that the wharves already constructed may be made available for shipping.

108. In the same year the Trust possessed thirteen dredges, having Dredges. an aggregate lifting capacity of 4,600 tons per hour under ordinary circumstances, but varying according to the character of material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, etc. Of the above dredges four are centre-ladder, three end-cutting, two side-cutting, and three grab dredges or silt cranes. One of the principal is a hopper dredge, and this vessel can, when required, take her own dredging to sea. One side-cutting dredge was added to the Trust's plant during the year, and will lift 400 tons per hour. This dredge was built by the Melbourne Coal, Shipping, and Engineering Company Limited, at a cost of £31,280.

109. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1891 Silt raised. amounted to 2,827,904 cubic yards, viz., 1,865,714 cubic yards from the Bay, and 962,190 cubic yards from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 10,794,913 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 7,577,680 cubic yards, making a total of 18,372,593 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 10,707,336 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 7,665,257 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1891 was 3·75d. per cubic yard, and the average cost of landing silt was 13·59d. per cubic yard. The whole cost of getting the material and placing it on the ground was thus 17·34d. (about 1s. 5¼d.) per cubic yard.

110. The number of post offices in Victoria in 1891 was 1,729, as Postal
returns. compared with 1,671 in the previous year. The number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them were not returned for 1891, but for the previous year they were as follow:—

* For particulars relating to the constitution of the Trust, and of the works proposed to be carried out, see the last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraphs 108 to 110. For revenue and expenditure of the Trust and loans raised, see tables following paragraphs 386 and 463 in Vol. I.

POSTAL RETURNS, 1890.

			Number despatched and received.
Letters	...	...	62,526,448*
Newspapers	...	...	22,729,005
Packets and parcels	...	...	7,491,316
Total			92,746,769

Letters per head. 111. The letters despatched and received in proportion to each head of population were 56 in 1890.

Dead letters, etc. 112. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1890, 464,637, or about 1 in every 134 of the total number posted; and in 1891, 450,965. In the former year 6,033, and in the latter year 7,503, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, etc, included, in 1890, was £10,304, and in 1891, £9,735; for £9,548 of which, or 93 per cent., in the former, and £8,892, or 91 per cent., in the latter year, owners were found. In 1890, 10,330, or one in every 6,053 letters posted, and in 1891, 10,128, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Cash, cheques, etc., to the value of over £1,800 in 1890, and £3,000 in 1891, were enclosed in envelopes without correspondence. Seven letters in 1890, and five in 1891, bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1890, 3,197 letters, and in 1891, 2,305 letters were refused by the persons to whom addressed, on account of postal charges. Letters returned unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed numbered 1,351 in 1890, and 3,640 in 1891. Nine letters in 1890, and 34 in 1891, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 26,910 packets and 119,346 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1891; most of the letters and packets were returned or delivered, but the newspapers were generally destroyed.

Disposal of dead letters. 113. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years:—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS, 1890 AND 1891.

			1890.	1891.
Returned, delivered, etc.	...	...	425,048	403,311
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	39,589	47,654
Total	...	...	464,637	450,965

Parcel post. 114. The following information relating to the Parcel Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General. The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1891 was £1,886, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £4,327 :—

* Including 1,530,180 post cards.

THE INLAND PARCEL POST.

An increase of business of about 7 per cent. took place in the year 1891. The number of Inland Parcels posted was 179,582, and the postage paid on them amounted to £8,610, as against 167,348 parcels and £8,238 for postage for the year 1890.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

A Parcel Post Exchange has now been established with all the colonies except New South Wales, that with Queensland, however, having commenced only from the 1st January, 1892. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 11lbs. weight. The number of intercolonial parcels received in 1891 was 2,915, and the number despatched 7,649. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 8d. for 1lb. or under, and 6d. for each additional lb. up to limit of weight.

As soon as the necessary legal authority has been given by the Legislature of New South Wales, the system will come into operation between it and Victoria.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

In 1891 the total number of parcels received was 16,087, and the number despatched was 4,372, or 20,459 in all, as compared with a total of 18,317 parcels in 1890. At first the business was almost solely confined to presents, now it is being used for mercantile purposes, and is made the medium for the consignment of watches, diamonds, jewellery, works of art, etc. The charge between Victoria and the United Kingdom is now 1s. 6d. for a 2lb. parcel and 9d. for each extra lb.

A direct Parcel Post exchange with Germany has been established since June, 1888, and parcels are now forwarded by each German mail steamer up to 11lbs. weight. A direct exchange with Egypt was inaugurated during the year.

PARCEL POST WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

The parcels exchanged between India and the East and Victoria increased from 638 for 1890 to 659 for 1891.

115. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies have not hitherto been compiled on a uniform basis. In the following table, for the year 1890, however, the figures are as comparative as possible; those relating to letters and newspapers representing the numbers posted in the colony (counted once) added to those received from abroad:—

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria ...	1,671	62,526,448	55·90	22,729,005	20·32
New South Wales ..	1,338	57,707,900	52·37	40,597,200	36·84
Queensland ...	892	14,709,504	38·13	11,463,726	29·71
South Australia ...	609	16,794,679	53·92	9,460,075	30·37
Western Australia ...	186	3,175,651	66·23	2,135,906	44·54
Total ...	4,696	154,914,182	52·12	86,385,912	29·13
Tasmania ...	315	5,172,824	35·99	4,941,571	34·38
New Zealand ...	1,058	22,877,320	36·85	11,137,846	17·94
Grand Total ...	6,069	182,964,326	48·92	102,465,329	27·47

* For later information, see Appendix A. *post*:

Post offices
per square
mile in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

116. It will be observed that the post offices in Victoria exceeded those in New South Wales by 333, or over a fourth; and the letters by nearly 5 millions, or by over 8 per cent.; but the newspapers in the latter were nearly twice as numerous as in the former. So far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, Victoria 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 53 square miles.

Tasmania	„	„	84	„
New Zealand	„	„	99	„
New South Wales	„	„	231	„
Queensland	„	„	749	„
South Australia	„	„	1,483	„
Western Australia	„	„	5,246	„

Order of
colonies in
respect to
corre-
spondence
per head.

117. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands above all the other colonies except Western Australia; whilst in regard to newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any of the other colonies except New Zealand. The following is the position of the colonies in these respects:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.

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

Order according to Newspapers per Head.

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

Small
number of
newspapers
posted in
Victoria.

118. The low position Victoria occupies in regard to the number of newspapers per head is partly 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; and partly to the circumstance that in that colony there is a postage fee on newspapers, whereas, subject to certain exceptions and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, for places within the Australasian colonies, and in Western Australia for places within its own boundaries, were carried free.* The fact of a fee being charged no doubt acts as a check on the posting of newspapers, and is probably the chief reason why the number here compares unfavourably with the numbers in those colonies in which they are carried free of charge.

* This has now been changed. In accordance with a resolution passed at the Australasian Postal Convention held in Hobart in March, 1892, newspapers going from any one colony to another must now bear a halfpenny stamp.

119. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1890-91*:
Postal returns of United Kingdom.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1890-91.

Country.	Millions delivered in 1890-91 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,463	536	1,999
Scotland ...	143	61	204
Ireland ...	99	41	140
Total United Kingdom	1,705†	638	2,343

120. Per head of population, 51 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 36 in Scotland, and 21 in Ireland, during 1890-91. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 45 to each inhabitant, or with post cards in the proportion of 51 to each inhabitant.
Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

121. As stated in the last issue of this work, the Australasian colonies, with Fiji and New Guinea, entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st October, 1891, arrangements having been made that they should do so at once, although the convention adopted by the Congress at Vienna, under which they officially joined, was not to come into force until the 1st July, 1892. On that date the frontiers of all countries and continents throughout the inhabited globe (in the words of Dr. von Stephan, the founder of the Union) were effaced, and entire liberty of communication established, since Australia, the last division of the globe that was still outside the Postal Union, joined this alliance at the Congress of Vienna. Although Australasia comprises nine different postal administrations, it ranks by the terms of the Convention as a single Postal Union country of the first class, having one vote at the meetings of the Postal Congress, although each colony has the right to send a separate delegate. As each of these administrations has its own postal department independently of all the others, it can well be understood that numerous differences of practice must necessarily exist among them, and for some time past it has been their aim to assimilate their respective regulations by the adoption of an Australasian Postal Convention. Since the advent of the colonies into the Postal Union, these regulations have as far as possible been brought into accordance with the Universal Postal Union practice.‡
Admission of Australasia to Universal Postal Union

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1890, and ended with the first quarter of 1891.
† Exclusive of 229½ millions of post cards.
‡ See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1891; also, for a description of the Postal Union, paragraph 132 in Vol. II. of the last edition of this work.

The following are the uniform rates of postage now chargeable on correspondence addressed to all countries outside Australasia:—

POSTAL UNION CHARGES.				
Letters—For every ½oz. or under	...	...	...	2½d.
Post Cards	...	...	each	1½d.
Reply Post Cards	...	...	„	3d.
Newspapers (excepting those addressed to places in the United Kingdom), for 4oz. or under	...	...	...	1d.
Each additional 2oz. or fraction thereof	...	...	...	½d.
Newspapers addressed to places in the United Kingdom, irrespective of weight	...	...	each	1d.
(a) Commercial Papers, 5oz. or under	...	...	...	2½d.
„ „ each additional 2oz. or under	...	...	...	1d.
(b) Printed Papers (other than Newspapers), for every 2oz. or under	...	...	...	1d.
(c) Patterns and Samples, for every 2oz. or under	...	...	...	1d.
Registration Fee	...	...	...	3d.
Acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered Article	...	...	...	2½d.

Postal
conference.

122. As a number of subjects connected with the Australasian Postal Convention and with the adoption by the colonies of the provisions of the Vienna revision of the Universal Postal Union Convention required to be settled on a uniform basis among the Australasian colonies, it was decided to hold a conference at Hobart, which accordingly met on the 16th March, 1892. Representatives from all the Australian colonies except New Zealand were present, and the following resolutions were carried, viz.:—

RELATING TO POSTAL SERVICE.

1. That the rates of commission on intercolonial money orders, as recommended by the Sydney conference of 1891, be adopted from the 1st July, 1892, as follow:—

Not exceeding	£2	..	...	Os.	6d.
„	£5	...	...	1s.	0d.
„	£7	...	...	1s.	6d.
„	£10	...	...	2s.	0d.
„	£12	...	...	2s.	6d.
„	£15	...	...	3s.	0d.
„	£17	...	...	3s.	6d.
„	£20	...	...	4s.	0d.
2. That the intercolonial postage on newspapers should be uniform.
3. That the Government of South Australia be requested to permit the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company to discharge cargo into lighters off Port Adelaide on Sundays, in order to facilitate postal communication.
4. That the system of dealing with letters relating to racing sweeps and betting transactions should be uniform throughout Australasia.
5. The draft of an Australasian Postal Convention, as submitted by heads of departments, was considered in detail, and after some alterations, adopted.
6. An opinion was expressed by resolution that the carriage of mails over South Australian railway lines should be expedited.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

1. A resolution was passed that Western Australia should be guaranteed against loss consequent on the reduction of charges on cable traffic passing through her territory similarly with South Australia.
2. The system of urgent telegrams intercolonially at double rates was adopted, New South Wales dissenting, but agreeing to pass urgent messages between other colonies over her lines to take precedence of other business on usual terms of interchange, viz., double rates.

ELECTRICAL.

1. It was recommended that a Committee of Experts be appointed to draft a report upon the systems proposed for the erection of electric light and power wires, and for the control of the same; also, as to a system of underground wires.

123. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

Ocean mail services.

- (a.) The weekly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1888, by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum, towards which £95,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia according to population, the amount payable by Victoria in 1891-2 being £26,369. The contracts will continue until the 31st January, 1895.
- (b.) The monthly service *via* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, which receives a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but is required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The amount paid by New Zealand in subsidies to this company in 1891 was £21,565.
- (d.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government; the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports.
- (e.) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

124. The subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies is paid by the different colonies according to the terms of the contract.* All the Australasian colonies now contribute except New Zealand. Fiji joined in contribution from the 1st October, 1890, the proportion paid by it (about £47 annually) being divided amongst the other contributing colonies. Omitting Fiji, the amounts of subsidy due for the two years ended 31st January, 1893, by each contributing colony are as follow:—

Subsidy payable by each colony.

* For an account of the terms of the mail contract, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 276, *et seq.*

MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH CONTRIBUTING COLONY,
1891 AND 1892.

Colony.	Amount of Contribution Payable.	
	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£
Victoria	26,369	26,595
New South Wales	26,679	26,767
Queensland	9,711	9,425
South Australia	7,580	7,483
Western Australia	1,063	1,224
Tasmania	3,598	3,506
Total	75,000	75,000

125. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of various routes during 1891, were as follow :—

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA,
1891.

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. and O. steamers)	33 3 $\frac{1}{5}$	30 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 20 $\frac{1}{5}$	32 3 $\frac{7}{30}$
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	32 22 $\frac{3}{60}$	32 12 $\frac{1}{12}$	33 0 $\frac{3}{60}$	31 1 $\frac{1}{12}$
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Suez (French steamers)	33 0	31 0	32 0 $\frac{13}{15}$	29 13 $\frac{1}{30}$
Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	40 1 $\frac{5}{6}$	37 0	37 18 $\frac{9}{20}$	37 0
Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	44 3 $\frac{7}{30}$	40 13 $\frac{4}{60}$	...	...

126. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the Orient than by the P. and O. steamers, and those *en route* to London were on the average delivered in quicker time by the former than by the latter. The quickest time occupied in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne, in 1891, was by a P. and O. steamer, in 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ days, and the quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer in 31 days 2 hours.

Time occupied by mail services.

Comparative speed of Orient and P. & O. mails.

127. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from London the average was shorter by 1 hour 35 minutes, and to London shorter by 22 hours 14 minutes, in 1891 than in 1890; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was shorter between London and Melbourne by $17\frac{1}{4}$ hours, and between Melbourne and London by 1 day $9\frac{1}{3}$ hours in 1891 than in 1890.

Time occupied 1890 and 1891 compared.

128. The average time in 1891 occupied in transit of mails from London to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 33 days, and the quickest time was 30 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and London was 38 days 1 hour 50 minutes, and the quickest time was 34 days.

Time occupied by German mail service.

129. According to arrangements under the present Australian mail contract the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London averages 35 days $19\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the time allowed from London to Melbourne averages 35 days $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The following is a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers :—

Contract time of mail steamers.

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

Section.	Time Allowed.			
	Outwards (London towards Melbourne).		Homewards (Melbourne towards London).	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples—by rail ...	2	$7\frac{3}{4}$	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide—by sea ...	32	0	32	0
„ Adelaide and Melbourne—by rail ...	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Total Orient Steamers ...	35	$13\frac{1}{2}$	35	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers ...	0	12	0	12
Total P. and O. Steamers ...	36	$1\frac{1}{2}$	35	$21\frac{1}{2}$

130. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service with the United Kingdom under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879; under the fortnightly contract which expired in January, 1888, during the last year of its existence; and the cost in the last two years, under the weekly contract, is shown in the following table :—

Cost of Victorian mail services with Italy, 1879 to 1891.

COST TO VICTORIA OF CONTRACT MAIL SERVICES AT
THREE PERIODS.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly. 1879.	Fort-nightly.	Weekly.	
		1887.	1890.	1891.
PAYMENTS.	£	£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	26,543	26,383
Premiums for early arrival of mails	2,050	2,950	...	..
Cost of landing and shipping mails	242	23	93	129
Amount due to Great Britain... ..	...	230	187	73
Transit, Italy and France ... ..	...	...	5,522	6,366
„ Colonial ... ..	...	...	1,544	3,488
Total	92,292	88,203	33,889	36,439
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	17,986	33,912	24,274
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	14,741	...	2,929	3,224
„ „ New South Wales	13,236	16,793		
„ „ South Australia	18,321	7,115		
„ „ Tasmania	3,866	3,377		
„ „ Western Australia	2,336	4,226		
„ „ Queensland	1,602	6,410		
„ „ New Zealand	9,094	1,876		
„ „ Fiji	80	82		
„ „ Non-contributing colonies—	...	...	253	381
„ „ New contracts ... ..	...	...	...	...
„ „ France	1,100	...	...	...
„ „ Italy ... ..	...	515	...	...
Balance on Parcel Post Accounts ... ..	...	...	686	707
Total	79,637	58,380	37,780	28,586
Net Deficit	12,655	29,823	...	7,853
„ Surplus ... ..	...	...	3,891	...

NOTE.—Since 1887 Victoria and several of the other colonies have become parties to a joint contract; previously Victoria had a separate contract on her own account.

131. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The existing weekly service was in 1890, it will be observed, not only self-supporting, but carried on at a profit of nearly £4,000; but the general reduction in the postal rates to the United Kingdom and other countries outside Australasia has had the effect of again creating a deficit, amounting in 1891 to not quite £8,000, which will continue for some years to come.

Diminished
cost of con-
tract mail
service.

132. The net cost to Victoria in 1891 of the minor mail services, viz., those *viâ* San Francisco and the Torres Straits, was £199, which added to the net cost of the Federal service, £7,853, as shown in the last table, makes a total net cost for all the ocean mail services of £8,052. The net cost for the last two years and for 1887 and 1883 was distributed as follows over the various mail services:—

NET COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.			
	1883.	1887.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£
P. and O. Service } Under joint Australian {	20,256	29,823	Cr. 3,891	7,853
Orient „ } subsidy since 1887 {	...	4,457		
San Francisco Service	2,500	3,000	4,552	171
Torres Straits „	44	30	40	28
French Service (Messageries Maritimes) ...	...	143	...	...
Total	22,800	37,453	701	8,052

133. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment, not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been found impossible to ascertain the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business also collected by the Post Office, and the Postal authorities express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial success or otherwise. The following is a statement of the amounts collected by the Post Office during the last two years:—

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1890 AND 1891.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	£	£	£	£
Stamps sold for—				
Telegrams	138,969	135,312	...	3,657
Parcels Post	8,238	8,610	372	...
Postage, duties, fees, etc.* ...	584,717	538,550	...	46,167
Total Stamps	731,924	682,472	...	49,452†

* The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable proportion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes, *e.g.*, stamp duty, fees for registration, electoral purposes, etc. Collections in the Registrar-General's Department, formerly paid in stamps, but now taken in cash, are not included. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 138 *post*.
 † Net figures.

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1890 AND 1891
—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	£	£	£	£
Private boxes, etc.	6,754	7,734	980	...
Commission on money orders... ..	14,263	15,276	1,013	...
Telephone Exchange subscriptions and private wires	36,808	38,384	1,576	...
Grand Total	789,749	743,866	...	45,883*

Government
corre-
spondence,
etc.,
trans-
mitted
free.

134. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which postage is not charged. In 1891 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £5,808; and the amount which would have been derived from official correspondence, if charged for, was some years ago estimated at about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any late year.

Stamp
revenue
affected by
reduced
postage.

135. The reduction in the rate of letter postage within the colony from 2d. to 1d., which came into force on the 1st January, 1890, was estimated to have resulted, so far as can be judged from the sale of stamps chiefly affected by the reduction, in an actual falling-off of £79,600 for 1890, and about £68,000 for 1891, the increase of business not being so great as was anticipated, in consequence of the general depression in trade. It should be stated that on account of the increased work consequent upon the introduction of the penny post, it was found necessary to add to the Post Office staff 90 persons, at an annual cost of £9,150.

Postal ex-
penditure.

136. In 1891 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £670,254,† whilst the capital expenditure—which, however, is known to be understated—during the same year amounted to £92,920, which includes cost of extension of the General Post Office, Melbourne, etc. The ordinary expenditure, which shows an increase of about £43,300 over the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government Departments—in connexion with the maintenance of the postal and telegraphic services, with the exception of rent, or interest on capital

* Net figures.

† For estimated proportion of expenditure on account of the telegraph branch only, see paragraph 156 *post*.

expended on works and buildings. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1890 and 1891 were made up of the following items:—

**EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,
1890 AND 1891.**

Heads of Expenditure.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	302,158	325,030	22,872	...
Contingencies	121,312	131,377	10,065	...
Mail service, inland	123,912	136,023	12,111	...
„ „ British and foreign ...	49,722	40,707	...	9,015
Gratuities to masters of vessels ...	1,857	3,161	1,304	...
Cable subsidy, duplicate service ...	13,885	13,799	...	86
„ guarantee,* proportion of ...	...	8,000	8,000	...
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, etc.†	14,138	12,157	...	1,981
Total	626,984	670,254	43,270‡	...
CAPITAL.				
Telegraph and telephone lines§ ...	24,938	32,022	7,084	...
Erection and extension of offices||	84,821	60,898	...	23,923
Total	109,759	92,920	...	16,839‡
Grand Total	736,743	763,174	26,431‡	...

137. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1891 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £136,024, of which £61,410 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,558,071 by road, and 4,547,193 by rail, or 9,105,264 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was a little over 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and by rail a little over 3d., the average being nearly 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The total length of the inland mail service is about 19,477 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles is the length of new services opened in 1891.

Cost of inland mail service.

138. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated. Some idea, however, may be formed of the general tendency of the various branches of the stamp revenue from

Stamps issued.

* Commencing 1st May, 1891.

† Figures furnished by the Government printer.

‡ Net figures.

§ Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included.

|| Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department. The amounts, which relate to the financial years, are incomplete, as the Post Offices often form part of buildings erected for general public purposes.

year to year by arranging the stamps issued from the General Post Office, with their value, according to their denomination, and the purposes for which they were probably required. Such a statement affords an indication that the revenue from stamps used for postal purposes increased by about 6 per cent.; but that after allowing for stamps used for telegrams—the value of which is known to have fallen off by $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.,* the revenue from stamps required for duty and fees decreased by about 25 per cent. The following are the numbers and nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office, in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1890 AND 1891.

Denomination.	Number in—		Value in—	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
			£	£
<i>Adhesive.</i>				
One penny†	57,923,069	60,579,082	241,346	252,413
Others, up to fivepenny	16,798,679	19,550,918	79,590	87,971
Total (for postage and receipts chiefly)	74,721,748	80,130,000	320,936	340,384
Sixpenny to one shilling (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	4,344,000	3,623,572	126,800	107,150
Others (do.)	807,080	448,980	255,525	179,182
<i>Impressed.</i>				
One penny (duty on cheques, etc.) ...	10,838,712	10,579,136	45,161	44,080
Sixpenny and one shilling (duty chiefly)	91,976	284,232	3,421	9,933
Others	62,784	132,212	12,929	23,547
Total (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	16,144,552	15,068,132	443,836	363,892
Grand total	90,866,300	95,198,132	764,772	704,276

NOTE.—No similar return is available of the stamps actually sold, the value of which was £731,924 in 1890, and £682,472 in 1891, there being a falling-off in the last twelve months of about $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Commission on sale of stamps.

139. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £8,984 in 1890, and £8,706 in 1891.

Deficit in postal department of New South Wales.

140. Complete particulars of the finances of the Postal Department of New South Wales are found in the Report of the Postmaster

* See table following paragraph 133 ante. † Including wrappers and stamped envelopes.

General of that colony for 1891, and the result on the year's working of the Postal, Telegraphic, and Money Order Branches is a deficit of £56,700, exclusive of interest on cost of construction of telegraph lines and on cost of buildings owned by the Government, which would increase the deficit to £115,000. In comparing with Victoria, it should be borne in mind that Government correspondence and telegrams are charged for in New South Wales, but not in Victoria. The following are the figures:—

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

REVENUE—					
Postal Branch	...	...	...	£443,878	
Money Order do....	...	...	...	19,198	
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	198,531	
Total	...	...	...	—	£661,607
EXPENDITURE—					
Postal Branch	...	...	...	£424,377	
Money Order do....	...	...	...	21,443	
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	241,406	
By other Government Departments*	...	...	...	31,097	
Total	...	...	...	—	718,323
Loss	...	...	...	...	£56,716
Add Interest on Cost of Construction of Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	30,715
„ „ „ Buildings owned by Government	...	...	...	...	27,728
TOTAL DEFICIT	...	...	...	...	£115,159

141. The following are the numbers of male and female officers Postal staff. employed under the Victorian Postal Department in 1891. The figures do not include mail contractors, etc.:—

POST OFFICE STAFF, 1891.

Males	...	...	...	...	2,582
Females	...	...	...	...	403
Total	...	...	...	...	2,985

142. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 443 places up to the end of 1891. Money orders. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland, and the various Australasian colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world.

* Exclusive of furniture and repairs and additions to buildings.

The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years :—

MONEY ORDERS,* 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1890 ...	421	251,267	£ 778,313	229,745	£ 720,189
1891 ...	443	258,776	767,757	244,453	761,120
Increase ...	22	7,509	...	14,708	40,931
Decrease ...	...	...	10,556	...	...

143. The commission on money orders is sixpence for sums not exceeding £5 to places in Victoria, and for sums not exceeding £2 to places in the other Australasian colonies ; whilst an extra sixpence is charged for every additional £5 in the former, and for every additional £3 and £2 alternately in the latter case. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia, the scale is as follows :—Not exceeding £2, one shilling ; from £2 to £5, two shillings and sixpence ; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence ; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian colonies (except New Zealand) on payment, in addition to the above rates, for a message of ten† words. Money orders are granted for sums not exceeding £20 to any of the Australasian colonies, China, India, or the United States, and for sums not exceeding £10 to other countries.

144. 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 1891 was more than two-fifths as large again as in 1881, and slightly larger than in 1886 ; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has fallen off to less than two-thirds of the amount received in 1881, and was a little less than in 1886. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1891 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :—

* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraphs 150 and 151 *post*.
† Six words in the case of Victoria.

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

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.
		£		£
1881	14,409	46,670	32,439	120,487
1886	19,465	64,274	19,869	76,130
1891	22,680	67,180	11,766	75,091

145. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1891 numbered 488,326, and were of a total value of £1,577,744 ; those paid numbered 507,849, and were of a total value of £1,518,987. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in the same year the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 98 per cent. in number, and by 103 per cent. in value. It should be pointed out, however, that if, in Victoria, postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be nearly trebled, and the value increased by more than one-fourth.

Money orders in New South Wales.

146. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £3 1s. 11d. in 1890, and £2 19s. 4d. in 1891. The average value of those issued in New South Wales was £2 16s. 7d. in 1890, and £3 4s. 7d. in 1891, the latter being 5s. 3d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Average value of money orders.

147. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1890 were of the following number and amount:—

Money orders in United Kingdom

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1890.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	7,268,248	20,044,082
Scotland	1,045,048	2,546,719
Ireland	551,187	1,306,966
Total United Kingdom ...	8,864,483	23,897,767

148. The average value of each money order issued during 1890 in England was £2 15s. 2d., in Scotland £2 8s. 9d., and in Ireland £2 7s. 5d., or in the United Kingdom £2 13s. 11d. By reference to

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 374,522, of the value of £1,035,696.

a previous paragraph,* it will be found that during 1890 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 10s. 8d. in New South Wales, and by 5s. 5d. in Victoria, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion
of money
orders to
populaton.

149. To every 100 of the population nearly 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1891, which proportion is the same as that in the previous year. To every 100 of the population, 43 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1891; whilst, in 1890, 25 were issued in England, 26 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland.

Postal notes.

150. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are of various amounts up to a maximum of £1; and the poundage therefor varies from ½d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 3d. for notes of from 10s. to 20s.† Victorian postal notes are payable at all money order offices in South Australia and Tasmania, and postal notes issued in the latter colonies are payable in Victoria, a further charge being paid by the payee, equal to the commission first paid. The total number of notes paid in 1891 (including intercolonial notes issued and paid) was 492,921, valued at £201,783; showing an increase of about 79,700 in the number and £30,500 in the value, or of more than one-sixth as compared with 1890.‡ The following were the numbers and amounts of Victorian and intercolonial notes paid in the last two years:—

POSTAL NOTES, 1890 AND 1891.

Where Issued or Paid.	Number.		Value.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Victorian Notes paid in Victoria ...	395,322	468,775	£ 164,439	£ 192,667
" " " other Colonies	5,875	7,257	2,824	3,376
Notes of other Colonies paid in Victoria	11,976	16,889	3,967	5,740
Total	413,173	492,921	171,230	201,783§

Denomina-
tions of
postal
notes.

151. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of the *Victorian* postal notes paid during the year 1891:—

* See paragraph 146 *ante*.
† For a description of postal notes, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 160.
‡ It should be pointed out that, if postal notes were reckoned in the same manner as money orders, the numbers in 1891 would be:—Notes issued—number 476,032, value £196,043; notes paid—number 485,664, value £198,427.
§ Exclusive of £332 for stamps affixed to notes paid in Victoria—viz., £237 on Victorian, and £95 on notes of other colonies.

VICTORIAN POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1891.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	16,359	817	19	0
1	6	10,405	780	7	6
2	0	24,035	2,403	10	0
2	6	26,801	3,350	2	6
3	0	35,465	5,319	15	0
3	6	21,673	3,792	15	6
4	0	37,916	7,583	4	0
4	6	22,335	5,025	7	6
5	0	59,031	14,757	15	0
7	6	25,668	9,625	10	0
10	0	76,413	38,206	10	0
10	6	15,148	7,952	14	0
15	0	33,419	25,064	5	0
20	0	71,364	71,364	0	0
Total ...		476,032	196,043	15	0

NOTE.—Including 7,257 notes, valued at £3,356, paid in neighbouring colonies.

152. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 787 stations (including 411 railway telegraph stations) within her borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and the submarine cable to 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. Over two-fifths of the line and nearly one-third of the wire are worked in connexion with the Government railways, but are for the most part also available for the use of the public; the remainder are under the postal and telegraph department. In 1891, as compared with the previous year, the number of stations increased by 39, and the miles of wire in operation by 490. The following are the particulars for the two years :—

.ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1890 AND 1891.

Under the control of the		Number of Stations.	Miles Open.	
			Line (poles).	Wire.
Postal Department ...	...	376	4,153	9,115
Railway Department	...	411	3,017	4,874*
Total, 1891 ...	...	787	7,170	13,989
„ 1890 ...	...	748	6,958	13,499
Increase ..	...	39	212	490

NOTE.—Telephone lines are not included.

* Of this extent, about 3,900 miles is available for use of the public.

Telegrams
and cost to
senders,
1890 and
1891.

153. The number of telegrams transmitted in 1891 exceeded 3,000,000, at a cost to senders of about £201,000. As compared with the previous year, the former decreased by over 49,000, or by about 1½ per cent., and the latter by about £6,150, or by 3 per cent. Of the total number of messages, nearly five-sixths were inland telegrams, and rather more than one-eighth were to the neighbouring colonies. The returns for the two years are shown in the following table :—

TELEGRAMS AND COST TO SENDERS, 1890 AND 1891.

Whence Transmitted.	Number of Telegrams Transmitted.		Increase+ Decrease—	Cost to Senders.		Increase+ Decrease—
	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.	
Paid—Inland	2,594,565	2,550,672	—43,893	£ 88,467	£ 87,006	—1,461
„ To neighbouring colonies	427,019	411,028	—15,991	52,875	50,555	—2,320
„ To Europe and East	11,308	13,682	+ 2,374	59,946	57,656	—2,290
Unpaid—O.H.M. Service	81,891	89,969	+ 8,078	5,891	5,808	—83
Total ...	3,114,783	3,065,351	—49,432*	207,179	201,025	—6,154

NOTE.—The numbers received from abroad are not included.

Telegraph
revenue.

154. The actual revenue derived from telegrams in 1891 was exceeded by that in 1890 by £3,657, the amounts in the two years being as follow† :—

TELEGRAPH REVENUE, 1890 AND 1891.

1890	...	...	..	...	...	£138,969
1891	...	...	...	...	...	135,312
Decrease ...						£3,657

Telegraph
revenue and
expenditure
compared.

155. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1890, it was estimated by the postal authorities that the sum which should be fairly charged to the Telegraph Branch of the Department, exclusive of the cost of construction of telegraph lines, the cable subsidies, and the interest on the capital cost of works and buildings, was £184,923.

* Net figures.
† For particulars of the Telegraph charges in Victoria, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 166.

Deducting from this amount the revenue for the year, viz., £131,013, a net deficiency is shown of £53,910.* This deficiency would be increased to £68,465 if the amount paid on account of cable subsidies were added.

156. 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 1891 :—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	7,170	13,989	81·6	619
New South Wales ...	13,879	24,780	44·9	1,191
Queensland	9,973	17,622	14·9	2,430
South Australia ...	5,640	10,432	6·2	1,731
Western Australia ...	2,921	3,546	3·0	5,482
Total	39,583	70,369	13·4	1,272
Tasmania†	2,082	3,543	78·9	1,364
New Zealand‡	5,349	13,235	51·2	844
Grand Total	47,014	87,147	15·3	1,206

NOTE.—Including railway telegraphs in all the colonies except New Zealand ; but telephone lines and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales.

157. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1891 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
telegraphs

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1891.

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

158. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1891, a somewhat larger extent of telegraph line than Tasmania, and a much larger extent than

Order of
colonies in
respect to
ratio of
telegraphs
to area and
population.

* See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1890, page 38.
† Including 365 miles of submarine cable.
‡ Including 196 knots of submarine cable. Railway telegraphs not included.

any other colony; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE
TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1891.

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

Telephone
wire in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

159. In addition to the telegraph wire, the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1891 in the five colonies named:— Victoria 8,731 miles, New Zealand 2,603 miles, South Australia 2,275 miles, Western Australia 591 miles, and Tasmania 496 miles. In New South Wales telephone is not distinguished from telegraph wire, whilst in Queensland there were, in 1891, 639 telephones in use. The Telephone Exchanges in Victoria had 2,439 subscribers.

Messages
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

160. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the various colonies, it would appear that in 1891 most messages were transmitted* in New South Wales, the next largest number in Victoria, and the next in New Zealand:—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Number of Messages Transmitted.		Number of Messages Transmitted.	
New South Wales ...	3,578,807	South Australia ...	917,633
Victoria ...	3,065,351	Tasmania ...	387,802
New Zealand ...	1,968,264	Western Australia	199,140
Queensland ...	1,076,673	Total ...	<u>11,261,670</u>

Cost of con-
struction
and re-
venue of
Austral-
asian
telegraphs.

161. According to returns presented to the Intercolonial Postal and Telegraphic Conference of 1892, the following was the cost of construction of telegraphs in the colonies named, also the revenue

* Exclusive of messages received from other colonies or countries. The figures for South Australia include only her own proportion of the international traffic; if the whole were included, it would increase the number of messages for that colony to 985,633—the messages passing through the colony in both directions being taken into account.

derived therefrom. As, however, few, if any, of the colonies keep a regular capital account, and the postal and telegraph departments are generally carried on in the same buildings and under the same management, it is probable the cost is based in part on estimates, and cannot implicitly be relied on. The cost of buildings and instruments is, moreover, probably not included in the amount, except in the case of South Australia, and, perhaps, New South Wales :—

COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE OF TELEGRAPHS IN
THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colonies.	Miles Open.		Cost of Construction.		Revenue.	
	Line.	Wire.	Total.	Average per Mile of Line.	Total.	Average per Mile of Wire.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria	4,153	9,115	*345,297	87*	135,312	15·0
New South Wales ...	11,697	24,780	767,872	66	198,531	8·0
Queensland	9,973	17,622	835,764	84	93,300	5·3
South Australia ...	5,633	8,420	1,182,058	210	95,636	11·4
Tasmania	1,722	2,994	64,765	38	22,419	7·5
New Zealand	5,349	13,235	*578,154	114*	87,545†	6·6

NOTE.—The above figures relate solely to lines under the control of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and are therefore exclusive of those managed by the Railway Departments. Telephone line and wire are not included in the figures for Victoria or New Zealand, but are included in those of the other colonies. The calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria.

162. During 1891 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to countries outside Australasia was 13,682, at a cost to senders of £57,657 ; and the number received from such countries was 14,547, at a cost to senders of £49,775. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted was 39,903, at a cost to senders of £146,311 ; and the number received was 39,575, at a cost of £139,205. Comparing 1891 with the previous year, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted increased by 22 per cent., and the number received by 15 per cent. ; the value of the former, however, owing to the reduced rates from the 1st May, decreased by nearly 12 per cent., and that of the latter by 16 per cent. The following are the numbers transmitted from and received in each colony in 1891, the increase in that year being also shown :—

Telegrams to and from Europe and other countries.

* These figures relate to the year 1890.
† Exclusive of the value of Government telegrams (£26,071 in 1890).

CABLEGRAMS BETWEEN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND EUROPE AND ASIA, 1891.

Colony.	Transmitted.		Received.	
	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.
Victoria ...	13,682	£ 57,657	14,547	£ 49,775
New South Wales ...	13,990	46,106	11,587	37,094
Queensland ...	1,859	8,305	1,569	6,668
South Australia ...	4,697	12,922	6,781	26,198
Western Australia ...	1,426	3,246	962	2,518
Tasmania ...	710	1,805	591	1,431
New Zealand ...	3,539	16,270	3,538	15,521
Total 1891 ...	39,903	146,311	39,575	139,205
„ 1890 ...	32,737	165,488	34,329	165,979
Increase ...	7,166	...	5,246	...
Decrease ...	...	19,177	...	26,774

Reduced
cable rates
to Europe,
etc.

163. In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co. Limited, the charge for ordinary telegrams from South Australia to Europe was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s. per word, similar reductions being made to other countries, on condition that one moiety of the deficiency, arising from the reduction, in the joint revenue—equal to three-fourths of the whole receipts—of the Company and the Cis-Indian Administration below that of 1889, should be paid by the contracting colonies, which embrace all those on the Australian continent (excepting Queensland) and Tasmania. The joint revenue in 1889 being £237,736, the deficiency at the reduced rate, without any increase of traffic, would amount to £131,810, of which £65,905 would be borne by the companies, and a like amount by the five colonies referred to in proportion to population. It was also agreed that any deficiency in the revenue of South Australia arising from the reduction in the rate over her lines from 1s. 2d. to 5d.—which without any increase of traffic would amount to £22,200—should be defrayed by the contracting colonies in proportion to their populations. The result of the first twelve months' business under the reduced rates showed a deficiency in the joint revenue above

referred to of £55,040, of which £27,520 was payable by the contracting colonies; and a deficiency in the South Australian revenue of £10,415, or a subsidy of £37,935 in all—of which £15,508 was payable by Victoria.*

164. A telegram from Melbourne to London has to travel along 13,695 miles of wire, of which 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance, is in Australia.† At the same time, Australia receives 5d. out of every 4s. per word, or about one-tenth received for telegrams transmitted.

165. Comparing the returns for the Australasian colonies, which have recently come to hand, for the first ten months under the new rates (*i.e.*, ten months ended February, 1892), with those for the corresponding period of 1889-90, it appears that the messages increased from 52,885 to 70,940, or 34 per cent.; and the words from 666,684 to 1,040,076, or 56 per cent.; whilst the gross receipts fell off from £273,144 to £212,946, or by 22 per cent. In the Victorian business alone there was an increase of 43 per cent. in regard to the number of telegrams, or of 72 per cent. in regard to the number of words—the former having increased from 18,188 in the ten months of 1889-90 to 26,118 in the corresponding period of 1891-2, and the latter from 248,542 to 428,242.

166. Including the guarantees just referred to, the following are the particulars of telegraph subsidies payable annually by Victoria:—

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES PAYABLE BY VICTORIA.

	£
Towards duplicate telegraph cable (Port Darwin to Penang) ...	13,800
To Eastern Extension Co. on account of reduced cable rates—Proportion payable by Victoria, based on actual returns of first twelve months' experience (54 per cent.) ...	11,250†
To South Australia, do. ...	4,258†
Total ...	29,308

* For further particulars relating to the reduction see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 176. The rate is to be raised from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per word from 1st January, 1893. This will probably reduce the total subsidy to about £12,000, of which less than £5,000 will be payable by Victoria.

† For particulars of the route and distances between the various points of connexion and repetition, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., table following paragraph 167.

‡ See also note (*) *supra*.

Telegraphs
in British
dominions.

167. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890.
(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	31,824	194,312	66,409,
Australasia (1891)	47,014	87,147	11,262,
Bechuanaland Protectorate	290	...	...
Bermuda	32*	...	21,
British Guiana	260*	...	...
British Bechuanaland	250	...	...
Canada	30,014*	66,453	4,232,
Cape of Good Hope	4,640	...	1,292,
Ceylon	784	...	...
Cyprus	240	...	...
Gold Coast	177	...	...
Gibraltar	3	...	...
India	35,279*	106,140	3,133,
Malta	65	...	...
Mauritius	155	...	...
Natal	615	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,167	...	...
Protected Malay States	410	...	...
Straits Settlements	255	...	...
St. Helena	13	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua	30	...	...
Grenada	40	..	...
Jamaica	664	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	63	...	...
Zululand	30	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table :— United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers ; Bermuda, 300 miles ; Canada, 5,015 miles ; British Guiana, 182 ; Mauritius, telephone exchange with 64 subscribers ; Straits Settlements, 235 miles ; Barbados, 58 miles (but no telegraph lines) ; Jamaica, 87 miles ; Trinidad, 600 miles ; Australasia, about 13,000 miles.

Telegraphs
in Foreign
countries.

168. 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 :—

* Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda, 15½ in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 230 miles in India.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted)
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria	1890	4,310	10,000	...
Argentine Confederation	1888-90	19,000	28,550	3,511,*
Austria-Hungary ...	1890	39,354	117,087	13,546,
Belgium	1890	4,265	20,315	5,312,
Bolivia	1889	1,300	290	16,†
Bosnia	1883	1,730	2,995	297,
Brazil	1890	7,765	12,467	751,
Bulgaria	1890	2,800	4,100	765,
Chile	1889	13,730	18,500	603,
Cochin-China... ..	1888	1,840	...	...
Columbia	1889-90	5,000	3,500	505,
Costa Rica	1890	630	700	164,*
Cuba	1890	2,176	3,280	...
Denmark	1890	2,794	7,593	1,503,
Egypt	1890	3,160	5,430	820,
France	1890	60,008	189,691	35,400,
Germany	1889-90	62,007	218,087	27,728,
Greece	1890	4,658	5,538	962,
Guatemala	1890	2,176	4,200	603,
Hawaii	1890	250	890	...
Holland	1890	3,257	11,354	4,285,
Honduras	1890	1,840	2,680	...
Italy	1890	22,523	83,403	8,175,
Japan	1890	6,995	19,788	3,306,*
Java	1889	4,248	...	476,
Luxemburg	1890	1,650	1,942	...
Mexico	1891	28,750	49,000	...
Nicaragua	1890	1,710	2,220	...
Orange Free State	1891	1,540	2,400	...
Paraguay	1888	95	190	28,†
Persia	1890-91	4,150	6,450	120,
Peru	1890	1,650	2,100	...
Portugal	1889	3,210	7,468	1,730,
Roumania	1890	3,409	8,238	1,358,
Russia	1890	88,280	172,360	11,072,*
Servia	1889	1,830	3,080	458,
Spain	1890	15,000	34,450	4,240,
Sweden	1890	5,456	14,211	1,755,
Norway	1890	4,710	9,023	1,454,
Switzerland	1889	4,441	11,099	3,612,
Transvaal	1891	3,685	7,300	...
Turkey	1891	15,000	22,000	...
United States ...	1891	258,174	844,183	55,888,
Uruguay	1890	2,352	5,300	189,*
Venezuela	1890	3,528	5,800	419,

169. In *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,§ the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents

Telegraphs in each continent.

* Figures for 1889.

† Figures for 1886.

‡ Figures for 1890.

§ Page 1,061. The lengths have been reduced from kilomètres to miles, on the assumption that a kilomètre is equal to .621 of a mile.

of the world are set down as follow. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1891 have been added :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	47,014	11,262,
Europe	326,709	138,634,
Asia	42,148	5,029,
Africa	17,981	1,221,
America	245,215	50,212,
Cables	103,096	...
The World ...	782,163	206,358,

Telegraphs
of the
world.

170. According to Mr. McCarty* (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1890-91 throughout the principal countries of the world was 899,024 miles, and that of telegraph wire was 2,523,603 miles. It will be observed that the former exceeds the total length of line given in the table by 117,000 miles.

Telephones.

171. Including aerial and underground cables, there were 1,200 miles of telephone line and 8,731 miles of telephone wire in the colony at the end of 1891. Some of these lines, however, are exclusively used by the Railway Department and are not available for public use, the wires being, where possible, carried on the same poles as telegraph wires. The telephone wires erected by the Postal Department are carried along 441 miles of special poles, and are for the most part connected with the Telephone Exchanges. The length of lines and wire, and number of instruments in use, under the control of each Department are shown in the following table :—

TELEPHONES, 1891.

Under the control of	Miles open.		Sets of Telephones in use.
	Line (poles and cable).	Wire.	
Postal Department ...	537†	7,921	3,729
Railway Department ...	663	810	684
Total ...	1,200	8,731	4,413

Telephone
exchanges.

172. Until September, 1887, the Telephone Exchanges in Victoria were worked by a private company, but in that month the business, together with buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government.

* *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1892, page 362.
† Consisting of 441½ miles of poles, 85½ of aerial cable, and 10 of underground cable.

The price paid was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place the Exchanges in thorough repair. There are now eleven Telephone Exchanges in the colony—two of which were opened during the year 1891, viz., at Footscray and Brunswick. The switch-board accommodation was increased during the year to admit of the operators having only 50 subscribers each to attend to, instead of 100 as previously, and by this means more prompt attention is secured. In the Central Exchange there are now 26 sections of switch-board employed with a capacity to accommodate 2,400 subscribers; 80 female switch-hands are employed during the day, and six male hands at night. The receipts for 1891, exclusive of £2,284 from private lines, amounted to £35,498; the total number of subscribers, exclusive of 209 who used private lines, at the end of the year was 2,439, and the amount of subscriptions payable during the year was £37,226. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. The establishment of public telephone offices is still under consideration. The number of subscribers at the various Exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last three years, together with the amount of subscriptions payable each year, was as follows*:

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1889 TO 1891.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Melbourne ...	1,608	1,769	1,818
Ballarat ...	137	126	119
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	100	70	56
Geelong† ...	81	143	171‡
Warrnambool ...	...	54	57
Footscray ...	...	...	12
Brunswick ...	...	...	13
Windsor† ...	26	53	60
Malvern† ...	36	45	46
Brighton† ...	...	34	34
Hawthorn† ...	...	13	18
New subscribers not entered in register ...	...	...	35
Total ...	1,988	2,307	2,439
Subscriptions payable } during year ... }	£29,203	£34,580	£37,226

173. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1891, was $2,764\frac{1}{4}$ §, consisting of $2,468\frac{1}{4}$ miles of single and 278 miles of double line; and by the 30th June, 1892, the total length open increased to $2,904\frac{1}{4}$ § miles. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1891:—

* For an account of the Victorian Telephone system, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 978.

† These Exchanges are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

‡ Including 7 Geelong Trunk Line, and 2 Cattle Yards.

§ Including $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile on disputed territory near the South Australian border.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1891.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Melbourne to Bendigo (ex- clusive of Melb. Terminus)	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,798,156†	47,624	2,750,866
Bendigo to Echuca (includ- ing bridge over Murray at Echuca)	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	683,056‡	12,363	
Lancefield Junc. to Lancefield	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,144	4,424	
Carlsruhe to Creswick	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	330,992	7,157	
Kyneton to Redesdale	16	16	86,471	5,404	
Castlemaine to Dunolly	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	354,003	7,453	
Dunolly to Donald	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	257,832	4,543	
Castlemaine to Maldon	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,311	5,982	
Ballarat to Maryborough	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	274,269	6,453	
Ballarat Racecourse Branch Line	...	2	2	7,361	3,681	
Maryborough to Avoca	15	15	61,904	4,127	
Bendigo to Wycheproof	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	420,378	4,710	
Toolamba to Echuca	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	181,968	4,359	
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,870	3,762	
Korong Vale to Boort	18	18	73,155	4,064	
Eaglehawk to Swan Hill	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	449,760	4,136	
Ballarat Racecourse to Waubra	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	68,960	5,015	
Inglewood to Dunolly	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	95,070	3,841	
Wandong, Heathcote, and Bendigo	...	68	68	387,980	5,706	
Maldon to Shelbourne	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	56,840	...	
Total ...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	684 $\frac{3}{4}$	785 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,731,480	11,116	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Wil- liamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	490,851§	81,808	¶
Newport to Geelong (includ- ing line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Race- course Line)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,153,379||	29,199	
North Geelong to Ballarat...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,891,669	35,358
Geelong to Queenscliff— (Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	111,704	5,383	
Geelong to Warrnambool (including Geelong Race- course Branch Line)	...	123	123	783,840	6,373	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) on page 130 *post*.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £1,225,893.

‡ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria to 30th June, 1884, being £49,282.

§ Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £179,549.

|| Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

¶ For distance travelled see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1891.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Western System—contd.</i>						
Mt. Moriac to Wensleydale	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	38,964	3,463	3,244,225
Birregurra to Forrest	...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	134,326	6,801	
Irrewarra to Beeac	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,190	5,393	
Terang to Mortlake	...	13	13	55,175	4,244	
Koroit to Warrnambool	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,604	8,589	
Koroit to Port Fairy	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	89,836	7,985	
Lal Lal Racecourse	...	2	2	11,335	5,668	
Ballarat East to Buninyong	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,006	8,401	
Ballarat to Ararat	3	54	57	399,511	7,009	
Ararat to S.A. Border	1	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	†157 $\frac{1}{4}$	940,795	5,983	
Ballarat Cattle Yards	...	3	3	12,383	4,128	
Ballarat to Lintons	...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	128,099	6,028	
Ararat to Portland	...	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	599,846	4,978	
Dunkeld to Koroit	...	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	163,818	3,326	
Hamilton to Coleraine	...	23	23	108,291	4,708	
Hamilton to Penshurst	...	19	19	73,441	3,865	
Branxholme to Casterton	...	32	32	175,977	5,499	
Ararat to Avoca	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	164,219	4,158	
Lubeck to Rupanyup	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,013	4,633	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal	...	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	137,422	4,398	
Horsham to Noradjuha	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	79,970	3,949	
Footscray to Warrenheip	...	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	702,416	11,284	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,499	5,578	
Total	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	910 $\frac{1}{4}$	975 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,709,579	8,928	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essen- don (including Racecourse Line)	5	...	5	154,792	30,958	2,716,323
Essendon to Wodonga	61	121	182	2,059,312	11,314	
Wodonga to Murray River	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36,047	16,021	
North Melbourne to Somer- ton <i>via</i> Coburg	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	257,928	20,634	
Royal Park Junction to Clif- ton Hill	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	152,982	55,630	
Fitzroy Branch	...	1	1	76,787	76,787	
Fitzroy to Whittlesea	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	233,725	10,624	
Tallarook to Yea	...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	151,117	6,363	
Mangalore to Numurkah	...	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	331,186	5,056	
Murchison to Rushworth	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	70,846	5,347	
Benalla to Yarrawonga	...	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	170,221	4,229	
Wangaratta to Beechworth	...	23	23	159,434	6,932	
Everton to Bright	...	35	35	185,001	5,286	
Springs to Wahgunyah	...	14	14	68,500	4,893	
Numurkah to Nathalia	...	14	14	51,448	3,675	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) on next page.

† Includes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1891.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System—con.</i>						
Numurkah to Cobram	21½	21½	80,078	3,725	}
Shepparton to Dookie ...	...	15	15	53,240	3,549
Yea to Maindample and Alexandra Road ...	...	47	47	261,436†	...
Wodonga to Bolga ...	...	20¾	20¾	146,004†	...
Total ...	70¾	489¾	560½	4,700,084	8,386	
<i>Eastern and South Suburban Systems.</i>						
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	¾	¾	90,206	120,275	}
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6½	...	6½	274,326	40,641	
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	119	119	1,025,303	8,616
Caulfield to Frankston ...	10¼	9¾	20	173,859	8,693	
Warragul to Jindivick ...	...	8¼	8¼	71,819	...
Moe to Thorpdale ...	...	10¾	10¾	114,395	10,641
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	152,954	7,648
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	23¼	23¼	120,757	5,194
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	50¾	50¾	254,060	5,006
Sale to Stratford ...	...	9¼	9¼	42,629	4,609
Maffra to Briagolong ...	...	12¼	12¼	51,685	4,219
Hawthorn to Healesville ...	5¾	29¾	35½	535,955	15,097	
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1¼	1¼	72,715	58,172
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	2	...	2	71,770	35,885	
Frankston to Stony Point ...	...	18½	18½	99,483	5,377
Mornington Junction to Mornington ...	...	7¾	7¾	57,499	7,419
Ringwood to Upper Fern Tree Gully ...	...	7½	7½	58,169	7,756
Dandenong to Korumburra (portion of Dandenong to Leongatha Line) ...	...	49½	49½	331,213†	...
Fairfield to Waverley Road	10¾	10¾	284,732	26,487	}
Burnley to Oakleigh ...	...	7¼	7¼	159,907	22,056
Collingwood to Heidelberg... ..	...	5¼	5¼	187,712‡	35,755
Hobson's Bay Lines (including the Port Melbourne Pier) ...	16½	...	16½	1,877,835§	113,808	
Total ...	41¼	401½	442¾	6,108,983	13,798	
Grand Total|| ...	278	2,486¼	2,764¼	28,250,126	10,220	12,249,747

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) *infra*. † Approximate figures. ‡ Including junction station, Alphington, about £50,000.

§ Including expenditure on works, etc., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £243,178.

|| In addition to the Government lines of railway, a line five miles in length has been constructed between Rosstown and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. This line has not yet been worked.

¶ The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1891, was £35,765,968, viz., £28,250,126 as shown above, £4,802,569 on rolling-stock, £1,225,893 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £1,240,283 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, etc.), and £247,097 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1892, the total cost was (exclusive of cost of floating loans) £37,048,300. See paragraphs 186 and 187 *post*.

174. 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 (1,196) miles, were authorized, at a total estimated cost of nearly 6 millions sterling. Of these lines, 54, of a total length of about 1,172 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of 28 miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, was £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only), £415,000. Of the 1,200 miles authorized under the Act, about 1,056 had been completed and opened for traffic on the 30th June, 1891, whilst 140 miles were in progress, and 1 mile had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1891:—

Railways in progress.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Names of Lines.					Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.					Miles.
Camperdown and Curdie's River	...	...	...	...	22½
Dandenong and Leongatha (section Korumburra to Leongatha)	...	...	...	...	20¾
Lancefield and Kilmore	...	...	...	...	17¾
Leongatha and Port Albert	...	...	...	...	47¼
Warragul and Neerim (section Rokeby to Neerim South)	...	...	...	...	5¼
Wodonga and Tallangatta (section Bolga to Tallangatta)	...	...	...	...	5
Yackandandah and Beechworth	...	...	...	...	13
Yea and Mansfield (section Maindample to Mansfield)	...	...	...	...	8½
Total	...	...	...	...	140

NOTE.—The expenditure on lines in progress was approximately £822,755.

175. The only line authorized, but not commenced, on the 30th June, 1891, was the Frankston Cemetery line, three-quarters of a mile in length.

Railways authorized but not commenced.

176. An Act* of the Victorian Legislature, passed on the 9th October, 1890, provides for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Railways, consisting of 13 members of Parliament, 5 to be members of and appointed by the Legislative Council, and 8 to be members of and appointed by the Legislative Assembly, to hold office only during the existence and continuance of the Assembly in session at the time of their appointment. The functions of the Committee are

Railways Standing Committee Act 1890.

* *Railways Standing Committee Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1177).

to consider and report on all railways (except those previously authorized or authorized in the then current session) to be thereafter executed in all cases where the estimated cost of completing any work should exceed £20,000, having regard mainly to (a) the stated purpose of such work; (b) the necessity or advisability of carrying it out; (c) the amount of revenue expected to be derived therefrom; and (d) its present and prospective value. Before being considered by the Committee, any proposed works must first be considered and explained to the Legislative Assembly by a Minister of the Crown, and then by motion, in the usual manner, be referred to the Committee, who, as soon as practicable, are to report to the Assembly the result of their inquiries, and after the receipt of such report the Assembly may decide whether it is expedient to carry out the proposed work or any portion thereof, or may, instead of so deciding, refer the report back to the Committee for further consideration.*

Rolling-stock.

177. According to the following table a considerable increase took place in 1891 as compared with the previous year in all descriptions of rolling-stock, and especially in the number of sheep, cattle, and goods trucks, waggons, and guard vans, etc. The increased expenditure on rolling-stock was £566,400 :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended 30th June.	Number constructed of—						Total Expenditure on Rolling-Stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, etc.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1890	430	460	415	550	6,600	430	£ 4,236,166
1891	455	495	456	688	7,398	520	4,802,569
Increase ...	25	35	41	138	798	90	566,403

Passenger rates.

178. 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 usual rates per mile, which, however, during 1892, were temporarily increased by 7½ per cent :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE.

First class, country lines ...	2d.	Second class, country lines ...	1½d.
„ suburban lines ...	1d.	„ suburban lines ...	0¾d.

* For particulars of first meeting of the Committee, and recommendations contained in their first Report, see paragraph 189 of Vol. II., last issue of this work.

179. 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 1889-90 and 1890-91, it is shown that, although an increase of 14 per cent. took place in the mileage open, the passenger traffic increased by only $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, and the goods traffic by 6 per cent. At the same time, by reason of economy exercised, the increase in the train mileage was restricted to 4 per cent.:—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.*

Year.	Extent Open.		Train Mileage.	Passengers. †	Goods and Live Stock.
	At end of Year.	Average for Year.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1889-90 ...	2,471	2,330	11,773,152	71,058,940	4,170,436
1890-91 ...	2,764	2,650	12,249,747	71,970,885	4,425,609
Increase ...	293	320	476,595	911,945	255,173

180. The following lines or sections of lines were opened for traffic during the year 1890-91 at the dates named:—

RAILWAYS OPENED IN VICTORIA DURING 1890-91.

Date of Opening.	Line or Section.	Length in Miles.	Date of Opening.	Line or Section.	Length in Miles.
1890.			1890.		
18th July	Huon Lane to Bolga ...	6½	11th Nov.	Tooradin to Loch ...	23½
22nd Aug.	Koroit to Dunkeld	49¼	18th „	Avoca to Ararat ...	39½
„ „	Kilmore to Tooborac ...	20¼	1891.		
„ „	Hamilton to Penshurst	19	15th Jan.	Kyneton to Redesdale	16
1st Sept.	Murchison to Rushworth	13¼	24th Mar.	Fairfield to Riversdale	5½
16th „	Cathkin to Alexandra Road	4¼	„ „	Maldon to Shelbourne	9¾
28th „	Sale to Canal ...	¾	7th May	Merton to Maindample	13¾
10th Oct.	Scarsdale to Linton ...	8	2nd June	Loch to Korumburra	10
17th „	Myrtleford to Bright...	18½	5th „	Birregurra to Forrest	19¾
10th Nov.	Cathkin to Merton ...	15½	Total 293		

181. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the financial years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

* During the year 1891-2, the train mileage was 11,807,677; the passengers carried numbered 69,546,921; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 3,654,967 tons.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, and 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single, ticket issued to adults and youths; and half these proportions for tickets issued to boys and girls. Tickets available for two or more systems, however, are reckoned twice or oftener accordingly; the addition made in 1890-91 for travelling over more than one system being 13,974,846. No addition has been made for free passes.

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES,
1889-90 AND 1890-91.*

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.
1890 ...	£ 1,455,129	£ 1,450,683	£ 226,054	£ 3,131,866	£ 2,132,158	£ 999,708	68·08
1891 ...	1,463,720	1,591,764	243,083†	3,298,567	2,310,645	987,922	70·05
Increase	8,591	141,081	17,029	166,701	178,487	...	1·97
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	11,786	...

182. It will be observed that, although the average extent of lines open for traffic in 1890-91 was 14 per cent. above that in 1889-90, the net income fell off by £11,786,—resulting from an increase of £178,500 in the working expenses, less one of £166,701 in the receipts. It is pointed out by the Railway Commissioners, however, that on the one hand the railway revenue in 1890-91 suffered probably to the extent of about £50,000 in consequence of the stagnation in traffic arising from the maritime strike, whilst on the other hand the exceptional expenditure on fuel arising from the same cause amounted to £71,800.

183. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was 70 per cent. in 1890-91, as compared with 68 per cent. in 1889-90, 62½ per cent. in 1888-9, an average of 60⅔ per cent. during the previous five years, and of 55 per cent. during the five years ended with 1882. An explanation of this increase is partly to be found in the rapid extension of new and consequently unremunerative lines of railway, and partly in the reduction of passengers' fares and merchandize rates some years previously, when the net revenue was more than sufficient to meet the interest on the railway loans. The Railway Commissioners estimate that the aggregate value of concessions so made during the last seven years was not less than £1,000,000, and that the present annual loss arising therefrom amounts to £200,000. Moreover, the metropolitan tramways have, during the same period, subjected the railways to a competition which has led to a reduction in the aggregate receipts of £100,000.

* During the year 1891-2, the Railway receipts amounted to £3,095,122, and the working expenses to £2,138,139. The net income was thus £956,983; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 69·08 per cent.

† This amount is made up of parcels, etc., £101,730; horses, carriages, and dogs, £22,249; mails, £61,180; rents, £37,969; miscellaneous, £19,955.

184. 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 eighteen years :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1890-91.*

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4 ...	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5 ...	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6 ...	608	1,636	821	815
1877 ...	787	1,443	753	690
1878 ...	967	1,258	647	611
1879 ...	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880 ...	1,194	1,250	682	568†
1881 ...	1,215	1,371	752	619†
1882 ...	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883 ...	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5 ...	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6 ...	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7 ...	1,791	1,370	797	573
1887-8 ...	1,947	1,415	900‡	515
1888-9 ...	2,144	1,451	908	543
1889-90 ...	2,330	1,344	915	429
1890-91 ...	2,650	1,247	872	373

185. 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 £611 in 1878, when 1,000 miles were open. Since then the profits have ranged between £500 and £600 per mile, except in 1883 and 1889-90 when they were below £500, and in 1890-91 when they were below £400 per mile. The maximum profits, amounting to rather over £600 per mile, were reached in 1881 and 1885-6. The smallest profits realised were in the last two years, and especially in the last year, the falling being attributable partly to the rapid extension of railways, and partly to commercial and financial depression.

186. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1891, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, but exclusive of loans paid off from the consolidated revenue—viz., £344,200 prior to 1890-91, was £33,949,606, of which £1,976,087 was raised during the year 1890-91. Whilst, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £477,952, on the other hand

* During the year 1891-2, the average number of miles open was 2,829; the gross earnings averaged £1,094 per mile; the expenses per mile £756; and the net profit per mile £338.

† The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

‡ Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

the expense of floating the loans amounted to £725,049,* and thus the net amount available for railway construction was only £33,702,509.

Capital
account of
railways.

187. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,299,074, have also been made available for railway construction, viz., £2,654,874 derived from the alienation of Crown lands† and £644,200 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1891, to £36,588,723, and at the same period the balance at credit of the capital account was £781,777. The following is a statement of that account to date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1891.

RECEIPTS.			
Amount of loans outstanding	...	...	£33,949,606
Capital derived from the consolidated revenue—			
Per railway loan liquidation and construction account†	...	...	2,225,000
Per railway construction account†	...	...	551,694
Direct contributions	...	...	644,200‡
Total receipts	...	...	£37,370,500
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines—			
Permanent way§	...	...	£28,250,126
Rolling-stock, general construction, etc.¶			7,515,842
Construction of lines in progress, and rolling-stock	...	...	822,755§
Preliminary surveys	...	...
Total expenditure	...	...	36,588,723
Balance available	...	...	£781,777

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

188. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £35,765,968, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1890-91, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £34,233,200. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1890-91 has already been stated¶ to have been £987,922. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 2·886 per cent., equal to £2 17s. 9d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 3·234, or £3 4s. 8d. per £100, in 1889-90; and of 4·180, or £4 3s. 7d. per £100, in 1888-9.** On the 30th June,

* Including £12,193 increase of debt on conversion of debentures into stock at a lower rate of interest.

† See footnote (†) on page 210 in Vol. I.

‡ Viz., £344,200 from the consolidated revenue towards repayment of loans, and £300,000 under Act 879 for rolling-stock.

§ For the particulars of the expenditure, see table following paragraph 173 *ante*.

¶ Includes net cost of floating the loans, etc., £247,097; and cost Melbourne station, £1,240,283. See also footnote (¶) on page 130 *ante*. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 177 *ante*.

¶ See table following paragraph 181 *ante*.

** During the year 1891-2, the net income, which amounted to £956,983, was equivalent to 2·617 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£36,534,560) of the lines opened for traffic.

1891, the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital averaged 4·01 per cent.; or £4 0s. 2d. per £100.* At the end of 1883 the average rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during subsequent years of 4 and 3½ per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £180,194,† upon a total of £527,833, was effected in the annual interest payable.‡

189. 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 ten financial years :—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1891.§

		Per cent.			Per cent.
1881	...	4·083	1886-7	...	4·196
1882	...	3·512	1887-8	...	3·888
1883	...	2·958	1888-9	...	4·180
1884-5	...	4·081	1889-90	...	3·234
1885-6	...	4·373	1890-91	...	2·886

190. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of 6¾ miles of single and 9¾ miles of double line—or 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 the purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines are now double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1891, including rolling-stock, was £2,206,835. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also £243,178 for additions and improvements to the permanent way, a portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines.

191. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,400 were redeemed prior to 1890-91. The debentures now outstanding, bearing 5 per cent. interest, represent a total value of £183,900.

192. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. After the railways were placed under the control of Commissioners there was a marked improvement, and in four of the last six financial years the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was apparently even higher than it was before the railways were

* See table on page 279 of Vol. I. † Excluding interest on £276,100 paid off out of revenue.

‡ For a comparison of the net earnings with the interest paid, see page 193, Vol. I.

§ Figures for 1891-2 are given in footnote (**) on previous page.

purchased from the company. In the year 1890-91 the net gain was about £52,462, being equivalent to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital, which proportion, although considerably lower than in the two preceding years, and also somewhat lower than in 1885-6 and 1886-7, was higher than in any other year since the purchase of the lines. In 1887-8 there was a net loss—in consequence of the large amount paid on account of the Windsor accident—of £60,000, or 3 per cent. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines:—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (–) on working Lines after payment of Interest.	
		Amount.	Average annual rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡
	£	£		£		£	
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	1,000,000	56,500†	5·65	82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348†	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	– 21,365	– 1·60
1879 (6 months) ...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	– 4,159	– ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·71	19,414	1·39	– 46,246	– 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	–71,828§	–4·92§	–139,913	– 9·58
1883 ...	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	– 48,834	– 3·09
1884 (6 months) ...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05
1884-5 ...	1,715,460	77,490	4·52	113,731	6·63	+ 36,241	+ 2·11
1885-6 ...	1,808,450	81,015	4·48	129,709	7·17	+ 48,694	+ 2·69
1886-7 ...	1,886,200	83,736	4·44	141,748	7·52	+ 58,012	+ 3·08
1887-8 ...	1,957,890	86,410	4·41	26,505||	1·35	– 59,905	– 3·06
1888-9 ...	2,020,273	88,910	4·40	212,719	10·53	+ 123,809	+ 6·13
1889-90 ...	2,092,704	91,578	4·36	174,260	8·33	+ 82,682	+ 3·95
1890-91 ...	2,172,132	94,000	4·33	146,462	6·74	+ 52,462	+ 2·41

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878. During the year 1891-2, the gross receipts amounted to £351,367, and the working expenses to £221,448. The net proceeds were thus £129,919, or 5·86 per cent. of the mean capital cost (£2,218,700).

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1890, the capital cost was £2,137,430, and on the 30th June, 1891, £2,206,835, as stated in paragraph 190 *ante*.

† Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

§ The minus sign (–) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

|| Small net increase accounted for by the Windsor accident, on account of which £128,988 was paid as compensation during the year.

193. It will be observed that since their purchase by the State there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining seven years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £52,462. The falling-off in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year, was £27,800, and as compared with 1888-9, £66,250, which has partly been attributed to the competition of cable trams—worked by a private company—which were largely extended during the two years ended with 1889-90.

Profit and
loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines.

194. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the 13 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1891, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £1,102,039; and the figures in the last column but one show that there was a net gain upon working the lines in the same period amounting, after paying interest on capital, to £92,247.

Gain on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines
in 13 years.

195. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1887-8, was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881, 1882, and 1886-7. During the last $12\frac{1}{2}$ years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £323,504, equal to about 9 per cent. of the gross receipts (£3,558,034), and was almost twice as much as on all the other lines of the colony put together. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

Compensa-
tion for
railway
accidents.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1890-91.

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

* Compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, etc., is included prior to 1884-5, up to which date no separate account was kept, but in 1884-5, and subsequent years, the amount paid for personal damage only is included.

† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.*—continued.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1884 (first 6 months)	1,630	30,098	31,728
1884-5	1,042	4,774	5,816
1885-6	647	4,875	5,522
1886-7	784	5,871	6,655
1887-8	129,305	10,854	140,159
1888-9	1,537	17,492	19,029
1889-90	1,401	20,344	21,745
1890-91	597	9,579	10,176
Total	323,504	176,920	500,424

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

196. The revenue returned in 1890-91 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines, and $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on those of the North-Eastern system (which carries the Sydney traffic), but was less than 3 per cent. on the other lines. The results on all the lines compare unfavourably with those in the three preceding years; whilst on the eastern system the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the four financial years ended with 1890-91, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1887-8 TO 1890-91.†

	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Northern system... ..	3·39	2·70	2·81	2·69
Western system	4·04	4·08	3·24	2·88
North-Eastern system	6·71	6·30	4·57	4·59
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	2·53	1·75	·28	—·15
Hobson's Bay lines	1·35‡	10·53	8·33	6·74
All lines	3·89	4·18	3·23	2·89

Gross income and expenditure of railways, 1853 to 1891-2.

197. According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1892, the aggregate income from the State railways from the earliest time to the 30th June, 1892, was £43,972,163, and the aggregate expenditure on construction, maintenance, and working (including expenditure from loans and interest thereon), was £87,814,845, thus leaving a debtor balance over the

* See footnote (*) on page 139.
† According to the Report of the Commissioners for 1891-2, recently published, the results for the five systems for that year were respectively as follow:—2·55, 2·64, 4·14, loss, and 5·82.
‡ Low proportion due to Windsor accident.

whole period of $39\frac{1}{2}$ years, during which the railways have been in existence, of £43,842,682. Of this account, however, £37,025,947 still appears in the railway account as capital expenditure, and the balance—£6,816,735—represents the deficiency which has been finally charged to the revenue of the colony. The following is a summary of the figures given in the statement referred to :—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY,
1853 to 1891-2.

Income in $39\frac{1}{2}$ years	...	...	...	...	£43,972,163
Expenditure from—					
Loans (construction only)	...	...	£34,206,153		
Revenue—Construction	...	...	2,819,794*		
„ Interest and expenses	...	...	24,332,898		
„ All other (chiefly working expenses)	...	...	26,456,000		
Aggregate expenditure	...	...	...	87,814,845	
Dr. balance	...	...	...	£43,842,682	

NOTE.—Advances from the revenue on account of loans have been included with loans.

198. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1885, and for the three years ended with 1890 :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.†		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	175
	1888	2,018	230	191
	1889	2,199	250	202
	1890	2,471	281	221
New South Wales	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1888	2,206	71	210
	1889	2,252	73	208
	1890	2,263	73	205

* Derived from the alienation of Crown Lands.

† The figures for Victoria for the last three years, and those for New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia for the last year, relate to the 30th June of the years named ; whilst those for New Zealand for the last year relate to the 31st March of the ensuing year. In other cases the figures relate to the 31st December.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.*		
		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
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1888	1,931	29	525
	1889	2,064	31	542
	1890	2,112	32	547
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1888	1,518	17	488
	1889	1,774	20	562
	1890	1,774†	20	561
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1888	272	3	646
	1889	497	5	1,137
	1890	524	5	1,065
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1888	327	124	237
	1889	374	142	263
	1890	399	151	275
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1888	1,865	179	307
	1889	1,912	183	310
	1890	1,956	187	313

NOTE.—Private lines are included with Government lines in this table. The following are the lengths of private lines so included :—81 miles in New South Wales, 18 miles in South Australia, 326 miles in Western Australia, 48 miles in Tasmania, and 114 miles in New Zealand. Tramways are not included. For miles of railway open in each colony in 1891, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also Appendix A. *post*.

Gauges of
lines in
Austral-
asia.

199. All Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national guage in South Australia,

* See footnote (†) on page 141.
† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory.

but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 1,271 out of 1,774 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches.

200. During ten years Victoria added nearly 1,300 miles to the length of her lines of railway, as compared with 1,400 in New South Wales, 1,500 in Queensland, 1,100 in South Australia, and 700 in New Zealand. In 1890 the lines of Victoria extended over 359 miles more than those of Queensland, and 208 miles more than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1890, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

201. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position but one on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1890 in these respects:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railway to area and population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

202. 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 1890, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1890, in Australia was nearly ten times, and in Australasia over twelve times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period:—

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open.*	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,851
1885	6,134	8,045
1888	7,945	10,137
1889	8,786	11,072
1890	9,144†	11,499

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

203. In 1890, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 3·1 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or somewhat more than 300 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 3·7 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or rather more than 300 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population and area.

204. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any one of the European countries named below; but in proportion to area, Victoria is better provided than Portugal, New Zealand and Tasmania better than Russia, although the other Australasian colonies were worse provided than any European country:—

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Western Australia...	1890	90	Germany ...	1888-9	1,886
South Australia ...	1889-90	178	United Kingdom ...	1889	1,928
Queensland ...	„	183	Belgium ...	„	2,195
New Zealand ...	1890-91	320	Austria-Hungary	1888	2,624
Tasmania ...	1890	364	Spain ...	„	2,949
Victoria ...	1889-90	453	Italy ...	1887	4,300
New South Wales ...	„	487	Portugal ...	1886	4,531
Switzerland ...	1888	1,570	Russia in Europe	1887	5,724
France ...	1889	1,870			

* See footnote to table following paragraph 198 *ante*.
† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1889	4·1	Portugal ...	1886	36·4
United Kingdom ...	"	6·2	New Zealand ...	1890-1	53·4
Germany ...	1888-9	8·4	Tasmania ...	1890	66·1
Switzerland ...	1888	8·5	Russia in Europe	1887	124·0
France ...	1889	10·0	New South Wales	1889-90	136·6
Italy ...	1887	15·9	Queensland ...	"	316·4
Austria-Hungary ...	1888	16·9	South Australia ...	"	509·3
Spain ...	"	33·2	Western Australia	1890	1,862·4
Victoria ...	1889-90	35·6			

205. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the Government railways in each Australasian colony during the financial year 1890 or 1889-90 :—

Length,
cost, and
revenue of
Govern-
ment
railways
in each
colony.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890 OR
1889-90.*

Colony.	At end of Financial Year.		During the Financial Year.		
	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	999,708
New South Wales ...	2,182	30,555,123	2,633,086	1,665,835	967,251
Queensland ...	2,112	13,926,685	849,868	618,798	231,070
South Australia† ...	1,610	10,302,472	1,043,878	529,005	514,873
Western Australia ...	198	901,498	45,814	60,244	— 14,430‡
Total ...	8,573	88,274,153	7,704,512	5,006,040	2,698,472
Tasmania ...	351	2,900,362	106,232	86,220	20,012
New Zealand ...	1,842	14,278,586	1,121,701	700,703	420,998
Grand Total ...	10,766	105,453,101	8,932,445	5,792,963	3,139,482

* The figures for Western Australia and Tasmania are for the year ended 31st December, 1890 ; for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1891 ; and those for the other colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1890. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix A. *post*.

† Exclusive of Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1889. The returns for the nine months were as follow :—Cost (including interest during construction and expenses of floating loans), £1,081,480 ; working expenses, £14,880, or £1,943 in excess of gross receipts.

‡ Excess of working expenses over receipts.

Actual and
theoretical
cost of Aus-
tralasian
railways.

206. 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 South Australia, the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed:—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Gross Receipts in 1890).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria	32,588,375	31,318,660	1,269,715
New South Wales	30,555,123	26,330,860	4,224,263
Queensland	13,926,685	8,498,680	5,428,005
South Australia	10,302,472	10,438,780	—136,308*
Western Australia	901,498	458,140	443,358
Total	88,274,153	77,045,120	11,229,033†
Tasmania	2,900,362	1,062,320	1,838,042
New Zealand	14,278,586	11,217,010	3,061,576
Grand Total	105,453,101	89,324,450	16,128,651

Victorian
railways un-
remunera-
tive in
1889-90.

207. The Standing Committee on Railways stated in their report that, under present conditions, the gross earnings of railways in Victoria must be equal to at least 10 per cent. of their capital cost to pay working expenses and interest. These conditions were not quite fulfilled in 1889-90, a calculation based on the figures in the table showing that the gross earnings of Victorian railways in that year was equivalent to 9½ per cent. of their capital cost.

Actual and
theoretical
cost of
railways in
various
countries.

208. The actual has been less than the theoretical cost of constructing the railways in Cape Colony, British India, Germany, Russia, and the United States ; but the reverse has been the case in the rest of the following countries :—

* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount. † Net figures.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	Actual Less than Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	876,595,166	770,250,170	106,344,996	...
Scotland ...	115,983,977	83,078,500	32,905,477	...
Ireland ...	37,037,391	30,411,980	6,625,411	...
Australasia (1889) ...	100,782,365	87,385,530	13,396,835	...
Cape Colony ...	14,318,502	17,598,320	...	3,279,818
India and Burma* ...	144,931,384	145,163,450	...	232,066
Canada ...	158,453,426	87,811,700	70,641,726	...
Germany ...	503,771,000	584,480,000	...	80,709,000
France ...	562,105,000	463,750,000	98,355,000	...
Italy ...	121,583,000	94,510,000	27,073,000	...
Belgium ...	72,131,000	70,860,000	1,271,000	...
Russia ...	277,860,000	282,950,000	...	5,090,000
United States ...	1,791,267,000	2,068,450,000	...	277,183,000

209. The average cost of Government railways per mile ranges from £14,003 in New South Wales, and £13,188 in Victoria, to £4,553 in Western Australia. These comparisons are defective, owing to the difference in gauges and the proportion of double lines not being taken into account. It is estimated that the cost in Victoria is equivalent to about £10,900 per single line on a 3·6 in. gauge. The following are the figures for each colony :—

Cost per
mile of
railways in
each
colony.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1890.†

	£		£
1. New South Wales ...	14,003	5. Queensland ...	6,594
2. Victoria ...	13,188	6. South Australia ...	6,399
3. Tasmania ...	8,263	7. Western Australia ...	4,553
4. New Zealand ...	7,752		

210. Comparing the figures just quoted with the following, it will be found that the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales as in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, or Italy. In Tasmania the capital cost has been less than in any of the countries named except Sweden, Norway, and Cape Colony; whilst in the other Australasian colonies, together with Norway and Sweden, it has been lower than in any other countries :—

Cost of rail-
ways per
mile in
various
countries.

* Including Feudatory Native States.

† See note (*) page 145.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Cost per Mile.			Cost per Mile.		
£			£		
England and Wales	...	51,559	Italy	...	16,894
United Kingdom	...	43,955	Ireland	...	13,270
Scotland	...	37,198	Canada	...	11,416
France	...	27,500	United States	...	11,157
Belgium	...	22,381	Australasia	...	9,795
British Dominions	...	20,751	India and Burma	...	8,997
Germany	...	20,282	Cape Colony	...	8,022
Austria	...	19,833	Norway	...	7,291
Switzerland	...	19,523	Sweden	...	6,083
Holland	...	18,566			

Receipts per
mile open
in various
countries.

211. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in New South Wales than in Italy; whilst in Victoria, which stands next, it is higher than in Ireland, the Cape Colony, or India; whilst all the other Australasian colonies, as well as Canada, are below India:—

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Annual Receipts per mile open.			Annual Receipts per mile open.		
England and Wales	...	£4,680	Ireland	...	£1,090
United Kingdom	...	3,872	Cape Colony	...	986
Scotland	...	2,664	Australia	...	961
Belgium	...	2,552	India and Burma	...	901
Germany	...	2,353	Australasia	...	884
France	...	2,269	South Australia (1890-91)	...	747
British Dominions	...	1,799	Canada	...	695
Austria-Hungary	...	1,565	New Zealand (1891-2)	...	601
Russia	...	1,503	Tasmania (1891)	...	458
New South Wales (1890-91)	...	1,363	Queensland (1890-91)	...	424
Italy	...	1,313	Western Australia (1891)	...	334
Victoria (1890-91)	...	1,245			

Daily
receipts
per mile on
Victorian
and British
railways.

212. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 13s. 8d. in 1889-90, and £3 8s. 2d. in 1890-91.* The former proportion was 7s. 5d. higher than in New South Wales during the same year, and much larger than the average receipts upon any of the other Australasian railways, or than any of the British railways, except the Metropolitan, as shown by the following figures:—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED.

AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS, 1889-90.					Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
					£	s.	d.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	3	13	8*
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	3	6	3
South Australia	...	...	...	...	1	16	0
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	1	13	8
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
Queensland	...	...	...	...	1	2	7

* These calculations are based upon a comparison of 365 days with the total receipts, but except on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs—where a limited traffic is carried on—the Victorian lines do not run on Sundays. If Sundays be excluded from the computation, the average daily receipts would be £4 5s. 11d. in 1889-90, and £3 19s. 6d. in 1890-91.

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED—*continued*.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.*				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 South Coast	...	...	...	2	1	6
Midland	...	...	...	2	1	5
Great Northern	...	...	...	1	15	5
London and South-Western	...	...	...	1	12	11
North-Eastern	...	...	...	1	12	4
Great Eastern	...	...	...	1	7	1
Great Western	...	...	...	1	6	7
Caledonian	...	...	...	1	6	7
North British	...	...	...	1	0	1
Average				1	14	6

213. The receipts per train mile ranged from 46d. in Tasmania to 93d. in New Zealand, the proportion being 64d. in Victoria, and averaging 70d. for the whole of Australasia. On the other hand the working expenses varied from 37d. in Tasmania to 58d. in New Zealand, the proportion for Victoria being 43d., or somewhat lower than the average for Australasia, viz., 45½d. The following are the averages for the different colonies:—

Railway receipts and working expenses per train mile, 1890.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN MILE
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.†

				Average per train mile of—			
				Receipts.		Working Expenses.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria	...	...	...	5	4	3	7
New South Wales	...	...	...	6	7	4	2
Queensland	...	...	...	4	7	3	4
South Australia	...	...	...	6	4	3	2
Total	...	...	...	5	9	3	9
Tasmania	...	...	...	3	10	3	1
New Zealand	...	...	...	7	9	4	10
Grand Total	...	...	...	5	10	3	9

214. Comparing the foregoing with the following figures it would appear that the gross receipts of the railways per train mile are lower in Victoria by 2s. 5d. than in New Zealand, by 1s. 3d. than in New South Wales, and by 1s. than in South Australia, but are higher than those in Queensland or Tasmania, or in any of the European countries named:—

Receipts per train mile in European countries.

* See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 122.

† Exclusive of Western Australasia. See also footnote (*) on page 145 *ante*.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PER
TRAIN MILE.*

				Receipts per Train Mile.	
				s.	d.
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
from coach-
ing and
goods
traffic.

215. Nearly two-thirds of the railway receipts of Tasmania, and more than half in Victoria, were derived from the coaching traffic, but less than half in the other colonies, which derived from 60 to 70 per cent. of their revenue from goods and live stock traffic. The following are the figures for 1890 :—

PROPORTION OF RECEIPTS FROM COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC
ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890.†

Colony.			Percentage of gross receipts from—	
			Coaching.‡	Goods and live stock.
Victoria	...	...	53·68	46·32
New South Wales	...	...	40·25	59·75
Queensland	...	...	38·53	61·47
South Australia	...	...	30·31	69·69
Total	...	...	44·20§	55·80§
Tasmania	...	...	63·38	36·62
New Zealand	...	...	35·00	65·00
Grand total	...	...	43·26§	56·74§

Working
expenses
in various
branches
of Austral-
asian
railways.

216. In the Australasian colonies as a whole about 30 per cent. of the working expenses of railways is absorbed by the traffic expenses, and a similar proportion by locomotive power, whilst 27½ per cent. is

* These figures have been taken from a paper entitled "The Economics of European Railways," by J. S. Jeans, *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilomètre.
† See footnote (*) on page 145 ante.
‡ Including passengers, parcels, horses, carriages, and dogs, mails, rents, and miscellaneous.
§ Exclusive of Western Australia, for which the figures were not available.

devoted to the maintenance of way and works. The cleaning and repairs, etc., of carriages and waggons take 8 per cent., and general expenses only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The proportions, however, differ in the various colonies. Thus the traffic branch absorbs as much as $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum required for working expenses in Western Australia, but only 20 or 21 per cent. in Tasmania and Queensland; only 22 per cent. is required for locomotive power in Queensland and Western Australia; Victoria can manage with 6 per cent. for carriages and waggons, but New South Wales, with two other colonies, require $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and whilst as much as 46 per cent. in Queensland and 41 per cent. in Tasmania are spent on maintenance of way and works, the proportions in Western Australia and Victoria are only 18 and 20 per cent. respectively. The following are the figures for all the colonies:—

PROPORTION OF WORKING EXPENSES IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890.*

Colony.	Percentage of Working Expenses expended on—				
	Traffic.	Locomotive Power.	Carriages and Waggon.	Maintenance of Way and Works.	General Expenses.
Victoria ...	35·82	32·64	6·04	20·32	5·18
New South Wales ...	27·32	31·95	9·52	26·53	4·68
Queensland ...	21·68	21·93	8·50	45·92	1·97
South Australia ...	26·27	35·02	6·80	27·53	4·38
Western Australia ...	48·54	21·75	8·44	18·23	3·04
Total ...	30·39	31·21	7·61	26·29	4·50
Tasmania ...	20·31	24·40	9·46	40·83	5·00
New Zealand ...	27·61	24·56	9·45	34·44	3·94
Grand Total ...	29·90	30·30	7·86	27·49	4·45

217. The proportion of receipts to working expenses averaged 65 per cent. in the Australasian colonies as a whole. The proportion was as low as 50 per cent. in South Australia, and as high as 81 per cent. in Tasmania, whilst in Western Australia the working expenses exceeded the receipts. In Victoria the proportion was 68 per cent., New South Wales and two other colonies having a lower proportion. The following are the proportions:—

Proportion of railway working expenses to receipts in Australasian colonies, 1890.

* See footnote (*) on page 145 ante.

PROPORTION OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.*

Percentage
of Receipts.

1. South Australia	...	...	...	...	50·68
2. New Zealand	...	...	...	...	62·47
3. New South Wales	...	...	...	...	63·27
4. Victoria	...	...	...	...	68·08
5. Queensland	...	...	...	...	72·81
6. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	81·16
7. Western Australia	...	...	...	...	131·50

218. In 1890 the net railway revenue bore a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia; the latter derive a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, situated just outside her frontier, which placed her above Victoria. New South Wales stood next, the proportion of revenue to capital cost being slightly less than in Victoria. New Zealand and Queensland followed, the proportions respectively being 3 and $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The proportion of revenue to cost in Tasmania was 1 per cent., whilst in Western Australia the railways were worked at an apparent loss of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF STATE
RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1890.†

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia	... 5·03	5. Queensland	... 1·71
2. Victoria	... 3·24	6. Tasmania	... 1·04
3. New South Wales	... 3·20	7. Western Australia	... -1·60‡
4. New Zealand	... 2·99		

219. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of Government railways averaged £10,297 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·15 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,795 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·09 per cent.

220. The following figures, with which are embodied the averages relating to the Australasian colonies during a period of five years, show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been about the same in South Australia and Victoria as in France, but lower than in nine of the countries named; whilst in Australasia as a whole the proportion was lower than in any of the countries outside its limits, except Italy, Norway, and Canada. It must be remembered,

* See footnote (*) on page 145 ante.
† For later information see Appendix A. post.
‡ The minus sign indicates a net loss.

however, that, unlike those in the older countries, the Australasian railways are being rapidly extended, and the traffic is undeveloped:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Cape Colony ...	5·74	Ireland ...	3·75
Germany ...	5·40	Scotland ...	3·68
India and Burma ...	4·96	Sweden ...	3·24
Belgium ...	4·55	Holland ...	3·18
Argentine Confederation ...	4·35	New South Wales (1886-90) ...	3·17
England and Wales ...	4·32	Australasia (1886-90) ...	3·12
Switzerland ...	4·21	New Zealand (1886-90) ...	2·66
United Kingdom ...	4·21	Italy ...	2·62
Austria-Hungary ...	4·10	Queensland (1886-90) ...	1·83
South Australia (1886-90) ...	4·00	Norway ...	1·78
France ...	3·99	Canada ...	1·46
Victoria (1886-90) ...	3·95	Tasmania (1886-90) ...	·54
British Dominions ...	3·93	Western Australia (1886-90) ...	— 1·12*

221. The following figures show the comparative traffic on railways in the various Australasian colonies during their respective financial years ended during 1890. In regard to the number of passengers, the numbers do not agree with those given in the railway reports, an attempt having been made to show the number of journeys made by periodical as well as daily ticket holders:—

Railway
traffic in
Austral-
asian
colonies
1890.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.			Train Mileage (000's omitted)
	Number† (000's omitted).	Average per		Tons Carried (000's omitted).	Average Tonnage per		
		Mile Open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.	
Victoria ...	58,952,	25,313	5·01	4,170,	1,790	·35	11,773,
New South Wales ...	16,505,	7,582	2·06	3,789,	1,740	·47	8,009,
Queensland ...	4,051,	1,966	1·08	855,‡	415	·23	3,738,
South Australia ...	5,070,	3,195	1·53	1,230,	775	·37	3,304,
Total§ ...	84,578,	10,374	3·15	10,044,	1,232	·37	26,824,
Tasmania ...	500,	1,998	·90	142,‡	565	·26	553,
New Zealand ...	4,664,	2,554	1·61	2,134,	1,169	·74	2,895,
Grand Total§ ...	89,742,	8,774	2·97	12,320,	1,204	·41	30,272,

* Proportion of net loss to capital cost.

† These figures have been compiled on a uniform basis. See last edition of this work, Vol. II., page 475. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 533,790 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly contract tickets available for all lines. From the Victorian figures 12,107,144—added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system—have been deducted.

‡ Exclusive of live stock.

§ Exclusive of Western Australia, for which the figures were not available.

Railway
passengers
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

222. It will be observed that there were in Victoria 25,000 passengers per mile open, or more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in New South Wales, and a still larger proportion than in the other colonies, where there were 3,000 or less; whilst there were 5 passengers per train mile in Victoria, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in New South Wales, and more than three times as many as in any other colony. This preponderance of passenger traffic in Victoria is largely due to the exceptionally large suburban traffic of its metropolis, which amounts to one-half of that of the whole colony. Even the tramway traffic will not account for the difference between Victoria and New South Wales, for 48 million passengers were carried on tramways during the year in the former, as compared with only 22 millions in the latter colony. In New South Wales, however, there is besides an extensive traffic in omnibuses and steamboats, of which no returns are available.

Goods traffic
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

223. In proportion to the mileage open, the tonnage of goods and live stock carried in Victoria was only slightly larger than in New South Wales, but considerably larger than in the other colonies; but in proportion to the train mileage New Zealand and New South Wales carried much more, and South Australia rather more, goods than Victoria. In the Australasian colonies, as a whole, the average weight carried was 1,204 tons per mile open, and about 8 cwt. per train mile.

Receipts per
ton on Aus-
tralasian
and
European
railways.

224. The Victorian railways received on the average about 6s. 6d. in 1888-9, and about 6s. 11d. in 1889-90, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are 5s. or 6s. lower than those prevailing in Queensland, South Australia, or Russia, and also lower than in New South Wales, Roumania, or Italy, but higher than those prevailing in any of the other undermentioned countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that the distances travelled with goods in the Australasian colonies named are greater than those in Victoria; and it may be mentioned in reference to the high position of South Australia that more than one-half of the goods traffic of that colony is with the Broken Hill silver mines :—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT RECEIVED ON RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.

Receipts per Ton Carried.			Receipts per Ton Carried.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Queensland (1889-90) ...	12	3	Austria-Hungary ...	6	1
Russia ...	11	11	Tasmania ...	5	6
South Australia (1889-90) ...	11	10	Denmark ...	4	7
New South Wales (1889-90) ...	8	4	Switzerland ...	4	7
Roumania ...	8	2	Norway ...	3	6
Italy ...	7	6	Germany ...	3	3
Victoria (1889-90) ...	6	11	Holland ...	3	1
New Zealand (1890-91) ...	6	10	Belgium ...	2	8
France ...	6	3	Luxemburg ...	0	11

225. The rolling stock on railways in the various colonies has been returned as follow :—

Rolling stock on Australasian railways.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Locomotives.	Coaching Vehicles.	Goods and Live Stock Vehicles.	Total.	
				Number.	Average per Mile Open.
Victoria ...	430	1,119	7,336	8,885	3·60
New South Wales ...	439	1,064	9,304	10,807	4·96
Queensland ..	230	376	3,565	4,171	1·97
South Australia ...	202	300	5,160	5,662	3·52
Total* ...	1,301	2,859	25,365	29,525	3·44
Tasmania ...	42	179	820	1,041	2·97
New Zealand ...	270	614	8,068	8,952	4·86
Grand total* ...	1,613	3,652	34,253	39,518	3·67

226. In 1891 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 2,538 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was about 3,000 miles greater than that upon the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of 55 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to over 4 per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year :—

Railways in United Kingdom.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, etc.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales ...	14,156	759,118,506	746,555,822	69,836,382	38,764,123
Scotland ...	3,172	122,530,011	76,705,588	8,814,623	4,634,017
Ireland ...	2,863	37,776,604	22,202,258	3,209,602	1,746,638
Total United Kingdom	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	81,860,607	45,144,778

227. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in

Railways in British possessions.

* Exclusive of Western Australia, for which the figures were not available.

the various British possessions during 1890, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1892 :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom* ...	20,191	£ 919,425,121	£ 81,860,607	£ 45,144,778	£ 36,715,829
Malta ...	7½	90,000	...	...	...
ASIA.					
India and Burma } Indian Feudatory States	16,404	150,754,129	14,641,332	7,302,150	7,339,182
Ceylon ...	191½	2,811,371	273,580	122,028	151,552
Protected Malay States	53½	233,961	55,515	19,874	35,641
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	2,067	16,261,846	1,896,545	1,047,420	849,125
Natal ...	339½	3,650,950	555,790	386,727	169,063
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	111,625	78,363	33,262
AMERICA.					
Canada ...	13,356	163,843,284	9,759,130	6,856,948	2,902,182
Newfoundland ...	111	1,260,417	16,503	17,598	—1,095†
British Guiana ...	20	280,000	39,450	21,973	17,477
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	24	201,647	12,864	11,672	1,192
Jamaica ...	64	775,000	60,000	35,000	25,000
Trinidad and Tobago	54¼	602,638	52,072	37,068	15,004
Australasia† ...	10,766	105,453,101	8,932,445	5,792,963	3,139,482
Total ...	63,741¼	1,366,443,465	118,267,458	66,874,562	51,392,896§

Railways in
India.

228. On the Indian Railways (including those in the Native States), the number of passengers carried during the year 1890 was 114,082,246, and the weight of goods carried was 22,612,718 tons. The net earnings of the year 1890 were at the rate of £4 17s. per £100 invested.

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

229. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany, France, and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see table following paragraph 226 *ante*.

† The length of private lines in Australasia (587 miles) is included in the first figure column, but the figures in the subsequent columns relate to Government lines only (10,179 miles). For railway statistics of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 198 *et seq. ante*.

‡ Excess of expenses over receipts.

§ Net figures.

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction (000's omitted).	Annual Number of Passengers Carried (000's omitted).	Annual Receipts (000's omitted).	Annual Expenses (000's omitted).
EUROPE.						
			£		£	£
Austria-Hungary ...	1889	15,854	305,042,*	68,639,*	24,440,*	11,928,*
Belgium ...	1890	2,810	73,230,	82,389,	7,289,	4,188,
Denmark ...	1889-90	1,048	...	9,329,	860,	710,
France ...	1890	20,666	569,080,	241,119,	46,145,	24,239,
German Empire ...	1889-90	25,411	512,951,	376,825,	63,355,	35,071,
Greece ...	1891	374	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1889	1,715	31,840,	19,449,	2,291,*	1,277,*
Italy ...	1888	7,619	121,583,	49,333,	10,000,	6,615,
Portugal ...	1886	950	...	2,920,	937,	369,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	16,774	...	36,843,	25,217,	14,453,
Spain ...	1889	6,043	...	...	...	...
Norway ...	1889-90	970	7,121,	4,125,	501,	329,
Sweden ...	1889	4,899	29,391,	11,109,	2,548,	1,470,
Switzerland ...	1889	1,951	37,252,	29,485,	3,544,	1,837,
Turkey in Europe...	1891	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1888	86	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1890-91	1,122	...	20,598,	1,351,	619,
Persia ...	1888	6	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1891	608	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1891	1,910	...	...	876,	...
Tunis ...	1890	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confede- ration	1891	6,855	69,299,	...	8,231,	4,662,
Brazil ...	1890	5,900	61,019,*	7,315,†	4,391,†	29,247,†
Chile ...	1890	1,700	8,041,	...	...	...
Colombia ...	1890	218	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1891	231	...	...	...	...
Cuba ...	1890	1,000	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1890	99	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	1890	56	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	1890	69	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1891	6,266	...	12,978,‡	1,152,‡	...
Nicaragua ...	1891	99	540,	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1890	127	...	404,‡	24,†	17,†
Peru ...	1889	1,625	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1890	72	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	1890	53	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1891	170,601§	1,876,675,||	495,125,||	237,088,	162,874,
Uruguay ...	1891	707	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1891	282	...	...	...	...

* Figures for 1888.

† Figures for 1887.

‡ Figures for 1889.

§ The length at the end of the fiscal years, to which the figures in the subsequent columns relate, was 167,909.

|| Figures for 1890.

Railways in
the United
States.

230. The length of railways in the United States on the 31st December, 1891, was 170,601 miles, of which 4,471 miles were constructed within the last twelve months. To the close of their respective financial years in 1891, the total mileage constructed by companies was 167,909, of which the cost of construction and equipment was £1,876,675,460, or an average of £11,177 per mile. The gross earnings during the year amounted to £237,088,429, the working expenses to £162,874,287, and the net earnings to £74,214,142. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 68·83 per cent.; whilst 26 per cent. of the gross receipts were from passengers, 67 per cent. from goods, and 7 per cent. from other sources. The gross earnings per mile were £1,443, and the net earnings £452. The average distance per passenger was 24 miles, and the average hauls per ton 115·3 miles. The proportion of net earnings to capital cost was 3·943 per cent.; whilst the interest and dividends payable on the capital stock, bonds, and debt averaged only 3·06 per cent.*

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1891.

231. The following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1885,† and also for the latest years; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one:—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.
1830	206	...
1840	5,335	513
1850	23,612	1,828
1855	42,320	3,742
1860	66,376	4,812
1865	90,116	4,748
1870	137,850	9,547
1875	183,681	9,166
1880	221,718	7,607
1885	302,778	16,212
1887-8	354,706	21,000‡
1888-9	370,259	15,553
1889-90	371,877	1,618
1890-91	376,964	5,087

* See *Weekly Official Intelligence*, 27th August, 1892, page 98.
† The figures for 1885 and previous years have been derived from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, and those for subsequent years from McCarty's *Annual Statistician*. When the length was given in kilomètres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilomètre is equivalent to ·621 of a mile.
‡ Approximate.

232. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* Tramways. 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 unless the twelve municipalities interested,* who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the Amending Act (51 Vict. No. 952), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1890, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1892, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities, according to the cost of the tramways within their municipal limits.† The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000,‡ of which £1,630,000 has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.§ The premiums received amounted to £54,809, making a total of £1,684,809. The expenditure of the Trust up to the 30th April, 1892, amounted to £1,673,584. The following particulars

* Their names are as follow:—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and St. Kilda; the towns of North Melbourne and Brunswick; and the boroughs of Port Melbourne and Kew.

† Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the *Tramways Trust Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 788) was subsequently passed, making the Trust's debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

‡ Including £150,000 authorized on 22nd September, 1890, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1173.

§ For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraphs 463 in Vol. I.

have been kindly furnished by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust* :—

The total length of tramways constructed to the 30th June, 1892, amounts to 47 miles 0½ furlong, of which 43 miles 2½ furlongs are worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses. The last line, along the St. Kilda Esplanade, 1¾ mile long, on the cable system, was opened on the 27th October, 1891, thus completing the present authorized system.

The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince’s-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7 and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of three half-pence per journey. All fares will be, by Act No. 765, Section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of 10 years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, viz., on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines completed to the 30th June, 1892, and the dates at which the respective lengths were opened for traffic were as follow :—

LENGTH OF TRAM LINES AND DATES OF OPENING.

Tram Lines. (c) cable ; (h) horse.	Length.				Date of Opening.
	M.	F.	CHS.	FT.	
1. Richmond (c)	3	4	9	10	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (c)	3	5	4	58	2nd October, 1886
3. Victoria-street East (c)	2	0	5	59	22nd November, 1886
4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (c)	2	1	9	33	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (c)	3	2	4	53	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (c)	4	3	3	19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (c)	3	0	0	13	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (h)	1	5	0	0	28th December, 1887
9. St. Kilda (c)	5	0	1	20	11th October, 1888
10. Prahran (c)	3	4	7	23	26th October, 1888
11. North Carlton (c)	1	2	0	0	9th February, 1889
12. Toorak (c)	1	2	8	23	15th February, 1889
13. Hawthorn (h)	2	1	0	0	20th January, 1890
14. North Melbourne (c)	3	5	0	0	25th February, 1890
15. North and West Melbourne (c)					18th April, 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (c)	4	3	0	0	17th June, 1890
17. St. Kilda Esplanade (c)	1	6	0	0	27th October, 1891

233. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Co., it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1891-2 was about 44 millions, whilst the total receipts amounted to nearly £512,000. The number of persons employed by the company in September, 1892, was about 1,700. The following are the traffic returns for the last seven years, placed side by side with figures showing the average length open :—

* For a description of the method of constructing the tramways and working them, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 163.

Tramway
passengers
and
receipts.

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1885-6 TO 1891-2.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Extent Open (Double Track).	Train Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Total Receipts.
	Miles.		No.	£
1886	2·29	497,631*	16,353,250	188,531
1887	7·60	1,508,516†	17,992,047	207,329
1888	19·85	4,036,253	31,133,444	362,581
1889	30·99	6,396,874	45,000,364	526,588
1890	37·21	7,453,667	45,273,578	527,342
1891	45·31	9,169,912	48,044,826	562,541
1892	46·50	8,592,962	43,825,439	511,915

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885. The following rates of wages are paid by the Company :—First-class, Gripmen, 47s. ; Conductors, 45s. per week. Second class, an average of three-fourths of these amounts, except on special occasions when the men do more work and often earn first-class rates.

234. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street Tramway accidents. tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. In 1888 the number of persons fatally injured was also 7; whilst there were 3 in 1889, 10 in 1890, and 5 in 1891. Of the last named, 4 were struck or passed over by tramcars, and 1 was killed in a collision between a tramcar and a cart. No information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases. The company have caused a protector, made of iron, extending round the front and sides, to be fastened to the dummy cars, so as to minimize the number of serious accidents.

235. Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Other suburban tramways. Company, there is a cable tramway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston ; a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham ; and a horse tramway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, between Brunswick and Coburg. All these lines are the property of, and are worked by, limited liability companies. On the Beaumaris tramway the number of double journeys in 1891 was 39,040, and the total receipts were £2,928.

236. The number of vehicles licensed in Melbourne, and for a Licensed vehicles in Melbourne. distance of eight miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1891, was 2,041 for the conveyance of passengers, of which 825 were tramcars and dummies ; whilst the number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,196. The following are the particulars :—

* For ten months only.

† For nine months only.

NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS IN 1891.*

FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	Number.
Cabs (4 wheels)	866
Hansoms	311
Omnibuses	39
Tram cars	427
„ dummies	398
Total	2,041

FOR CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.

Drivers licensed in 1891-2	1,196
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Wages.

237. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1891, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognized working day for artizans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Description of Labour.	1881.	1886.	1891.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.			
<i>Males.</i>			
Coachmen, footmen, } per week, with board grooms, gardeners } and lodging	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.
Butlers ... ..	...	20s. to 40s.	20s. to 40s.
<i>Females.</i>			
Cooks per annum, with board and lodging	£35 to £60	£40 to £75	£40 to £75
Laundresses	£35	£35 to £52	£40 to £52
Housemaids	£30 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Nursemaids	£25 to £30	£20 to £40	£30 to £40
General servants	£30 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Girls per week,	...	5s. to 8s.	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.			
<i>Males.</i>			
Barmen per week, with board and lodging	20s. to 40s.	30s. to 45s.	30s. to 45s.
Waiters	25s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Boots	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers	17s. 6d. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Cooks	20s. to 60s.	20s. to 65s.	20s. to 65s.

* Extending for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits of the city.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—*continued.*

Description of Labour.				1881.	1886.	1891.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Females.</i>						
Barmaids ...	... per week, with board and lodging			15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
Waitresses ...	... „ „			12s. 6d. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids ...	... per annum, „			£30 to £35	£30 to £40	£30 to £40
Cooks ...	... „ „			£50 to £80	£50 to £100	£50 to £100
3.—FARM SERVANTS.						
<i>Males.</i>						
Ploughmen ...	... per week, and found ...			20s.	20s. to 25s.	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers ...	... „ „ ...			15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies ...	... „ „ ...			20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers ...	... „ „ ...			...	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Reapers* ...	... per acre, „ ...			7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers* ...	... „ „ ...			4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers* ...	... per bushel, „ ...			5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
Cooks ...	... per annum, „ ...			£50	£50 to £60	£50 to £60
<i>Females.</i>						
Dairymaids ...	... per annum, with board and lodging			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks ...	... „ „			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
General servants ...	... „ „			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Hop-pickers ...	... per bushel ...			...	3½d. to 4½d.	3½d. to 4½d.
Maize-pickers ...	... per bag ...			...	6d.	6d.
Married couples } (generally useful) }	... per annum, with board and lodging			£60 to £70	£60 to £90	£60 to £80
4.—STATION SERVANTS.						
<i>Males.</i>						
Boundary riders ...	... per annum, with rations			£40 to £60	£40 to £60	£40 to £60
Shepherds ...	... „ „			£36 to £52	£36 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockmen... ...	... „ „			£60 to £75	£50 to £75	£50 to £75
Hutkeepers ...	... „ „			£26 to £40	£26 to £40	£30 to £40
Cooks ...	... „ „			£45 to £55	£50 to £60	£60 to £70
Labourers ...	... per week, „			15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Drovers ...	... „ „			25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers ...	... „ „			15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ...	... per 100 sheep shorn, with rations			12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 16s.
<i>Females.</i>						
Cooks ...	... per annum, with board and lodging			£45 to £55	£30 to £50	£30 to £50
General servants ...	... „ „			£20 to £40	£20 to £40	£30 to £45
Married couples ...	... per annum, with rations			£70 to £90	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.						
Printers—						
Compositors ...	... per 1,000 ...			1s.	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.
Machinists ...	... per week ...			£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £4	£3 to £4
Lithographers ...	... „ ...			£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 5s. to £3 15s.
Binders ...	... „ ...			£2 to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£3 to £3 10s.
Paper rulers ...	... „ ...			£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders ...	... „ ...			15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
(females)						

* Of late years the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—continued.

Description of Labour.					1881.	1886.	1891.
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.							
Watchmakers	... per week	...	...	...	£3 10s. to £5	£3 to £4	£2 to £4 10s.
Manufacturing jew- ellers	"	...	...	...	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £4	£2 to £5
Enamellers	"	...	...	...	£6 to £8	£3 to £4	£3 to £4
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.							
Blacksmiths	... per day	...	...	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 12s.
Farriers—Firemen	... per week	...	...	...	£2 15s.	£2 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
" Floormen	"	...	...	...	30s. to 40s.	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 50s.
Hammermen	... per day	...	...	...	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.	6s. to 8s.
Fitters	...	...	...	...	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 13s.	8s. to 12s.
Turners	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 13s.	9s. to 13s.
Boilermakers and platers	"	...	...	...	11s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Riveters	...	...	...	...	9s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Moulders	...	...	...	...	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, cop- persmiths	"	...	...	...	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.
Tinsmiths...	... per week	...	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 8s. to £2 14s.
Ironworkers	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 2s. to £3	£2 to £3 10s.
Galvanizers	...	...	...	...	£3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 to £3 10s.
Plumbers, gasfitters	"	...	...	...	£3	£3	£3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.							
Smiths	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 5s.	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Bodymakers	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Wheelers	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Painters	... per day	...	...	...	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	6s. 6d. to 11s.
Trimmers	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Vycemen	...	...	...	...	25s. to 30s.	30s. to 50s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	£2 15s.	£2 to £3	£2 to £5
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.							
Sailors—							
Sailing vessels	... per month, and found	...	...	...	£4 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5
Steamships	...	...	...	...	£6	£7	£7
Ship carpenters, ship- wrights	per day	...	...	...	13s.	13s.	13s.
Stevedores' men, lumpers	per hour	...	...	...	1s.	1s.	1s. 3d.
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.							
Masons	... per day	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Bricklayers	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Slaters	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Labourers	...	...	...	...	6s. 6d. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.
Painters and glaziers	"	...	...	...	9s.	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 9s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—*continued*.

Description of Labour.				1881.	1886.	1891.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.						
Cabinetmakers	... per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3	£2 to £3 10s.
Upholsterers	... „	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3 3s.
Polishers	... „	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £2 10s.
Coopers	... per day	...	...	10s.	9s. to 10s.	9s. to 10s.
12.—IN DRESS.						
Tailors	... per hour	...	...	10d.	10d.	10d. to 1s.
„	... per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 15s. to £3 15s.
„	in factories	„	...	£2	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £3
Mantlemakers	... „	...	...	15s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	13s. to 30s.
Milliners—						
First class	... „	...	...	£3 10s.	£3 to £4	£3 to £4
Second class	... „	...	...	35s.	£1 to £2	15s. to £2 5s.
Dressmakers	... „	...	...	15s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen	... „	...	...	15s. to 20s.	10s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.
Bootmakers	... riveting children's boots,			6d.	6d.	5d.
	per pair					
„	... riveting boys' boots, per			10d.	10d.	9d.
	pair					
„	... riveting women's boots,			1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.
	per pair					
„	... riveting men's boots, per			1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 9d.
	pair					
„	... making wellingtons to			10s.	10s.	10s.
	order					
„	... making elastics to order...			7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.
„	Machinists per week	...	...	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.
Hatters—						
Bodymakers	... per dozen	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 22s.	10s. to 22s.
Finishers	... „	...	...	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.
Shapers	... per dozen	...	...	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	... „	...	...	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 4s.
Trimmers	... „	...	...	6s.	6s. to 9s.	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—						
Tailoresses	... per week	...	...	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 30s.
Pressers	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £2 15s.	£1 15s. to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers	... „	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Machinists	... „	...	...	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	15s. to 30s.
Drapers' assistants,						
carpet salesmen	„	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£3 to £5	£2 10s. to £5 10s.
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.						
Bakers—						
Foremen	... per week	...	...	£3	£3	£3
Second hands	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 2s.	£2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Butchers—						
Shopmen	... per week	...	...	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to £3
Slaughtermen	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Boys	... „	with board	...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 30s.
Small-goods men	... „	„	...	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2	£2 to £3
Maltsters	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 5s.	£2 2s. to £2 5s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—continued.

Description of Labour.					1881.	1886.	1891.
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 40s.	38s. to 40s.
Beamsmen	...	"	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen	...	"	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	38s. to 50s.	38s. to 50s.
Fellmongers	...	"	...	...	£1 16s. to £3	£1 16s. to £3	£1 16s. to £2 10s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.							
Brickmakers	...	per 1,000	...	...	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	14s. to 15s.
Navvies	...	per day	...	...	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Quarrymen	...	"	...	...	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Labourers	...	"	...	...	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.
Stonebreakers	...	per cubic yard	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 4s.
16.—IN MINES.							
General managers	...	per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £10
Legal	"	"	...	...	10s. to £5	10s. to £5	10s. to £7
Mining	"	"	...	...	£2 5s. to £8	£2 10s. to £7	£2 10s. to £10
Engineers	...	"	...	...	£2 to £6	£2 to £5	£2 10s. to £5
Engine-drivers	...	"	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Pitmen	...	"	...	...	£1 16s. to £4	£2 to £4	£2 to £4 10s.
Blacksmiths	...	"	...	...	£2 to £4	£1 15s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Carpenters	...	"	...	...	£2 2s. to £4	£2 to £3 10s.	£1 16s. to £3 6s.
Foremen of shift	...	"	...	...	£2 2s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3	£2 5s. to £3
Miners	...	"	...	...	£2 to £2 5s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 2s. to £3
Surfacemen (labourers)	"	"	...	...	£1 to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Boys	...	"	...	...	10s. to £2	15s. to £1 16s.	15s. to £1 15s.
Chinese	...	"	...	...	10s. to £2	12s. to £2	£1 to 16s.

Prices: 238. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, etc., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, etc., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Articles.		1881.	1886.	1891.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.				
Wheat	... per bushel	4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 10d. to 5s. 5d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 9d.
Barley	{ Malting } { Cape } ... "	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	2s. 7d. to 4s. {	{ 3s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. 2s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.
Oats	... "	2s. to 3s. 7d.	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 4s. 3d.
Maize	... "	3s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.	4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d.	3s. to 4s. 10d.
Bran	... "	8½d. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 3d.
Hay	... per ton	£2 10s. to £6	£3 10s. to £6	£3 to £4 10s.
Flour, first quality	... "	£9 to £11 15s.	£8 to £11 15s.	£8 to £10 10s.
Bread	... per 4lb. loaf	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4½d. to 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—*continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1886.	1891.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught ... each	£15 to £46	£23 to £49	£12 to £40
Saddle and harness „	£8 to £50	£10 to £25	£8 to £20
Cattle—			
Fat ... each	£3 10s. to £14	£5 to £19	£5 to £14
Milch cows ... „	£4 15s. to £10	£6 to £15	£3 10s. to £15
Sheep, fat ... „	3s. 6d. to 21s.	5s. 6d. to 22s.	6s. to 18s. 6d.
Lambs, fat ... „	3s. to 12s.	4s. to 10s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Butchers' Meat—			
Beef, retail ... per lb.	1½d. to 6d.	4d. to 10d.	3d. to 9d.
Mutton „ ... „	1½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 5d.	2d. to 6d.
Veal „ ... „	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 8d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork „ ... „	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 9d.	7d. to 10d.
Lamb „ ... per quarter	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter ... per lb.	6d. to 2s.	1s. to 2s. 6d.	10d. to 2s.
Cheese ... „	5d. to 1s.	5d. to 1s.	7d. to 1s. 6d.
Milk ... per quart	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 5d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese ... per couple	6s. to 10s.	7s. to 12s.	4s. to 8s. 6d.
Ducks ... „	4s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 8s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls ... „	4s. to 7s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	3s. to 5s. 6d.
Rabbits ... „	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s. 4d.
Pigeons ... „	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.
Turkeys ... each	4s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	5s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs ... „	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.	5s. to 15s.
Bacon ... per lb.	6d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s. 4d.
Ham ... „	8d. to 1s. 2d.	10d. to 1s. 1d.	10d. to 1s. 6d.
Eggs ... per doz.	10d. to 2s. 9d.	1s. to 2s. 4d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£2 10s. to £7	£2 15s. to £5 7s. 6d.	£2 to £4 10s.
Retail ... per cwt.	3s. to 8s.	2s. 6d. to 6s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.
Onions, dried ... „	2s. 6d. to 18s.	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	4d. to 8d.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips ... „	2d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 6d.
Radishes ... „	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 1s.
Cabbages ... per doz.	3d. to 5s.	6d. to 4s.	2s. to 4s. 6d.
Cauliflowers ... „	4d. to 3s.	1s. to 6s.	2s. to 5s.
Lettuces ... „	3d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.
Green peas ... per lb.	1d. to 4d.	1d. to 3d.	1½d. to 5d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea ... per lb.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	5¾d. to 2s.
Coffee ... „	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 5d.
Sugar ... „	3d. to 5d.	2½d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.
Rice ... „	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Tobacco ... „	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.	1s. 11d. to 5s.
Soap—Colonial ... „	2d. to 3½d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Candles—Sperm ... „	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.	5d. to 8½d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—continued.

Articles.	1881.	1886.	1891.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—cont.			
Salt per lb.	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals per ton	22s. to 40s.	27s. to 38s.	20s. to 26s.
Firewood „	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s. 6d.	9s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale per doz.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.	7s. 6d. to 11s.
Porter „	7s. to 10s. 6d.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy per gall.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum „	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky „	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva ... per case 15 bottles	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port wine ... per doz.	35s. to 70s.	33s. to 72s.	35s. to 80s.
Sherry „	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.	33s. to 80s.
Claret „	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.	18s. to 95s.
Champagne „	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 100s.	33s. to 115s.
Colonial wine „	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.	12s. to 30s.

Price of gold.

239. The price of gold in 1891 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. 6d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1891 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but the great bulk of the gold was stated to have realized from £3 15s. to as much as £4 3s. 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. and from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s. 6d. respectively.

Imports of live stock overland.

240. 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 1891, the former showed larger numbers in regard to cattle and sheep, but smaller numbers in regard to horses and pigs than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1891.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	3,818	128,957	1,737,489	2,138
According to returns of the Customs	3,866	128,562	1,734,162	2,184

Value of live stock overland.

241. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (inclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1891 was £1,461,778. The import duty payable on such stock would be £76,250, equivalent to not quite 5¼ per cent. of the value; the rate of duty is 5s. each for horses and cattle (calves being free), 6d. for sheep, and 2s. for pigs.*

* On the 8th June, 1892, the duty on cattle was increased to £1 10s., on sheep and lambs to 2s., on pigs to 10s., and on horses to £2 10s. per head.

PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

242. 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.*

243. 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.*

244. The assurance and indemnity fund, established under the *Transfer of Land Statute* to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one half-penny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1891, was £90,026,† of which £59,823 was invested in Government stock. Eighteen claims upon the fund, towards which £645 was paid during 1890-91, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £5,953 (including costs) have been paid to claimants. *Assurance fund.*

245. In 1891, as compared with 1890, a large decrease took place in the number of applications to bring land under the *Transfer of Land Act* (54 Vict. No. 1,149), and a still larger decrease in the extent of land included in such applications; although an increase occurred in the extent and value of land actually brought thereunder by application, whilst there was a slight decrease in the case of land purchased direct from the Crown. A considerable decrease took place in the number of certificates of title issued, and of miscellaneous transactions, as well as in the fees received, but a large increase in the number of transfers, mortgages, leases, etc. The following were the transactions in the two years:— *Transactions under the Land Statute 1890 and 1891.*

* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens's System." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

† Since 1884-5 the Assurance Fund has been reduced by £75,073; that amount having been advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835). On this advance the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1890 AND 1891.

		1890.	1891.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number	1,194 ...	891
" Extent of land included in	... acres	111,116 ...	28,387
Land brought under the Act—			
By application	... acres	69,162 ...	78,054
" " " " " "	... value	£2,648,750 ...	£2,834,151
By grant and purchase from the Crown	... acres	249,568 ...	234,602
" " " " " "	... purchase money	£322,946 ...	£316,593
Certificates of title issued*	... number	15,909 ...	13,268
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, etc.	"	47,239 ...	61,695
Registering proprietors	"	10 ...	5
Other transactions	"	52,042 ...	34,042
Forms and extras	"	459 ...	319
Fees received	... value	£54,173 ...	£48,759

Proportion
of land
under the
Statute.

246. The total quantity of land under the *Transfer of Land Statute* at the end of 1891 was 13,053,688 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £51,398,304. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1891 was 16,326,482 acres, It therefore follows that at that period nearly four-fifths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Land under
Act by
application
and other-
wise.

247. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 1,497,499 acres, valued at above $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 11,556,189 acres, valued at about $14\frac{4}{5}$ millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.

Transac-
tions in
Equity.

248. Since the passing of the *Judicature Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 761),† which, with certain exceptions, came into operation on the 1st July, 1884, the business in Equity has almost entirely fallen off. In 1891 the only transactions were 21 orders issued and one report.

Probates
and letters
of adminis-
tration.

249. In 1891, as compared with 1890, there was a falling-off of over 14 per cent. in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and over 12 per cent. in the value of property bequeathed. The average value of each estate in 1890 was £2,790, and in 1891 £2,797. The following are the figures for those years :—

* Including 1,889 Friendly Societies in 1890, and 1,314 in 1891.

† Since replaced by 54 Vict. No. 1,142.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
		£		£		£
1890 ..	1,801	7,747,899	1,306	919,228	3,107	8,667,127
1891 ...	1,854	6,525,187	857	1,057,491	2,711	7,582,678
Increase	53	...	...	138,263	...	...
Decrease	...	1,222,712	449	...	396	1,084,449

250. During the twenty-seven years ended with 1891, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly ninety-two and a third millions sterling (£92,302,413). During the same period the total number of deaths in the colony was 358,257, so that the average value of property left by each person who died was £258. The average value in 1886 was £303; in 1887, £325; in 1888, £431; in 1889, £580; in 1890, £481; and in 1891, £406; or an average of £421 in the last six years.

251. The rates of duty chargeable on the real and personal estates of deceased persons were amended on the 3rd October, 1892, by Act 56 Vict. No. 1,261; they are now levied in Victoria on the net value—i.e., after deducting all debts—of such estates within the colony upon the following scale.† It is provided that all estates of the net value of under £1,000 shall be exempt from duty, and that estates of the net value of under £5,000 shall be exempt from the payment of duty upon £1,000 of such net value; also that half duty only shall be paid by widows, children, or grand-children when the net value of the estate does not exceed £50,000:—

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates up to	£1,000 in value	...	Exempt.
„ exceeding £1,000 up to £5,000	„	...	‡2 per cent.
„ „ £5,000 „ £6,000	„	...	3 „
„ „ £10,000 „ £12,000	„	...	4 „
„ „ £20,000 „ £22,000	„	...	5 „
„ „ £30,000 „ £32,000	„	...	6 „
„ „ £40,000 „ £44,000	„	...	7 „
„ „ £60,000 „ £64,000	„	...	8 „
„ „ £80,000 „ £84,000	„	...	9 „
„ „ £100,000 and upwards	„	...	10 „

NOTE.—On estates valued between the maximum on one line and the minimum on the next specified, the rate of duty is increased by one-fifth per cent. for every fourth part of the difference. Thus, estates of from £6,000 to £7,000, £7,000 to £8,000, £8,000 to £9,000, and £9,000 to £10,000 would pay respectively $3\frac{1}{5}$, $3\frac{2}{5}$, $3\frac{3}{5}$, and $3\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. respectively; an estate valued at £8,500 would pay $3\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.; one valued at £46,000 would pay $7\frac{1}{5}$ per cent., etc.

* Including those granted to the Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons.
† The law relating to estates of deceased persons is contained in Act 54 Vict., No. 1,060, as amended by Act 56 Vict. No. 1,261.
‡ The first £1,000 of the value of these estates is exempted from duty.

Revenue
on
probate,
&c., duties.

252. The amount realized by the State in 1891 from duties on estates of deceased persons was slightly less than in 1887, about £70,000 less than in 1888 or 1890, and as much as £241,000 less than in 1889, but larger than in any other previous year. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last twenty-one years :—

DUTY FROM ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1891.

			£				£
1871	...	...	17,069	1882	...	...	78,547
1872	...	...	37,643	1883	...	...	96,427
1873	...	...	39,026	1884	...	...	125,697
1874	...	...	67,998	1885	...	...	85,979
1875	...	...	50,057	1886	...	...	129,479
1876	...	...	33,638	1887	...	...	151,268
1877	...	...	82,201	1888	...	...	219,500
1878	...	...	45,470	1889	...	...	391,664
1879	...	...	47,607	1890	...	...	221,721
1880	...	...	48,697	1891	...	...	150,351
1881	...	...	78,914				

Intestate
estates.

253. The new intestate estates dealt with by the Curator in 1890 numbered 347 ; those in 1891 numbered 344.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £51,970 in 1890, and £65,009 in 1891. In the twenty-one years ended with 1891, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 5,239. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the twenty-one years was £958,643.

Divorce and
Matrimonial.

254. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 99 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1891 as against 40 in 1890. No decrees for judicial separation were pronounced in the last two years. The following was the business done in the last eleven years :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1891.

Year.			Petitions for—		Decrees for—	
			Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1881	...	...	18	10	9	...
1882	...	...	29	9	9	3
1883	...	...	37	7	25	2
1884	...	...	25	11	10	2
1885	...	...	34	9	21	1
1886	...	...	34	10	16	...
1887	...	...	27	7	18	5
1888	...	...	38	4	28	1
1889	...	...	38	7	22	3
1890	...	...	14	4	40	...
1891	...	...	153	1	99	...

* These numbers are included in those given in the table following paragraph 249 ante.

255. 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, 447 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 71 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorces
thirty
years.

256. It will be observed by the last table that a large increase took place in the number of decrees for dissolution of marriage in the last two years. This was apparently in consequence of the increased facilities offered by an Act to amend the law of divorce* passed in November, 1889, and which received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890. Under this Statute it was provided that, in addition to the causes of divorce under the old law, divorce might be granted to persons who had been domiciled in Victoria for two years or upwards on one or more of the following grounds:—

Divorce Act
1889,
principal
provision

(a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.

(b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or being a husband has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.

(d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.

(e) That the respondent being a husband has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

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

Further
provision
of new
*Divorce
Act.*

258. To every 100,000 married couples living, the decrees for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation were in the proportion of 57·4 in 1891, of 23·8 in 1890, and an average of 15·0 during the four years ended with 1889, which were those immediately prior to the passing of the Act just referred to.

Divorce
rate.

* *Divorce Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1056), since embodied in the *Consolidated Act* (54 Vict. No. 1166).

259. The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the various Australasian colonies, during each of the five years ended with 1890; also the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.*
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1886	34	10	16	...	11·0
	1887	27	7	18	5	15·2
	1888	38	4	28	1	18·4
	1889	38	7	22	3	15·3
	1890	14	4	40	...	23·8
Mean of 5 years...		30·2	6·4	24·8	1·8	16·9
New South Wales...	1886	45	4	32	4	25·4
	1887	45	3	25	3	19·1
	1888	50	6	28	5	21·8
	1889	60	8	44	8	33·3
	1890	72	9	42	9	31·6
Mean of 5 years...		54·4	6·0	34·2	5·8	26·4
Queensland	1886	7	...	1	...	2·1
	1887	4	4	...	1	2·0
	1888	13	2	6	...	11·5
	1889	9	1	11	...	20·2
	1890	8	1	8	2	17·7
Mean of 5 years...		8·2	1·6	5·2	·6	11·1
South Australia ...	1886	8	2	10	1	22·4
	1887	7	1	3	1	8·4
	1888	7	3	2	...	4·2
	1889	4	1	6	...	12·5
	1890	5	3	2	...	4·1
Mean of 5 years...		6·2	2·0	4·6	·4	10·4
Western Australia†	1886	6	6	2	2	38·8
	1887	2	2	...	...	...
	1888	1	1	2	1	34·4
	1889	1	1	1	1	17·0
	1890	3	3	3	3	47·2
Mean of 5 years...		2·6	2·6	1·6	1·4	27·8

* Based on estimates, founded on the Census returns, of the numbers of married couples in each year.

† As the figures for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation are the same in all cases but one, it is probable that there was some confusion in furnishing the information. The calculations have therefore been based on the numbers shown under the head of "Dissolution of Marriage" only—assuming judicial separations to be included therein.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1886 TO 1890—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.*
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Tasmania	1886	4	1	4	1	25·6
	1887	1	2	...	...	...
	1888	6	...	4	...	19·5
	1889	2	1	3	1	19·1
	1890	4	1	2	...	9·3
Mean of 5 years...		3·4	1·0	2·6	·4	14·6
New Zealand	1886	31	3	24	...	28·0
	1887	26	6	16	1	19·5
	1888	35	3	32	...	36·2
	1889	26	7	17	1	20·2
	1890	24	8	21	3	26·6
Mean of 5 years...		28·4	5·4	22·0	1·0	26·1

260. It will be observed that, according to the average of the quinquennial period, the proportion of divorces to married persons living has been much lower in Victoria than in New South Wales, Western Australia, or New Zealand, which were about equal in this respect, but higher than in the other colonies. It seems probable, however, that under the operation of the new Act the rate in Victoria will reach the rates prevailing in those colonies.

Divorce rates in various colonies compared.

261. The following are the divorces in some of the principal civilized countries of the world in 1885, also the proportions per 100,000 married couples living in such countries in that year† :—

Divorces in various countries, 1885.

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885.

Country.		Number of Divorces.	Divorces per 100,000 Married Couples.
United States	...	23,472	203·0†
Switzerland	...	920	195·5
Denmark	...	635	184·7§
France	...	6,245	80·5

Based on estimates, founded on the Census returns, of the numbers of married couples in each year.

† Except in the case of Australasia the numbers have been taken from a pamphlet entitled “A Divorce Problem,” by Dr. W. F. Willcox, of Columbia College, U.S. The proportions have been worked in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

‡ Proportion for 1880 ; that for 1885 was probably much higher.

§ Approximate only.

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885—continued.

Country.	Number of Divorces.	Divorces per 100,000 Married Couples.
Germany	6,161	77·7
Roumania	541	61·5*
Holland... ..	339	47·7
Austria	1,718	44·0
Belgium	290	31·4
Norway and Sweden	297	27·0
Australasia†	95	19·3
Russia in Europe	1,789	11·1*
Italy	556	10·6
Great Britain and Ireland	508	8·6
Canada	12	1·6

Divorce rates in various countries compared.

262. According to the table, more divorces take place in the United States than in all the other countries combined, there being in that country a proportion of over 200 divorces annually per 100,000 married couples living. This proportion is approached in only two other countries, viz., Switzerland and Denmark. Australasia stands low on the list, being fifth from the bottom, although it has a rate more than twice as high as the United Kingdom. Strange to say, Canada—the adjoining country to the United States—has by far the lowest rate of all.

Fees in Equity, etc

263. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £241 in 1890, and to £248 in 1891; those on Probates amounted to £1,882 in 1890, and to £2,103 in 1891; those in Divorce amounted to £270 in 1890, and to £369 in 1891. The total amount of these fees was thus £2,393 in 1890, and £2,720 in 1891.

Collections in Lunacy.

264. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy on behalf of patients (including “percentage” and fees) increased from £26,698 in 1890 to £28,141 in 1891. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1890-91 on Hospitals for the Insane was £116,697, so that after allowing for the moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was about £88,556.

Insolven-cies.

265. In the twenty-four years ended with 1891, 16,957 insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 19 millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to over

* Approximate only.
† Figures for 1886. Judicial separations are included, as they are believed to be included in other cases.

13½ 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 1891.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.*
		£	£	£
1868	863	617,764	167,226	450,538
1869	818	653,614	194,251	459,363
1870	996	479,491	150,170	329,321
1871	631	444,117	217,841	226,276
1872	804	696,868	222,770	474,098
1873	672	330,337	188,351	141,986
1874	776	543,157	269,130	274,027
1875	773	641,390	389,330	252,060
1876	712	551,814	280,962	270,852
1877	715	462,651	272,720	189,931
1878	781	677,364	408,677	268,687
1879	1,007	1,655,485	1,204,051	451,434
1880	768	526,130	298,384	227,746
1881	620	303,892	161,386	142,506
1882	500	536,194	311,186	225,008
1883	603	782,116	423,528	358,588
1884	495	479,700	264,686	215,014
1885	467	591,957	282,502	309,455
1886	559	830,176	570,867	259,309
1887	619	563,894	1,009,385	+ 445,491
1888	479	347,658	185,871	161,787
1889	697	2,389,731	2,627,182	+ 237,451
1890	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	260,071
1891	807	1,824,595	1,432,800	391,795
Total... ..	16,957	19,231,366	13,574,456	5,656,910†

NOTE.—It should be pointed out that the insolvencies represent only a portion of the failures, as there are also large numbers of “liquidations by arrangement,” and “compositions with creditors,” of which no returns are obtained.

266. According to the table, insolvencies in 1891 were more numerous by 12 than in 1890, and were also more numerous than in any other year since 1870, except 1879, when over 1,000 took place. The assets and liabilities in 1891, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, although much less than in 1889 and 1890, were still largely in excess of those in any other year.

Insolvencies
1891 and
previous
years.

267. In 1889 and 1887 it will be noticed that the assets apparently exceeded the liabilities. The reason of this has been explained in previous issues of this work.

Apparent
surplus on
two occa-
sions.

* The plus sign (+) indicates a surplus.

† Net figures

Occupations
of insol-
vents.

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

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891.

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE—			
Architect	3	2	5
Artist ... ..	...	1	...
Chemist ... ..	...	2	7
Circus proprietor ... ..	...	1	...
Civil engineer	1	...	1
Civil servant	4	5	6
Clerk of works	1	...	...
Comedian, tragedian	1	...	...
Dentist ... ..	...	...	1
Draughtsman	2	2	...
Equestrian	1	...	...
Herbalist	2	...	...
Journalist	2	...	2
Masseuse ... ..	...	...	1
Medical man	1	2	1
Musician, music teacher, singer	1	1	2
Newspaper proprietor ... ..	...	...	2
Photographer	2	3	...
Phrenologist	1	...	...
Police constable	1	...	...
Printer, compositor	4	3	5
Reporter	1	...	...
Schoolmaster, teacher	1	5	2
Shire secretary ... ..	...	1	...
Solicitor ... ..	...	2	3
Theatrical manager, agent	1	2	2
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE—			
Billiard-room keeper ... ..	...	...	1
Boarding-house keeper	14	12	13
Caterer ... ..	...	...	1
Charwoman	1	1	...
Coffee-palace keeper ... ..	...	...	2
Cook ... ..	...	1	1
Hotel-keeper	40	36	34
Married woman	8	6	11
Nurse... ..	...	...	2
Restaurant-keeper	3	4	...
Spinster ... ..	...	...	2
Waiter ... ..	...	...	1
Widow	3	5	5
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—			
Accountant	6	8	3
Agent, commission agent... ..	27	23	30
Auctioneer, estate agent	9	11	6

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891—*continued*.

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—<i>continued</i>—			
Bookkeeper, clerk	13	9	7
Bookseller ... ..	...	...	1
Commercial traveller, canvasser	4	6	8
Dealer (undefined)	10	7	12
Debt collector ... ..	...	1	1
Financier ... ..	...	...	1
Ironmonger	2	1	2
Mercantile, stock and share broker	5	7	4
Merchant, importer ... ..	...	12	11
Salesman	4	3	...
Stationer, assistant to ditto ... ..	...	1	...
Storekeeper	15	18	18
Warehouseman, storeman	1	3	1
CARRIERS—			
Bullock driver ... ..	...	...	1
Cabman, driver... ..	2	4	3
Carrier, carter	14	17	15
Coach proprietor ... ..	...	1	3
Forwarding agent ... ..	...	...	1
Gripman ... ..	...	1	...
Mail contractor... ..	1	...	...
Mariner	1	2	1
Railway official... ..	1	2	4
Stationmaster ... ..	...	...	1
Stoker ... ..	...	1	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND—			
Farmer, selector	58	86	93
Freeholder	1	...	...
Gardener	3	4	2
Hop grower ... ..	...	...	1
Labourer on farm ... ..	...	2	...
Nurseryman ... ..	...	...	2
Seedsman	1	1	...
Surveyor ... ..	...	2	2
Vinegrower ... ..	...	...	1
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS—			
Cattle dealer	5	4	6
Drover	1	2	2
Fisherman ... ..	...	1	2
Grazier	12	6	27
Groom	1	4	11
Horse proprietor, dealer, trainer, breaker	4	3	6
Livery-stable keeper	3	3	2
Overseer sheep station	1	...	...
Pig dealer ... ..	...	...	1
Rabbit trapper	1	...	...
Stock and station agent	2	...	...
Veterinary surgeon ... ..	...	...	1

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891—*continued.*

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—			
Bicycle-maker ... ..	...	1	...
Bricklayer	2	2	2
Brushmaker ... ..	...	1	...
Builder, contractor	70	70	53
Carpenter	10	22	25
Chairmaker	1	1	...
Coachbuilder	7	9	8
Engraver	1	...	2
Factory worker... ..	...	1	...
Fancy-goods maker, dealer ... ..	...	...	4
Furniture maker, dealer, warehouseman	3	7	1
House decorator	1	1	1
Labourer (undefined)	52	56	68
Manufacturer (undefined)	3	2	13
Mason	4	3	...
Organ-builder	1	...	...
Oven maker ... ..	...	...	1
Painter	11	5	12
Picture-frame maker ... ..	...	...	1
Pile-driver	1	...	...
Plasterer	4	6	4
Plumber	4	3	7
Saddler	9	6	3
Shipwright ... ..	...	...	1
Sign writer	1	...	...
Slater... ..	1	...	...
Undertaker ... ..	...	...	2
Umbrella maker ... ..	...	...	1
Upholsterer, mattress maker	4	1	2
Watchmaker, jeweller	9	5	4
Wheelwright ... ..	...	3	2
Whipmaker ... ..	...	1	...
Works overseer	1	...	...
DRESS—			
Boot, shoe-maker, dealer	14	19	14
Draper—Assistant to ditto	5	7	3
Dressmaker, milliner ... ..	...	3	1
Hairdresser	5	11	3
Laundress	1	...	...
Laundry proprietor, laundryman	1	1	2
Outfitter ... ..	...	...	1
Seamstress ... ..	...	...	1
Tailor	3	13	7
Underclothing manufacturer	1	...	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS—			
Rope-maker ... ..	...	1	...
ANIMAL FOOD—			
Butcher	19	25	14
Dairyman	1	5	4
Fishmonger ... ..	...	...	2

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891—*continued.*

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.
VEGETABLE FOOD—			
Baker	10	3	7
Confectioner	3	4	1
Fruiterer	5	9	6
Greengrocer	4	4	2
Miller ... ..	...	2	1
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS—			
Aërated water, cordial manufacturer ...	1	1	1
Cellarman	1	...	...
Grocer—Assistant to ditto	10	13	...
Tea merchant	3	...	...
Tobacconist ... ..	...	1	5
Wine-hall keeper	1	1	...
Wine-seller, merchant	1	1	5
ANIMAL MATTERS—			
Hide merchant	1	1	...
Leather merchant ... ..	...	...	2
Skin cleaner ... ..	...	1	...
Tanner	2	...	...
Wool and skin merchant	1	1	...
VEGETABLE MATTERS—			
Chaff cutter	1	1	...
Hay, corn and produce dealer	6	7	6
Paper-bag maker ... ..	...	...	1
Saw-mill owner, sawyer	6	3	7
Timber merchant	1	7	2
Varnish maker ... ..	...	...	1
Wood, coal merchant	2	3	1
Wood splitter	3	3	2
MINING, ENGAGED IN—			
Miner	23	23	23
Mining explorer	1	...	1
Mining manager, legal manager	1	...	3
Mining speculator	1	1	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS—			
Brickmaker	2	5	4
Charcoal burner	1	...	...
Gasworks manager, employé ... ..	...	...	2
Glassblower ... ..	...	...	1
MINERALS AND METALS—			
Blacksmith	10	9	13
Boilermaker ... ..	...	...	1
Brassfounder ... ..	...	2	...
Engine-driver (undefined)	1	2	4
Engineer, fitter... ..	4	6	6
Farrier ... ..	...	1	...
Furnaceman ... ..	...	...	1
Gold-broker	1	...	...
Ironfounder, dresser	4	2	...
Machinist ... ..	...	1	1
Pyrites worker ... ..	...	1	...
Tinsmith	3	...	1

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891—continued.

Occupations.					1889.	1890.	1891.
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE—							
Bookmaker	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gentleman	...	...	...	...	12	10	10
Gentlewoman	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Manager (undefined)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
No occupation	...	...	...	...	...	18	2
Out of business	...	...	...	...	9	...	8
Overseer (undefined)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Speculator (undefined)	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Watchman	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	...	...	...	697	795	807

Occupations
with most
insol-
vencies.

269. It will be noticed that the occupations which contributed most largely to the list of insolvents in the three years were those of farmers or selectors, numbering 237; labourers, 176; builders, contractors, 193; hotelkeepers, 110; commission agents, etc., 80; miners, 69; butchers, 58; carpenters, 57; storekeepers, 51; boot and shoe makers, 47; carriers, etc., 46; graziers, 45; and boarding-house keepers, 39.

Insolvencies
in New
South
Wales.

270. In the last nine years insolvencies have been much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; and in five of the last six years they were even more numerous than in the worst year in the latter (viz., 1879).* The liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were in 1889 three times, and in 1890 and 1891 twice, as high in Victoria as in New South Wales; but in every other year since 1883 the liabilities similarly shown were much higher in New South Wales than in Victoria. The following are the figures for New South Wales :—

INSOLVENCIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1883 TO 1891.

Year.				As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
				Number of Insolvencies.	Liabilities.	Assets. Deficiency.
					£	£
1883	...	...	...	785	444,594	245,836
1884	...	...	...	918	836,165	580,195
1885	...	...	...	929	773,212	589,359
1886	...	...	...	1,221	989,262	733,127
1887	...	...	...	1,351	1,081,726	788,941
1888	...	...	...	851	659,307	459,677
1889	...	...	...	1,101	794,603	396,723
1890	...	...	...	1,193	1,203,685	540,726
1891	...	...	...	1,189	989,778	454,211

* See table following paragraph 265 ante.

271. In 1890, as is shown in the following table, the insolvencies in all the Australasian colonies numbered 3,184, and the total deficiency, according to the insolvents' schedules, amounted to £1,216,734. It will be observed that in New South Wales the insolvencies exceeded those in Victoria by 398, and the deficiency exceeded that in Victoria by £400,000 :—

Insolvencies
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Insolvencies	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
Victoria	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	260,071
New South Wales	1,193	1,203,685	540,726	662,959
Queensland	335	241,336	138,116	103,220
South Australia	77	58,398	36,043	22,355
Western Australia	56*	...	...	...
Total Australia	2,456	3,804,690	2,756,085	1,048,605
Tasmania	76	85,746	32,161	53,585
New Zealand	652	377,277	262,733	114,544
Total Australasia	3,184	4,267,713	3,050,979	1,216,734

272. The figures in the following table, which represent the number of failures† in England and Wales in the five years ended with 1890, together with the liabilities and assets of the insolvents, and the proportion of the latter to the former, have been taken from official sources. It will be noticed that the number of failures and the amount of the liabilities were much smaller in 1890 than in any of the previous four years :—

Failures
in the
United
Kingdom.

FAILURES† IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1886 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Amounts of—		Percentage— Assets to Liabilities.
		Liabilities.	Assets.	
		£	£	
1886	4,857	7,995,037	2,877,644	36·0
1887	4,866	8,995,752	2,682,522	29·8
1888	4,859	7,148,950	2,256,379	31·6
1889	4,542	6,380,362	1,998,957	31·3
1890	4,044	6,184,146	2,238,584	36·2

NOTE.—Administration orders made by County Courts in cases where the total indebtedness does not exceed £50 are not included. They numbered 2,766 in 1887, 2,535 in 1888, 2,214 in 1889, and 1,803 in 1890.

* The liabilities of these amounted to £42,398, but the assets were not stated.
† Including besides adjudicated bankruptcies (proper), liquidations by arrangements, and compositions with creditors. Thus, it will be remarked, the English returns are more complete than the colonial ones.

Registrar-General.

273. 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 1891, as compared with 1890, there was a decrease in the number of transactions and in the fees received under all of the heads except patents and copyrights. The following are the returns for the two years:—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1890 AND 1891.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.*	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
			£	£
Registry	17,018	16,668	5,086	4,887
<i>Companies Statute</i>	9,409	9,058	2,056	2,013
Bills and contracts of sale... ..	7,630	7,317	381	366
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates ...	6,338	5,470	1,366	1,233
Patents	3,236	3,889	2,763	3,265
Copyrights	688	793	103	110
Trade-marks	1,247	1,076	761	505
Searches in connexion with the above ...	26,640	24,072	1,732	1,723
Miscellaneous fees	1	...	52	...
Total	72,207	68,343	14,300	14,102

Offences reported.

274. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1890 and 1891 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 decrease will be observed in the number of offences reported under each head:—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1890 AND 1891.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1890.	1891.	Decrease.
1. Brought before magistrates on summons ...	26,190	24,525	1,665
2. Apprehended by the police	38,594	35,429	3,165
3. Still at large‡	6,877	6,584	293
Total	71,661	66,538	5,123

* These fees are now received by the Collector of Imposts appointed under the *Stamps Act* 1890.
† It does not follow that in these instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or, on other charges, even prior to that period.
‡ 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.

275. Thirty-seven per cent. of the offences dealt with consist of ^{Summons} those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on ^{cases.} summons, but are not taken into custody. They must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the *Education Act*, the clause in the *Public Works Statute* relating to railways and water supply, the *Local Government Act* or municipal by-laws, the *Masters and Servants* or *Wines and Spirits Statutes*, etc. Comparing 1891 with 1890, the number of persons summoned for offences against property increased two-fold, and there was a small increase in the number of such persons summarily convicted; but under other heads there was a considerable decrease. The following are the figures for the two years:—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1890 AND 1891.*

	1890.	1891.	Decrease. †
Offences against the person	1,424	1,152	272
" " property	203	414	+ 211
Minor offences	24,563	22,959	1,604
Total	26,190	24,525	1,665
Cases dismissed by magistrates	6,269	4,398	1,871
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail...	19,921	20,127	+ 206

276. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion ^{Charges} for the apprehensions made by the police; but, in making up the ^{counted as} return, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested ^{persons.} 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.†

* This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would therefore be included in subsequent tables.

† The plus sign (+) indicates increase.

‡ For 1884, a table was compiled showing the number of charges on which each individual was arrested. See paragraphs 62 to 67, Vol. II., of the issue of this work for 1889-90.

Arrests, 1890
and 1891.

277. The persons* who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1891 numbered 35,429, as against 38,594 in 1890, showing a decrease of 3,165 in the number of arrests.

Arrests,
1881, 1886,
and 1891.

278. The arrests in 1891, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow :—

PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.†

Number of Persons.	1881.	1886.	1891.
Taken into custody	25,346	32,011	35,429
Discharged by magistrates	8,307	11,053	12,007
Summarily convicted or held to bail	16,448	20,202	22,280
Committed for trial	591	756	1,142

Arrests :
proportion
to popula-
tion.

279. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were much more numerous than at either of the two previous periods. If the numbers of the population be taken into account, however, the proportion arrested will be found to have been slightly lower at the last than at the middle period. The estimated average population in 1881 was 868,942 ; in 1886, 984,860 ; and in 1891, 1,146,930 ; the arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 34 persons living at the first period, 1 to every 31 persons living at the second period, and 1 to every 32 persons living at the third period.

Proportion
of times
charge was
sustained.

280. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 67 per cent. at the first period, of 65 per cent. at the second, and of 66 per cent. at the third period.

Serious
offences.

281. There was a marked increase in the prevalence of serious offences at the last as compared with either of the former periods; this may be ascertained by comparing the commitments for trial with the total arrests at the three periods. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 43 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 42 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 31 arrests in the third period.

Males and
females
arrested.

282. 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 :—

* See paragraph 276 ante.
† A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the number convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the beginning of this volume.

MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

—	1881.		1886.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	19,840	5,506	25,841	6,170	29,627	5,802
Discharged by magistrates ...	6,432	1,875	8,989	2,064	9,752	2,255
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,872	3,576	16,180	4,022	18,817	3,463
Committed for trial ...	536	55	672	84	1,058	84

283. 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 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1881, of 65 per cent. and 67 per cent. in 1886, and of 67 per cent. and 61 per cent in 1891.

Cases in which charge was sustained.

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

Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

—	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1881.	1886.	1891.
Taken into custody ...	27·75	23·88	19·58
Discharged by magistrates ...	29·15	22·96	23·12
Summarily convicted or held to bail...	27·78	24·86	18·40
Committed for trial ...	10·26	12·50	7·94

285. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into custody, summarily convicted, or committed for trial, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last period much lower than at either of the former periods. At all the periods, the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population ; for at all the periods the females in the colony were in the proportion of about 90 to every 100 males.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

* See paragraph 276 ante.

Causes of arrest.

286. 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, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Offence.	1881.	1886.	1891.
Murder and attempt at murder	16	23	44
Manslaughter	16	11	9
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	82	87	80
Assault	1,862	2,171	2,215
Rape and indecent assault on females ...	71	51	61
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	5	8	14
Minor offences against the person	109	94	126
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc. ...	195	282	430
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc. ...	153	154	175
Other offences against property	3,385	3,577	3,805
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	58	87	109
Drunkenness	11,065	14,528	18,057
Other offences against good order	6,696	9,292	8,544
Offences relating to carrying out laws ..	361	193	219
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	33	78	193
Offences against public welfare	1,239	1,375	1,348
Total	25,346	32,011	35,429

Offences at last period.

287. 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, assaults, unnatural offence and minor offences against the person; robbery with violence or burglary, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, miscellaneous offences against property; forgery, drunkenness, and smuggling, and other offences against the revenue. But for manslaughter, and shooting with intent, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods; and for rape and indecent assault, and for offences relating to carrying out the laws, there were fewer than at the first period. The most marked increases in 1891, as compared with previous periods, have occurred in the arrests for robbery and burglary—which have increased 50 per cent. since 1886,—for murder—which were nearly twice as numerous as in 1886,—unnatural offences, minor offences against the person, smuggling, etc., and drunkenness.

Drunkenness.

288. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual

was arrested over and over again; but supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness:—

In 1874, one person in every 71 living in Victoria.

„ 1875,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1876,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1877,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1878,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1879,	„	„	77	„	„
„ 1880,	„	„	85	„	„
„ 1881,	„	„	79	„	„
„ 1882,	„	„	76	„	„
„ 1883,	„	„	74	„	„
„ 1884,	„	„	73	„	„
„ 1885,	„	„	72	„	„
„ 1886,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1887,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1888,	„	„	57	„	„
„ 1889,	„	„	61	„	„
„ 1890,	„	„	60	„	„
„ 1891,	„	„	63	„	„

289. It will be observed that in the three years 1879 to 1881, during the first eighteen months of which period the colony was in a depressed condition, and the two following years, drunkenness was less rife than at any preceding or subsequent period. Since 1880, however, as the colony became more prosperous, arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to the population, were steadily increasing, and on this basis were a third more numerous in 1888 than in 1880; but in the following years 1889, 1890, and 1891, in which there was a large amount of depression, they again decreased, but were still higher than in any of the years prior to 1888. Increase of drunkenness.

290. Drunkenness, “other offences against property,” “other offences against good order,” and “offences against public welfare,” although they may, and probably do—especially the first named—lead to more serious offences, may be considered as being, in themselves, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 22,385 in 1881, 28,772 in 1886, and 31,754 in 1891; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 88 per cent. at the first period, and 90 per cent. at the two later periods. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the first period, and 10 per cent. at the middle and last periods, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word. Minor offences.

291. 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 very many arrests in Smuggling and other offences against revenue.

Victoria. Only 193 persons were taken into custody for such offences in 1891, which, however, is more than double the number in 1886, and six times that in 1881.

Age and
education
of arrested
persons.

292. The ages of those taken into custody in 1891, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS*
ARRESTED, 1891.

Ages.				Superior Education.	Read and Write well.	Read only or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	105	344	449
10 „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	19	567	70	656
15 „ 20 „	...	...	...	2	146	1,802	89	2,039
20 „ 25 „	...	...	...	12	554	4,478	203	5,247
25 „ 30 „	...	...	...	22	728	4,844	256	5,850
30 „ 40 „	...	...	...	50	975	6,732	423	8,180
40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	36	600	4,733	479	5,848
50 „ 60 „	...	...	...	14	285	3,413	456	4,168
60 years and upwards	...	...	...	11	194	2,323	453	2,981
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Total	...	...	...	147	3,501	29,003	2,778	35,429

Education of
children
arrested.

293. 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 1891, according to the table, was 1,105, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 19, or one in 58, could read and write well; and 414, or more than a third, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 9 boys, of whom 7 could read and write more or less imperfectly, while 2 were unable to read.

Education
of adults.

294. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 34,324, and of these 3,629, or more than a ninth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, whilst 2,364, or a fourteenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 1,133, of whom 258, or more than a fifth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 41, or one in 27, were unable to read. According to these figures the persons

* See paragraph 276 ante.

charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were 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 (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), for at the census of 1891 all over 15 years of age, except about one in every twenty-four, were returned as being able to read and write, and only one in every forty-three was returned as entirely illiterate.

295. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1891; also the ratio of each country and religion to the estimated numbers of the same country and religion in the population:—

Birthplaces and religions of criminals.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1891.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living. †	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living. †
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria‡	11,755	16·48	494	·69
Other Australasian colonies ‡	2,419	30·36	128	1·61
<i>Australian Aborigines</i> ...	30	53·10		...
England and Wales ...	7,605	46·68	242	1·49
Scotland	3,075	60·69	65	1·28
Ireland	7,749	90·84	94	1·10
China	156	18·42	10	1·18
Other countries	2,640	61·88	109	2·74
Total	35,429	31·07	1,142	1·00
RELIGION.				
Protestants	19,929	23·80	736	·88
Roman Catholics... ..	14,482	58·25	337	1·36
Jews	164	25·39	31	4·80
Buddhists, Confucians, etc....	205	30·39	8	1·19
Others	649	15·54	30	·72

296. It has nearly always been found that fewer Victorians have been arrested, and fewer committed for trial, in proportion to their

Relative numbers of each birth-place.

* See paragraph 276 *ante*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 130 and 137 of Vol. I.

‡ Exclusive of aborigines.

numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, has been mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers; with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number of criminals is becoming larger. In 1871, only 2,123 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, but in 1881 the number rose to 6,231, and in 1891 to 11,755; moreover, the rate per 1,000 of the Victorian-born population rose from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in 1871 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881 and to $16\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891. Of places outside Victoria, the country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1891, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 144, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by 77,600, or by 91 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 former committed for trial was smaller, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than that of any other nationality except Victorians; the proportion of Scotch arrested was also above that of the English, but that of the Scotch committed for trial was a mean between that of the English and of the Irish. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of persons of any other nationality, but the proportion committed for trial was higher than in the case of the Victorians or Irish. In proportion to their numbers, arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were nearly twice as numerous as those of Victoria, and their commitments for trial were much more numerous than those of any other specified nationality.

Relative
numbers of
each
religion.

297. 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 or the Jews, and twice as many as the Buddhists, Confucians, etc. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were half as numerous again as the Protestants, but only one-third as numerous as the Jews. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table.

Causes of
arrest, and
religions.

298. The religions of persons taken into custody in 1891 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1891.

Offence.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	Others	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder	29	14	...	1	...	44
Manslaughter	6	3	...	...	...	9
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	39	32	...	5	4	80
Assault	1,174	961	14	21	45	2,215
Rape and indecent assault on females	39	18	...	1	3	61
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	8	5	...	1	...	14
Other offences against the person	71	50	2	...	3	126
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc.	250	160	10	3	7	430
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc.	107	64	1	...	3	175
Other offences against property	2,304	1,360	52	28	61	3,805
Forgery and offences against the currency	76	21	7	2	3	109
Drunkenness	9,976	7,703	17	22	339	18,057
Other offences against good order	4,743	3,549	48	74	130	8,544
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	116	89	1	5	8	219
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	86	68	1	31	7	193
Offences against public welfare	905	385	11	11	36	1,348
Total	19,929	14,482	164	205	649	35,429

299. It will be observed that 29 Protestants, 14 Roman Catholics, and 1 Buddhist, etc., were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 45 Protestants, 35 Roman Catholics, 5 Buddhists, etc., and 4 of other sects were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at, or seriously wounding; 47 Protestants and 23 Roman Catholics, 2 Buddhists, etc., and 3 of other beliefs, were arrested for sexual offences. Nearly 10,000 Protestants, over 7,700 Roman Catholics, 17 Jews, 22 Buddhists, etc., and 339 of unspecified religions, were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for homicide or for a sexual offence.

300. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 74 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 78 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 40 per cent. of those of Jews, of 47 per cent. of those of Buddhists, Confucians, etc., and of 72 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year. In the case of Jews, however, the proportion arrested for drunkenness was as high as 53 per cent. in the previous year.

Occupations
of persons
arrested.

301. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1891:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1891.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.		
Government officer	17	1
Police, penal officer	3	...
Officer of local body	1	...
Army, navy—officer, man	14	...
Clergyman, etc.	10	...
Lawyer	24	...
Law clerk, law student	6	...
Others connected with law	4	...
Medical man, student	18	...
Dentist	11	...
Chemist, druggist	46	...
Others connected with medicine	1	...
Author, editor, reporter	49	...
Bookseller, newsvendor	28	...
Printer	195	...
Science, connected with	28	...
Education, engaged in	33	4
Fine arts, engaged in	17	...
Photographer	7	...
Music, teacher of, musician	51	6
Theatres and exhibitions, connected with	100	4
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE.		
Hotelkeeper	47	3
Board and lodging, connected with	11	5
Domestic servant, cook	340	819
Hotel, boarding-house, etc., servant	101	10
Charitable institution, servant	2	...
Nurse (not servant) ... ..	...	20
Shoeblack	12	...
Opium shopkeeper	4	...
Attendance, engaged in	3	41
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.		
Merchant	10	...
Auctioneer, etc.	12	...
Broker, agent, etc.	248	...
Commercial clerk, etc.	605	4
Commercial traveller, salesman	161	1
Other mercantile persons	45	...
Ironmonger	8	...
Shopkeeper	56	4
Hawker, pedlar	586	16
Marine storekeeper	7	...
Pawnbroker	2	...
Rag, bottle gatherer, dealer	33	...
General dealer	345	1

* See paragraph 276 ante.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1891—*continued*.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CARRYING AND MESSAGES.		
Railway service	38	2
Omnibus, cab—driver, owner	300	...
Drayman, carter, carrier	396	...
Others connected with conveyance	4	...
Ship—owner, master, officer, seaman (not navy)	1,169	...
Steamship—engineer, stoker, coal trimmer	66	...
Ship—servant, steward, etc.	39	...
Boatman, waterman, etc.	8	...
Stevedore, or otherwise connected with ships	8	...
Messenger, porter, errand boy	9	...
Telegraph service	9	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.		
Farmer, market gardener, farm servant, labourer, etc.	832	6
Land, estate—agent, proprietor, etc.	9	...
Land surveyor and assistants	29	...
Others connected with land	1	1
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.		
Squatter, grazier, station servant, labourer, etc.	104	...
Horse dealer, proprietor, etc.	5	...
Veterinary surgeon, farrier	19	...
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey	378	...
Live stock salesman	1	...
Animal dealer, keeper	1	...
Game, rabbit catcher	1	...
Fisherman	50	...
Drover and others engaged about animals	62	...
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.		
Bookbinder	9	...
Musical instrument maker, dealer	8	...
Prints and pictures, connected with	4	...
Carving and figures, connected with	23	...
Watch and clock maker, dealer	67	...
Philosophical instrument maker, dealer	2	...
Surgical instrument maker	1	...
Mechanical or undefined engineer	270	...
Tackle for sports	3	...
Designs and medals, connected with	1	...
Toolmaker, cutler, etc.	32	...
Carriagemaker, wheelwright	84	...
Saddle, harness, and whip maker, dealer	116	...
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder	13	...
Sailmaker, shipchandler, etc.	19	...
Builder, architect	108	...
Carpenter, joiner	794	...
Cooper, turner	46	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater	658	1
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, etc.	487	...
Others connected with buildings	3	...
Cabinet, etc., maker, dealer	78	...

* See paragraph 276 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1891—*continued*.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—<i>continued</i>.		
Undertaker	3	...
Chemicals, working or dealing in	6	..
Labourer (undefined)	14,085	3
TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.		
Textile fabrics, manufacturer of, weaver	16	...
Draper and assistants	88	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker, etc.	65	...
Hat and cap maker	22	...
Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing	223	38
Milliner, dressmaker ... ..	...	50
Clothing manufacture, engaged in, machinist	10	23
Boot and shoe maker	577	1
Umbrella—maker, mender	2	1
Washerwoman, laundry man	3	68
FIBROUS MATERIALS.		
Rope, mat, sack, maker	20	...
Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas dealer	8	...
ANIMAL FOOD.		
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman	53	1
Butcher, etc.	294	...
Poulterer, fishmonger	28	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.		
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants	20	...
Baker, confectioner	277	...
Greengrocer, fruiterer	23	1
Jam, pickle maker	3	...
Others dealing in vegetable food	3	1
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.		
Brewing, connected with	12	...
Wine and spirit merchant	1	...
Distiller, rectifier	1	...
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker	7	...
Grocer and assistants	83	1
Sugar refiner	2	...
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in	28	1
Tobacconist	7	...
ANIMAL MATTERS.		
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter	4	...
Tanner, fellmonger, currier	64	...
Leather articles, maker of	4	...
Brush, broom maker	21	1
Wool classer	18	...
Animal matters, working or dealing in	2	...

* See paragraph 276 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1891.—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
VEGETABLE MATTERS.		
Japanner, french polisher	50	...
Timber merchant and assistant	1	...
Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer	72	...
Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker	39	...
Basketmaker	16	...
Papermaker	6	...
Stationer	4	...
Billsticker	9	...
Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in	7	2
MINING, ENGAGED IN.		
Miners, etc.	912	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, GLASS.		
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in	7	...
Chimney sweep	6	...
China, glass, etc., dealer	1	...
Quarryman, limeburner, etc.	64	...
Brickmaker, potter	43	...
Navvy	20	...
Nightman, scavenger	13	...
Earth, stone, glass, etc., others working or dealing in	26	...
MINERALS AND METALS.		
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	39	...
Engine driver (undefined)	247	...
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith	456	...
Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter	29	...
Other metals, working or dealing in	176	...
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Manager, apprentice, etc.	17	...
Independent means	17	...
Pensioner, inmate of institution, etc.	8	1
Beggar, pauper, vagrant	2	...
Criminal, thief, pickpocket	2	1
Prostitute, brothel-keeper ... ..	...	1,550
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper	4	...
No stated occupation, over 15 years of age	819	2,837
„ „ under „ „	767	272
Total	29,627	5,802

302. It will be observed, that of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers (undefined); and that of other occupations, those most frequently arrested were sailors, miners, farmers and farm labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, clerks, hawkers, and shoemakers, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,586 cases, but

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

* See paragraph 276 *ante*.

of those 767 were youths or children, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, more than one-fourth were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers. More than one-half, including 272 young girls, were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations, nearly three-fourths were domestic servants, and the remainder were chiefly washerwomen, dressmakers, and tailoresses.

Post office
and bank
officials
arrested.

303. In 1891, 21 post office or telegraph officials were arrested. These included a postmaster, for embezzlement; a postmistress, for larceny as a servant; 9 letter carriers or telegraph messengers, for larceny of letters* (only four of whom, however, were found guilty and sentenced); 1 telegraph operator, for forging an order for payment of money; 7 officials connected with the Post Office, for drunkenness; 1 for obstructing the police, and 1 for lunacy. Four bank officials were also arrested, including two bank managers afterwards convicted of forgery, and in one instance of making a false entry in bank books; a bank clerk of larceny as a servant, and a bank agent charged with embezzlement but not prosecuted.

Results of
summary
disposal.

304. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1891 were as follow:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,† 1891.

Sentence.					Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	...	...	...	...	14	...
„ 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	250	146
„ 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	305	198
„ 4 months	...	...	...	...	19	4
„ 3 months	...	...	...	...	883	266
„ 2 months and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	257	45
„ 1 month and under 2 months	...	...	...	...	1,118	254
„ 15 days and under 1 month	...	...	...	...	83	11
„ 8 days and under 15 days	...	...	...	...	839	170
„ 7 days and under	...	...	...	...	5,327	1,195
Fined	...	...	...	...	8,705	841
Ordered to find bail	...	...	...	...	162	14
Sent to lunatic asylum	...	...	...	...	294	134
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	...	...	...	...	397	178
Otherwise dealt with	...	...	...	...	164	7
Total sentenced	...	...	...	...	18,817	3,463
Discharged	...	...	...	...	9,752	2,255
Total summarily disposed of	...	...	...	...	28,569	5,718

* Two railway porters also were convicted of a similar offence.
† See paragraph 276 *ante*.

305. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1891, 46 per cent. of the males, and 24 per cent. of the females, were fined; 33 per cent. of the former, and 40 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 14 and 22 per cent. respectively for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 1 per cent. of the males, and 4 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment or upwards; the balance, or 6 per cent., of the males, and 10 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 magis-
trates.

306. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender, if an adult, may be sentenced to be whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Only one offender was so sentenced in 1891—for wilful exposure—who was ordered to receive one whipping of 12 lashes.

Whipping
ordered
by magis-
trates.

307. Twenty-five offenders were sentenced to solitary confinement by magistrates in 1891, viz., twenty for assaults, and five for larceny. The sentence in 14 cases was two three or four days, in one case six days, in 6 cases seven days, in 1 case two periods of seven days, in two cases fourteen days, and in 1 case twenty-one days.

Solitary
confinement
ordered by
magis-
trates.

308. Under the *Crimes Act* 1890,* magistrates are empowered to order youths under 16 years of age, convicted of any offence punishable on summary conviction with imprisonment, to be privately whipped with a cane or birch rod by a constable, either in addition to or in lieu of any other punishment they may be lawfully sentenced to receive. No youth was sentenced under this Statute in 1891.

Punishment
of juvenile
offenders.

309. The probation system for first offenders was introduced into Victoria on 1st January, 1888, and is embodied in the *Crimes Act* 1890 (50 Vict. No. 1079), which gives power to a judge or chairman of the court before which, or any two or more justices before whom, the conviction has taken place, in the case of persons under the age of 21 years not previously convicted, to suspend the execution of sentences for any term of imprisonment not exceeding three years for any offence, whether indictable or punishable by summary conviction, and to release the offender from custody upon entering into recognizances, to be settled by the court, for his future good behaviour. Moreover, in the case of prisoners undergoing sentence, who had not

Probation
system
for first
offenders.

* 54 Vict. No. 1079, section 366.

been previously convicted and received sentence when under the age of 25 years, the Governor in Council is empowered to extend mercy to such offenders by releasing them from custody upon entering into like recognizances. In both cases, however, a prisoner so released is liable to be re-arrested for misbehaviour, and committed to prison to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof. Under the provisions of the Act, 18 prisoners (including 1 female) were released on probation in 1889, 96 (including 14 females) in 1890, and 113 (including 17 females) in 1891.

Results of
committals
for trial.

310. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL,* 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

—	1881.	1886.	1891.
Number for trial	567	792	1,177
Convicted and sentenced	332	492	729
Acquitted... ..	177	249	270
Not prosecuted	58	51	178

Proportion
of convic-
tions ob-
tained.

311. Of those committed for trial, 509 were eventually tried in 1881, 741 in 1886, and 999 in 1891. At the first period 65 per cent., at the second period 66 per cent., and at the third period 62 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in
superior
courts.

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

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1891.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	13†	1
Hard labour on roads or public works for 15 years and upwards	1	...
“ “ “ 10 years and under 15 years	1	...
“ “ “ 7 years and under 10 years	6	...
“ “ “ 4 years and under 7 years	41	1

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

† In the case of two of these, sentence of death was only recorded.

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1891
—continued.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	121	1
„ 1 year and under 2 years	175	10
„ 6 months and under 1 year	184	15
„ 1 month and under 6 months	93	15
„ under 1 month	17	6
Fined	3	1
Recognizances estreated	2	...
To find bail to appear when called upon	4	10
Sent to lunatic asylum	1	...
Otherwise dealt with	7*	...
Total tried and convicted	669	60

313. Of males convicted in superior courts in 1891, as many as 13 were sentenced to death—2 being cases in which death was merely “recorded;” all the rest except 17 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, nearly three-fourths were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and one-thirteenth to more than four years. Of the females, 12 were sentenced to over one, and 36 to under one, year’s imprisonment. Two males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years. One female was sentenced to death, and one was sentenced to a longer period than four years.

Lengths of sentences in superior courts.

314. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 80 persons, all males, were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 1 month per annum during the sentence. Of these 1 had been convicted of murder; 1 of assault; 2 of rape or indecent assault on females; 1 of unnatural offence or assault with intent to commit; 30 of robbery under arms or burglary; 1 of cattle stealing, etc.; 41 of other offences against property; 3 of forgery, etc.

Solitary confinement ordered by superior courts.

315. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to be whipped, in addition to terms of imprisonment in all cases, was 4, of whom one—a boy aged 14—was to receive 15 strokes with a cane. Rape or indecent assaults on females was the crime of one of these, for whom two whippings were ordered. Burglary, etc., was the crime of the other two adult offenders, one of whom was sentenced to receive

Whippings ordered by superior courts.

* Of these one offender, a boy 14 years of age, was sentenced to receive 15 strokes with a can and then released, and one offender died after conviction but before sentence.

20 and the other 15 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1079, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted, for unnatural offences, for attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1891.

316. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment was 11 in 1874, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 5 in 1875, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; 11 in 1876, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; 11 in 1877, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; 17 in 1878, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; 9 in 1879, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 5 in 1880, 17 in 1881, and 8 in 1882—all by superior courts; 14 in 1883, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; 17 in 1884, 6 in 1885, and 11 in 1886—all by superior courts; 10 in 1887, viz., 4 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; 29 in 1888, viz., 19 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; 46 in 1889, viz., 34 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; 6 in 1890, viz., 3 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; and 5 in 1891, viz., 1 by magistrates and 4 (including 1 juvenile offender) by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the eighteen years was thus 238, of which 83 (including 44 to juvenile offenders) were ordered by magistrates and 155 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1891 was thus the same as in 1875 and 1880, but smaller than in any other previous year named.

Executions.

317. No fewer than 7 executions took place in 1891, or a larger number than in any year since 1858. In three of the 32 years intervening between that date and 1891 there were 6 executions, on four occasions there were 5, and in the remaining 25 years less than 5 annually. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 152 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. Three of the criminals executed in 1891 were natives of Victoria, 1 was a native of the other Australasian colonies, 1 of England, 1 of Ireland, and 1 of India; 1 professed to be a member of the Church of England, 1 of the Presbyterian, 2 of the Wesleyan, 2 of the Roman Catholic, and 1 of the Buddhist Church; the crimes for which they suffered death were in 6 cases murder, and in 1 case rape. The

following table shows the birthplaces of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1891.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.						Number.
Total number executed ...						152
Birthplace—Victoria ...						8
" Other Australian colonies ...						7
" England ...						61
" Wales ...						2
" Ireland ...						42
" Scotland ...						8
" Belgium ...						1
" France ...						1
" Switzerland ...						1
" Germany ...						1
" Sweden ...						1
" Sicily ...						1
" United States of America ...						5
" India ...						1
" West Indies ...						2
" Philippine Islands ...						1
" China ...						8
" At sea ...						1
Religion—Church of England ...						35
" Presbyterian ...						7
" Wesleyan ...						10
" Baptist ...						1
" Lutheran ...						2
" Protestant undefined ...						30
" Roman Catholic ...						55
" Buddhist, Confucian, etc. ...						7
" No Religion ...						5*
Offence—Murder ...						115
" Attempt to murder ...						17
" Rape ...						10
" Unnatural offence on a child ...						1
" Robbery with violence ...						9

318. 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.

Executions
in United
Kingdom.

* Aborigines.

† See *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 107.

Undetected
crime.

319. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 6,584 in 1891, or 293 less than in 1890 and 698 less than in 1889, but more numerous than in any of the eight years ended with 1888. Undetected offences against the person, which showed an exceptionally large increase in 1890, fell off considerably in 1891, and those against property also show a large falling off in the last two years as compared with the three previous ones. The following are the undetected offences in the last eleven years :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1881 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1881	461	3,770	400	4,631
1882	572	3,980	433	4,985
1883	596	4,209	584	5,389
1884	450	3,249	350	4,049
1885	491	3,000	388	3,879
1886	523	3,160	436	4,119
1887	211	5,593	416	6,220
1888	270	5,627	577	6,474
1889	271	6,152	859	7,282
1890	805	5,177	895	6,877
1891	401	5,218	965	6,584

Offender
perhaps
arrested on
other
grounds.

320. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date have been arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

321. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during 1890 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods, 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 of 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, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

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...	...	{ 1880 { 1885 { 1890	41,778 52,566 64,784	26,950 34,180 44,415	680 768 1,129	398 444 662
New South Wales†	...	{ 1880 { 1885 { 1890	57,784 77,092 66,087	42,205 59,345 48,102	1,717 1,540 1,476	1,148 785 954
Queensland†	...	{ 1880 { 1885 { 1890	9,133 15,763 18,996	6,051 11,451 14,570	316 538 494	170 267 275
South Australia	...	{ 1880 { 1885 { 1890	15,063 10,406 6,999	12,814 8,901 5,953	353 240 169	199 133 82
Western Australia‡	...	{ 1880 { 1885 { 1890	5,577 4,900 4,690	4,221 3,436 3,201	50 86 66	25 51 41
Tasmania†	...	{ 1880 { 1885 { 1890	6,908§ 5,983 6,411	5,418 4,876 4,962	117 71 117	73 31 46
New Zealand||	...	{ 1880 { 1885 { 1890	20,750 22,709 18,247	14,778 17,566 13,885	520 385 458	295 223 192
Australasia	...	{ 1880 { 1885 { 1890	156,993 189,419 186,214	112,437 139,755 135,088	3,753 3,628 3,909	2,308 1,934 2,252

322. By this table it would appear that crime has been so much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria that, notwithstanding the smaller population¶ there has been at each period, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

* 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 611 lunatics, in Queensland 341, and in Tasmania 80 were admitted to asylums during 1890. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

‡ Of those summarily convicted in Western Australia between 8 and 10 per cent. were aborigines.

§ It is pointed out by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania, in his report for 1886, page li., that, prior to 1884, a considerable proportion of purely civil cases, such as petty debts, non-payment of rates, etc., were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in that colony.

|| Exclusive of Maoris. In 1890 the number of cases in which they were concerned was 454—in 243 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 173 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 38 cases committed for trial.

¶ In all the years the actual population of New South Wales was smaller than that of Victoria.

commitments for trial and convictions thereafter in New South Wales having been at the first period more than two and a half times as numerous, and at the second period about twice as numerous, as in Victoria, whilst at the third period they were from 30 to 45 per cent. more numerous. In 1890 the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 2 per cent., and the summary convictions by 8 per cent.

323. 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 same three 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., 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

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 ...	1880	49·13	31·69	8·00	4·68	64·51	58·53
	1885	54·94	35·72	8·03	4·64	65·02	57·81
	1890	57·92	39·71	10·09	5·92	68·56	58·64
New South Wales ...	1880	79·63	58·16	23·66	15·83	73·04	66·86
	1885	83·14	64·00	16·61	8·47	76·98	53·51
	1890	59·98	43·66	13·40	8·66	72·79	64·63
Queensland ...	1880	41·15	27·26	14·24	7·66	66·25	53·80
	1885	51·05	37·08	17·42	8·65	72·64	49·63
	1890	49·24	37·77	12·80	7·13	76·70	55·67
South Australia ...	1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·55	85·07	56·43
	1885	33·23	25·84	7·67	4·25	77·76	55·42
	1890	22·12	18·81	5·34	2·59	85·05	48·52
Western Australia ...	1880	193·35	146·34	17·33	8·67	75·69	50·00
	1885	143·81	100·85	25·27	14·97	70·12	59·30
	1890	97·81	66·76	13·76	8·55	68·25	62·12

* Rates per head corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.
† Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION,* ETC., 1880, 1885, AND 1890--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.
Tasmania	1880	60·80	47·69	10·30	6·43	80·19	62·40
	1885	46·68	38·05	5·54	2·42	81·50	43·66
	1890	44·60	34·52	8·14	3·20	77·40	39·32
New Zealand	1880	43·75	31·16	10·96	6·22	71·22	56·73
	1885	40·11	31·03	6·80	3·94	77·35	57·92
	1890	29·39	22·37	7·38	3·09	76·09	41·92
Total Australasia	1880	58·55	41·94	14·00	8·61	71·62	61·50
	1885	58·56	43·21	11·22	5·98	73·78	53·31
	1890	49·86	36·17	10·47	6·03	72·54	57·61

324. In regard to the proportion of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued, Western Australia and New South Wales have stood at the head of the list at each of the years named; whilst Tasmania stood next in 1880,‡ but Victoria and Queensland in 1885 and 1890. Queensland stood lowest on the list at the first period, but New Zealand and South Australia at the last two periods, the depression which existed in both colonies having apparently been accompanied by a reduction in the amount of crime. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1890, 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 respect to apprehensions, etc.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

1. Western Australia.

2. New South Wales.

3. Victoria.

4. Queensland.
5. Tasmania.

6. New Zealand.

7. South Australia.

* Rates per head corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.
† Not including civil cases.
‡ It is stated that, prior to 1884, some petty debt cases were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in Tasmania.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
summary
convictions.

325. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia and New South Wales have always been at the top of the list. In 1890 Victoria occupied the third place, although at the two previous periods it stood as low as fifth on the list. New Zealand and South Australia have been last on the list at each of the last two periods, although South Australia at the first period occupied the third position. 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 REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS
IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

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

Order of
colonies in
respect to
commit-
ments for
trial.

326. In 1880 Victoria showed, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony; but the proportion having since fallen in some of the other colonies, in the years 1885 and 1890 three colonies—South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania—occupied a lower position than Victoria. Western Australia was at the head of the list at the two last periods, and New South Wales at the first period; whilst Queensland and the latter colony have alternately occupied the second and third places in 1885 and 1890 respectively. In respect to the proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1890 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED
FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

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

Order of
colonies in
respect to
convictions
in superior
courts.

327. In respect to convictions in superior courts, the same order prevailed at each period as in the case of committals for trial, except that New Zealand at the first period stood sixth instead of fifth, and at the last period New South Wales instead of Western Australia stood first. The following is the order at the last period :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR
COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

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

328. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than in the other colonies, or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is usually lower in this colony than in any of the others. An exception, however, took place in 1890, when the proportion was lower in Western Australia than in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1890, 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, 1890.

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

329. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Victoria was third on the list in 1890, New South Wales and Western Australia being above her. The proportions remained tolerably uniform in Victoria at the three periods, but fluctuated considerably in some of the other colonies, so that the order varies at each period. In the subjoined statement the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1890, bore the highest proportion to the commitments being placed first:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1890.

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

330. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland, the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia,* as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is

* The particulars are available in regard to the convictions, although not in regard to the arrests.

never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

Arrests, etc.,
for various
offences
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

331. Notwithstanding New South Wales has possessed a smaller population than Victoria, arrests for most descriptions of offences have at each of the three periods under consideration—viz., 1880, 1885, and 1890—been much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1890, arrests for homicide numbered 61 in New South Wales against 56 in Victoria; for other offences against the person, 8,604 against 3,966; for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc., 259 against 129; for miscellaneous offences against property, 6,995 against 4,442; for drunkenness, 18,654* against 18,501. An exception occurred in regard to arrests for robbery, burglary, etc., which were more numerous in Victoria at the last two of the years referred to; also in the latter year in regard to arrests for rape and other sexual offences, which were slightly the more numerous in Victoria, and in regard to “other offences,” which were the more numerous at the first and last periods. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during every fifth year, commencing with 1880, as far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers*:—

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, etc.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, etc.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1880	36	81	4,376	245	171	3,880	10,056	22,933
	1885	31	57	4,071	287	149	3,797	13,580	30,594
	1890	56	69	3,966	465	129	4,442	18,501	37,156
New South Wales	1880	75	95	9,364	245	469	6,154	18,777	22,605
	1885	50	115	9,353	230	403	6,576	26,291	34,074
	1890	61	64	8,604	362	259	6,995	18,654	31,088
Queensland ...	1880	1,320			1,186			2,867	3,760
	1885	2,230			1,748			5,508	6,277
	1890	2,713			2,487			6,332	7,464

* 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 man is liable to be arrested, even although not guilty of disorderly conduct.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, etc.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, etc.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
South Australia	1880	13	37	1,026	52	51	971	4,325	8,588
	1885	9	36	598	28	19	708	3,361	5,647
	1890	8	24	488	16	14	471	2,382	3,596
Western Australia*	1880	331			355			4,891	
	1885	403			323			4,174	
	1890	371			536			3,783	
Tasmania †	1880	2	14	651	103	37	723	1,543	3,835
	1885	3	13	544	34	22	565	1,470	3,332
	1890	4	6	473	14	17	588	1,151	4,158
New Zealand	1880	27	56	1,852	85	55	2,185	6,281	10,209
	1885	20	28	1,686	92	49	1,961	6,912	11,961
	1890	10	32	1,474	120	55	2,122	5,830	8,604

332. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same three years :—

Proportion of each group of offences in each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.†	Other Offences.
Victoria	1880	5.28	5.05	11.83	26.97
	1885	4.35	4.42	14.19	31.97
	1890	3.66	4.50	16.54	33.22
New South Wales	1880	13.14	9.46	25.88	31.15
	1885	10.26	7.77	28.35	36.75
	1890	7.92	6.91	16.93	28.21

* The number of convictions (not arrests) for the principal offences in the last five years were as follow :—Murder and manslaughter, 4 in 1886, *nil* in 1887, 2 in 1888, 3 in 1889, and 4 in 1890; rape, etc., 2 in 1889, and 1 in 1890; burglary, etc., 2, 4, *nil*, *nil*, *nil*, respectively; cattle and sheep stealing, 106, 87, 62, and 124, almost all being by aborigines; other offences against property, 163, 225, 228, and 246; drunkenness, 1,165, 502, 557, and 749.

† See footnote (§) on page 205 *ante*.

‡ See footnote on page 210.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Queensland ...	1880	5·95	5·34	12·92	16·94
	1885	7·22	5·66	17·84	20·33
	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
South Australia ...	1880	4·08	4·08	16·41	32·59
	1885	2·10	2·41	10·73	18·03
	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
Western Australia ...	1880	11·48	12·31	169·57	
	1885	11·83	9·48	122·53	
	1890	7·74	11·18	78·89	
Tasmania* ...	1880	5·87	7·60	13·58	33·75
	1885	4·37	4·85	11·47	26·00
	1890	3·36	4·31	8·01	28·93
New Zealand ...	1880	4·16	4·93	13·22	21·50
	1885	3·06	3·71	12·21	21·13
	1890	2·44	3·70	9·39	13·86

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

333. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, at each period shown, much more numerous in New South Wales and Western Australia than in any other colony; in both of which they were, in the year 1890, more than twice as numerous as in Victoria, which occupied the fourth place. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1890, (which is the same as in the four previous years, except that Western Australia and New South Wales have changed places), the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1890.

1. New South Wales.

2. Western Australia.

3. Queensland.

4. Victoria.
5. Tasmania.

6. New Zealand.

7. South Australia.

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

334. In 1890, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were two and a half times, and in New South Wales more than one and a half times, as numerous, in proportion to population,

* See footnote (§) on page 205 ante.

as they were in Victoria, where they were fewer than in any colonies except Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia. It should be stated that the proportion in Western Australia would probably be reduced nearly one-half, were arrests of aborigines for sheep or cattle stealing excluded,* in which case it would stand lower than New South Wales and on a par with Queensland. In this respect, the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1890.

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

335. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales, which for years stood at the head of the colonies of the group in which the offence was distinguished,† has improved considerably as compared with 1880 and 1885. Victoria, on the other hand, has apparently become more inebriate, as in 1890, according to the figures, arrests for drunkenness within her boundaries, in proportion to the population, increased from 12 per 1,000 in 1880 to 16½ in 1890; but even the latter proportion was still lower than in New South Wales‡ during the same year. In the following list, the colony in which the largest proportion of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1890 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, 1890.

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

336. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, *Wines and Spirit Statute*, etc., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. Relatively to population, they were, in 1880, most numerous in Tasmania, South Australia, and New South Wales, but in 1890 they were more numerous in Victoria than in any of the other

* Of 370 convictions in Western Australia in 1889, 179 were of aborigines—chiefly for sheep and cattle stealing.

† The only colony in which drunkenness is not distinguished, so far as the total arrests are concerned, is Western Australia. The convictions for that offence, however, are given in footnote (*) on page 211 *ante*.

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

colonies. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these offences, and consequently the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first, and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR “OTHER OFFENCES,” 1890.

1. Victoria.

2. Tasmania.

3. New South Wales.
4. Queensland.

5. New Zealand.

6. South Australia.

Crime in
United
Kingdom.

337. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions during 1890, and the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Country.			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	{	1880	14,770	11,214	5.74	4.36	75.92
		1885	13,586	10,500	4.99	3.86	77.28
		1890	11,974	9,242	4.16	3.21	77.18
Scotland	{	1880	2,583	2,046	6.97	5.52	79.21
		1885	2,535	1,956	6.57	5.07	77.16
		1890	2,314	1,928	5.77	4.81	83.32
Ireland	{	1880	4,716	2,383	9.06	4.58	50.53
		1885	2,850	1,573	5.78	3.19	55.19
		1890	2,061	1,193	4.39	2.54	57.88
Total	{	1880	22,069	15,643	6.37	4.52	70.88
		1885	18,971	14,029	5.27	3.90	73.94
		1890	16,349	12,363	4.36	3.30	75.62

Decrease of
crime in
United
Kingdom.

338. According to the foregoing figures crime, in proportion to population, has fallen off in the United Kingdom by 30 per cent. since 1880, the decrease being most marked in the case of Ireland,

where probably, in consequence of political disturbances, the commitments in 1880 were exceptionally numerous. Both commitments and convictions were usually most numerous in Scotland, and least so in England ; although Ireland had the largest proportion of commitments in 1880, and by far the smallest number of convictions in 1890.

339. Taking the mean of the three 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 about one-third less numerous than in Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and considerably more so than in any of the other Australasian colonies ; also that those in England were fewer by more than one-third, and those in Scotland and Ireland by about one-fourth, than those in Victoria and the colonies named. Convictions after commitment are, relatively to population, on the average about a third more numerous in Victoria than in the United Kingdom, a fourth more than in England and Wales, half as many again as in Ireland, but about the same as in Scotland.

Crime in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

340. 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 1890 was smaller than that in Victoria, New South Wales, or Western Australia during the same year.

Convictions in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

341. A phase of crime, respecting which it is difficult to obtain accurate information, is female prostitution. The following, however, are some figures relating to the prostitution existing in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane in 1892, and in Sydney in 1883, which, with the exception of the numbers for Adelaide and Brisbane—obtained by direct correspondence—were furnished by Mr. H. M. Chomley, the Chief Commissioner of the Victorian police :—

Prostitution in Australian capitals.

PROSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

Capital Cities.	Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Prostitutes.		Prostitutes per 10,000 of Population.
			Year.	Estimated Number.	
Adelaide	1891	133,252	1892	211	15·83
Melbourne	„	490,896	„	973*	19·82
Brisbane	„	47,077	„	98	20·82
Sydney	1881	224,211	1883	613	27·34

* This number is made up from a detailed list recently compiled in the Police Department ; it comprises 482 set down as living in brothels, and 491 street-walkers. The number returned for the previous year must have been incomplete. The estimated number in Victoria outside the metropolitan area is 260.

Results
compared.

342. According to the figures in the last column, Adelaide is much freer from prostitution than any of the other capital cities named. Although from figures previously obtained by the Victorian Chief Commissioner, an enormous amount of prostitution appeared to exist in Adelaide, the figures were rightly regarded with suspicion, as it now appears, from the figures given in the foregoing table, which have been vouched for by the South Australian police authorities, that the vice is less prevalent there than in either Melbourne, Brisbane, or Sydney.

Police in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

343. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and, although smaller in numbers than the police force of New South Wales by 204, smaller also in proportion to population than the police force of either that colony or Queensland, their efficiency, combined with the orderly character of the population, is such that serious offences, as has been already shown,* are usually much less rife in Victoria than in either of those colonies. The following figures show the number of police and their proportion to the population in each colony :—

POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

1. South Australia	has	388	police,	or	1	to	840	persons.
2. Victoria	„	1,528	„	„	758	„		
3. New South Wales	„	1,732‡	„	„	673	„		
4. Queensland	„	800	„	„	513	„		

Police in
Austral-
asian
capitals.

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

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1892.

1. Melbourne	has	740§	police,	or	1	to	665	persons.
2. Sydney	„	604	„	„	661	„		
3. Adelaide	„	217	„	„	611	„		
4. Brisbane	„	211	„	„	444	„		

Supreme
Court
criminal
sittings.

345. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1891 was 477, of which 365 were for felony, and 112 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 254, and for misdemeanors 85. The number of places where sittings were held was 19, the number of sittings was 58, and the total duration of sittings was 187 days.

* See paragraph 326 *ante*.

† In 1883 the New Zealand police numbered 741, or 1 to every 783 persons living. No later returns are at hand for that colony.

‡ In the previous year there were only 1,513; the increase was probably only of a temporary character.

§ Within a ten-mile radius. The number in the City of Melbourne is 307; and in the Metropolitan Police District, which has an area of 44,930 acres, there are 660.

346. Sittings may be held at the same number of places, to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 9 out of the 19 places in 1891. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 479, but the number of causes tried was only 247, of which 58 were tried by juries of six, 2 by juries of twelve, and 187 by a judge alone. All of these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £304,377. Verdicts were returned in 183 instances, and there were no nonsuits. Of the verdicts 119, or about 65 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £57,713, or 19 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1890, the damages sued for in these courts amounted to £3,348,497, and the sums awarded by juries to £384,738, or to about 11½ per cent. of the damages sued for.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

347. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1891 numbered 24, and the number of courts held 63, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 166 days. The number of cases tried was 466, in 322 of which, or 69 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 95. In the ten years prior to 1891, 3,037 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 2,021 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

348. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. The number of places at which they were held in 1891 was 51, and the number of courts held was 157, extending over 529 days. The total number of cases tried was 9,947; the amount sued for was £293,073; and the amount recovered £115,199, or only 39 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £14,006, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £7,263. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £3,168,408, and the aggregate amount awarded was £959,745, or 30 per cent. of the amount sued for.

County
Courts.

349. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1891 numbered 7, and the courts held numbered 11, occupying 7 days. The total number of suits was 9, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £9,747. The gross amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was £39, and to the defendants £26. These figures do not include all mining disputes

Courts of
Mines.

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 1891 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £17,839. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

Courts of Petty Sessions : criminal cases.

350. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1891 numbered 2,671, which resulted in 1,129 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 42 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 57,283, in 42,407 of which, or 74 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of Petty Sessions : civil cases.

351. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases, and in master and servant cases up to £50. Such courts were held at 241 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 33,030, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £210,255, and the total amount awarded was £144,158, or 69 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1890 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,109,628, and the sums awarded to £699,919, or to 63 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Debts sued for and awarded.

352. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1891 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 1891 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake exceeded £800,000, and that not quite two-fifths was recovered; also that the proportions recovered in all the courts appear to have been much above the average:—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.*

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1891.		Proportion of Debts and Damages Recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1891.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	304,377	57,713	19	11½
County Courts	293,073	115,199	39	30
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	210,255	144,158	69	63
Total	807,705	317,070	31	27

* 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 1891 only a little more than half were tried during the year.

353. The number of writs issued in 1891, in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided, was 2,125, or 191 fewer than in the previous year. Of the whole number 30 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 30 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 2,065 were subjects' writs against property alone.

354. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols and the penal establishments are houses of correction. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

355. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained in each description of prison during 1891 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished:—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTALISHMENTS, 1891.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners Detained during the Year.								
		Gross Number.*			Distinct Individuals.†			Daily Average.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaols ...	9	8,522	2,493	11,015	} 8,536	1,639	10,175	{ 853	350	1,203
Penal establishments	1	1,181	...	1,181				{ 683	...	683
Police gaols ...	6	669	42	711	568	36	604‡	14	1	15
Total ...	16	10,372	2,535	12,907	9,104	1,675	10,779	1,550	351	1,901

356. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained during the whole or some portion of 1891 in the gaols and penal establishments of the colony was 10,779, viz., 9,104 males and 1,675 females. In the previous year, the number of distinct prisoners was 10,920, viz., 9,157 males and 1,763 females; thus showing a decrease of 141 during the year under review, viz., 53 in the case of the male, and of 88 in that of the female prisoners.

357. Comparing the figures for 1891 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 106 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 66 males, and 1 female in every 326

* Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one gaol to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.
† See table following paragraph 360 post.
‡ Estimated.

females, passed some portion of the year in prison. These proportions are lower than those of the previous year, viz., 1 person in every 102, or 1 male in every 64, and 1 female in every 300. In the estimates made no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, etc., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Proportion
of distinct
to gross
prisoners.

358. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that 83·51 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1891—viz., 87·77 per cent. in the case of males, and 66·08 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were :—Total, 84·27 per cent. ; males, 89·18 per cent. ; females, 65·54 per cent.

Proportion
of prisoners
to popula-
tion.

359. 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 603 persons living was constantly in prison during 1891 ; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 388 males living, and 1 female in every 1,556 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last two years, and two previous quinquennial periods, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population fell from 1 in every 532 in 1880, to 1 in every 670 in 1885, since which year it has again risen to about 1 in every 600 in the latest two years :—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1880, 1885, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1880	348	1,274	532
1885	466	1,357	670
1890	387	1,556	600
1891	388	1,556	603

Number of
times
individuals
were in
prison.

360. In the Inspector General's annual reports a return appears showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1891,* also the proportions per cent. :—

* See Inspector-General's Report for 1891, Parliamentary Paper No. 8, Session 1892.

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1891.

(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

Number of Times Imprisoned during Year.	Distinct Prisoners, 1891.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	6,005	1,035	7,040	70·35	63·15	69·19
Twice	863	244	1,107	10·11	14·89	10·88
Three times	233	103	336	2·73	6·28	3·30
Four times	86	45	131	1·01	2·75	1·29
Five times	32	21	53	·38	1·28	·52
Six times and upwards*	21	24	45	·24	1·46	·44
Total received	7,240	1,472	8,712	84·82	89·81	85·62
In detention at commencement of year †	1,296	167	1,463	15·18	10·19	14·38
Grand Total	8,536	1,639	10,175	100·00	100·00	100·00

361. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that nearly $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1891 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were $85\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in the case of females, $73\frac{1}{3}$ and $26\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, nearly 12 per cent. of the whole number of females were imprisoned three times or upwards, and over 5 per cent. four times or upwards; whereas only about 4 per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than three times.‡

Persons imprisoned more than once.

362. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1891, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 95, or 5 per cent., were untried; also that of those tried, more than three-fifths of the males, but only a seventh of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

Grounds of imprisonment.

* Seven males and five females admitted seven times; one male and four females admitted eight, three males and two females admitted nine, one male eleven, one female twelve, and one female fifteen times.

† Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 399, viz., 250 males and 149 females, they being included with the figures in the previous line.

‡ For proportion of prisoners previously convicted, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 363.

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1891.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felony, tried...	333	47	...	...	507	840	47	887
„ untried	53	1	...	...	...	53	1	54
Misdemeanors, tried	221	182	7	...	114	342	182	524
„ untried	23	6	3	...	...	26	6	32
Other offences, tried	140	95	7	1	61	208	96	304
„ untried	6	3	...	...	...	6	3	9
Total	776	334	17	1	682	1,475	335	1,810

363. The total number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) admitted, in 1891, to ordinary gaols and penal establishments, was 10,334, and of these 563 were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, but really for medical attention, and 755 were received for shelter. There were thus 1,318 persons—of whom 712 were males and 606 females—as against 1,198 in 1890, who were admitted on account of their destitute condition, and went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of charity. If these destitute prisoners be deducted from the total number of admissions, the balance, viz., 9,016 as compared with 9,244 in 1890, will more correctly represent the criminal admissions during the year.*

364. The cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness, which numbered 2,377, were in the proportion of one case to every 4·5 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 103, or 1 in every 15 of the average number constantly employed. The total number of cases of sickness at any one time was 149.

365. Eighty-six deaths from natural causes occurred in prisons during 1890, and 68 deaths in 1891; moreover, one prisoner committed suicide in 1890, and there were in 1891 seven criminals executed. The deaths from natural causes were in the proportion of 1 to every 127 in the former year, and 1 to every 158 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of 1 to every 22 in the former year, and 1 to every 28 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death-rate

* See Inspector-General's Report, page 5.

was thus considerably lower in the year under review than in the previous one.

366. In the last six years no permanently successful attempt to escape from prison has taken place. In the first of those years one prisoner escaped from the custody of the police whilst being transferred, but was retaken, and two others made unsuccessful attempts to escape from prison; in 1887, one prisoner absconded, and was recaptured during the year; in 1888, no instance is reported of any prisoner having attempted to escape from custody; in 1889, four prisoners, of whom one was unconvicted, absconded, but were recaptured; and in each of the years 1890 and 1891, one convicted prisoner absconded, but was retaken.

Prisoners
absconding.

367. An abstract of the enumerated population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same age, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:—

Ages of
prisoners.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1891.

Ages.				Enumerated Population, 1891.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	...	...	...	509,772	129	2·53
20 to 30	„	...	...	244,485	669	27·36
30 to 40	„	...	...	145,994	457	31·30
40 to 50	„	...	...	87,200	279	32·00
50 to 60	„	...	...	80,576	193	23·95
60 years and upwards	...	...	...	72,378	174	24·04
Total	...	...	...	1,140,405	1,901	16·67

368. It appears from this table that, in 1891, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 50, gradually increasing with age. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 356; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 347; of those over 40, 1 in every 372; and of those over 60, 1 in every 416, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Proportion
of prisoners
at various
ages.

369. 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 totals of the same nationality and religion, according to the recent census, are compared in the following table:—

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
prisoners.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1891.

Native Country and Religion.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies	793,304	845	10·65
England and Wales	162,907	420	25·78
Scotland	50,667	129	25·46
Ireland	85,307	336	39·39
China	8,467	14	16·53
Other countries	39,753	157	39·49
Total	1,140,405	1,901	16·67
RELIGION.			
Protestants	836,857	1,098	13·12
Roman Catholics	248,591	729	29·33
Jews	6,459	14	21·68
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	6,746	14	20·75
Others	41,752	46	11·02

Relative
numbers
of each
sect.

370. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons; but the natives of Scotland contributed 53 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 55 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 136 per cent. more, than their share to that number; whilst the proportion of Chinese was smaller than that of any other nationality except the Australasians. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed less, but Buddhists, etc., contributed 24 per cent., Jews 30 per cent., and Roman Catholics 76 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

Education of
prisoners.

371. According to the following figures, which show the state of education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, the proportion of those able to read and write has considerably increased, and the proportion of the entirely illiterate has largely diminished of late years:—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Numbers in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876	64	18	18
1877 to 1880	74	8	18
1881 to 1883	83	6	11
1884 to 1886	84	6	10
1887 to 1889	86	4	10
1890	89	3	8

NOTE.—The present system of secular, compulsory, and free State education was inaugurated in 1873.

372. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1891. Of these, 119 were awarded by visiting magistrates, and the balance by the governors of gaols. It will be observed that solitary confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment, was prescribed in more than half the cases. The "other punishments" include "separate confinement," which is gradually taking the place of solitary confinement; but do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations:—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1891.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establish- ment.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour ...	6	1	7	8	14	1	15
Solitary confinement ...	464	103	567	303	767	103	870
Other punishments ...	100	41	141	535	635	41	676
Total ...	570	145	715	846	1,416	145	1,561

373. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 7 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 6 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 11 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was not quite 1 punishment to every prisoner; or 1 punishment to every male, and about 1 punishment to every 2 females.

374. A return of the trades learnt by prisoners at the Penal Establishment, Pentridge, was given in the last issue of this work,* by which it appears that 43 per cent. of the prisoners discharged from that prison in 1890 were mechanics or skilled workmen; that 40 per cent. of these had a thorough, and 60 per cent. only an imperfect, knowledge of their trade; whilst 46 per cent. had acquired such knowledge as they possessed during the term of their imprisonment. In 1891, the number of mechanics and others employed on manufactures at the same establishment was 406, of whom 88, or about 21 per cent., were skilled workers, and the remainder only learners.

* Vol. II., paragraph 374.

375. In the following statement of the cost* and earnings of prisoners in detention during the year 1891, the value of prison labour—so far as it was utilized for prison requirements—is added to the cost, as well as accounted for in the earnings of the prisoners:—

Cost and earnings of prisoners.

COST OF PRISONERS.*

Salaries and wages }	£67,616†
Contingencies ... }	
Value of prison labour utilized in making up clothing, materials, implements, and other gaol requirements ...	41,042
Total cost	£108,658

EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

Work for other departments, municipalities, etc.—Paid for in cash	£7,556
Value of work in connexion with prison buildings, etc., and other public works	7,635
Manufacture of clothing, implements, etc., for gaol purposes	13,328
Other gaol requirements	20,079
Total earnings	£48,598

376. The gross cost of prisoners in 1891 (£108,658) was in the proportion of £57 12s. 3d. per head of the average number of prisoners detained (1,886). The difference between the gross cost and the earnings of prisoners, *i.e.*, the net cost, was £60,060, or £31 16s. 11d. per head. The earnings of the prisoners in the year (£48,598) amounted to £31 15s. 3d. per head of the average number of prisoners employed (*viz.*, 1,530), which is equivalent to 2s. 1d. per head per diem for the 308 working days the year contained.

377. According to the report of the Inspector-General of Gaols and Penal Establishments for 1891, there was at the end of that year in the case of males a proportion of 1 warder to every 8 prisoners, and in the case of females 1 to every 18 prisoners.

378. By the following comparative statement of the number of prisoners detained in the gaols and penal establishments of Victoria and New South Wales at the end of each of the nine years ended with

* Including the cost of the head office, but exclusive of any allowance for cost of prisoners in Police Gaols, for interest on the cost of gaol buildings, or for such repairs to gaol buildings as were effected by the Public Works Department.

† Of which about three-sevenths was for contingencies.

Proportion of warders to prisoners.

Prisoners in Victoria and New South Wales.

1891, it appears that in proportion to population the average number of prisoners in the mother colony exceeds that in Victoria by over 50 per cent. :—

PRISONERS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 31ST DECEMBER,
1883 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Prisoners.		Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*
1883	1,442	2,168	15·66	25·17
1884	1,428	2,464	15·12	27·23
1885	1,444	2,559	14·90	26·95
1886	1,550	2,501	15·49	25·28
1887	1,608	2,380	15·57	23·33
1888	1,698	2,353	15·77	22·39
1889	1,820	2,370	16·49	21·91
1890	1,887	2,425	16·65	21·62
1891	1,792	2,616	15·48	22·45
Means ...	1,630	2,426	15·68	23·87

379. The following table shows the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during the 27½ years ended with 1891-2. The cost of buildings is not included :—

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, etc.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1891-2.

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

* Revised and corrected since last issue.

† Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1889-90 amounted to £51,558, and in 1890-91 to £42,370.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1891-2
—continued.

Year.	Amount Expended* on—			Amount per head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
1874-5	198,312	60,469	258,781	6	7
1875-6	199,738	61,051	260,789	6	7
1876-7	197,371	60,008	257,379	6	5
1877-8	207,119	58,132	265,251	6	6
1878-9	209,041	58,442	267,483	6	5
1879-80	233,732	56,636	290,368	6	11
1880-81	207,674	53,565	261,239	6	1
1881-2	201,063	53,032	254,095	5	9
1882-3	204,561	57,128	261,689	5	9
1883-4	216,973	55,836	272,809	5	10
1884-5	217,684	57,311	274,995	5	9
1885-6	224,237	60,644	284,881	5	9
1886-7	233,173	59,894	293,067	5	10
1887-8.	240,840	65,385	306,225	5	11
1888-9	261,329	66,163	327,492	6	1
1889-90	265,149	71,146	336,295	6	1
1890-91	284,097	71,429	355,526	6	3
1891-2	283,409	65,679	349,088	6	0
Total	5,829,973	1,661,534	7,491,507	6	3

Expenditure
per head.

380. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure ranged from 8s. 6d. per head in 1866 to about 5s. 9d. in the six years 1881-2 to 1886-7. In 1891-2 it was 6s., or the same as the average during the previous 5 years.

Inquests.

381. The inquests held in 1891 numbered 1,738, as against 1,805 in 1890. In 887 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 12 cases, from intemperance; in 819 cases, from violence; in 13 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 7 cases a verdict of “still-born” was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 541 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 41, from homicide; in 122, from suicide; in 7, from execution; and in 108, that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was not so common in the last five years as previously; whilst the proportion in 1891 was lower than in any of the previous eleven years except 1888 and 1889. In 1891, the proportion which

* Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1889-90 amounted to £51,558, and in 1890-91 to £42,370.

verdicts of death from "disease or natural causes" and intemperance bore to the total number of specified verdicts given was 52 per cent., as compared with an average of $51\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the five years, 1887 to 1891, and of $55\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the seven years, 1880 to 1886. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 4th section of the *Coroners Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,077).

382. Six fire inquests were held in 1891, as against 2 in 1890, 6 in 1889, none in 1888, 5 in 1887, 4 in 1886, and 9 in both 1885 and 1884. ^{Fire inquests.} The verdicts returned in 1891 were to the effect that one was accidental, two were due to incendiarism, in two cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the cause, whilst in one instance the verdict was not given. Under the *Coroners Act* (54 Vict. No. 1077), fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART VIII.—PRODUCTION.

Alienation
of Crown
lands.

333. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes, a full description of which has been given in previous issues of this work.* The present system dates from the 29th December, 1884, when the *Land Act* 1884 came into operation—which Act, with subsequent amendments, was consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890†—which in turn was amended by the *Land Act* 1891. Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres by means of deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands—exclusive of the “Mallee country,” which is dealt with separately—as follows:—Pastoral lands, grazing and agricultural lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands, State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The area of land comprised within each of the above classes respectively is delineated by projections bearing a distinguishing colour or shading on maps of the several counties in which such land is situated. These maps are deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments. The Governor in Council may, however, by proclamation increase or diminish the area comprised in any of the above-mentioned classes, except those relating to lands which may be sold by auction. From 1st August, 1890, land has been authorized to be sold, leased or licensed as regards the surface only, and to such depth below the surface as the Governor in Council may direct. Isolated blocks, not exceeding 20 acres in extent, which it is thought advisable to sell, or land required for church or charitable purposes, not exceeding 3 acres in extent, may be sold. Where the value of land is enhanced by railway or irrigation works, the price to be paid for such land may be increased by Order in Council.

Pastoral
occupation.

384. Under the *Land Act* 1890, as amended by the *Land Act* 1891, the pastoral lands are leased in “pastoral allotments,” varying in size

* See *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 375 to 381.

† 54 Vict. No. 1,106.

from 7,500 to 40,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years from the 29th December, 1884,* at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon—taken at a valuation as below-mentioned—reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease being granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available; but if there should be two or more applicants, the lease must be offered at auction. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all “vermin” (rabbits, native dogs, etc.) upon the land shall be destroyed within the first three years, and that all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and repair. Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any incoming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of those lessees of pastoral allotments who might have under the terms of their lease the right to purchase 320 acres, under certain limitations and restrictions, as a homestead at any time during the currency of his lease.

385. The agricultural and grazing lands are also leased in “grazing areas,” varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years from the 29th December, 1884,* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is appraised by valuers, but must in no case be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. The only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all “vermin” thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors, under former Acts, however, being limited to an area which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed 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.

* The date when the *Land Act* 1884 came into operation.

Selection of
agricultural
allotments.

386. Persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment may either do so by first taking up a grazing area, and then, after the issue of his lease, selecting out of the area leased a block or "agricultural allotment" not exceeding 320 acres in extent, or, if the grazing area he desires is 320 acres or less, he may obtain an agricultural allotment licence direct without the previous issue of a grazing licence; but should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all. The selector then occupies the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area) under licence during the first six years, within which period the licensee is obliged to reside on his selection at least five years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period is 1s. per acre per annum, which is credited to the selector as part payment of the principal, viz., 20s. per acre without interest.* At the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if he obtains a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he has complied with these conditions, can either purchase his holding at once by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or may convert his licence into a lease extending over 14 years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land becomes the freehold of the selector. Other important features of the Act are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money, due in respect of such portion;† that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a "licence lien") secured up to one-half of the improvements effected;† that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment out of the grazing area leased to them; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*.†

Non-resi-
dence
selections.

387. Provision is also made in this Act for grazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence licensees. In such cases the rent is 2s. per acre, and the total price payable for the land

* See paragraph 415 *post*.

† These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

£2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, must be made during the six years licence, of which at least half must be made before the expiration of the third year. The area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selection is limited to 50,000 acres.

388. Two or more grazing areas may be taken up by one person, provided the area so taken up does not exceed 1,000 acres in extent. In like manner, if the agricultural allotment he selects from his grazing area is less than 320 acres, he may by further selection add to it or make it up to 320 acres.

Two or more
selections
may be
made.

389. 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 in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under licences renewable annually for a period not exceeding seven years, expiring not later than 29th December, 1898. No auriferous lands are permitted to be alienated in fee-simple except those which are found on inquiry to be "worked out," which may be licensed for a period of seven years for residence, business purposes, or cultivation, in blocks not exceeding 5 acres each. At expiration of the term, if conditions of licence have been complied with, and purchase-money to the value of the land (less the amount paid as rent) be paid, Crown grant may be issued.

Auriferous
lands.

390. Swamp lands are to be first drained and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of twenty-one years.

Swamp
lands.

391. The Statute, moreover, contains provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor in Council may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

Sales by
auction.

392. Prior to the consolidation of the various Land Acts under the *Land Act* 1890, the occupation of the unalienated land situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some $11\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the "Mallee scrub" is composed, was specially provided for by the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, the provisions of which were repealed, and re-embodied in the Consolidated Act referred to, forming Part II. of that Act. 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

Mallee
pastoral
leases.

million acres, situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the "Mallee border."*

Mallee
blocks.

393. The Act directs that the "Mallee country" be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two parts. For either of these, at the option of the applicant, a lease may be granted under certain conditions, the lessee being also bound to occupy the other division. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, etc.) upon the whole block within the first three years, surrender to the Crown the unleased portion at the end of five years, and keep in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for any term of years not longer than 20 from the commencement of the Act of 1883, at the end of which term (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. Every person who had occupied under pastoral or grazing licence any portion of the Mallee country for two years prior to the 1st December, 1883, was entitled to take up one Mallee block comprising the whole or any portion of the area occupied by him; but, in the event of his not having applied for this privilege within one month of the passing of the Act, the right of lease was to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The annual rent to be charged for the leased portion of the block is fixed at 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle depastured during the first five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the second five years, and 6d. for each sheep or 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term; and for the unleased portion of the block 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle; but in no case is the annual rent for the whole block to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. Any Mallee block may be divided into allotments and occupied as Mallee allotments as described in the next paragraph, provided that applications have been received for all the allotments into which the block may be divided. No lessee of a Mallee block can acquire any portion thereof in fee-simple.

Mallee
allotments.

394. The "Mallee border" is subdivided into "Mallee allotments," varying in size, but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. These are available for lease on the same terms and conditions as in the case of the leased portions of a Mallee block; but the annual rent is fixed by regulations issued by the Governor in Council. It is also provided that at any time within three years of the passing of

* A Bill amending the law relating to Mallee lands was, at the time of going to press, under the consideration of Parliament.

Mallee Act 1889 (25th November, 1889), a lessee or his assignee of a Mallee allotment might select out of such allotment an area, the total extent of which, together with that of any other land previously selected by him, should not exceed 320 acres; the land so selected to be subject to the same conditions as selections under Part I. of the *Land Act* 1890. In case of this provision being taken advantage of however, the Crown reserves to itself the right to resume as much of the leased portion as is in excess of 1,000 acres.

395. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.* In almost all, however, provision is made for any person of 18 years of age or over,† and not a married woman,‡ desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant.§ The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to the middle of 1891, are detailed under nine heads in the following table:—

Systems of land selections in Australasian colonies.

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891-2.

Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.		South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
			Home-steads.	Other Selections.				
1. Maximum area allowed Acres	320	640 and 2,560	160	320 to 1,280	..	1,000	320	640 and 2,000
2. Price per acre	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	£1||	¶	10s.	£1	7s. 6d
3. Time over which purchase may extend Years	20	33	5	upwards **	¶	20	14	to £1 14
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired Years	6	5	5	5	6	5	anytime	6**
5. Annual payment per acre ..	1s.	1s.	6d.	**	¶	6d.	2s.	6d. to 4s.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre	20s.	10s.	10s.	Fencing	Fencing.	10s. and Fencing	..	20s.
7. Time allowed for making improvements Years	6	5	5	5	5	20	..	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
9. Period of residence necessary§ Years	5	5	5	**	..	5	14	6††

NOTE.—See also further information in following paragraphs. In New Zealand selections may also be bought outright for cash, or may be taken up on a perpetual lease, with option of purchase, on the same conditions as in the case of deferred payments.

* A complete account of the land system of each colony, as it existed in 1884, was published in an Appendix to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5.

† In New South Wales persons of 16 years of age may select.

‡ In Tasmania and Western Australia married women, and in New South Wales and Queensland married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select land.

§ In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase-money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced; although in Tasmania £1 per acre must be spent on improvements before purchase-money in full can be paid. || But the minimum price is 5s. per acre.

¶ See account of South Australian land system, following paragraph 400 *post*.

** See paragraph 403 *post*.

†† In New Zealand, the fee-simple may be acquired, and residence may be dispensed with, on double the quantity of improvements being effected.

Land system
of Victoria.

396. In Victoria the land is taken up in the first instance in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions named in the preceding table.* See also paragraphs 386 and 387 *ante*.

Land
system of
New South
Wales.

397. In New South Wales a territorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western division. The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560 acres. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central division), may be granted to the selector at an appraised annual rental,† with the right of conditional purchase at any time during the currency of the lease. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of 3 years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable. On non-residential land purchases the deposit is 4s. per acre, and the instalments 2s. per acre. Upon certain lands proclaimed "special areas," higher prices are payable, and the deposits and instalments are increased in proportion varying in different cases. Persons of 16 years of age, and married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select.

Land
system of
Queens-
land.

398. In Queensland, within the limits named in the table, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing has partly supplanted that of alienating the fee-simple of the land by means of deferred payments. The selector first occupies the land under licence, at an annual rental of not less than 3d. per acre, and subsequently, if the condition as to fencing (or improvements of equal value) has been complied with, may obtain a lease for 50 years; the annual rental for the first 10 years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of 5 years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 20s. per acre, at any time during the currency of the lease on proving personal residence for 5 years. Rents paid during periods of personal occupation are reckoned as purchase-money. The foregoing remarks relate

* A Bill to establish and encourage the formation of village settlements was under the consideration of Parliament whilst these pages were passing through the press.

† Formerly there was a minimum rental of 2d. per acre, but this has been altered, the rent now being determined by the Local Land Board, subject to appeal to the Land Court.

to agricultural farms ; in the case of grazing farms, leases of areas up to 20,000 acres are granted for 30 years at a minimum rental of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre per annum for the first 10 years, but liable to be increased every subsequent 5 years. In Queensland, moreover, in accordance with the provisions of *The Crown Lands Act* 1891, any area up to 1,280 acres may be selected by way of unconditional selection. There is no restriction as to the age of applicants, and a married woman may select. It must be specified beforehand whether the land thrown open to selection is available for conditional selection only, or for unconditional selection only, or for both kinds of selection ; but in the last case the conditional selector has the priority, whilst the purchasing price to be paid by the unconditional selector must be one-third greater than what would be paid by a conditional selector. The minimum price is £1 per acre, payable in 20 annual instalments. There is no condition as to residence or improvements, and after any balance of unpaid rents has been paid up, a deed of grant is issued. For the purpose of providing funds for the payment of principal of and interest on an authorized issue of Treasury Bills, amounting to £1,420,945, an Act (*The Special Sales of Land Act* 1891) was passed, in accordance with the provisions of which "country lands," not being distant less than 20 miles from any existing or proposed railway or navigable stream, may be offered at auction, in lots not exceeding 5,120 acres each, at a minimum price of 10s. per acre ; and provision is made, if thought desirable, of allowing the purchase-money to be paid by instalments extending over periods not exceeding three years. The Act will expire immediately the Bills are redeemed.

Uncondi-
tional
selections.

Special sales
of country
lands at
auction.

399. In Queensland the formation of agricultural townships or village settlements was first legalized in December, 1886, when it was provided that in any agricultural area in which the maximum area of any surveyed farm does not exceed 160 acres, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, set apart any Crown lands not exceeding two square miles as an agricultural township, which may be subdivided into portions not exceeding one acre each for purposes of residence ; and in the immediate neighbourhood of such townships agricultural farms of not more than 80 acres each may be reserved for selection. Any selector of an agricultural farm is also entitled to one of the portions in the township, which is deemed a part of the farm, so that the condition of occupation may be performed by residence either upon the farm or in the township ; moreover, the value of any improvements made upon the portion in the township is

Village
settlements
in Queens-
land.

reckoned as part of the improvements required to be made upon the farm, but not to a greater extent than one-fifth of the whole. In an Act passed in 1889, moreover, it is provided that, in cases where it is satisfactorily proved that two or more selectors are associated together for mutual assistance, a special licence may be obtained enabling any one of the selectors to fulfil the conditions of occupation and improvement on his own and his associates' behalf; but in such cases the number of selectors in occupation at any time must not be less than one for every 160 acres of the farms so associated. The first village settlement proclaimed by the Queensland Government was in 1888; and at the end of 1891 there were 27 village settlements, comprising 889 farms and an equal number of village allotments, 131 of which were selected during 1891, and 466 in all have been selected up to the end of the year: at least 38 of these, however, have been forfeited. The areas of the farms vary from 40 to 80 acres each, whilst the village allotments average from 2 roods to 1 acre. The Under Secretary for Lands in Queensland has reported that there is a popular feeling that the areas allowed by the Act are not large enough, and that 160 acres should have been the maximum; and that departmental experience tends to prove that had the areas surveyed into settlements been proclaimed open as ordinary agricultural farms of 160 acres they would, where the land is good, have been more eagerly sought after, as a gift of a town allotment is very little valued by the average selector. The defect in size has been to some extent remedied, but not fully, by the *Amending Act* of 1889, which allows the holder of a homestead to select a grazing farm not exceeding 640 acres. The most successful settlements have been—in the Brisbane District, at Nindery and Gneering; Bundaberg District, at Cordalba and Bodalla; Gympie District, at Tuckekoi; Roma District, at Wallumbilla; and Toowoomba District, at Ravensbourne; but all of these are close to a railway station, and all but one are within 100 miles rail of Brisbane or some other large seacoast town.

Land
system of
South
Australia.

400. In South Australia credit selection was abolished by the *Crown Lands Act* 1888, and in lieu thereof "leases with right to purchase" are now issued for periods of 21 years at certain gazetted rentals, with right of renewal for a further period of 21 years at freshly assessed rentals. The right to purchase may be exercised at any time after the first six years, at a price fixed by the Land Board of not less than 5s. per acre. The following account of the new system has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. G. S. Wright, Secretary for Crown Lands, South Australia:—

LAND SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On the passing of the *Crown Lands Act* of 1888, the system of credit selection was abolished, and the following mode of obtaining land introduced. Crown lands can be taken up on leases with right of purchase, or perpetual leases. Small blocks not exceeding 20 acres in area, for working men, are also taken up on leases with right of purchase, or on perpetual leases. The province has been divided into five land districts, and a Land Board appointed for each, by which the lands are classified and allotted, and the rents and prices fixed, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Lands are gazetted open to lease at rents and prices fixed, and applications for same, accompanied by a deposit of 20 per cent. of the first year's rent, are made to the Commissioner, who refers them to the Land Boards for the districts in which the lands applied for are situated. Upon the successful applicants receiving their leases for signature, they are to forward the balance of the first year's rent and the lease fees to the Land Office. Leases with a right of purchase are allotted for a term of 21 years, with a right of renewal for a further term of 21 years, and with a right of purchase exercisable at any time after the first 6 years of the term, at the price fixed by the Land Board, the minimum price being five shillings per acre. The annual rent for the first term of 21 years is as gazetted, and the annual rent for the renewed term will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of the first term. Perpetual leases will be revalued every 14 years. The rent for the first 14 years is as gazetted, and for subsequent terms of 14 years will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of every period of 14 years. The lands allotted are to be fenced within 5 years from the date of lease. In the case of working men's blocks personal residence is compulsory in all cases, but in the absence of the lessee residence by any member of his family is allowed. In allotting other lands, unless the circumstances are very exceptional, preference is given to applicants who will undertake to reside on the land.

401. In Western Australia, the particulars given in the table Land system of Western Australia. relate to the South-Western (or Home) District only. In the five other land divisions of the colony, land may be taken up in specially declared areas only by selectors, who need not reside upon the land, in areas of from 100 to 5,000 acres, at not less than 10s. per acre, payable in 10 yearly instalments, the conditions required being fencing and the expenditure on improvements of an amount equal to purchase-money. Besides selections under the system of deferred payments, with residence, in the south-west divisions selections may be made, without residence, by paying double the amount of purchase-money, *i.e.*, 1s. per acre per annum—the other conditions remaining the same; there is, moreover, 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.

402. In Tasmania, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is added to the price named in the table (£1 per acre) as interest for the period of 14 years. The Land system of Tasmania.

purchaser is compelled to make improvements to the value of 2s. 6d. per acre per year for a term of 8 years, and grant deed cannot issue until such improvements are made. A purchaser on credit may pay off balance at any time, provided he has made improvements to the extent of 20s. for each acre selected. In mining districts in Tasmania selection is allowed in lots ranging from 10 to 100 acres, the price being £1 per acre, with one-third in addition added for credit for a term of 14 years. Residence and improvement is compulsory, and fee-simple cannot be obtained until the expiration of 5 years. These lots are sold, reserving to the Crown the right of mining on certain conditions and payment of compensation for damage sustained after being assessed. In 1890, a Land Act was passed consolidating the twelve Acts previously in operation. There are no village settlements in Tasmania.

Land
system
of New
Zealand.

403. In New Zealand the price per acre varies with the quality of the land, from 5s. to about 40s. The distinguishing features of the land laws at present are, that blocks of land are declared open for selection either before or after survey on the "optional system," which means that the selector can take up a section not exceeding 640 acres of first-class or 2,000 acres of second-class land, on cash payment, deferred payment spread over 14 years, or on perpetual lease for a term of 30 years, with right of renewal for other terms of 21 years at a rental of 5 per cent. on the upset cash price. Deferred payment lands are sold at 25 per cent. advance on cash prices. The freehold of either deferred payment or perpetual lease may be obtained at any time, if not within a goldfield, so soon as the conditions of cultivation have been complied with. Nearly all Crown lands are dealt with under this system now, but a bill has for some time been before Parliament which, if passed, will take away the right of purchase in perpetual lease, though leaving the optional system still in force. Residence is compulsory on deferred payment or perpetual lease, unless in bush lands, where it may be dispensed with if twice the amount of improvements are made. Small grazing runs are let by auction in areas up to 20,000 acres at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on upset prices (usually about 10s. to 20s. per acre) for terms of 21 years. Village settlements are let on perpetual lease for 30 years, with 21 years renewals after valuation. Sizes of sections not exceeding 50 acres, minimum price 20s. an acre, rent 5 per cent. Special settlements by associations of persons, not exceeding 11,000 acres in areas of 200 acres, are let on perpetual lease at 5 per cent. rent on capital value, not less than 20s. per acre.

404. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands as sold or alienated—only when the right to the title in fee-simple has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set down as alienated in any year, having been originally selected with right of purchase under certain conditions, the purchase-money being payable by annual instalments without interest, may have been virtually parted with many years previously. The land set down as alienated in any year, therefore, consists of the area sold by auction, that granted without purchase, and that selected or conditionally purchased—of which the purchase had been completed during the year. Some of the neighbouring colonies, however, adopt a different principle, for, in their statements of land alienated, that sold conditionally—which, of course, is liable to revert to the Crown should the conditions of sale not be complied with—is included with that of which the fee-simple has been obtained. Both methods are useful in their way, the Victorian plan giving the more accurate account of the present condition of the public estate, and the other giving the better indication of the progress of settlement. In the following paragraphs it may perhaps be sometimes necessary to use the term “alienated” in connection with land which is only conditionally purchased, but, when this occurs, such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

Ambiguity of the term “alienation,” as applied to Crown lands.

405. The land finally alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1891 amounted to 234,602 acres, of which 234,264 acres were sold, and 338 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was less by 14,966 acres than in 1890, and was also much less than in any of the ten years ended with 1889, during which period the extent alienated annually usually exceeded 400,000 acres, and only once did it fall below 300,000 acres.

Crown lands alienated, 1891.

406. Of the area sold, 7,354 acres, or 3 per cent., were disposed of by auction, and 1,311 acres under pre-emptive rights, private contracts, etc., whilst the remainder had been in the first instance selected in previous years under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1891 was 4,847 acres less than in 1890, 6,326 acres less than in 1889; whilst it was little more than a third of the area in 1888, 1887, or 1886, also considerably less than in any of the sixteen years ended with 1885, during which period the annual average extent so sold was 63,700 acres, and the maximum rather over 150,000 acres.

Crown lands sold by auction.

407. The total extent of Crown lands sold and finally parted with in Victoria up to the end of 1891 was 16,310,984 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 15,498 acres. The whole area

Crown lands alienated to end of 1891.

alienated in fee-simple was thus 16,326,482 acres, of which 6,635,513 acres, or 41 per cent., were sold by auction, and nearly the whole of the remainder was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands
selected.

408. The selected lands, of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year, amounted to 10,317,324 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 4,176,518 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 6,140,806 acres.

Crown lands
unalien-
ated.

409. The total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres ; and if from this be deducted the sum of the land granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,467,288 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1891 to 33,778,472 acres.

Public
estate,
1891.

410. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes ; the State forests ; water, timber, education, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 8,069,865 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing 11,572,000 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under special provisions of the Act, and 6,515,324 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,778,472 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 7,621,283 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1891 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	16,326,482
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ..	6,140,806
Roads in connexion with the above	1,678,277*
Water reserves	289,742
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms ...	151,087†
Timber reserves and State forests	2,111,678

* Calculated at 5 per cent. of the gross extent sold and selected up to the end of 1891.
† Only 13,393 acres of this area is for the sites of colleges and experimental farms, the balance being intended as an endowment in aid. Of this balance, 131,823 acres were leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of £6,348.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1891—*continued*.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Other reserves	2,127,769*
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, etc., etc.	1,711,312
Mallee country	11,572,000†
Land in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,419,785
Grazing area leases	4,565,352
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	527,762
Swamp leases	2,425
Available for occupation at end of 1891	7,621,283‡
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

411. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is 44,673,760 acres, of which, at the end of 1891, 22,467,288 acres, or 50 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 8,069,865 acres, or 18 per cent., were occupied by reserves, etc.; 6,515,324 acres, or 15 per cent., were occupied under lease§ for pastoral purposes; and 7,621,283‡ acres, or 17 per cent., were available for immediate occupation.

Crown lands
available
for settle-
ment.

412. Following the classification provided for under the existing *Land Act*, the estimated available area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee country, at the end of 1891, may be divided as follows:—

Classifica-
tion of
available
land.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT AT
END OF 1891.

	Acres.
Pastoral lands	2,050,358
Agricultural and grazing lands	4,361,860
Auriferous lands	1,048,920
Swamp lands	85,226
May be sold by auction	74,919
Total	7,621,283

413. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in 1891 was £316,593, or at the rate of £1 7s. 0d.|| 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 £82,256, or an average of

Amount
realized on
Crown land
alienated
in 1891.

* Including 1,907,400 acres reserved in 1889 as an endowment for State education.

† Occupied for pastoral purposes, under Part II. of the *Land Act* 1890, for terms not exceeding 20 years. See paragraphs 392 *ante* and 427 *post*. It has recently been thrown open to selection.

‡ Of this area 4,605,409 acres are temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 74,919 acres of it may be sold by auction.

§ Including a small proportion under licence for periods of five years.

|| 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 415 *post*.

£11 3s. 8d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £234,337, or an average of £1 0s. 8d. per acre.

414. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in the *Land Act* 1884,* it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, at the option of the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. At the end of 1891 the balance outstanding was £112,154, out of a total of £762,248 purchase money during the last seven years; the principal received being £650,094, as well as £25,676 for interest.

415. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1891 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £24,951,124, or at the rate of £1 10s. 7d. 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.

416. During the year 1891, 576 applications were granted for the selection, for agricultural purposes, of 99,231 acres under the deferred payment system.† The whole of this area was selected from grazing areas in allotments limited to 320 acres. The purchase-money for these selections, payable by instalments extending over a period of 20 years, amounts to £102,828. The following is a summary of the selectors, the number of acres selected, and the amount of purchase-money payable under each authority:—

SELECTORS AND AREA SELECTED, 1891.

Selections of Crown Lands for purpose of—	Legalization— <i>Land Act</i> 1890.	Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase money payable. (Nominal.)
			Acres.	£
Agriculture, with residence	Sec. 42	539	95,634	95,634
„ withoutresi- dence }	Sec. 49	37	3,597	7,194
Total ... ..	... ..	576	99,231	102,828

* 48 Vict. No. 812 Section 71.

† See paragraphs 387 to 388 ante.

417. The number of selectors approximates closely to the number of approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the years named in the last table, those applying according to the different purposes allowed by the Land Act in force at the time of application being distinguished :—

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS),
1870 TO 1891.

Year.			Number of Selectors of Land.				Total.
			For Purposes of Cultivation.		For Residence and Cultivation near Goldfields.	For Residence.	
			With Residence.	Without Residence.			
1870	...	...	3,017	...	131	...	3,148
1871	...	...	4,575	...	673	...	5,248
1872	...	...	7,771	...	1,408	...	9,179
1873	...	...	6,689	...	1,455	...	8,144
1874	...	...	9,578	...	1,493	...	11,071
1875	...	...	6,320	...	771	...	7,091
1876	...	...	5,785	...	697	...	6,482
1877	...	...	6,240	...	777	...	7,017
1878	...	...	7,524	...	1,534	...	9,058
1879	...	...	5,726	75	887	...	6,688
1880	...	...	4,036	67	1,054	56	5,213
1881	...	...	3,110	42	1,151	106	4,409
1882	...	...	4,383	51	837	47	5,318
1883	...	...	4,453	58	1,070	22	5,603
1884	...	...	3,918	71	1,002	11	5,002
1885	...	...	3,930	68	714	83	4,795*
1886	...	...	943	25	173	49	1,190*
1887	...	...	147	...	39	15	201
1888	...	...	317	...	...	10	327
1889	...	...	418	41	...	2	461
1890	...	...	518	33	...	...	551
1891	...	...	539	37	...	...	576
Total	...	...	89,937	568	15,866	401	106,772

418. 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 great majority of the applications approved in the years 1885 and 1886 were lodged in 1884, under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1869.

Progress of settlement on public lands, 1870 to 1891.

CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED,
1870 TO 1891.

Year.				Area Granted, Sold, and Selected.			Total.
				Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction.*	Conditionally Alienated.† (Selected.)	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870	...	...	...	21	148,685	322,592	471,298
1871	...	...	...	118	118,440	487,436	605,994
1872	...	...	...	320	146,611	797,176	944,107
1873	...	...	...	1,575	19,929	1,063,066	1,084,570
1874	...	...	...	44	49,655	1,831,698	1,881,397
1875	...	...	...	...	83,395	1,183,520	1,266,915
1876	...	...	...	546	150,628	1,040,356	1,191,530
1877	...	...	...	260	76,006	1,126,498	1,202,764
1878	...	...	...	57	47,376	1,415,129	1,462,562
1879	...	...	...	503	56,430	1,032,214	1,089,147
1880	...	...	...	461	27,272	752,639	780,372
1881	...	...	...	3,237	24,753	588,922	616,912
1882	...	...	...	666	31,386	851,402	883,454
1883	...	...	...	159	20,085	843,971	864,215
1884	...	...	...	74	35,446	734,092	769,612
1885	...	...	...	3,099	26,900	723,523	753,522
1886	...	...	...	1,120	19,281	188,196	208,597
1887	...	...	...	487	19,565	23,092	43,144
1888	...	...	...	522	22,413*	53,738	76,673
1889	...	...	...	531	15,639*	71,251	87,421
1890	...	...	...	195	12,883*	99,307	112,385
1891	...	...	...	338	8,665*	99,231	108,234
Total				14,333	1,161,443	15,329,049	16,504,825

Average size of selections.

419. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout the whole period of twenty-two years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 155.

Selected land forfeited, 1891.

420. Of the land which has been selected in former years, 20,267 acres during 1891 were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions.

Licence liens.

421. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under the *Land Act* 1869 and subsequent Acts are empowered to register licence liens for advances of money up to half the value of improvements

* Including 2,389 acres in 1888, 1,959 acres in 1889, 682 in 1890, and 1,311 acres in 1891, sold by private contract.

† A large proportion of the land referred to in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, a considerable quantity has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, etc., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, re-licensed, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. "Gold-fields" selections are included in this column. See paragraph 410 *ante*.

effected. The number of such licence liens registered, the extent of land on which such liens were granted, and the amount secured were as follow in the last six years :—

LICENCE LIENS, 1886 TO 1891.

Year.	Liens Registered.		
	Number.	Area on which Liens were Granted.	Amount Secured.
		Acres.	£
1886	326	79,099	38,924
1887	305	68,968	34,634
1888	405	95,294	48,098
1889	267	58,705	30,039
1890	216	46,467	25,244
1891	118	23,513	13,836

422. Until agricultural lands are selected they are leased as grazing areas, out of which the lessee has the right to make a selection.* Lease of grazing areas, 1891. The number of applications for leases of such areas in 1891 was 2,211; but the number approved during that year was only 1,288, the extent for which approval was granted being 479,667 acres, at an annual rental of £4,996. The applications approved were fewer by 324, and the area granted was less by 126,518 acres than in the preceding year.

423. Under the present land system, it is intended that the purely pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which are marked off as "pastoral allotments," should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the 29th December, 1884. But it has been 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 Acts 1884 and 1890. Moreover, agricultural lands, which are not occupied for agricultural purposes, are leased in grazing areas as already stated; auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods not exceeding seven years, and special provision is made for the occupation of the Mallee country. The following table shows the area of the Crown lands under the *Land Act* 1890 held under lease or licence for pastoral or grazing purposes, including Mallee pastoral leases, at the end of 1891, also the number of leases and Pastoral occupation, 1891.

* See paragraphs 385 and 386 ante.

licences, and the annual rental payable. The rental shows an increase of nearly £20,000 as compared with the previous year:—

PASTORAL OCCUPATION, 1891.*
(Under *Land Act* 1890.)

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.
		Acres.	£
Pastoral leases (sec. 21) ...	89	1,419,785	5,286
Grazing area leases (sec. 32) ...	11,235	4,565,352	40,988
Grazing licences (secs. 3 and 123)...	3,151	4,605,409	19,399
" " (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)†	3,918	527,762	8,554
Mallee pastoral leases (Part II.) ...	2,179	10,022,105	12,280
Total ...	20,572	21,140,413	86,507

Average
area of runs
and grazing
lands.

424. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 15,953 acres, in a grazing area lease 406 acres, in a grazing licence (secs. 3 and 123) 1,462 acres, and in a Mallee pastoral lease 4,599 acres. The areas are exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto.

Rent of runs
and grazing
lands.

425. According to the table, the average rent per acre of land held under pastoral leases was about 3½ farthings (·893d.); of land held under grazing area lease a little over 2 pence (2·15d.); of land held under grazing licence over a penny farthing (1·31d.); and of Mallee pastoral lands slightly over a farthing (·29d.). Owing partly to the exceptionally good season which prevailed, the rental of all pastoral and grazing lands showed a marked increase as compared with the previous year, especially that of those held under grazing licence, which increased by one-third, and those under Mallee lease, which nearly doubled.

Assessment
of pastoral
lands.

426. The rental of pastoral lands (exclusive of agricultural lands used for pastoral purposes, and of the Mallee pastoral lands) available at the end of 1885, viz., 7,078,100 acres, was assessed in 1886 at £24,717 per annum. Since 1885, however, the area has been considerably reduced, which must naturally reduce the assessment referred to.

Mallee
pastoral
leases.

427. The Mallee country is divided into blocks and allotments.‡ The number of lessees and leases of these, the approximate area held

* Including Mallee pastoral leases, which are not now dealt with under a separate Act.
† Including licences for residences or cultivation limited to 20 acres each. At the end of 1891 the number of these was 2,717, but the area was only 50,047 acres.
‡ See paragraphs 392 to 394 *ante*.

under the latter, and the annual rental payable therefor, are shown in the following table :—

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

Description of Leaseholds.	Number of Lessees.	Number of Leases.	Area.	Annual Rental.*
			Acres.	£
Mallee blocks	28	79	6,855,252	5,280
„ allotments	2,100	2,100	3,166,853	7,000
Total	2,128	2,179	10,022,105	12,280

428. On the 1st January, 1889, the occupied portions of most of the Mallee blocks were surrendered to the Crown.† The greater number of these were re-leased for the remainder of the term allowed under the Act, which expires on the 1st December, 1903, but some were subdivided into allotments and made available for selection with others which were subsequently surrendered. In all 17 blocks have thus been subdivided into 770 allotments, each having an area of about 640 acres. Not only will the revenue be very substantially increased by this means (as the annual rental will range from £2 to £4 for each allotment), but the settlement of the country will much more rapidly progress and the destruction of vermin be more effectual than was possible when it was, as previously, held under ten leases, and was practically unsettled.

Surrender and re-leasing of Mallee blocks.

429. At the end of 1891 the following areas were still available for occupation in the Mallee country :—Mallee blocks, 965,760 acres ; Mallee allotments, 178,928 acres.

Mallee areas still unoccupied, 1891.

430. 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, the occupiers of the Mallee country have increased thirty-seven times, the extent occupied by nearly one-third, and the annual rental by over one-half. It should, moreover, be pointed out that the present lessees have to comply with certain conditions† to which the licensees under the former Act were not subject.‡

Past and present occupation of Mallee country.

* Approximate only. † See paragraph 393 ante.
‡ Mallee lands, which have proved to be excellent for wheat growing, may now be selected. See paragraph 394 ante. An interesting account of the position and prospects of irrigation and water supply in the Mallee country is given in an appendix to this volume.

Average
rental of
Mallee
country.

431. According to the figures in the table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is 2s. 5¼d., or 1s. 6½d. for the Mallee blocks, and 4s. 5d. for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, prior to passing of the first Mallee Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

Land
revenue.

432. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of lands in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales and from rents which count towards the purchase-money ; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payment for pastoral leases and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, etc., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase-money ; (3) penalties, interest and fees for grants, leases, licences, etc. The gross receipts show a decrease of about £21,000 as compared with those in the previous year, made up of a decrease of £5,700 in land sales, and of £15,300 in temporary occupation. The receipts for temporary occupation, however, were largely affected by arrears, and, as a matter of fact, there was no decrease in the pastoral rents, etc., receivable, which, on the contrary, increased by nearly £20,000. The following are the actual receipts for the two years :—

LAND REVENUE, 1890 AND 1891.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1890.	1891.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ...	449,744	444,076	- 5,668
Temporary occupation ...	117,088	101,765	- 15,323
Penalties, fees, etc. ...	32,221	32,331	+ 110
Total ...	599,053	578,172	- 20,881*

Agricultural
statistics.

433. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the *Local Government Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,112), 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

* Net figures.

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.

434. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local bodies, the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; and thus, although under the provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some were generally furnished in anything but a satisfactory condition. This being the case, it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4—to offer bonuses, ranging, according to the nature of the country, from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time—the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for five days, three-quarters if they were delayed for ten days, and forfeited altogether if ten days should be exceeded. These bonuses have now been given for nine years with excellent effect, as the measures taken have resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it has become possible to publish nearly complete returns fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years. It has, however, been decided to discontinue them for the future.

Bonuses for
collecting
statistics.

435. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1892.* Tables embodying the final results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st July last,† and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

Agricultural
statistics,
1891-2.

436. The total number of farm holdings visited in the year under notice was 35,945, of which 34,849 were in shires, and 1,096 in cities, towns, or boroughs. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 36,013, there being thus a decrease of 68; whilst, as compared with 1889-90, there was a decrease of 552.

Number of
cultivators.

* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year, since the first settlement of the colony, is published at the commencement of this volume (second folding sheet).

† This year tables containing a statement of the extent of land under crop, and yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay, were published in the Melbourne daily journals of the 15th March.

Land under tillage.

437. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,687,575 acres, as against 2,652,768 acres in 1890-91. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 34,807 acres.

Area cultivated per head of population.

438. The average area returned as in cultivation to each person in the colony was $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres in the year under review, as against nearly $2\frac{2}{5}$ acres five years previously, and 2 acres ten years previously. The exact proportions at the three periods were as follow:—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

						Acres.
1881-2	...	...	...	...	...	2·06
1886-7	...	...	...	...	...	2·42
1891-2	...	...	...	...	...	2·32

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

439. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1890-91, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent per head that each colony cultivates:—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883 TO 1891.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Mean.
1. S. Australia† ...	8·08	9·05	8·91	...	...	...	...	9·07	8·30	8·68
2. Tasmania ...	3·12	3·19	3·35	3·23	3·39	3·36	3·48	3·43	3·56	3·35
3. New Zealand...	2·68	2·61	2·42	2·20	2·33	2·39	2·41	2·53	2·62	2·46
4. Victoria ...	2·27	2·41	2·46	2·48	2·42	2·49	2·38	2·38	2·34	2·40
5. W. Australia...	1·84	1·94	2·42	2·19	2·18	2·49	2·51	2·70	2·48	2·31
6. N. S. Wales ...	·90	·92	·94	·91	·99	1·03	·95	1·08	1·34	1·01
7. Queensland ...	·64	·58	·64	·66	·66	·58	·58	·65	·61	·62

Results in different colonies compared.

440. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and Queensland and New South Wales cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that over a series of years Victoria has in this respect occupied a middle place, being below South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but above the other three colonies, viz., Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. In the four years ended with 1887-8, however, Victoria,

* Figures revised since last issue in accordance with amended estimates of population. For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the nineteen years ended with 1891-2, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A. *post*.

† The colony of South Australia did not collect agricultural statistics in the four years ended with 1888-9; the mean is, therefore, for five years.

in proportion to population, had more land in cultivation than New Zealand.

441. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1891-2 the area under wheat was larger by 187,500 acres than in 1890-91, and nearly 100,000 acres larger than in 1887-8, when the extent of wheat under cultivation was the largest previously recorded. A large decrease as compared with the previous year, however, is noticeable under all the other principal crops, except potatoes, which were grown more widely than in any previous year; the falling off—especially in the area under barley and green forage—being probably in consequence of the low prices realized for the produce of such crops. The area under oats in 1891-2 was considerably smaller than in any of the four preceding years or than in 1885-6, although it was larger than in any other previous years; that under barley was only about half that in the three preceding years, and was also smaller than in 1885-6, 1884-5, 1883-4, 1881-2, and 1880-81, although larger than in any other years; that under hay was about 10 per cent. less than in any of the preceding six years; the area returned under green forage, although larger than in 1889-90 and 1887-8, was considerably less than in many other previous years. The apparent falling-off in the last-named item is, however, doubtless mainly accounted for by the fact that in the last five years the collectors have been instructed not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivated land than that laid down under permanent artificial grass, which is included under the head of green forage. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons :—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1891 ...	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	53,818	413,052	245,332
1892 ...	1,332,683	190,157	45,021	57,334	369,498	184,184
Increase ...	187,520	...	...	3,516	...	...
Decrease ...	...	30,891	42,730	...	43,554	61,148

442. The wheat crop in 1891-2 showed an increase of nearly one million bushels as compared with the previous year; but the potato crop fell off slightly, notwithstanding the larger area cultivated; whilst, in consequence of the smaller area cultivated, the gross yield of barley, oats, and hay, fell off by nearly three-quarters

of a million bushels, half a million bushels, and 53,000 tons respectively. The wheat crop in 1891-2—13,679,000 bushels—was the second largest ever raised in the colony; but whilst it was only 350,000 bushels above the crop of 1887-8, it was as much as 1,900,000 bushels below the crop produced in 1883-4. The gross yield of oats was exceeded in 5 of the previous 8, and that of barley in 10 of the previous 12 years, but in no others; that of potatoes was larger than in any other season except 1890-91, whilst that of hay was exceeded in only three previous seasons. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1890-91 and 1891-2 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1891 ...	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	204,155	567,779
1892 ...	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	200,523	514,406
Increase ...	927,973	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	463,774	727,401	3,632	53,373

443. The following table shows the area under and gross produce of wheat in each county during the year ended 1st March, 1892, also the average produce of wheat per acre in each county during that and the preceding year :—

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP AND GROSS AND AVERAGE PRODUCE.

Counties.	Year 1891-2.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	1891-2.	1890-91.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Anglesey ...	924	11,789	12·76	11·99
Benambra ...	880	14,682	16·68	21·52
Bendigo ...	59,018	772,140	13·08	13·74
Bogong ...	30,121	277,526	9·21	12·87
Borong ...	348,013	3,504,785	10·07	10·51
Bourke ...	801	18,160	22·67	18·74
Buln Buln ...	242	4,802	19·84	22·53
Croajingolong ...	29	490	16·90	15·28

Area under and pro-
duce of
wheat.

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP AND GROSS
AND AVERAGE PRODUCE—*continued.*

Counties.	Year 1891-2.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	1891-2.	1890-91.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Dalhousie	3,078	52,322	17·00	16·74
Dargo	29	740	25·52	3·08
Delatite	8,953	97,922	10·94	14·03
Dundas	3,678	57,337	15·59	13·00
Evelyn	43	821	19·09	17·53
Follett	1,236	17,686	14·31	11·43
Gladstone	67,867	744,084	10·96	11·47
Grant	1,867	38,506	20·62	21·65
Grenville	1,042	16,001	15·36	13·81
Gunbower	44,101	465,086	10·55	10·50
Hampden	669	14,711	21·99	19·50
Heytesbury	319	7,271	22·79	26·22
Kara Kara	108,847	1,135,381	10·43	10·75
Karkarooc	39,338	317,410	8·07	12·50
Lowan	247,226	2,029,064	8·21	7·88
Moir	239,958	2,574,447	10·73	13·83
Mornington	14	239	17·07	13·82
Normanby	1,845	25,824	14·00	12·79
Polwarth	633	15,822	25·00	13·18
Ripon	4,387	61,193	13·95	16·99
Rodney	70,418	862,655	12·25	12·53
Talbot	8,241	130,556	15·84	17·41
Tambo	5	91	18·20	27·39
Tanjil	1,330	23,293	17·51	20·86
Tatchera	34,806	326,544	9·38	11·08
Villiers	2,684	59,036	22·00	21·19
Weeah	40	840	21·00	...
Wonnangatta	1	12	12·00	40·00
Total	1,332,683	13,679,268	10·26	11·13

444. As regards the acreable yield of wheat, it will be noticed that in 1891-2, taking the colony as a whole, it was nearly 1 bushel lower than in 1890-91. In only 16 of the 36 counties was the yield per acre higher in 1891-2 than in the previous year, viz.:—Anglesey, Bourke, Croajingolong, Dalhousie, Dargo, Dundas, Evelyn, Follett, Grenville, Gunbower, Hampden, Lowan, Mornington, Normanby, Polwarth, and Villiers; but with the exception of Gunbower and Lowan, only a very small quantity of the wheat grown in Victoria is obtained from these counties. In Weeah, one of the Mallee counties, which appears for the first time as a wheat producing county, the average yield on the small area cultivated was as high as 21 bushels per acre.

Acreable
yield of
wheat.

Small gross
yield of
wheat in
some coun-
ties.

445. It will be observed 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 1891-2 only 1 acre was placed under wheat in Wonnangatta, 5 were so placed in Tambo, 14 in Mornington, 29 each in Croajingo-long and Dargo, 40 in Weeah, and 43 in Evelyn; and in all these counties the yield per acre was much above the average of the colony.

Wheat-yield
in ten
counties
1890-91 and
1891-2
compared.

446. A reference to the table will show that over twelve and a half million out of the thirteen and two-thirds million bushels of wheat raised in Victoria in the year under notice were raised in ten counties, which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of south latitude, and which have been mentioned in previous issues of this work as, above all others, the wheat producing counties of Victoria.* It will be noticed that the largest increase—336,000 bushels—was in Borung, and the next largest in Lowan; also that in as many as four of the counties there was a decrease amounting to over 138,000 bushels. In the following table these counties are arranged in order, according to the yield of wheat in 1891-2; the increase or falling-off, as compared with the previous year, being also shown:—

YIELD IN TEN WHEAT PRODUCING COUNTIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Counties.				Bushels of Wheat Produced.		
				1890-91.	1891-2.	Increase + Decrease -
Borung	...	...	...	3,168,538	3,504,785	+ 336,247
Moirra	...	...	...	2,655,572	2,574,447	- 81,125
Lowan	...	...	...	1,767,865	2,029,064	+ 261,199
Kara Kara	...	...	...	1,151,202	1,135,381	- 15,821
Rodney	...	...	...	753,032	862,655	+ 109,623
Bendigo	...	...	...	721,334	772,140	+ 50,806
Gladstone	...	...	...	679,525	744,084	+ 64,559
Gunbower	...	...	...	387,880	465,086	+ 77,206
Tatchera	...	...	...	343,779	326,544	- 17,235
Bogong	...	...	...	301,476	277,526	- 23,950
Total	...	...	...	11,930,203	12,691,712	+ 761,509†

Area under
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

447. Most oats are cultivated in the counties of Talbot and Moira; barley mostly in Moira; most potatoes in Villiers, Grant, and Talbot;

* Besides the ten counties named, Karkarooc, which lies beyond the parallels named, has within recent years also become one of the principal wheat producing counties. It produced in 1891-2, 317,410 bushels.

† Net increase.

and most hay in Borung, Talbot, and Grant. The following table gives a statement of the number of acres under each of these crops in each county during 1891-2:—

OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY.
AREA UNDER CROP.

Counties.	Area under Crop, 1891-2.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anglesey ...	1,240	72	346	1,271
Benambra ...	1,889	20	243	1,981
Bendigo ...	14,834	759	13	22,676
Bogong ...	5,013	203	587	7,940
Borong ...	5,222	736	89	41,019
Bourke ...	6,732	1,254	6,779	27,377
Buln Buln ...	2,781	173	3,716	5,711
Croajingolong ...	166	6	76	335
Dalhousie ...	15,208	281	4,895	9,607
Dargo ...	37	6	193	717
Delatite ...	7,858	56	1,325	5,745
Dundas ...	3,267	170	106	3,434
Evelyn ...	310	4	772	4,196
Follett ...	1,527	69	119	929
Gladstone ...	14,127	553	9	15,255
Grant ...	7,444	841	8,106	30,532
Grenville ...	4,305	1,096	1,266	10,753
Gunbower ...	6,346	827	1	9,050
Hampden ...	1,402	399	1,292	2,418
Heytesbury ...	1,265	177	1,423	1,514
Kara Kara ...	13,332	536	129	18,467
Karkarooc ...	230	19	31	3,213
Lowan ...	3,775	390	25	27,287
Moir ...	17,353	25,107	27	24,192
Mornington ...	672	71	1,137	5,033
Normanby ...	2,981	201	822	4,171
Polwarth ...	1,281	1,244	3,521	2,887
Ripon ...	8,214	85	1,040	14,581
Rodney ...	12,921	5,083	2	11,887
Talbot ...	19,754	388	7,956	40,877
Tambo ...	43	4	194	594
Tanjil ...	1,558	865	1,022	3,968
Tatchera ...	1,096	535	5	5,129
Villiers ...	5,473	2,791	9,851	4,250
Weeah ...	...	...	...	10
Wonnangatta ...	501	...	216	492
Total ...	190,157	45,021	57,334	369,498

448. By the next table, which shows the gross produce of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county, it will be seen that in 1891-2 most oats was grown in Talbot, Dalhousie, Moira, Bendigo, and

Gross produce of other principal crops in each county.

Gladstone, in the order named; nearly half the barley in Moira; most potatoes in Villiers, Grant, Bourke, Polwarth, and Talbot; and most hay in Talbot, Grant, Bourke, Borung, Ripon, and Bendigo:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1891-2.

Counties.	Gross Produce, 1891-2.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
Anglesey ...	32,069	1,656	1,107	1,986
Benambra ...	49,200	559	895	2,729
Bendigo ...	341,703	13,749	35	24,885
Bogong ...	109,035	3,643	1,624	8,716
Borong ...	91,834	9,700	158	41,631
Bourke ...	171,709	30,890	20,556	44,724
Buln Buln ...	74,242	3,120	16,597	11,193
Croajingolong ...	4,800	170	349	509
Dalhousie ...	391,526	7,632	10,363	17,120
Dargo ...	1,710	225	1,064	1,368
Delatite ...	141,780	1,310	3,252	6,671
Dundas ...	85,677	4,036	303	5,275
Evelyn ...	7,095	100	2,918	6,763
Follett ...	33,619	1,541	315	1,368
Gladstone ...	308,872	6,766	11	15,357
Grant ...	216,314	26,475	22,095	58,914
Grenville ...	122,862	39,691	3,543	17,527
Gunbower ...	111,289	12,079	1	8,731
Hampden ...	43,573	11,348	6,819	5,026
Heytesbury ...	32,246	5,744	5,415	2,826
Kara Kara ...	278,418	8,452	219	18,609
Karkarooc ...	2,164	128	66	3,453
Lowan ...	57,737	4,489	63	23,238
Moira ...	364,521	379,256	52	23,732
Mornington ...	18,046	1,284	6,006	8,054
Normanby ...	68,086	4,319	2,545	6,305
Polwarth ...	35,317	42,115	19,332	6,193
Ripon ...	197,536	2,119	2,282	28,247
Rodney ...	268,924	82,590	2	11,383
Talbot ...	560,979	7,338	17,060	78,277
Tambo ...	911	100	1,074	1,114
Tanjil ...	43,311	25,790	4,604	7,156
Tatchera ...	24,356	6,742	4	5,316
Villiers ...	154,565	99,042	49,111	9,199
Weeah ...	...	...	...	15
Wonnangatta ...	9,525	...	683	796
Total ...	4,455,551	844,198	200,523	514,406

Average
yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

449. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN
EACH COUNTY, 1890-91 AND 1891-2.

Counties.	Average Produce per Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1890-91.	1891-2.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Anglesey ...	21·00	25·86	14·27	23·00	3·34	3·20	1·58	1·56
Benambra ...	31·54	26·05	27·20	27·95	4·56	3·68	1·60	1·38
Bendigo ...	23·78	23·04	18·62	18·11	2·63	2·69	1·15	1·10
Bogong ...	20·94	21·75	19·98	17·95	3·65	2·77	1·18	1·10
Borong ...	15·93	17·59	10·96	13·18	1·57	1·78	1·10	1·01
Bourke ...	27·76	25·51	29·43	24·63	3·57	3·03	1·73	1·63
Buln Buln ...	25·86	26·70	24·49	18·03	5·14	4·47	1·95	1·96
Croajingolong	24·67	28·92	18·33	28·33	4·45	4·59	1·64	1·52
Dalhousie ...	22·49	25·74	18·93	27·16	2·35	2·12	1·49	1·78
Dargo ...	32·92	46·22	33·64	37·50	5·49	5·51	1·98	1·91
Delatite ...	21·73	18·04	19·97	23·39	3·97	2·45	1·24	1·16
Dundas ...	18·75	26·22	17·53	23·74	3·00	2·86	1·59	1·54
Evelyn ...	22·03	22·89	18·64	25·00	3·90	3·78	1·63	1·61
Follett ...	19·00	22·02	15·16	22·33	2·47	2·65	1·41	1·47
Gladstone ...	22·01	21·86	14·44	12·24	·50	1·22	1·10	1·01
Grant ...	31·93	29·06	28·67	31·48	3·37	2·73	1·84	1·93
Grenville ...	24·58	28·54	26·20	36·21	2·36	2·80	1·66	1·63
Gunbower ...	24·29	17·54	13·25	14·61	...	1·00	·88	·96
Hampden ...	20·90	31·08	18·18	28·44	5·30	5·28	2·06	2·08
Heytesbury...	20·85	25·49	18·73	32·45	3·98	3·81	1·61	1·87
Kara Kara ...	17·07	20·88	13·70	15·77	1·92	1·70	1·05	1·01
Karkarooc ...	22·88	9·41	12·89	6·74	2·00	2·13	1·12	1·07
Lowan ...	13·28	15·29	8·51	11·51	1·52	2·52	·79	·85
Moir ...	20·07	21·01	16·36	15·11	1·10	1·93	1·05	·98
Mornington	26·30	26·85	17·43	18·08	5·32	5·28	1·65	1·60
Normanby ...	16·71	22·84	16·62	21·49	3·49	3·10	1·52	1·51
Polwarth ...	20·21	27·57	22·95	33·85	4·92	5·49	1·93	2·15
Ripon ...	24·01	24·05	23·85	24·93	2·13	2·19	1·93	1·94
Rodney ...	16·28	20·81	15·99	16·25	...	1·00	1·04	·96
Talbot ...	29·82	28·40	25·80	18·91	2·69	2·14	1·82	1·91
Tambo ...	27·01	21·19	26·67	25·00	5·94	5·54	1·92	1·88
Tanjil ...	19·03	27·80	32·77	29·82	4·29	4·50	1·78	1·80
Tatchera ...	17·21	22·22	11·85	12·60	·83	·80	·99	1·04
Villiers ...	18·82	28·24	24·80	35·49	5·25	4·99	2·10	2·16
Weeah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50
Wonnangatta	19·46	19·01	20·00	...	3·72	3·16	1·72	1·62
Total ...	22·25	23·43	17·91	18·75	3·79	3·50	1·37	1·39

450. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1892, the highest acreable yield of oats was in Dargo, Hampden, Grant, Croajingolong, Grenville, Talbot, and Villiers, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Dargo, Grenville, Villiers, Polwarth, Heytesbury, and Grant; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Tambo, Dargo, Polwarth, Hampden, and Mornington, where the average was over 5 tons; that the highest

Yield of oats,
barley,
potatoes,
and hay,
1891-2.

yields of hay were in Villiers, Polwarth, and Hampden, in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre; and in Buln Buln, Ripon, Grant, Dargo, Talbot, Tambo, Heytesbury, Tanjil, and Dalhousie, in which it exceeded $1\frac{3}{4}$ ton to the acre.

Yield of other principal crops in past two seasons.

451. Comparing the averages of 1891-2 with those of the previous season, an increase is observed in the acreable yield of oats in all but 11 counties, the principal increases being in Dargo, Hampden, Villiers, Tanjil, Dundas, and Polwarth; of barley in all but 10 counties, the principal being Heytesbury, Polwarth, Villiers, Hampden, Grenville, and Croajingolong; of hay in 14 counties; and of potatoes in 13 counties.

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1892.

452. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat and barley was below, but that of the other crops was above, the average; the yield per acre of wheat, however, exceeded that in all but five of the thirteen years immediately preceding, although it was lower than in any of the seven years prior to that period, but the yield of barley was exceeded in all but seven of the twenty other years named in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1892.

Year ended March.			Average Produce per Acre of—				
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1872	...	...	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873	...	...	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874	...	...	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875	...	...	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·32
1876	...	...	15·49	21·92	22·20	3·37	1·33
1877	...	...	13·15	19·91	21·18	3·31	1·22
1878	...	...	12·41	19·39	19·81	3·11	1·17
1879	...	...	8·76	17·60	18·24	2·71	1·21
1880	...	...	13·29	24·00	24·67	4·04	1·45
1881	...	...	9·95	17·62	15·57	2·81	1·20
1882	...	...	9·40	24·57	19·07	3·43	1·13
1883	...	...	9·03	26·17	17·35	3·78	1·06
1884	...	...	14·10	25·07	22·84	4·01	1·43
1885	...	...	9·52	23·40	17·38	4·16	1·09
1886	...	...	8·99	21·72	17·58	3·83	1·05
1887	...	...	11·49	22·91	22·36	3·41	1·09
1888	...	...	10·81	22·92	23·34	4·11	1·41
1889	...	...	7·10	14·20	13·55	3·04	·75
1890	...	...	9·75	23·87	20·18	3·33	1·48
1891	...	...	11·13	22·25	17·91	3·79	1·37
1892	...	...	10·26	23·43	18·75	3·50	1·39
Mean	...	...	11·56	21·11	19·70	3·47	1·24

453. In the last eight 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, 1891-2.

Description of Barley.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting	...	...	34,406	561,635	16·32
Other	...	...	10,615	282,563	26·62
Total			45,021	844,198	18·75

454. Of the total area under barley, 76 per cent. was under malting barley; and of the produce, 66 per cent. was of malting barley. In the previous year these proportions were respectively 82 per cent. and 76 per cent. It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average in 1891-2 being only $16\frac{1}{3}$ bushels to the acre, as against $26\frac{3}{5}$ bushels of the other barley.

455. 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 five years ended with 1891 :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1891.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1887 ...	11·49	17·38	3·13	...	12·00	17·91	24·89
1888 ...	10·81	12·06	22·10	...	9·14	16·67	26·37
1889 ...	7·10	4·76	·89	3·85†	10·50	20·16	24·22
1890 ...	9·75	15·65	15·88	7·91	14·00	15·42	25·15
1891 ...	11·13	10·95	20·02	5·62	13·75	16·30	18·99
Mean ...	10·06	12·16	12·40	5·79	11·88	17·29	23·92

* No agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia in the four years ended with 1888-9
† Estimated.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1891—continued.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1887 ...	22·91	25·09	10·42	...	16·14	25·95	30·92
1888 ...	22·92	20·35	24·26	...	15·05	18·20	31·24
1889 ...	14·20	13·77	5·65	...	23·42	27·97	29·89
1890 ...	23·87	24·30	19·41	12·77	20·00	28·60	32·09
1891 ...	22·25	18·20	21·82	9·32	19·49	25·04	28·73
Mean ...	21·23	20·34	16·31	11·04	18·82	25·15	30·57
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1887 ...	22·36	21·87	24·07	...	15·97	22·40	25·94
1888 ...	23·34	19·20	27·03	...	11·75	13·87	27·26
1889 ...	13·55	11·08	22·94	...	14·70	23·55	31·15
1890 ...	20·18	20·79	21·24	12·54	17·00	23·75	31·67
1891 ...	17·91	16·48	21·70	12·13	16·50	22·82	23·18
Mean ...	19·47	17·88	23·40	12·33	15·18	21·28	27·84
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1887 ...	3·41	2·64	3·74	...	3·01	4·71	4·88
1888 ...	4·11	2·94	3·52	...	2·38	2·59	5·45
1889 ...	3·04	2·39	2·84	...	4·10	4·88	5·08
1890 ...	3·33	2·85	3·60	3·74	3·00	4·25	5·22
1891 ...	3·79	2·72	3·20	3·62	3·25	3·63	5·45
Mean ...	3·54	2·71	3·38	3·68	3·15	4·01	5·22
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1887 ...	1·09	1·57	1·92	...	1·00	1·06	1·36
1888 ...	1·41	1·35	2·02	...	·94	1·14	1·49
1889 ...	·75	·64	1·54	...	1·00	1·11	1·41
1890 ...	1·48	1·73	1·93	1·20	1·00	1·45	1·43
1891 ...	1·37	1·22	1·61	·90	1·14	1·15	1·43
Mean ...	1·22	1·30	1·80	1·05	1·02	1·18	1·22

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For average yields for each year from 1873, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 268, *et seq.* For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the nineteen years ended with 1891-2, see summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), *ante*; and for average yields per acre in 1891-2, see Table XVI. of Appendix A., *post*.

Colonies with highest and lowest average yields.

456. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the five years ended with 1891, 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, and barley is in South Australia; whilst the yield of potatoes is lowest in New South Wales; and that of hay in Western and South Australia. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of oats and

* See footnote (*) on page 261.

hay—being on an equality with New Zealand in regard to the latter, fourth in regard to barley and potatoes, and sixth in regard to wheat.

457. It will further be noticed that in 1890-91—with the exception of wheat and oats in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia; barley in Western Australia and Tasmania; potatoes in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand; and hay in Victoria, Western Australia, and New Zealand—the average produce of all the crops named was below the mean of the five years to which reference is made.

Average
produce
1890-91 and
previous
years
compared.

458. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe, and the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents:—

Land under
crop in
British and
Foreign
countries.)

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1891.	2,307,	2,899,	2,113,	60,	1,297,
Australasia ...	1890-91	3,537,	617,	150,	...	142,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1890	1,322,	1,882,	701,	...	158,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	305,	...	...	...	235,
Manitoba ...	1890	746,	235,	66,	...	11,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1885	67,	35,	12,	...	4,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	115,	29,	...	9,
Austria ...	1889	2,703,	4,637,	2,812,	4,891,*	2,716,
Belgium ...	1883	811,	616,	99,	686,	492,
Denmark ...	1888	120,	1,050,	735,	692,	129,
France ...	1889	17,386,*	9,284,	2,157,	3,951,	3,593,
Germany ...	1890	4,842,	9,642,	4,110,	14,375,	7,177,
Holland ...	1887	210,	285,	111,	504,	364,
Hungary ...	1890	7,357,	2,453,	2,488,	2,681,	1,071,
Italy ...	1883	11,700,	1,100,	856,	397,	173,
Norway ...	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	28,882,	34,887,	12,443,	64,612,	3,713,
Sweden ...	1889	159,	2,026,	530,	945,	383,
United States ...	1890	36,087,	26,431,	...	...	...

459. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these are given in the following table. The

Gross yield
of crops in
British and
Foreign
countries.

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	1891	72,127,	112,386,	72,129,	...	243,602,
Australasia ...	1890-91	32,840,	15,805,	2,788,	...	22,506,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1890	21,951,	52,768,	15,600,	...	17,561,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	3,070,	25,161,	2,064,	...	29,213,
Manitoba ...	1890	14,666,	9,513,	2,069,	...	2,541,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1881	840,	3,852,	247,	...	6,605,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1890	1,983,	942,	520,	...	844,
Austria ...	1889	37,193,	78,441,	44,375,	68,865,†	355,496,
Belgium ...	1890	18,969,	29,639,	3,978,	19,088,	109,374,
Denmark ...	1890	3,910,	35,665,	22,980,	16,207,	11,956,
France ...	1889	297,879,†	234,464,	43,465,	63,599,	403,115,
Germany ...	1890	103,992,	270,735,	100,654,	258,657,	917,847,
Holland ...	1887	6,677,	11,750,	5,077,	13,350,	74,393,
Hungary ...	1890	143,453,	51,636,	51,278,	48,632,	81,826,
Italy ...	1889	105,575,	16,805,	8,123,	3,985,	23,755,
Norway ...	1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,
Russia in Europe ...	1890	206,329,	523,996,	158,077,	652,389,	320,566,
Sweden ...	1890	3,834,	70,840,	15,599,	21,579,	33,914,
United States ...	1890	386,805,	507,284,	...	...	...

460. Until 1884 no official return was made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom. Estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The London *Statist's* Annual Supplement of the 31st January, 1885, gives a statement originally taken from *The Times*, and evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the eighteen years ended with 1883, and this has been supplemented by the official figures for the nine years ended with 1892, published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office :—

* The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Germany, where it was stated in cwts., and the United States in Winchester bushels. Moreover, the potato crop of Austria, Belgium, France, and Italy was stated in cwts., and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs. of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to about .9688 of an Imperial bushel.

† Including also spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

Average yield of wheat in United Kingdom.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1891.

	Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.
1866	27	1875	23	1884	30
1867	25	1876	27	1885	31
1868	34	1877	22	1886	27
1869	27	1878	30	1887	32
1870	32	1879	18	1888	28
1871	27	1880	26	1889	30
1872	23	1881	27	1890	31
1873	25	1882	28	1891	31·3
1874	31	1883	26	1892	26·4

461. The average produce in the 27 years was about 28 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies, except in New Zealand. The yield in 1892 (26½ bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, equalled in two, but exceeded in all but six other, of the previous 26 seasons.

Wheat yield
in United
Kingdom
and
colonies.

462. The acreable produce for the latest year in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table:—

Average
yield of
crops in
British and
Foreign
countries

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN
COUNTRIES.

Country.	Bushels* per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	31·3	38·8	34·1	...	187·3
Australasia	9·3	25·6	18·6	...	158·4
Canada—					
Ontario	16·6	28·0	22·3	...	111·1
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Manitoba	19·7	40·5	31·3	...	231·0
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Cape of Good Hope	20·3	10·7	25·8	...	83·2
Austria	13·8	16·9	15·8	14·1	130·9
Belgium	23·4	48·1	40·2	27·8	222·3
Denmark	32·6	34·0	31·3	23·4	92·7
France	17·1	25·3	20·2	16·1	112·2
Germany	21·5	28·1	24·5	18·0	127·9
Holland	31·8	41·2	45·7	26·5	204·7
Hungary	19·5	21·0	20·6	18·2	76·4
Italy	9·0	15·3	9·5	10·0	137·3
Norway	25·1	39·7	31·0	27·5	227·8
Russia in Europe	7·1	15·0	12·7	10·1	86·3
Sweden	24·1	35·0	29·4	22·8	88·5
United States	10·7	19·2	...	...	...

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 459 *ante*.

463. It will be observed that the yield of wheat per acre was 33 bushels in Denmark, 32 in Holland, 31 in the United Kingdom, 25 in Norway, 24 in Sweden, 23 in Belgium, 21½ in Germany, 20 in the Cape of Good Hope and Manitoba, 19½ in Hungary, 17 in France and Ontario, 14 in Austria, 11 in the United States, and 10 in Quebec and British Columbia, all of which were above the average of Australasia; but the wheat yields of Italy and European Russia were below the average of that group of colonies.

464. According to the figures, the yield per acre of oats is higher in Australasia than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Hungary, Italy, European Russia, or the United States, about the same as in France, but lower than in any other of the countries named. The yield of potatoes in Australasia is above that of the other countries named except the United Kingdom, Manitoba, Belgium, Holland, and Norway.

465. The following table contains a statement of the wheat in various countries of the world in 1890-91, and the average annual crop during the ten years ended with that year. The figures have been derived from a treatise by Mr. C. Wood Davis, in the *American Agriculturist*, on the relation of American agriculture to the world's food supply* :—

ANNUAL WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1881-91 (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Acreage in 1890-91.†	Average Annual Production, 1881-91.
EUROPE.		Bushels.
France	17,393,	310,271,
European Russia	31,048,	240,041,
Austria-Hungary	9,573,	161,722,
Italy	10,957,	118,069,
Germany	5,680,	93,097,
Spain	7,059,	91,557,
Great Britain	2,479,	79,070,
Roumania	3,738,	37,796,
European Turkey	3,890,	40,915,
Belgium	810,	18,971,
Holland	560,	7,755,
Portugal	210,	5,489,
Servia	380,	6,033,
Denmark	240,	4,809,
Sweden and Norway	177,	3,695,
Switzerland	110,	2,041,
Greece	142,	1,391,
Total, Europe	94,446,	1,222,722,

* See *The Miller* (London Journal) of the 2nd May, 1892, page 98. The particulars of the crop for each of the three years ended with 1890 were given in the last issue of this work, Vol. II. paragraph 464.

† Including spelt.

Yield of
wheat in
Foreign
countries
and Aus-
tralasia.

Yield of
oats and
potatoes in
Foreign
countries
and Aus-
tralasia.

Wheat crop
of the
world.

ANNUAL WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1881-91 (000's OMITTED)
—continued.

Countries.	Acreage in 1890-91.*	Average Annual Production, 1881-91.
		Bushels.
United States	38,124,	439,767,
India	24,983,	253,503,
South America	4,395,	30,616,
Australasia†	3,537,	36,497,
Canada	2,460,	34,980,
Other countries	13,196,	119,608,
Total out of Europe	86,695,	914,971,
Grand Total	181,141,	2,137,693,

466. Supposing these figures to be correct, and the wheat to be worth four shillings per bushel, the total value of the world's annual wheat crop would be over four hundred and twenty-seven and a half millions sterling.

Value of
world's
wheat crop.

467. The following figures, derived from the same source, show the world's production and consumption in each of the last 10 years. Mr. Davis contends that consumption of wheat is now beginning to overtake production, and that the agricultural countries will soon be exceptionally prosperous :—

World's
wheat con-
sumption
and pro-
duction.

WHEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD,
1881-2 TO 1890-91 (000,000's OMITTED).

Harvest Year.	Production.	Consumption.	The Year's Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881-2	1,977,	2,021,	-44,
1882-3	2,263,	2,047,	+216,
1883-4	2,050,	2,073,	-23,
1884-5	2,263,	2,099,	+164,
1885-6	2,077,	2,127,	-50,
1886-7	2,043,	2,154,	-111,
1887-8	2,267,	2,182,	+85,
1888-9	2,183,	2,215,	-32,
1889-90	2,048,	2,245,	-197,
1890-91	2,185,	2,280,	-95,
Total	21,356,	21,443,	-87,

468. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for

Experi-
men-
tal farm,
Dookie.

* Including spelt.

† Corrected by Australasian final returns.

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.* The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture:—

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The total receipts for the year 1891 were £1,917 and the expenditure £1,688. Of the amount expended £168 was paid for additional plant, £452 for live stock, and £453 for labour. So far as possible, the provisions necessary for the students at the Agricultural College, and the staff thereof, were obtained from the farm.

Since the erection of the new dairy, and the use of the De Laval Separator, there has been no trouble in obtaining a sufficient supply of good butter. The farm is now fairly equipped as regards stock, implements, and machinery.

During the year the rain-fall recorded was 24·29 inches, distributed over 89 days.

40 acres of Lucerne are doing well.

50	„	Ensilage	...	...	yielded	350 tons.
45	„	Hay	...	...	„	70 tons.
50	„	Steinwedel	wheat	...	„	16 bus. per acre.
20	„	Frampton	„	...	„	12 „ „
40	„	W. Essex	„	...	„	16 „ „
20	„	Ward's prolific	„	...	„	10 „ „
90	„	Purple straw	„	...	„	15 „ „

Numerous experiments were conducted with varieties of wheat, barley and oats, peas, grasses, clovers, sorghums, etc.

Various methods of putting a crop of wheat in by drilling and broadcasting, and the effects of harrowing them during growth were tested.

There are 25 acres under vines, and the vintage of this year gave 365 gallons wine per acre. Of the above there are 5 acres of various wine grapes, planted in 1880; 7 acres of various table grapes, planted in 1887; 5 acres of Gordo Blanco and Zante currants, planted in 1888; and 8 acres of Red Hermitage, planted in 1889.

A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes.

A seven-acre arboretum is being established that will represent 300 of the principal commercial timber trees of the world.

There is a five-acre plantation of fourteen-year-old olives of six varieties, from which an average of 75 gallons oil are made annually.

A valuation of the farm and its belongings was made at the end of 1890, of which the following is a summary:—

Farm and improvements	...	...	...	£20,991
Buildings, furniture, etc.	...	...	...	4,546
Live stock	...	...	...	3,063
Implements and machinery	...	...	...	1,657
Bees	...	...	...	35
Wine	...	...	...	203
Dairy	...	...	...	150
				£30,645

The average cost of maintenance of 40 students per head per annum is £25 2s. 6d.

* For further particulars relating to the establishment and development of the farm, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 448.

469. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884. Particulars respecting this Act and its operations were given in the last issue of this work.* Since then Mr. Martin has reported that of the land intended as endowment, 137,752 acres have been reserved and vested in the trustees, and 131,823 acres of the land so vested have been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The total of the annual rents payable amount to £6,348. The areas reserved under section 4 of Act No. 825, as sites for Colleges and Experimental Farms, amount to 13,393 acres. Also, that at the Dookie Agricultural College the course of instruction has been supplemented with lectures on Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Viticulture, and practical dairy, blacksmith's, and carpenter's work. At the Longerenong College the buildings have been completed, and now accommodate 40 students; 350 acres are under cultivation, of which 30 are devoted to carrying out various experiments, including those with 300 varieties of wheat. The area under vines, fruit trees, etc., has been increased to 35 acres; and a third tank has been excavated. The rainfall at Longerenong was 14.13 inches in 1891, as compared with 18.85 inches in 1890, which, however, was an exceptionally wet season, the average being about 16 inches.

Agricultural colleges.

470. The following table shows, for 1840 and each subsequent year, the quantity of wheat grown in Victoria, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit imported after deducting exports, or exported after deducting imports; also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years:—

Breadstuffs available for consumption.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1891.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.†		
		Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1840	12,600	57,771	...	70,371
1841	50,420	116,350	...	166,770
1842	47,840	119,004	...	166,844
1843	55,360	58,616	...	113,976
1844	104,040	98,581	...	202,621
1845	138,436	74,699	...	213,135

* Vol. II., paragraph 467.

† The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1891--
continued.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		
		Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1846	234,734	43,928	...	278,662
1847	345,946	36,871	...	382,817
1848	349,730	64,726	...	414,456
1849	410,220	76,092	...	486,312
1850	525,190	55,564	...	580,754
1851	556,167	216,811	...	772,978
1852	733,321	1,208,006	...	1,941,327
1853	498,704	1,499,994	...	1,998,698
1854	154,202	1,385,465	...	1,539,667
1855	250,091	1,985,496	...	2,235,587
1856	1,148,011	2,236,406	...	3,384,417
1857	1,858,756	1,958,905	...	3,817,661
1858	1,808,439	1,504,760	...	3,313,199
1859	1,563,113	1,957,610	...	3,520,723
1860	2,296,157	1,565,423	...	3,861,580
1861	3,459,914	1,522,517	...	4,982,431
1862	3,607,727	183,106	...	3,790,833
1863	3,008,487	191,107	...	3,199,594
1864	1,338,762	1,868,990	...	3,207,752
1865	1,899,378	1,800,932	...	3,700,310
1866	3,514,227	1,754,699	...	5,268,926
1867	4,641,205	15,190	...	4,656,395
1868	3,411,663	162,038	...	3,573,701
1869	4,229,228	719,589	...	4,948,817
1870	5,697,056	...	95,654	5,601,402
1871	2,870,409	1,179,583	...	4,049,992
1872	4,500,795	389,963	...	4,890,758
1873	5,391,104	...	138,088	5,253,016
1874	4,752,289	...	40,714	4,711,575
1875	4,850,165	200,369	...	5,050,534
1876	4,978,914	258,931	...	5,237,845
1877	5,279,730	...	384,118	4,895,612
1878	7,018,257	...	1,005,968	6,012,289
1879	6,060,737	...	957,384	5,103,353
1880	9,398,858	...	3,578,733	5,820,125
1881	9,727,369	...	3,892,974	5,834,395
1882	8,714,377	...	3,321,532	5,392,845
1883	8,751,454	...	2,376,530	6,374,924
1884	15,570,245	...	8,232,605	7,337,640
1885	10,433,146	...	3,745,985	6,687,161
1886	9,170,538	...	2,226,907	6,943,631
1887	12,100,036	...	3,897,987	8,202,049
1888	13,328,765	...	4,373,959	8,954,806
1889	8,647,709	...	1,357,334	7,290,375
1890	11,495,720	...	2,185,644	9,310,076
1891	12,751,295	...	6,526,727	6,224,568

NOTE.—In 1891 the imports of breadstuffs amounted to 379,769 bushels, valued at £72,153, but the exports of breadstuffs amounted to 6,906,496 bushels, valued at £1,397,983. The balance in favour of exports was, therefore, 6,526,727 bushels, valued at £1,325,830.

* 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.

471. Only in the last fifteen 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 eighteen years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, whilst the quantity in 1891 was more than 50 per cent. larger than in any previous year except in 1884, when the maximum was recorded. The following table shows, for each year, the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, etc., from the wheat, flour and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head :—

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1891.

Year.			Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*			
				Quantity Available for Con- sumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.		
					For Seed, etc.	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

* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

Including stocks in store or retained by the farmers.

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1891—continued.

Year.			Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		
				Quantity Available for Con- sumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.	
					For Seed. etc.	For Food.†
						Total. Per Head.
				Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels. Bushels.
1864	...	...	586,450	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672 5·04
1865	...	...	611,218	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054 5·47
1866	...	...	629,038	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750 7·71
1867	...	...	644,276	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417 6·55
1868	...	...	663,092	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093 4·61
1869	...	...	687,202	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789 6·36
1870	...	...	713,195	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068 7·06
1871	...	...	737,005	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774 4·59
1872	...	...	753,198	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630 5·63
1873	...	...	765,511	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064 5·95
1874	..	...	777,656	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703 5·20
1875	...	...	787,337	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732 5·60
1876	...	...	796,558	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011 5·57
1877	...	...	808,605	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484 4·66
1878	...	...	821,466	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045 5·64
1879	...	...	834,030	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977 4·42
1880	...	..	850,343	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555 4·55
1881	...	...	868,942	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937 4·58
1882	...	...	889,720	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121 3·88
1883	...	...	910,130	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140 4·58
1884	...	...	932,630	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932 5·52
1885	...	...	956,880	6,687,161	2,040,164	4,646,997 4·86
1886	...	...	984,860	6,943,631	2,105,370	4,838,261 4·91
1887	...	...	1,016,750	8,202,049	2,465,886	5,736,163 5·64
1888	...	...	1,054,980	8,954,806	2,434,382	6,520,424 6·18
1889	...	...	1,090,350	7,290,375	2,357,470	4,932,905 4·52
1890	...	...	1,118,500	9,310,076	2,290,326	7,019,750 6·28
1891	...	...	1,146,930	6,224,568	2,665,366	3,559,202 3·10

Consump-
tion of
breadstuffs
per head.

472. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1877, and in seven of the thirteen years since 1878 ; but in only two years, viz., 1882, and in 1891, to less than 4 bushels per head. The proportion per head reached 5½ bushels in 1884, which was the year of an exceedingly bountiful harvest, and to as high as 5⅔, 6⅓, and 6¼ bushels in 1887, 1888, and 1890 respectively, the low price of wheat

* The quantities of flour and biscuits imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.
† Including stocks in store or retained by the farmers.

in England having, probably, acted as a check upon exportation in those years; whereas in 1889 it fell, owing to the drought, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and in 1891, owing to a large surplus remaining from the previous year, it fell to 3·10, the lowest on record. Although the proportion was so low in 1891, yet the average of that and the previous year was 4·7.

473. The quantity of breadstuffs, available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged $5\frac{3}{5}$ bushels over the whole period of fifty-two years, but during the ten years ended with 1891 it averaged nearly 5 bushels, or three-fifths of a bushel less. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that from $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to 5 bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

474. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the consumption of breadstuffs in proportion to the numbers of the population is, on the average, somewhat higher than it is here. The following table shows the estimated mean population of the United Kingdom during each of the five harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1887-8, also the total number of bushels, and number of bushels per head, of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years :—

Breadstuffs available for consumption in United Kingdom.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1885 TO 1888.

Year ended 31st August.	Mean Population.	Bushels of Wheat* available for Food.	
		Total number (000's omitted).	Number per Head.
1884	35,653,461	191,520,	5·37
1885	35,940,951	208,000,	5·79
1886	36,238,021	206,887,	5·71
1887	36,526,536	204,000,	5·58
1888	36,808,637	206,000,	5·60

* 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.

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

475. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the five years named the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5·61 bushels per head, or nearly a bushel per head more than is apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

Consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

476. According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales,* the consumption of wheat per head is considerably greater in that colony than in Victoria, and even greater than in the United Kingdom, the quantity consumed per head being in 1887 as much as 7·8 bushels; in 1888, 7·6; in 1889, only 5·5; in 1890, 7·2; and in 1891, 5·5 bushels; the average quantity in the five years ended with 1891 being 6·7 bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales has never grown nearly enough wheat for her own consumption, the quantity imported in 1891, after deducting the exports, being about 3,140,687 bushels, whilst 3,649,216 bushels were grown in the colony. The latter quantity was lower than usual; in the previous five years the average quantity grown was about $4\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

477. In the United States, the consumption of wheat—after allowing for seed—per head of the population is officially reckoned at $4\frac{2}{3}$ Winchester bushels†; the consumption varying from about 5 bushels in the Northern States to between 3 and 4 bushels per head in some of the Southern States with large coloured populations. The rate of $4\frac{2}{3}$ bushels was fixed after thorough investigation about the year 1879.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1891.

478. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the fifty-five years, 1837 to 1891, are set down in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,‡ 1837 TO 1891.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.				Quantity.	Value.
				Bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1891	...	...		34,232,419	14,150,762
Exported, „ „	...	...		55,758,724	13,261,295
Imports in excess of exports				...	889,467
Exports in excess of imports				21,526,305	...

* See *Statistical Register of New South Wales* for 1891, Part VII. Agriculture, Minerals, Manufactories, and Works: Chapman, Sydney, 1892.

† The Winchester bushel is smaller than the Imperial bushel by one thirty-second ($\frac{1}{32}$) part.

‡ The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), *ante*.

479. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1891 exceeded that imported during the same period by $21\frac{1}{2}$ 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 nearly £900,000.

Excess of quantity exported, of value imported.

480. The net export of breadstuffs from the Australasian Colonies, in 1891, amounted to over 12 million bushels, the principal wheat exporting colonies being South Australia, Victoria, and New Zealand, in the order named. The following were the imports and exports of breadstuffs by each colony during the year :—

Breadstuffs imported into and exported from Australasian colonies, 1891.

BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		Excess of—	
	Imported.	Exported.	Exports over Imports.	Imports over Exports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Victoria	379,769	6,906,496	6,526,727	...
New South Wales	3,747,425	894,230	...	2,853,195
Queensland	1,739,990	1,818	...	1,738,172
South Australia	36,775	8,992,133	8,955,358	...
Western Australia	135,000†	...	...	135,000
Total	6,038,959	16,794,677	10,755,718‡	...
Tasmania	229,964	4,800	...	225,164
New Zealand	3,154	1,622,023	1,618,869	...
Grand Total	6,272,077	18,421,500	12,149,423‡	...

481. 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 1891. 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 agricultural products.

* The quantities have been reduced in all cases to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.
† Estimated.
‡ Net figures.

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, 1886 TO 1891.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	69,669	126,990	147,989	296,207	54,862	21,948
Barley and pearl barley	4,183	44,564	29,148	95,357	...	...
Malt	9,903	2,056	7,565	...	1,927	...
Maize	18,956	1,500	10,118	38,961	815	1,050
Maizena and corn flour	13,642	7,498	8,801	7,908	22,260	3,789
Beans, peas, and split peas	1,667	1,843	415	2,987	...	...
Arrowroot	558	1,105	1,872	1,455	1,587	1,414
Macaroni and vermi- celli	2,066	686	2,271	2,295	1,428	1,518
Starch	14,517	3,569	6,070	9,372	1,439	5,586
Fruit—fresh, bottled, dried, currants, and raisins	146,678	226,888	212,868	234,800	295,750	262,623
Jams, jellies, and pre- serves	...	3,068	...	3,964	3,912	2,777
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	7,033	6,076	8,973	10,071	4,381	7,997
Peanuts	689	2,129	1,615	1,439	1,816	2,074
Ginger	3,322	2,286	3,064	1,552	1,009	852
Opium	32,713	29,955	33,493	38,886	33,998	30,871
Hops	13,500	28,579	18,557	38,856	14	496
Chicory ... ..	...	...	...	...	186	432
Pickles	9,386	7,620	7,005	7,853	10,285	2,149
Mustard	17,920	13,872	16,160	19,261	14,539	11,590
Oil, olive and salad ...	15,204	8,953	18,642	13,557	12,074	14,456
„ linseed	31,404	31,144	38,040	47,581	23,825	39,897
„ castor... ..	31,700	34,485	24,445	35,766	46,178	51,297
Linseed meal ... ..	...	459	602	...	...	1,848
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	179,955	128,618	233,221	258,191	227,451	200,715
Flax (Phormium) ...	5,215	3,595	8,752	7,314	11,233	8,495
Hemp	17,994	33,098	43,636	49,793	53,198	44,635
Jute	1,126	...	2,636	1,165	1,640	1,008
Broom corn and millet	7,447	4,632	4,932	7,469	4,376	7,333
Bark	2,287	2,955	...	...	...	...
Cork	19,811	1,403	935	758	884	593
Vegetables (preserved)	897	...	1,063	269	1,609	1,330
Canary seed	1,314	1,571	2,181	1,817	1,924	1,384
Grass and clover seed	11,333	13,390	10,901	16,538	16,993	12,952
Seeds, undescribed ...	11,310	15,402	8,831	10,928	6,010	9,876
Tares	31	81	267	185	372	5
Total	703,430	790,070	915,068	1,262,555	857,975	752,990

Decreased
imports of
agricultural
products.

482. It will be observed that malt is absent from the list for the last year; also that barley and beans and peas are absent from the list in the last two years, and bark in the last four years.

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1891 will be found in the table following paragraph 6, *ante*, under Orders 14, 22, 23, 25, and 26.

483. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1891 to the number of 6,575,760, and to the value of £22,658; and exported to the number of only 81,948, and the value of only £356, the difference in favour of the former being 6,493,812 in number, and £22,302 in value. The value of the imports of eggs in 1890 exceeded that of the exports by £34,168, in 1889 by £39,907, in 1888 by £34,745, in 1887 by £30,498, in 1886 by £15,020, and in 1885 by £10,200.

484. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 496 acres were placed under wheat, 71 under oats, 17 under barley, 21 under potatoes, 137 under hay, and 258 (including 147 in fallow) under other tillage. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last twelve years:—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1881 TO 1892.

Year ended March.	Proportion to the Total Land under Tillage of that under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage.*
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1881	48·97	6·72	3·43	2·25	12·51	26·12
1882	50·87	8·07	2·67	2·15	11·65	24·59
1883	47·50	8·32	2·14	1·68	15·16	25·20
1884	49·84	8·49	2·11	1·81	13·67	24·08
1885	47·19	8·08	2·68	1·66	14·62	25·77
1886	42·41	8·98	3·08	1·77	17·51	26·25
1887	43·49	7·67	1·53	2·07	18·39	26·85
1888	47·86	7·72	1·59	1·87	17·15	23·81
1889	47·46	7·70	3·26	1·68	16·04	23·86
1890	44·87	9·00	3·45	1·79	17·19	23·70
1891	43·17	8·33	3·31	2·03	15·57	27·59
1892	49·59	7·08	1·67	2·13	13·75	25·78

485. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent, or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain

* Including land in fallow, the proportion in 1892 being 14·73.

minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years:—

MINOR CROPS,* 1887 TO 1892.

Nature of Crop.			1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Amber cane	{	acres	...	12	34	3	2	...
		cane, tons	...	90	104	...	...	...
		seed, lbs.	...	280	120	750	300	...
Artichokes	{	acres	...	3	...	...	3	5
		tons	...	55	...	...	5	35
Beet, carrots, parsnips	{	acres	467	485	269	396	315	328
		tons	4,411	4,672	2,250	4,111	4,057	3,370
Broad beans	{	acres	...	...	...	...	...	2
		tons	...	...	...	...	...	4
Broom-millet	{	acres	...	5	12	7	3	301
		fibre, cwt.	...	72	72	41	100	177
		seed, bush.	...	28	384	64	...	860
Buckwheat	{	acres	...	...	...	2	3	14
		bushels	...	...	...	40	75	490
Canary seed	{	acres	9	...	...	...	3	...
		bushels	124	...	...	...	60	...
Cauliflowers and cabbages	{	acres	114	164	133	27	25	69
		dozens	27,360	68,345	62,830	11,800	14,928	32,712
Chicory	{	acres	204	249	148	229	258	215
		tons	1,472	1,375	811	1,376	1,859	1,509
Durrah	{	acres	2	...	...	...	...	...
Flax	{	acres	...	1	3	138	63	13
		fibre, cwt.	...	5	...	3,550	307	15
		linseed, bush.	...	7	5	507	640	267
French beans	{	acres	...	2	2	7	...	...
		tons	...	3	4	4	...	...
Garden seeds	{	acres	43	83	46	...	...	...
		cwt.	215	196	66	...	...	...
Gooseberries	{	acres	2	4	4	14	1	5
		cwt.	23	140	135	130	9	84
Grass and clover seeds	{	acres	4,667	4,638	1,541	3,390	2,587	2,861
		bushels	61,490	61,177	17,444	54,547	36,415	43,985
Green peas	{	acres	80	152	85	11	150	183
		tons	98	234	117	7	167	197
Hops	{	acres	730	685	761	829	789	771
		lbs.	562,576	605,360	618,128	639,632	888,272	729,456
Kail (thousand headed)	{	acres	...	...	...	9	6	...
		tons	...	...	...	225	210	...
Maize	{	acres	4,901	6,031	5,789	8,447	10,357	8,230
		bushels	231,447	318,551	267,155	357,047	574,083	461,957
Mangel-wurzel	{	acres	1,257	1,191	897	984	892	922
		tons	19,142	20,590	13,974	15,604	14,676	16,160
Medicinal herbs	{	acres	3	...	...	3	5	...
Melons, vegetable marrows, cucumbers, etc.†	{	acres	...	...	10	6	18	15
		dozens	...	...	3,040	560	1,871	1,878

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† Previous to the year 1889, pumpkins, melons, vegetable marrows, and cucumbers were shown in one line.

MINOR CROPS,* 1887 TO 1892—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Mulberry trees	{ acres .	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ number	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mustard	{ acres	...	20	16	34	28	8	2
	{ cwt.	...	100	80	112	105	7	12
Olives	{ acres	...	1	18	17	17	15	...
Onions	{ acres	...	1,996	2,437	1,768	1,957	2,238	2,661
	{ tons	...	11,625	11,774	4,430	10,815	13,961	14,682
Opium poppies	{ acres	...	11	11	8	10	14	26
	{ lbs. of opium	...	139	178	86	169	242	314
Oranges and lemons†	{ acres	...	2	34	7	33	67	32
	{ cases	...	...	...	...	270	801	430
Osiers	{ acres	...	8	...	6	5	3	7
	{ tons	...	5	...	11	13	8	20
Peas and beans	{ acres	...	28,672	26,692	31,222	22,784	25,992	31,053
	{ bushels	...	583,269	732,060	361,724	528,074	739,310	769,196
Pumpkins‡	{ acres	...	69	107	158	252	196	257
	{ tons	...	536	850	959	1,251	1,273	1,621
Pyrethrum cineraria folium	{ acres	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	12	12	...
Rape for seed	{ acres	...	44	70	42	1	...	2
	{ bushels	...	...	940	597	14	...	8
Raspberries	{ acres	...	239	218	224	179	230	266
	{ cwt.	...	4,499	5,384	5,249	3,337	5,010	7,003
Currants — red, white & black	{ acres	...	...	...	...	9	...	3
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	30	...	65
Rhubarb	{ acres	...	20	10	22	3	7	21
	{ tons	...	169	85	132	20	81	102
Rumax	{ acres	...	...	...	...	8	3	...
Rye	{ acres	...	762	1,069	1,109	1,089	948	561
	{ bushels	...	11,286	14,900	10,744	16,707	17,583	7,495
Seeds (agricultural & garden)	{ acres	...	...	...	...	71	82	68
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	252	548	260
Strawberries	{ acres	...	35	68	66	40	117	74
	{ cwt.	...	243	616	613	267	1,085	777
Sunflowers for seed	{ acres	...	6	8	...	...	6	6
	{ bushels	...	140	128	...	...	105	45
Tobacco	{ acres	...	2,031	1,966	1,685	955	618	545
	{ cwt.	...	12,008	11,853	13,355	4,123	326	2,579
Tomatoes	{ acres	...	26	45	42	28	43	41
	{ cwt.	...	2,280	6,914	3,240	960	3,370	4,387
Turnips	{ acres	...	443	303	379	424	393	403
	{ tons	...	2,767	4,102	4,560	4,984	4,499	5,300
Vetches and tares for seed	{ acres	...	...	1	3	11	3	3
	{ bushels	...	...	20	45	116	60	50
Vines	{ acres	...	10,310	11,195	12,886	15,662	20,686	25,295
	{ wine, galls.	...	986,041	1,167,874	1,209,442	1,578,590	2,008,493	1,554,130
Walnuts	{ acres	...	...	4	2	7	8	10

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† It is estimated there are over 100 acres planted with oranges and lemons, but such plantations are seldom distinguished separately, being included under orchards.

‡ Previous to the year 1889, pumpkins, melons, vegetable marrows, and cucumbers were shown in one line.

Increase or
decrease
of minor
crops.

486. In 1891-2, as compared with the previous year, an increase will be observed in the area under crop, and in the produce, of cauliflowers and cabbages, grass and clover seeds, mangel-wurzel, onions, peas and beans, pumpkins, raspberries, and turnips, but a falling-off of both area and produce of chicory, hops, maize, and rye. In the case of the following there was a falling-off in the area under crop, but an increase in the yield :—Melons and cucumbers, tobacco, and tomatoes. On the other hand, there was an increase in the area under vines, beet, carrots, and parsnips, but a decrease in the yield. The other minor crops named in the table are not of much account at present, and the figures fluctuate from year to year.

Hops.

487. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry, commencing about 1882-3. The maximum was reached in the following year, when 1,760,000 lbs. were produced, but in 1884-5 there was a slight, and in 1885-6 a further considerable decline, both in the area under hops and the quality produced; a gradual improvement, however, has taken place since 1887-8, although in the year under notice the area under crop was slightly less than in the two previous years, whilst the yield was exceeded in 1890-91.

Raspberries.

488. 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 1891-2 was 7,003 cwt., or about 1,993 cwt. more than in 1890-91, and also much larger than in any other previous year shown in the table. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming.

Tobacco.

489. At a very early period of the colony's history, it was the custom of the pastoral occupiers of the soil to cultivate tobacco in small quantities for the purpose of making a decoction wherein to dip their sheep for the cure of the disease called "scab." That complaint has ceased to exist amongst the Victorian flocks; but of late years tobacco has been grown for the purpose of manufacture into an article suitable for the use of man. The tobacco industry, however, appears to be on the decline, as only 545 acres were returned as under it in the year under notice as against over 2,000 acres five years previously.

490. In 1888, the tobacco crop of the United States is estimated to have amounted to 5 million cwt., which, with the exception of the crop of 1885, which slightly exceeded it, is the largest tobacco crop ever raised in that country. The average crop during the five years ended with 1887 was 4,418,862 cwt., which figures, together with the figures for several European countries and for Australasia, during the latest year for which information is obtainable, were as follow:—

Tobacco
crop in
various
countries.

TOBACCO CROP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	cwt.		cwt.
United States (1883-7) ...	4,418,862	Italy ...	120,748
Austria-Hungary ...	1,277,218	Holland (1884) ...	58,583
Russia (1884) ...	1,500,000	Australasia (1889-90) ...	*34,480
Germany ...	758,373	Turkey ...	70,000
France... ..	421,731		

491. The annual consumption of tobacco in Victoria ranges from 2·61 lbs. to 3·55 lbs. per head. of the population, the average during a series of years being nearly three (2·93) lbs.† This is a larger average than that obtaining in fourteen of the following countries, the information respecting which—except that relating to the Australasian colonies—has been derived from a paper read by Dr. O. J. Broch before the Statistical Society of Paris, on the 15th June, 1887, and since supplemented by some figures given by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.‡ Attention is called to the very high average consumption of tobacco in Holland and the United States of America:—

Consump-
tion of
tobacco in
various
countries.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Holland	6·92	Denmark	2·24
United States	4·40	Canada	2·11
New South Wales	3·53	France	2·05
Queensland	3·49	Sweden	1·87
Western Australia	3·26	Tasmania	1·85
Switzerland	3·24	Russia	1·82
Belgium	3·15	New Zealand	1·75
Germany	3·00	United Kingdom	1·38
Victoria	2·93	South Australia	1·32
Austria-Hungary	2·73	Italy	1·28
Finland	2·73	Spain	1·10
Norway	2·29		

* In the previous year the yield was 70,486 cwt.

† In 1887, the proportion was 2·61 lbs., in 1888, 3·31 lbs., and in 1889, 3·55 lbs. per head.

‡ See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-huitième année, page 237; Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1887. The consumption is there given in kilogrammes, which have been turned into lbs., on the assumption that 1 of the former is equal to 2·204 of the latter.

Beet sugar
in European
countries.

492. Beet for the manufacture of sugar has been as yet only grown in Victoria experimentally, and upon a small scale; but ordinary beet, mangolds, and root crops generally, which have for years past been cultivated to a considerable extent, succeed so well that there is every reason to believe sugar beet could be grown to advantage, did not the low price of sugar, consequent upon the heavy subsidies by which the industry is fostered in several European countries, prevent sugar-making from being carried on at a profit. The following statement, however, of the quantity of beet sugar made annually during the five years 1886 to 1890 in the different European countries in which that product is manufactured may be useful and interesting at the present time :—

BEET-ROOT SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
1886 TO 1890.*

Countries.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany...	812,011	934,987	943,998	974,949	1,240,088
France ...	294,668	492,098	386,616	459,390	762,752
Austria-Hungary ...	371,042	516,703	421,842	514,973	738,147
Russia and Poland...	532,057	467,493	434,367	518,068	467,493
Belgium ...	47,635	78,736	138,518	143,500	196,839
Holland and other countries ...	36,907	49,210	117,375	130,937	137,788
Total ...	2,094,320	2,539,227	2,442,716	2,741,817	3,543,107

Beet sugar
in the
United
States.

493. The manufacture of beet sugar is now carried on in the United States, where, on the authority of the *Statistical Journal of Paris*, the production during the five years ended with 1884 averaged 337,000 tons per annum. According to Mr. McCarty,† two of the largest manufactories are at Philadelphia, and Watsonville (California), and the manufacturers state that within the next five years the United States will export 1,000,000 tons of this sugar annually.

Cane sugar.

494. The following statement of the annual production of cane sugar in most of the countries in which this description of sugar is grown has been derived from various sources :—

* Taken from a table published in the Report (No. 73) of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, dated May, 1890, page 209. The figures are there given in metric tons of 2,204·6 lbs. These have been turned into Imperial tons of 2,240 lbs.

The *Annual Statistician*, 1890, page 599. San Francisco and New York.

CANE SUGAR PRODUCED ANNUALLY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Tons.		Tons.
Argentine Republic ...	60,000	Réunion ...	32,200
Australia ...	70,000	Sandwich Islands ...	60,000
Brazil ...	202,000	United States ...	110,400
China ...	100,000	West Indies—British Barbadoes	58,600
Egypt ...	32,600	„ „ Jamaica	27,000
Guiana (British) ...	110,800	„ „ Trinidad	65,400
„ (French and Dutch)	8,300	„ „ Other Islands	60,000
India (British) ...	220,000	„ French Guadeloupe	49,600
Java ...	316,000	„ „ Martinique	45,000
Manilla ...	180,600	„ Spanish Cuba ...	598,000
Mexico ...	30,000	„ „ Porto Rico	77,800
Mauritius ...	120,200		
Natal ...	12,000	Total ...	2,676,500
Peru ...	30,000		

495. 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 than any European country, the average quantity being $90\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., or nearly 22 lbs. more than the United Kingdom, which consumes more than twice as much per head as any country on the European Continent. It must, however, be remembered that in Victoria 15 million pounds of sugar annually, or nearly 15 lbs. per head, are used in the manufacture of beer, which is very much more than many countries consume altogether :—

Consumption of sugar in Victoria and other countries.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR (CANE AND BEET) PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

	lbs.		lbs.
New Zealand ...	118·77	Sweden ...	17·52
South Australia ...	102·11	Belgium ...	15·74
Western Australia ...	93·51	Germany ...	15·01
Victoria ...	90·75	Austria-Hungary ...	13·23
Tasmania ...	90·49	Norway ...	11·37
United Kingdom ...	68·99	Finland ...	11·22†
Queensland ...	62·93	Portugal ...	9·56
New South Wales ...	60·95	Roumania ...	7·71
Argentine Republic ...	50·04	Russia ...	7·69
Denmark ...	29·69	Spain ...	5·11
Holland ...	28·37	Servia ...	4·41
Switzerland ...	22·81	Italy ...	3·20
France ...	22·61		

496. In 1891-2 the area under vines (25,295 acres) exceeded that returned in 1890-91 by 4,609 acres, was twice as large as in 1888-9, and was much larger than in any previous year. The quantity of

* For countries out of Australasia, see Dr. Broch's paper, page 233, there given in kilogrammes, each equal to 2·204 lbs.

† Mr. K. F. Ignatius, of Helsingfors, in the *Statistical Journal of Paris* for February, 1889, page 72, points out that Dr. Broch has understated the consumption of sugar in Finland, by assuming that a leiviskâ is the equivalent of a kilogramme ; whereas the former is equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ times the latter. Therefore the average consumption of sugar per head in Finland is 11·22 lbs. as here stated, instead of 1·32 lbs. as stated by Dr. Broch and quoted in the issue of this work for 1887-8, Volume II., paragraph 1,145.

wine returned was 1,554,130 gallons, or less than that in 1890-91 by 450,000 gallons, but was much larger than that in any previous year excepting 1889-90. The wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called *phylloxera vastatrix*, but this was found to be confined to one district in the colony (Geelong), where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines for a distance ranging from 20 to 30 miles from the centre of that district. Replanting has not yet been allowed, as investigation from time to time showed that the insects were present among the vine rootlets which still remained in the ground. A careful search, however, made quite recently, has failed to discover any insects, and it may therefore be assumed that the pest has been exterminated. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera in Victoria, and of the measures taken for its suppression, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.*

Wine
production
in various
countries.

497. The following is a statement of the area under vines, and the quantity of wine produced annually in the various wine producing countries of the world. The figures have been partly taken from a paper entitled *Statistique Vinicole Universelle*, read before the Statistical Society of Paris,† on the 10th August, 1889, by M. François Bernard:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF WINE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Area under Vines.	Wine Produced. (000's omitted.)
		Acres.	Gallons.
Algeria	1888	217,716	72,073,
Australasia	1889-90	48,099	3,604,
Austria-Hungary	1888	1,562,127	277,379,
Azores, Canaries, Madeira ... ..	...	...	3,300,
Cape of Good Hope	1888	...	4,491,
Chile and La Plata ... ..	...	...	44,000,
France	1889	4,801,680	809,512,
Germany	1886	180,310	99,000,
Greece	1888	185,250	38,720,
Holland	1885	...	81,994,
Italy	1882-88	4,759,275	607,838,
Portugal	1887	503 880	94,160,
Roumania	1886	253,629	33,000,
Russia ... ..	...	...	66,000,
Servia ... ..	...	...	44,000,
Spain ... ..	...	4,310,404	350,000,
Switzerland ... ..	...	110,656	24,200,
Tunis	1888	8,151	308,
Turkey and Cyprus ... ..	...	222,300	57,200,
United States	1887	98,800	33,000,
Total ... ..	...	...	2,743,779,

* Volume II., paragraph 478. See also the issue for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 495.
† See Journal of that Society for 1889, page 257. The figures are there given in hectares and hectolitres, the former of which have been reduced to acres, on the assumption that 1 hectare is equivalent to 2·47 acres, and the latter to gallons, on the assumption that 1 hectolitre is equivalent to 22 gallons.

498. The wine made in Victoria, added to that imported after deducting that exported, amounts in the average to rather over a gallon annually per head. This shows a larger consumption of wine in this colony than in the United Kingdom, where it is less than half a gallon per head, but smaller than that in Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and France, the wine consumption in the last named of which amounts to as much as 16½ gallons per head. The following are the figures for these and some other countries :—

Wine consumed in various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
France ...	16·52	Queensland ...	·69
Austria-Hungary ...	4·84	Holland ...	·49
Western Australia ...	2·52	United Kingdom ...	·43
Switzerland ...	2·11	United States ...	·39
South Australia ...	1·47	New Zealand ...	·27
Germany ...	1·32	Tasmania ...	·24
Victoria ...	1·01	Sweden ...	·20
New South Wales ...	·83	Canada ...	·14

499. No attempt has yet been made to grow tea in Victoria for commercial purposes, although the tea plant flourishes in gardens around Melbourne, and the Government Botanist has given it as his opinion that many parts of the colony—especially the fern tree gullies—are well suited for its cultivation. The following statement, taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*,* shows the average annual exportation of tea from various countries during the two years 1887 and 1888 :—

Exports of tea from various countries.

TEA EXPORTED ANNUALLY FROM VARIOUS COUTRIES.

	Millions of lbs.
China ...	290†
India ...	90
Japan ...	40
Ceylon ...	19
Paraguay ...	10
Java ...	7
Total ...	456

500. The following figures, showing the annual consumption of tea in various countries, have been gathered from the best authorities .—

Consump- tion of tea in various countries.

* Page 566, Routledge & Sons Limited, London, 1891.
† In 1889 the exports of tea from China were 2,049,083 piculs, amounting, on the assumption that a picul is equal to 133½ lbs., to 273,211,067 lbs.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TEA PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.		Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.
Western Australia	... 10·70	Russia	... ·61
Victoria	... 10·01	Denmark	... ·37
Queensland	... 8·96	Persia	... ·13
Australia	... 8·68	Portugal	... ·12
New South Wales	... 7·55	Switzerland	... ·10
South Australia	... 7·24	Norway	... ·09
New Zealand	... 7·23	Germany	... ·07
Tasmania	... 5·35	Belgium	... ·03
United Kingdom	... 4·70	Sweden	... ·03
Canada	... 3·69	France	... ·03
United States	... 1·40	Austria-Hungary	... ·02
Holland	... 1·16	Spain	... ·01

Consump-
tion of tea
in Austral-
asia and
elsewhere.

501. From these figures it appears that the average consumption of tea is much larger in British than in Foreign Countries, and that the Australasian colonies stand at the head of the list with an annual consumption varying from $5\frac{1}{3}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per head of the population. It will also be observed that after British dominions the United States is the largest tea consumer, and next to it Holland, after which no country has so large a consumption as 1 lb. per head.

Gardens and
orchards.

502. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised in gardens and orchards. The following, however, is the extent of land returned under this description of culture in the last two years. Market gardens are included as well as gardens attached to farms, but not gardens or orchards kept merely for pleasure or private use :—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1891 AND 1892.

	Acres.
1890-91	33,864
1891-2	38,238
Increase	4,374

Ensilage.

503. Ensilage was returned as having been made on 187 farms situated in 71 shires and 2 boroughs in 1891-2, the principal crops used being maize, oats, and grass, but returns were obtained besides of ensilage made from rye, peas, beans, lucerne, carrots, cabbage, thistles, weeds, and “orchard rubbish.” The total quantity made was set down as 27,199 cubic yards, as against 9,878 tons in the previous year. The largest returns of ensilage were obtained from the following shires :—Lilydale, where 3,380 cubic yards were made on 8 farms ; Ballarat, 3,112 cubic yards on 2 ; Marong, 1,983 cubic yards

on 7; Berwick, 1,969 cubic yards on 4; Ballan, 1,653 cubic yards on 3; Swan Hill, 986 cubic yards on 3; Gordon, 968 cubic yards on 14; Warragul, 952 cubic yards on 10; Poowong and Jeetho, 798 cubic yards on 2 farms. The number and capacity of the silos were not given.

504. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1892 was 395,189, or 9,617 more than in the previous year. Land in fallow.

505. The Victorian water-works are of two classes, viz., those intended chiefly for irrigation purposes, and those designed chiefly for domestic supply. A full account of the *Water Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,156), which provides for the conservation, management, and distribution of water in the colony, will be found in the last issue of this work.* Waterworks of Victoria.

506. The more important irrigation works, or those connected with the principal rivers which will form the main supply in some cases for several local schemes, are undertaken by, and are under, the entire control of the State. These are known by the name of National Works. The total expenditure from loans to the 30th June, 1892, on three of the principal works—the Goulburn, National, Loddon, and Kow Swamp Works,† in which considerable progress had been made, was about £682,501. The following is an account of the progress made since the last issue of this work†:— National Irrigation Works.

GOULBURN NATIONAL WORKS.

Western Channel.—A further section of 4½ miles is in course of construction, at the end of which a third off-take is to be provided. From their principal off-take at the fifteenth mile, the Rodney and the Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trusts have obtained a continuous supply from National Works during the past season.

Eastern Channel.—The surveys of the national channel on the east side of the river are now completed.

507. On the 30th June, 1892, there were 29 Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts—many of which draw their main supply of water from the National Works—with jurisdiction over 2,711,949 acres of land, having an irrigable area of 1,818,304 acres, of which 353,662 acres are capable of being irrigated annually from the works constructed or in course of construction. The present value of the irrigable lands, on a low basis of calculation, is set down as £6,888,076, and the annual rateable value of the same as £295,932. Of the 29 schemes Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts.

* Vol. II., paragraph 508.

† For full account of these works see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 510. An interesting report by the Chief Inspector of Water Supply on the position and prospects of irrigation in Victoria will be found in an Appendix.

3 have been completed, 20 are in progress, and 6 had not been commenced. Of those completed or in progress, 13 are reported to be satisfactory. The aggregate borrowing power of the Trusts is limited to £1,450,958, of which the Government have agreed to advance £1,302,222, the balance to be obtained in the open market; whilst the amount actually advanced to the 30th June, 1892, was £787,733.* There are, at present, two storage reservoirs under the control of Trusts, viz., the Wartook Reservoir, near Horsham, with a capacity of 1,035 million cubic feet, and Murphy's Lake, near Kerang, with one of 51 million cubic feet.

Chaffey
Irrigation
colony.

508. The Mildura Irrigation Colony, established by the Messrs. Chaffey under the *Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act* 1886 (50 Vict. No. 910), which is the most important private irrigation work in Victoria, has been several times referred to in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*. An interesting account of the progress and prospects of this settlement, taken from a Special Report on Irrigation by the Chief Inspector of Water Supply, will be found in an Appendix.

Waterworks
and Water
Works
Trusts.

509. There were 53 Waterworks Trusts in existence on the 30th June, 1892, consisting of 12 rural and 41 urban trusts, 6 of the former also providing urban supplies to 10 towns; several of them are almost identical with the municipal councils. The rural schemes have numerous weirs, dams, and tanks, supplying an area of 4,034,200 acres, of an annual rateable value of £590,000; whilst the estimated cost of the works was £456,982. The urban works completed have a storage capacity of over 408 million gallons, and were estimated to cost £406,888; they supply a population of 53,068, who possess property of the annual rateable value of £310,000. The amount of loans authorized to be advanced to these bodies was £788,897, of which £679,864† had been advanced up to the 30th June, 1892. The interest due, but remaining unpaid at that date, was £44,145. Of the total amount, over £28,000 was due on account of only three trusts.

Waterworks
under Go-
vernment.

510. Prior to the constitution of the Waterworks Trusts, extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and, to a limited extent, for irrigation purposes, had been constructed by the Government and by Local Bodies in various parts of the colony. The principal of these, however—the Yan Yean Waterworks—has

* Including transfers of liabilities from Water Works Trusts, £201,847.

† Including liabilities transferred, £51,377.

recently been transferred to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The following table contains a list of such of the works continued under Government control in 1891-2; also a statement of the estimated storage capacity, and the total cost of each scheme:—

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Town or District.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity in Gallons.	
COLIBAN SCHEME.			£
Taradale ...	Malmsbury ...	3,255,000,000	1,069,255
	Taradale ...	65,000	
Castlemaine and Chewton	Expedition Pass ...	120,000,000	
	Red Hill ...	1,250,000	
	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek ...	629,135,000	
Fryerstown ...	Specimen Gully ...	2,618,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,000	
Maldon ...	Green Gully ...	1,500,000	
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
Bendigo ...	Big Hill Tank ...	300,000	
	Crusoe Valley ...	320,000,000	
	New Chum Tank ...	23,000	
	Solomon's Gully ...	1,250,000	
Bendigo District	Spring Gully ...	150,000,000	
	Upper Grassy Flat ...	58,860,000	
	Lower Grassy Flat ...	26,800,000	
Eaglehawk ...	Sparrow Hawk ...	1,500,000	
Raywood ...	Lightning Hill ...	7,000,000	
	Raywood ...	2,500,000	
Sebastian ...	Sebastian ...	239,200	
Lockwood and Marong ...	Green Gully ...	3,500,000	
	Upper Stony Creek ...	354,000,000	
GEELONG AND SUBURBS	Lower Stony Creek ...	143,000,000	357,338
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
	Newtown Tank ...	500,000	
Total ...		5,161,347,200	1,426,593

511. In 1891, the Waterworks for the supply of the city of Melbourne and suburbs, embracing an area of 98,900 acres, with a population on the 5th April, 1891, of 477,891, and rateable property of the annual value of about £6,600,000, were transferred to the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* The main source of supply is the Yan Yean reservoir, which is supplemented by the subsidiary reservoirs at Jack's Creek, Morang, Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, Kew, and Surrey Hills—the last having been recently constructed—by means of which Melbourne is provided with a supply

* For particulars of the constitution of the Board, see Vol. I., paragraph 49.

of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea level, and covers an area of 1,360 acres, or rather more than two square miles, and has a drainage area of 56,000 acres. The length of aqueduct and mains from this reservoir is 238 miles, and of reticulation pipes (under 12-inch diameter) 1,030 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 is at an end. The following are the storage capacities of the various reservoirs on the 30th June, 1892 :—

STORAGE CAPACITY OF MELBOURNE WATERWORKS, 1891-2.

		Supply in Gallons.
Main reservoir ...	Yan Yean ...	6,400,000,000
Subsidiary reservoir	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
"	Surrey Hills (storage) ...	9,000,000
Total ...		6,507,000,000

Revenue
and expen-
diture of
Melbourne
Water-
works.

512. The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1892, on the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks was £3,477,832. The gross revenue received since the opening of the works at the end of 1857* has amounted to £3,351,238, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £459,909. During 1891-2 the revenue received† amounted to £201,183 as against £200,745 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management (exclusive of repayments) to £37,730, as against £27,574 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1891-2 was thus £163,453, being equivalent to 4·77 per cent. of the mean capital cost,‡ as compared with £173,171, or 5·34 per cent., in 1890-91. A reference to a previous table§ will show that the loans borrowed (£2,248,916) for the construction of the works now bear an average nominal rate of only 3·93 per cent. In 1891-2, the net profit remaining after payment of all interest and expenses was £68,968.

* Although the works were commenced in 1853, they were not opened until the 31st December, 1857.
† The revenue receivable for and on account of the year was £197,061, or £4,122 less than the actual receipts as given above.
‡ Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.
§ See table following paragraph 407, in Vol. I.

513. The Coliban Scheme provides water for domestic and mining purposes, as well as for irrigation to a limited extent, to the Bendigo and Castlemaine districts. The chief reservoir of this scheme, which is near Malmsbury, has a capacity of 3,255 million gallons. The cost of the works to 30th June, 1892, was £1,069,255; whilst the gross revenue during the year 1891-2 was £21,794; and the expense of maintenance and supervision, £9,183. The net revenue was thus £12,611, being equivalent to 1·179 per cent. of the capital cost, as compared with £10,748, or 1·005 per cent., in 1890-91; and £9,640, or ·901 per cent. in 1889-90. The deficiency in 1891-2, after allowing interest on the capital cost at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was £35,506*.

Coliban scheme.

514. The Geelong Waterworks provide water for domestic supply to Geelong and suburbs. The chief storage works in this scheme are the Upper and Lower Stony Creek reservoirs, having a capacity of 497 million gallons, and the whole scheme has cost up to the 30th June, 1892, £357,338. The gross revenue for 1891-2 was £10,577, and the cost of maintenance £3,753. The net revenue was thus £6,824, or 1·910 per cent. of the capital cost, as against £6,843, or 1·915 per cent. in 1890-91, and £6,487, or 1·815 per cent. in 1889-90. After allowing interest on capital at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the deficiency for 1891-2 was £9,256.

Geelong Water-works.

515. There are 24 goldfields reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 492 million gallons, the largest, at Beaufort, containing about 86 million gallons. These cost £59,653, and were originally constructed by the Government chiefly for mining purposes. They are for the most part leased to municipal councils at a nominal rental, but it appears that, in many cases, those bodies do not keep them in proper repair. The question of the sale of the works to the municipalities has been under the consideration of Parliament.

Goldfields reservoirs.

516. Prior to the establishment of Waterworks Trusts, advances were made from the Government loan account to various municipalities to enable them to construct waterworks for their respective districts—the principal to be gradually repaid into a sinking fund. The number of such municipalities was 22, which possessed 21 reservoirs, having a total capacity of nearly 1,578 million gallons, as well as other sources of supply. The expenditure from loans on these works was £632,802, of which £605,794 remained unpaid on the 30th June, 1892; the works supply a population of about 77,600. The chief of these

Waterworks under Local Bodies.

* For an account of this scheme see Abridged Report of the Chief Inspector of Water Supply given as an Appendix to this volume.

reservoirs are the Ballarat reservoirs, now under the Ballarat Water Commission, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 842 million gallons. The Gong Gong reservoir alone contains 427 million gallons; the Beechworth reservoir at Lake Kerferd, 191 million gallons; the Clunes reservoir at Newlyn, 207 million gallons; and the Talbot reservoir at Evansford, 200 million gallons.

Capacity
and cost of
reservoirs.

517. By the following summary of the total storage capacity of reservoirs and the total cost of these and other works for the conservation of water referred to in the foregoing tables and paragraphs, it is shown that the former amounts to over fourteen thousand million gallons, and the latter to nearly six and a half millions sterling:—

CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS AND COST OF WATERWORKS SCHEMES.
(Exclusive of National and other Irrigation Works.)

Waterworks under—	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Cost of Schemes.	Expenditure from Loans to 30th June, 1892.
Government—	Gallons.	£	£
Coliban	4,656,947,200	1,069,255	1,069,255
Geelong	504,400,000	357,338	357,338
Goldfields	492,000,000	59,653	Nil.
Metropolitan Board of Works	6,507,000,000	3,488,377	1,756,586
Local Bodies	1,578,000,000	688,081	632,802
Waterworks Trusts—			
Urban Works*	297,000,000	} 796,379*	682,527
Rural „	†		
Total	14,026,347,200	6,459,083	4,498,508

Rainfall in
Victoria,
1891.

518. According to information furnished by the Department of Water Supply, the average rainfall over the whole surface of Victoria during the year 1891 was 26·32 inches, representing a volume of water of about 36 cubic miles, that for 1890 and 1889 being about 40 and 46 cubic miles respectively. The lowest and highest monthly averages for the year were:—February, ·33 inch; October, 3·41 inches.

Water con-
sumption
in Mel-
bourne,
1890 and
1891.

519. The following is the average daily consumption of water for all purposes for each month of the last two years in the water district of Melbourne and suburbs, which embraces an area of 98,900 acres, and contained on 5th April, 1891, a population of 477,891. Accord- ing to the experience of the two years, the consumption rises steadily

* Inclusive of works in progress. See also paragraph 509 *ante*.
† Rural works consist mainly of weirs, dams, and tanks

and rapidly from a minimum in June to a maximum in January or February (September being the only exception), and then falls again in like manner. In 1891 the mean daily consumption for the whole year was 53·96 gallons per head, varying from 42·32 in June to 69·57 gallons per head in February :—

DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1890 AND 1891.

Month.	1890.	1891.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	30,929,390	31,291,732
February	30,192,443	33,244,491
March	27,181,197	29,926,454
April	24,952,610	25,908,553
May	22,506,366	21,283,089
June	20,469,650	20,223,868
July	19,783,174	23,110,600
August	21,082,919	23,141,164
September	22,125,125	22,860,373
October	22,910,060	24,528,040
November	25,404,100	25,177,922
December	27,425,308	28,717,809
Mean for year ...	24,580,195	25,784,508

NOTE.—The maximum consumption for one day in 1891 was 42,000,000 gallons, and the minimum 15,000,000 gallons.

520. The average daily consumption of water per head throughout the year in the districts reached by the water supply of Melbourne and suburbs is 54 gallons, or more than the average daily consumption in nine, and less than in ten of the following towns :—

WATER CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS TOWNS.

Average daily consumption of water, per head (gallons).			Average daily consumption of water, per head (gallons).		
Rome ... ..	...	160	Melbourne ... ..	...	54
Marseille ... ..	...	158	Auckland ... ..	...	44
Washington ... ..	...	143	Paris ... ..	...	36
Chicago ... ..	...	102	London ... ..	...	31
Ottawa ... ..	...	102	Sydney ... ..	...	25
Wellington ... ..	...	80*	Dresden ... ..	...	15
Boston ... ..	...	73	Naples ... ..	...	15
Dunedin ... ..	...	64†	Berlin ... ..	...	13
New York ... ..	...	61	Madrid ... ..	...	3
Hobart ... ..	...	60	Calcutta ... ..	...	2‡

* Deducting the quantity used for business purposes, the quantity for domestic purposes only is about 65 gals.

† In 1884 it was as high as 91 gals., the reduction being due to the use of the “waterphone.”

‡ The residents of Calcutta, and probably also of other towns situated on the banks of rivers, use river water in addition to that derived from the house supply. Rain water is also largely used where such supply is limited.

Sewerage to be undertaken by Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

521. A scheme of sewerage for the Metropolis and its suburbs is being carried out under the direction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* The district over which the Board exercises control consists of 18 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6 shires, embracing a total area of 98,900 acres, and containing a population, on the 5th April, 1891, of 477,891 inhabitants. The annual value of rateable property in the district is £6,832,698, which, at 1s. in the £1, the maximum rate the Board is empowered to levy in any one year, would yield a revenue of £341,635. It is probable, however, that it will be unnecessary at any time to levy a higher rate than 6d., which, on the present valuation, would yield £170,818; and if to this be added the net revenue from waterworks (after paying interest and expenses), averaging about £64,000,† the total income at present available for the maintenance and management of sewerage works, and for the payment of interest and instalments towards a sinking fund for the redemption of loans, will amount to £234,818 per annum. The Board, whilst adopting generally the recommendations contained in Mr. Mansergh's scheme—described in the last issue of this work‡—has decided to concentrate all the sewage on one farm near the Werribee River, for which purpose it has purchased 8,847 acres of red loamy soil averaging 30 feet deep overlying basalt. The sewers are to be designed to carry 30 cubic feet of sewage matter per head per diem, and will generally follow the lines of drainage as sketched by Mr. Mansergh. To enable them to commence the works, the Board has raised loans amounting to £1,500,000§ at 4 and 5 per cent. The total amount it is authorized to borrow is £5,000,000, exclusive of Government loans amounting to £2,386,685 outstanding on the 30th June, 1892, which were originally contracted by the Government but taken over by the Board. The expenditure on the construction of sewerage works to the 30th June, 1892, was £47,026, of which £6,300 was for surveys, £2,861 on main sewers, £21,314 on the outfall sewer and £8,171 on the sewage farm.||

Leases and rental of farms.

522. Throughout Victoria, the duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1891-2 as averaging from 2 to 6½ years, the extreme figures being 1 year and 21 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 7s. 4d. to 21s. 3d., the extreme figures being 2s. and 40s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was stated to be from 2s. 5d. to 7s. 8d., the extreme figures being 1s. 6d. and 16s. It may be mentioned that

* For particulars of the constitution and functions of the Board, see Vol. I., paragraph 49.

† See also paragraph 512 *ante*.

‡ Vol. II., paragraph 523.

§ Of this amount, £1,000,000 was raised after the 30th June, 1892. See also paragraph 465 in Vol. I.

|| See also paragraph 49, Vol. I.

3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep to the acre is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to be let for 7s. per acre per annum.*

523. Each collector of statistics is required to furnish a statement of the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted at the end of Part Interchange, *ante*. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last 23 years:—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1892.

During February and March.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Hay.		Potatoes.		Turnips.		Mangolds	
	per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per ton.		per ton.		per ton.		per ton.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1870	4	3	3	7	4	0	4	10	77		75	0	...		40	0
1871	5	4	3	9	4	11	5	3	76		70	0	...		36	0
1872	4	8	2	11½	3	6¼	4	2	64		65	6	...		28	1
1873	4	9	3	5	4	1	3	10	81		67	4	...		24	5
1874	5	9	5	6	5	3	5	9	88		118	3	...		31	4
1875	4	5	4	3	4	6	4	8	89		89	0	...		28	0
1876	4	7	3	3	3	10	4	8	82		87	0	...		23	8
1877	5	10	3	7	3	10	4	4	93		114	0	...		31	6
1878	5	1	4	6	4	4	5	4	87		115	0	...		37	3
1879	4	2	3	6	4	1	4	2	75		92	4	...		25	6
1880	4	0½	2	3½	4	8	3	6½	63		69	11	...		24	11
1881	4	1¾	2	3	4	11¼	5	0	60		46	3	...		24	0
1882	5	0	3	3	3	6	5	4	76		70	0	...		25	4
1883	4	9	3	1	4	1	4	7	81		75	4	...		30	5
1884	3	8	2	8	3	6	4	8	67		74	8	35	5	29	5
1885	3	4	3	0	3	6	4	5	74		80	0	40	0	34	0
1886	3	10	2	10	3	3	4	1	74		100	0	48	6	24	6
1887	3	9	2	9	3	3	4	4	73		80	0	54	0	28	4
1888	3	4	2	7	3	6	4	2	59		65	0	27	0	24	0
1889	4	7	3	10	4	2	4	10	102		163	2	46	6	30	7
1890	3	8	2	10	3	2	4	1	62		83	4	58	3	28	5
1891	3	5	2	4	2	9	3	6	55		77	10	32	6	28	7
1892	4	1	2	2	2	9	3	5	54		64	9	41	3	28	0

524. The prices of all crops, except wheat, turnips, and mangolds, were exceptionally low in 1891-2. Thus the prices of oats, maize, and hay were the lowest during the whole period; the price of potatoes was lower than in any year except 1881, whilst that of barley was the same as in 1890-91, but was lower than in any other year. On the other hand, the price of wheat was higher than in any year since 1883, except 1888-9, whilst that of turnips was only slightly below, and that of mangolds slightly above, the average.

* In certain parts of the colony, where the soil is of especially good quality—especially in the Western District—much higher rentals have sometimes been obtained.

Years of
highest and
lowest
prices.

525. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, and maize in 1874, that of turnips in 1890, that of mangolds in 1870, and that of hay and potatoes in 1889; also, that the price of wheat was lowest in 1885, 1888, and 1891; that of barley, maize, and hay in 1891 and 1892; that of oats in 1892, that of potatoes in 1881, that of mangolds in 1876, and that of turnips in 1888.

Price of
wheat in
London.

526. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter* in London during 1891 varied from about 32s. 6d. in January and February to about 40s. in May and June—the average for the year being 37s. The price showed a marked advance on that in the previous three years, when it averaged 31s. 6d. The high prices of 1891, however, do not appear to have been maintained in 1892, except in the earlier months, and the later quotations compare unfavourably not only with those in 1891, but also with those in 1890. In 1889 the price was the lowest recorded since 1761, when it was 26s. 9d.† The following statement of the average *Gazette* prices (wholesale) during the four years ended with 1891 has been taken from an official source,‡ and that of the average price in the first ten months of 1892 has been taken from the *London Statist*:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.			1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	...	...	31	1	30	2	30	1	32	8	35	9
February	...	...	30	4	29	6	29	9	32	3	32	10
March	...	...	30	4	30	1	29	9	33	10	33	0
April	...	...	30	4	29	10	29	10	38	3	31	5
May	...	...	31	5	29	9	32	2	40	4	31	6
June	...	...	31	6	28	6	32	8	39	9	30	7
July	...	...	31	10	29	2	33	8	38	6	29	2
August	...	...	35	0	30	9	36	1	39	9	29	8
September	...	...	35	10	29	11	32	11	38	5	29	3
October	...	...	31	5	29	8	30	11	35	0	27	11
November	...	...	31	10	30	1	32	3	37	10	...	...
December	...	...	31	0	30	0	32	3	37	6	...	...
The Year	...	...	31	10	29	9	31	11	37	0	...	...

Price of
wheat,
barley and
oats in
England.

527. Another official authority§ gives the highest, lowest, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales as follows, during each of the eleven years ended with 1890:—

* The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

† See Supplement to *The Statist* for 1887.

‡ Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1877 to 1891.

§ Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain issued from the Privy Council Office.

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.
1880	48 4	39 5	44 4	37 7	25 7	33 1	28 2	20 2	23 1
1881	52 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 9	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 2	23 6	18 1	20 7
1886	33 11	29 0	31 1	29 7	22 4	26 7	21 4	16 7	19 0
1887	36 4	28 5	32 6	29 7	20 5	25 4	17 9	14 7	16 3
1888	38 1	30 0	31 11	32 5	18 8	27 10	20 9	15 5	16 9
1889	31 2	27 11	29 10	31 3	19 5	25 10	20 6	16 2	17 9
1890	36 6	29 8	31 11	32 3	22 6	28 8	20 5	17 3	18 7

528. The value of the agricultural produce raised in Victoria during the year ended 1st March, 1892, may be estimated at $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

Value of
agricultural
produce.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,* 1891-2.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.						Estimated Value.
				£	s.	d.	£
Wheat	13,679,268	bushels	@	0	4	1	2,792,851
Oats	4,455,551	"	@	0	2	2	482,685
Barley	844,198	"	@	0	2	9	116,077
Other cereals	1,238,648	"	@	0	3	6	216,763
Grass and clover seed	43,985	"	@	0	4	0	8,797
Potatoes	200,523	tons	@	3	4	9	649,193
Onions	14,682	"	@	3	5	0	47,717
Chicory	1,509	"	@	10	0	0	15,090
Other root crops	24,830	"	@	1	10	0	37,245
Hay	514,406	"	@	2	14	0	1,388,896
Green forage	184,184	acres	@	2	10	0	460,460
Tobacco	2,579	cwt.	@	2	16	0	7,221
Grapes, not made into wine	60,313	"	@	0	10	0	30,156
Raisins	163,593	lbs.	@	0	0	9	6,135
Currants	3,631	"	@	0	0	4½	68
Wine	1,554,130	gallons	@	0	4	0	310,826
Hops	6,513	cwt.	@	6	0	0	39,078
Other crops	1,426	acres	@	10	0	0	14,260
Garden and orchard produce	38,238	"	@	30	0	0	1,147,140
Total							7,770,658

* For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table, "Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," *post*.

Value of
agricultural
produce in
various
countries.

529. The following figures, showing the annual value of agricultural produce in some of the principal countries of the world, have been re-arranged from those contained in a table published in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the month of April, 1890 * :—

ANNUAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Millions of £.
United States	604
Russia	509
Germany	456
France	444
Austria	322
United Kingdom	266
Italy	178
Spain	136
Australia	76
Canada	58
Argentine Republic	19½

Specific
weight of
crops.

530. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. The wheat, during 1891-2, ranged from 56 lbs. to 66 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 48 lbs.; barley, from 40 lbs. to 63 lbs.; and maize, from 50 lbs. to 61 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 56 lbs.

Rates of
agricultural
labour.

531. The following figures show the average rates paid for agricultural labour in the last two years. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers, hop-pickers, and maize-pickers :—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,† 1891 AND 1892.

Description of Labour.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	s. d.	s. d.
Ploughmen, per week	21 11	21 0
Farm labourers, „	18 10	19 2
Married couples, „	26 4	26 1
Females—Dairymaids „	12 2	11 10
„ Others „	11 6	11 0
Mowers, „	28 7	28 0
„ per acre	5 2	5 0
Reapers, per week	28 7	28 4
„ per acre	12 6	12 0
Threshers, per bushel (without rations) ...	0 8	0 8
Hop-pickers, „ „	0 3½	0 3½
Maize-pickers, per bag „	0 4¾	0 5½

* Page 168.

† See also table of Wages at the end of Part “Interchange,” ante.

532. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follow for the year under review and the previous one :—

Plant and improvements on farms.

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1891 AND 1892.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Steam engines, number	667	930
„ horse-power	5,041	5,766
Value of farming implements and machines	£2,837,023	£2,865,645
„ improvements on farms ...	£15,603,515	£15,630,677

533. 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.

MACHINE LABOUR, 1891 AND 1892.

Average Rates paid for—		1890-91.	1891-92.
		s. d.	s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre {	With binding ...	7 9	7 8
	Without binding	4 10	4 7
„ mowing, „		4 7	4 3
„ threshing, per 100 bushels :—			
With winnowing		18 7	17 9
Without winnowing		14 3	12 7

534. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the recent census, and these are compared in the following table with the numbers for March, 1892, brought on since the census by means of estimates furnished by the municipal authorities :—

Live stock, 1891 and 1892.

LIVE STOCK, 1891 AND 1892.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
5th April, 1891 (enumerated)	436,459	395,091	1,387,887	1,782,978	12,692,843	282,457
March, 1892 (estimated)	440,696	405,973	1,406,131	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780
Increase ...	4,237	10,882	18,244	29,126	235,305	4,323

535. Besides the live stock returned, as shown in the table, 44,482 goats, 139 asses, and 224 mules were enumerated at the census of 1891.

Goats, asses, and mules.

Stock per square mile.

536. There are now in Victoria 5 horses, 21 head of cattle, 147 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 176 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile. At the census of 1891 there were 5 horses, 20 head of cattle, 144 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, altogether, 172 head of stock to the square mile.

Poultry.

537. The following is a statement of the numbers of the different kinds of poultry kept according to the returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

POULTRY, 1881 AND 1891.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.
1881 ...	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307
1891 ...	142,797	89,145	303,520	3,476,751	216,440	3,423	7,815
Increase ...	45,645	...	121,822	1,148,230	63,362	1,722	5,508
Decrease ...	...	3,509	...	...	...	...	...

Increase or decrease of poultry.

538. It is seen that in ten years an increase of 45,645 took place in the numbers of keepers of poultry, also a considerable increase in all the different kinds of poultry except geese, which were fewer in 1891 than in 1881 by 3,500.

Live stock in British Possessions.

539. 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 ...	1892	2,067,549	11,519,417	33,642,808	3,265,898
Malta ...	1887	7,171	10,673	14,609	...
Cyprus ...	1887	45,771	42,873	213,578	...
India* ...	1887-8	888,039	46,089,178	25,880,571	518,700
Ceylon ...	1890	4,337	996,365	80,726	...
Mauritius ...	1884	12,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	1890	313,747	1,524,113	13,202,779	148,609
Natal ...	1890	59,926	684,699	943,117	39,296
Canada ...	1881	1,059,358	3,514,989	3,048,678	1,207,619
Newfoundland ...	1884	5,436	19,884	40,326	...
Jamaica ...	1889	68,040	112,767	15,044	...
Falkland Islands ...	1890	3,700	7,200	676,000	100
Australasia† ...	1891-2	1,771,566	11,583,596	124,548,952	1,152,851
Fiji ...	1891-2	959	9,861	6,072	1,778

* There are also in India 12 million buffaloes, and nearly 1 million mules. Goats are included with the sheep, as given above.
† For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet ante, and Appendix A. post.

540. The following table contains a statement of the number of Live stock in Foreign countries. horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents:—

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
EUROPE.					
Austria	1880	1,463,	8,584,	3,841,	2,721,
Belgium	1880	272,	1,383,	365,	646,
Bulgaria	1887	...	...	6,872,	394,
Denmark	1888	376,	1,460,	1,225,	771,
France	1889	2,881,	13,518,	21,997,	6,037,
Germany	1883	3,522,	15,787,	19,190,	9,206,
Greece ... ..	...	108,	164,	3,465,	180,
Holland	1887	274,	1,526,	804,	490,
Hungary	1884	1,749,	4,879,	10,595,	4,804,
Italy	1890	720,	5,000,	6,900,	1,800,
Norway	1875	152,	1,017,	1,686,	101,
Portugal	1870	...	625,	2,977,	971,
Roumania	1888	554,	2,260,	4,807,	770,
Roumelia (Eastern)	1883	44,	371,	1,859,	107,
Russia (European)	1888	19,663,	24,609,	44,465,	9,243,
Servia	1882	123,	827,	3,621,	1,068,
Spain	1878	310,	2,353,	16,939,	2,349,
Sweden	1889	479,	2,331,	1,338,	621,
Switzerland	1886	98,	1,211,	338,	394,
ASIA.					
Japan	1885	1,548,	1,060,	...	...
Java and Madura	1885	518,	4,530,	...	...
Russia in Asia	1874-83	1,070,	3,716,	10,612,	...
AFRICA.					
Algeria	1890	196,	1,217,	9,475,	78,
Egypt	1887	21,	462,	958,	...
Orange Free State	1881	132,	465,	5,056,	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Republic	1888	5,000,	23,000,	80,000,	300,
Brazil ... ..	...	...	30,000,	...	...
Costa Rica	1884	...	206,	...	...
Guadaloupe	1880	6,	10,	14,	14,
Guatemala	1885	118,	494,	460,	...
Nicaragua	1884	...	400,	...	...
Paraguay	1887	62,	730,	32,	12,
United States	1890	14,056,	52,895,	43,431,	50,625,
Uruguay	1885	635,	5,924,	17,050,	100,
Venezuela	1883	292,	2,927,	3,491,	977,

541. The following summary of the live stock of the world was published by Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician to the Department of Agriculture of the United States* :—

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Mules and Asses.	Goats.
Europe ...	33,253,	97,240,	186,557,	44,719,	3,727,	19,513,
Asia ...	4,195,	70,402,	36,649,	519,	1,182,	1,227,
Africa ...	656,	4,018,	28,959,	304,	600,	5,340,
North America ...	14,918,	55,093,	46,174,	51,530,	2,311,	15,
South America ...	5,992,	57,659,	101,090,	1,388,	1,512,	3,017,
Australasia ...	1,440,	8,966,	97,912,	1,208,	...	25,
Oceania ...	1,	3,	3,	20,	...	1,
Total ...	60,455,	293,381,	497,344,	99,688,	9,332,	29,138

542. The numbers of live stock slaughtereded in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1890 and 1891, those for the latter year being larger than those for the former in the case of sheep and lambs, but smaller in the case of other descriptions of stock :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1890 ...	267,693	2,215,876	163,362
1891 ...	263,314	2,285,008	162,004
Increase ...	...	69,132	...
Decrease ...	4,379	...	1,358

543. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1891 were returned as follow :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1891.

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 ...	262,488	799	27	263,314
Sheep and Lambs ...	2,255,243	27,600	2,165	2,285,008
Pigs ...	93,626	68,378	...	162,004
Total ...	2,611,357	96,777	2,192	2,710,326

* See Report No. 59 (new series) for January and February, 1889, Government Printing Office, Washington.

544. In the 10 years ended with 1890, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been of cattle 735, of sheep and lambs 66,984, and of pigs 59,160. These numbers, as regards pigs, are below, but as regards sheep, are much above, the numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1891, the number of cattle slaughtered being somewhat fewer.

Stock
slaughtered
for
preserving.

545. The general lambing season in Victoria extends from April to June for merinos, and over June and July for crossbreds; in ordinary seasons, shearing commences in the early districts in the beginning of September, and continues to the end of the year, the bulk of the wool being shorn in October and November. By the first week in October the new season's clip is arriving freely in Melbourne and Geelong; the wool sales then begin, and are held almost daily until within about a couple of days of Christmas. They are usually resumed during the second week in January, and continued until about the end of February. From March to September inclusive, small sales of oddments are held intermittently.*

Wool season
in Victoria.

546. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1891 may be set down as 76,503,635 lbs.† valued at £3,957,901. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in Victorian woollen mills. In the previous year, the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 55,558,930 lbs., valued at £2,862,125.

Wool pro-
duced, 1890
and 1891.

547. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1890 and the three preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes during each of the years:—

Wool pro-
duced in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies, 1887
to 1890.

* Information furnished by Mr. Edmund Jowett, of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company, Melbourne.

† The quantity of *Victorian* wool, including Angora wool, exported in 1891, according to the Customs returns was 152,696,822 lbs., or nearly twice as much as the total given above as produced in Victoria. There is no doubt, however, that a considerable quantity of that imported across the border really belongs to Victorian capitalists.—(See footnotes on pages 28 and 29, *ante*.)

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1890.*

Colony.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
QUANTITY.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ...	48,420,119	54,143,961	56,954,721	55,559,286
New South Wales ...	216,650,129	236,638,426	258,233,636	236,685,713
Queensland ...	47,482,926	50,675,289	59,228,753	55,714,370
South Australia ...	42,198,632	41,650,088	39,352,984	35,869,797
Western Australia ...	6,675,713	8,475,240	9,501,695	6,969,380
Tasmania... ..	9,846,830	7,134,438	6,383,921	9,152,281
New Zealand ...	90,776,881	87,291,513	105,779,923	105,762,060
Total ...	462,051,230	486,008,955	535,435,633	505,712,887
DECLARED VALUE.	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,400,515	2,577,107	2,449,368	2,862,088
New South Wales ...	8,925,516	9,167,534	10,501,664	9,002,229
Queensland ...	2,368,711	2,258,365	2,680,134	2,533,409
South Australia ...	1,323,879	1,334,589	1,354,377	1,297,454
Western Australia ...	333,785	423,762	395,903	261,325
Tasmania... ..	422,531	317,423	292,770	430,373
New Zealand ...	3,453,278	3,386,504	4,213,358	4,348,009
Total ...	19,228,215	19,465,284	21,887,574	20,734,887

Wool pro-
duced in
each
colony.

548. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1890, produced less than a fourth as much wool as New South Wales, and rather more than half as much as New Zealand. She, however, produced about the same quantity as Queensland, and more than half as much again as South Australia. Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, produced even less than the small island of Tasmania. The wool clip was much larger in 1890 than in 1889 in Tasmania, but was considerably smaller in the other colonies except New Zealand.

Wool pro-
duced in
four years
compared.

549. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Australasian colonies in 1890 was less by $29\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds than in 1889, but more by $19\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds than in 1888, and by $43\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds in 1887; and, further, that the value of such wool was less in 1890 than in 1889 by £1,152,687; but more than in 1888 by £1,269,603; and than in 1887 by £1,506,672.

Exports of
Austral-
asian wool,
1891-2.

550. According to returns obtained from brokers and others connected with the wool trade in Melbourne, 1,790,634 bales of wool were exported from the Australasian Colonies from 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892, and of this about four-fifths was sent from the Australian continent. The following are the quantities from each colony given in bales† :—

* For later figures see Table XVIII. in Appendix A., *post*.
† The weight of a bale of wool is about 250 lbs. for washed and 350 to 360 lbs. for greasy wool. Only about 10 per cent. of the wool being washed, the average weight of a bale may be set down as 349 lbs

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891-2.

Colony.	Bales of Wool exported therefrom.	Colony.	Bales of Wool exported therefrom.
Victoria ...	467,189	Tasmania ...	16,753
New South Wales ...	624,219	New Zealand ...	308,815
Queensland ...	184,703		
South Australia ...	166,443	Grand Total ...	1,790,634
Western Australia ...	22,512		
Total ...	1,465,066		

551. According to the same authority 80 per cent. of Australasian wool in 1891-2 was sent to London, 17 per cent. to the continent of Europe, nearly 3 per cent. to America, and a fraction to Japan. The following are the figures:—

Destination
of Austral-
asian wool,
1891-2.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALASIAN WOOL, 1891-2.

Country.	Bales of Wool sent thereto.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.
London ...	1,431,265	79·9
Continent of Europe ...	306,465	17·1
America ...	50,853	2·9
Japan ...	2,051	·1
Total ...	1,790,634	100·0

552. 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 pro-
duced in
various
countries.

WOOL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Australasia (1890) ...	505,713,000	Italy (1874) ...	21,378,800
Russia (1878) ...	390,548,800	Asiatic Turkey and Persia ...	13,224,000
Argentine Republic (1882) ...	244,666,040	Natal (1881) ...	12,496,680
United States (1882) ...	233,073,000	Austria (1881) ...	10,909,800
United Kingdom (1882) ...	127,942,200	Portugal ...	10,358,800
France (1879) ...	90,319,920	Belgium (1865) ...	4,408,000
Spain (1878) ...	66,120,000	British North America (1881) ...	3,570,480
Germany (1881) ...	54,879,600	Sweden (1870) ...	3,306,000
Cape Colony (1881) ...	42,427,000	Other countries ...	96,976,000
Uruguay (1880) ...	41,369,080		
Hungary (1880) ...	35,682,760	Total	2,030,770,800
British India (1881-2) ...	21,400,840		

553. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1891, based upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained

Fall in price
of wool.

* See *Bijdragen van het Statistic Instituut*, Amsterdam, 1887, page 19 ; there given in kilogrammes, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 2·204 lbs.

from the Customs returns of exports, was 10³/₈d., as against not quite 10³/₄d. in 1890, nearly 10¹/₂d. in 1889, not quite 10¹/₈d. in 1888, nearly 10⁵/₈d. in 1887, 11³/₈d. in 1886 and 1885, and 12⁷/₈d. in 1884. There was thus a fall in the price as compared with all the previous years named except 1888, of 2¹/₂d. per lb. as compared with 1884, of 1d. per lb. as compared with 1885 and 1886, and from ¹/₈d. to ³/₈d. as compared with other years. This would depreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1891 between £80,000 and £120,000 as compared with the average price in the years immediately preceding, by about £319,000 as compared with the average price in 1886 or 1885, and by close on £800,000 as compared with the price in 1884.*

554. In the foregoing paragraph, the price given is the average for all descriptions of wool included in the one total, so that it is possible that a variation in the quality or condition may to a certain extent account for the difference in the declared value. The variation in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognised by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. (Limited), Melbourne:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER LB. OF WOOL (FLEECE) IN MELBOURNE, 1885 TO 1893.

Year.	Greasy.		Clean.†	
	Merino.	Crossbred.	Fleece Washed.	Scoured.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
1884-5	10 ¹ / ₂	9	20	19
1885-6	8 ¹ / ₂	8	16	15
1886-7	10 ¹ / ₂	9	17	18
1887-8	9 ¹ / ₂	8	15 ¹ / ₂	16
1888-9	10 ¹ / ₂	10	18	17 ¹ / ₂
1889-90	11 ¹ / ₂	11	18 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂
1890-91	10	9	15	16 ¹ / ₂
1891-2	9	8 ³ / ₄	13 ¹ / ₂	15
1892-3	8 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₂	13	14 ¹ / ₂

555. According to returns obtained from the selling brokers, the average price per bale‡ of all wool sold in Melbourne and Geelong was £11 8s. in the season 1890-91, as compared with £14 17s. 11d. in 1889-90, thus showing a falling-off of 23¹/₂ per cent. in the average value.

* See also Part "Interchange," ante, where the export value of all wool—not Victorian wool only—is dealt with.
† Comprising both merino and crossbred.
‡ For average weight of a bale of wool see footnote to paragraph 550 ante.

556. The average price in 1890 of Australian wool in London, as officially computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department* of the Privy Council, was $\frac{3}{4}$ d. higher than in 1889 or 1888, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. higher than in 1885 and 1887, $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. higher than in 1886, but much lower than in any other previous years. The following are the results obtained for the twenty-two years ended with 1890:—

Price of
Australian
wool in
London.

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1869 TO 1890.

			per lb.				per lb.
			s. d.				s. d.
1869	...	...	1 3	1880	...	...	1 $2\frac{3}{4}$
1870	...	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1881	...	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1871	...	...	1 $2\frac{1}{4}$	1882	...	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$
1872	...	...	1 3	1883	...	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$
1873	...	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1884	...	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$
1874	...	...	1 $2\frac{3}{4}$	1885	...	...	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$
1875	...	...	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	1886	...	...	0 $9\frac{1}{4}$
1876	...	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1887	...	...	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$
1877	...	...	1 3	1888	...	...	0 $10\frac{1}{4}$
1878	...	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1889	...	...	0 $10\frac{1}{4}$
1879	...	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1890	...	...	0 11

557. The estimated average weight of a fleece of greasy wool grown in Victoria is $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. for merino, and 6 lbs. for crossbred and longwool; the former varying from a maximum of $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (which was averaged by a flock of 11,000) to a minimum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; and the latter from a maximum of 9 lbs. to a minimum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.†

Weight of
greasy
fleeces.

558. The estimated loss in weight of Victorian grown wool in scouring clean, fit for the manufacturer, is about 55 per cent. (yield 45 per cent.) on merino, about 40 per cent. (yield 60 per cent.) on crossbred, and about 30 per cent. (yield 70 per cent.) on Lincolns and other longwools; whilst the estimated loss in weight for hot-water washed merino is about 16 per cent. (yield 84 per cent), and for cold washed about 36 per cent. (yield 64 per cent.)†

Loss of
weight in
scouring.

559. No complete returns of dairy produce have ever been obtained in Victoria, but in 1889-90 it was ascertained that 31,775 milch cows produced on the average 42,285 gallons of milk daily, or about $15\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons annually, from which over 2,200,000 lbs. of butter and 1,790,000 lbs. of cheese were made in the year. Victorian butter is now being exported to the United Kingdom under the supervision of the Victorian Department of Agriculture. The following estimate of the quantity and value of the dairy produce of the colony has been compiled according to the method adopted by Mr. D. Wilson, Government Dairy Expert, in his paper on "The Dairy Industry,"

Dairy
produce

* Report dated December, 1891, page 104.

† Estimates furnished by Mr. Edmund Jowett.

published in *Bulletin* No. 9 of the Victorian Department of Agriculture :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCE OF VICTORIA, 1891-2.

Yield of Milk.				Gallons.
Not made into cheese or butter ($\frac{3}{4}$ pint per head per diem)				39,722,800
Made into butter ($2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to the lb.)				49,220,071
Made into cheese (1 gallon to the lb.)				9,844,014
Total				98,786,885

Value of Milk, Cheese, and Butter.				Value.
				£
Milk not made into cheese or butter, @ 8d. per gallon				1,324,093
Butter made (19,688,028 lbs.), @ 9d. per lb.				738,301
Cheese made (9,844,014 lbs.), @ 6d. per lb.				246,100
Total				2,308,494

NOTE.—The total milk yield is estimated by allowing two-thirds of a gallon of milk per diem to each of the 405,973 milch cows in the colony, and it is reckoned that, after taking into account the human consumption, five-sixths of the remainder is made into butter and one-sixth into cheese.

560. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1891-2 :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1891-2.

Nature of Produce.				Value.
				£
Milk, butter, and cheese, as per last statement				2,308,494
Estimated value of stock produced in 1891 :—				
Cattle, 405,973, viz., 270,649, @ £8, and 135,324 (calves), @ 30s.				2,368,178
Sheep, 3,232,037, @ 7s. 6d.				1,212,014
Pigs, 86,034, @ £2 10s.				215,085
Horses, 22,035, @ £8				176,280
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value				3,792,938
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 2,474,441 lbs., @ 1s. 4d.				164,963
Total				10,237,952

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of “stock produced” have been estimated is as follows :—It has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow, and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old ; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year’s produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, etc., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

Value of
pastoral
produce.

561. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in the year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 carcasses of beef and 555 of mutton. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* are the quantities delivered from Australasia in the ten years ended with 1890, by which it will be seen that a large increase has taken place during the last three years :—

Australasian
fresh meat
in London.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED
IN LONDON, 1881 TO 1890.

Cwt.				Cwt.			
1881	...	...	11,300	1886	...	...	294,220
1882	...	...	34,540	1887	...	...	302,140
1883	...	...	93,420	1888	...	...	398,960
1884	...	...	222,560	1889	...	...	533,680
1885	...	...	230,400	1890	...	...	695,180

562. In the same ten 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 1890.

			Beef per lb.	Mutton per lb.
1881	...	...	4½d. to 7¼d.	5d. to 9d.
1882	...	...	4¾d. „ 8d.	5½d. „ 9½d.
1883	...	...	5d. „ 8d.	5¾d. „ 9¾d.
1884	...	...	4¼d. „ 7¾d.	5d. „ 8¾d.
1885	...	...	3¾d. „ 6¾d.	4¼d. „ 7½d.
1886	...	...	3½d. „ 6¼d.	4d. „ 8d.
1887	...	...	3d. „ 5¾d.	3¼d. „ 7d.
1888	...	...	3¼d. „ 6½d.	3¾d. „ 7¾d.
1889	...	...	3½d. „ 7¼d.	5d. „ 9d.
1890	...	...	3½d. „ 7¼d.	6¾d. „ 9½d.

563. Active operations for the destruction of rabbits on Crown Lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to the middle of 1892 sums amounting to £245,271 had been expended with that object.‡ The following are the amounts spent in each year :—

State expen-
penditure
on rabbit
destruction.

* Report dated December, 1891, page 88.

† *Ibid.*, pages 100 and 101.

‡ For an account of the efforts made to exterminate, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 566, also paragraph 565 *post*.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON RABBIT EXTERMINATION, 1880-1892.

	£		£
1879-80	1,280	1886-7	21,065
1880-81	2,600	1887-8	20,551
1881-2	12,890	1888-9	17,621
1882-3	9,883	1889-90	24,860
1883-4	10,063	1890-91	37,913
1884-5	22,177	1891-2	39,535
1885-6	24,833		

NOTE.—These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspectors' salaries, material, cartage, etc., and for working unoccupied Crown lands.

Rabbit fence
between
Victoria
and South
Australia.

564. With the view of keeping the rabbits and wild dogs on the South Australian side of the border from crossing into Victoria, a fence of wire netting has been erected by the Victorian Government, commencing at about 36° 45' south latitude and extending north to the Murray, a distance of 150 geographical miles. From the commencing point of this fence the Government of South Australia has fenced south for about 36 miles along the Victorian frontier, but it is not known whether it intends to continue the fencing to the sea. As the distance from the Murray to the sea is 282 miles, the portion undertaken by Victoria covers more than one-half of that length.

Rabbit Sup-
pression
Act 1890.

565. An Act was passed in 1889* to amend and consolidate the law providing for the destruction and suppression of rabbits and other vermin. This Act is administered by the Government, instead of by shire councils as previously under former Acts. It renders owners and occupiers liable for the destruction of all vermin on their lands, the Crown being responsible for all unoccupied Crown lands; and provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of inspectors acting under the control of the chief inspector, who are empowered to take legal proceedings against defaulters, and to enter land and destroy vermin, or any harbours for vermin which it is desirable to remove, such as log or brush fences, etc. If the owners and occupiers neglect to do so after due notice, all charges and expenses so incurred to be recovered before a court of law. It also provides for the supply of wire netting to the settlers wherewith to erect rabbit-proof fences, the amount to be paid back in ten annual instalments, without interest. All the settlers have to do is to apply to the shire councils for the wire netting, the estimated cost per mile being £18 or £20. The councils will be held responsible for the repayment, and are to collect the moneys advanced and account for the same to the Government. It has been suggested that the applicants should join in groups to

* *The Vermin Destruction Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1028), repealed and re-enacted by the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1153).

fence in their holdings, it being relatively cheaper to fence in a large block than a number of small ones. In 1889-90 the sum of nearly £150,000 was lent by the Government for the purchase of wire netting in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The following account of the measures adopted during the year 1891 to exterminate the rabbits has been taken from the report of the chief inspector, who estimates the area more or less infested throughout the colony at 37,750,000 acres :—

EXTERMINATION OF RABBITS AND OTHER VERMIN.

In consequence of the exceptionally dry winter and favourable spring experienced this year, rabbits commenced breeding much earlier than usual; consequently they became more numerous, the percentage of increase in numbers being fully 2 per cent. in excess of former seasons. In the North and North-west districts of the colony the pest has been well kept down; no complaints have been received of crops being destroyed as in former years, and the Act has been a great success so far in these districts.

In the timbered and broken country in the West and North-east districts there has been great difficulty in the work of destruction, as the fern, scrub, fallen timber, and log-fences afford shelter for the rabbits; and until the land is fairly cleared and the log-fences destroyed or removed, it will be a matter of impossibility to extirpate the pest.

On some large estates in the old settled districts, where the rabbits had been allowed to increase unchecked before the present Act came into operation, good work has been done at great expense, one proprietor having expended fully £6,000 on his estate, which is now practically clear of vermin.

The wire netting supplied by shire councils to owners or occupiers of land in the vermin-infested districts, from loans granted by the Government, has been of great value in the work of rabbit destruction. In some few instances, however, the fences have not been erected, and in other cases the work has been carelessly done. As a rule, the shire councils take no action, as they should do, to see that the fences are properly erected. The Act empowers them to erect the fences at the expense of the owner, if he fail to do the work. There appears to have been no instance in which a council has exercised the power given.

The South Australian border fence (150 miles in length) is in good repair. A bush fire caused damage to a few of the posts north of the 36th parallel, but the necessary repairs have been made. The caretaker reports that he has seen very few rabbits or wild dogs at or near the line of fence.

The infested unoccupied Crown lands have received attention, and are in good order. The area is increasing every year; commons are being relinquished, and land held under the 32nd, 67th, and 123rd sections of the Land Act has been abandoned. Large areas of country which was considered too poor to pay the cost of rabbit extirpation has thus reverted to the Government, and this entails additional expense in keeping the land clear of vermin.

The poison principally used has been phosphorized wheat, which has proved a great success; but other poisons have been used, such as jam and strychnine, chaff and arsenic, etc.

Digging out the burrows and destroying all the harbour and cover is the most effectual way of clearing the land of vermin.

Two hundred and thirty-four convictions under the penal clauses of the Act have been obtained, and fines and costs awarded amount to £1,167; and for charges and expenses under section 17 the sum of £3,891 has been received.

There have been destroyed during the year 1,418 wild dogs and 2,638 foxes, at a cost of £1,214, shire councils and vermin boards paying a similar amount.

Exports of
rabbit
skins.

566. In the fifteen years ended with 1891, over 50 millions of rabbit skins, valued at £315,000, have been exported from Victoria. In addition to these, many have been used in the colony by hat manufacturers* and others, and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The following are the exports of rabbit skins in the period referred to:—

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1891.

Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.		Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
		£			£
1877 ...	700,565	5,790	1886 ...	910,609	6,800
1878 ...	711,844	6,206	1887 ...	2,663,314	16,294
1879 ...	1,036,372	7,322	1888 ...	3,967,533	20,759
1880 ...	3,309,408	21,674	1889 ...	3,429,015	12,303
1881 ...	4,473,108	32,217	1890 ...	4,913,351	25,667
1882 ...	4,929,432	37,538	1891 ...	6,359,210	31,367
1883 ...	4,245,596	30,364			
1884 ...	4,963,371	37,243			
1885 ...	3,424,259	23,548	Total ...	50,036,987	315,092

Rabbits sent
to market
in Mel-
bourne.

567. The number of couples of rabbits received at the Melbourne fish market, the number sold, and the number condemned, during the last six years, were as follow :—

RABBITS SENT TO MELBOURNE MARKET.

Year.	Number of Couples of Rabbits.		
	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.
1886-7 ...	346,856	4,460	351,316
1887-8 ...	418,618	2,272	420,890
1888-9 ...	474,384	13,458	487,842
1889-90 ...	606,568	11,567	618,135
1890-91 ...	676,796	5,955	682,751
1891-2 ...	572,426	17,977	590,403
Total ...	3,095,648	55,689	3,151,337

lour mills.

568. In 1892, as compared with 1891, a decrease of 11 occurred in the number of mills—chiefly in those employing steam-power—of 66 in the number of pairs of stones, and of 63 in the number of hands employed, but there was an increase of 38 in the sets of rollers

* Mr. E. Shaw, the manager of the Denton Mills Hat Factory, reports that about 600 dozen rabbit skins weekly, or 374,400 yearly, are used in that establishment.

in use. The wheat operated upon decreased by nearly a million bushels, and the flour made by nearly 15,000 tons* ; but, on the other hand, the other grain operated upon increased by nearly 65,000 bushels. A decrease of nearly £60,000, moreover, took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Sets of Rollers.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1891 ...	104	99	5	3,617	237	456
1892 ...	93	89	4	3,511	171	494
Increase Decrease	... 11	... 10	... 1	... 106	... 66	38 ...

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.*	£	£	£
1891 ...	800	9,877,840	249,071	209,773	368,386	108,096	214,900
1892 ...	737	8,892,090	313,724	194,782	343,250	88,248	200,000
Increase Decrease	... 63	... 985,750	64,653 ...	... 14,991	... 25,136	... 19,848	... 14,900

569. The following was set down as the value of grain operated upon, and of flour, meal, etc., produced in flour mills, in 1891, and in the previous census year, 1881 :—

Value of
materials
used and
produced.

FLOUR MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials operated upon	£1,412,099	...	£1,620,125
„ articles produced	1,651,351	...	2,043,604
Increased value	£239,252, or 17 per cent.		£423,479, or 26 per cent.

570. The same number of breweries were returned in 1892 as in 1891, and although there was a slight increase in those using steam power, it was counterbalanced by the decrease in the number of those breweries using other power. Nevertheless, the number of hands employed were fewer by 12 than in 1891, and a large decrease appeared in the quantity of materials used, especially of sugar, which fell off by nearly 1,900,000 lbs. There was also a decrease of 1,052,000 gallons

Breweries.

* A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

in the beer brewed, and a lower value was placed upon machinery, plant, and buildings by nearly £57,000, but a higher value upon lands of about £13,000 :—

BREWERIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—				Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam-power.	Gas.	Water-power.	Manual Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
1891 ...	68	54	1	1	12	752	1,185	lbs. 13,966,624	bushels. 796,982	lbs. 908,456
1892 ...	68	58	...	...	10	758	1,173	12,077,520	788,184	866,705
Increase	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	1	1	2	...	12	1,889,104	8,798	41,751

Year ended March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1891 ...	gallons. 18,557,931	£ 254,206	£ 900,660	£ 399,156
1892 ...	17,505,463	222,410	914,049	374,189
Increase	...	...	13,389	...
Decrease	1,052,468	31,796	...	24,967

Value of material used and produced.

571. The values of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the last two census years. The following are the figures given :—

BREWERIES, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£442,885	...	£491,932
„ beer made ...	780,501	...	971,489
Increased value ...	£337,616, or 76 per cent.		£479,557, or 97 per cent.

Consumption of beer per head.

572. The beer made in Victoria during 1891-2 amounted to 17,505,463 gallons; and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 1,214,831 gallons. These numbers gave a total consumption of 18,720,294 gallons, or an average of 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ gallons per head. The consumption of beer per head was in 1890-91 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ gallons, in 1889-90 19 $\frac{2}{5}$ gallons, in 1888-9 20 gallons, in 1887-8 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ gallons, in 1886-7 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and in the two previous years no

more than 16 gallons. It will be noticed that since 1888-9 there has been a falling off in the consumption of over 2 gallons per head.

573. 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 (1888)	819,640,	France (1883)	189,618,

574. The average annual consumption of malt liquor per head in various countries may be set down as follows, the figures being generally calculated over a series of years :—

Consumption of beer in various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom	28·74	Tasmania	10·02
South Australia	20·04	New Zealand	9·59
Germany	19·38	Switzerland	8·15
Victoria	19·36	Austria-Hungary	6·83
Holland	19·05	France	4·53
New South Wales	11·94	Canada	3·05
United States	10·74	Sweden	2·52
Queensland	10·23		

575. Six distilleries were returned both in 1892 and 1891. A decrease took place of 24 in the number of hands employed, of nearly 62,600 gallons in the quantity of spirits made, and of £41,000 in the value of lands, but an increase of £13,000 in the value of plant and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years :—

DISTILLERIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Spirits made.	Approximate Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improve-ments.
1891	6	109	132	gallons. 519,078	£ 57,000	£ 70,140	£ 59,500
1892	6	146	108	456,515	64,000	29,300	65,500
Increase...	...	37	...	...	7,000	...	6,000
Decrease...	...	...	24	62,563	...	40,840	...

* 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.

Consump-
tion of
spirits in
various
countries.

576. According to the following figures, which (except those for the Australasian colonies) have not been got from an official source, and therefore must be taken only for what they may be worth, the average consumption of spirits per head appears to be much the greatest in Denmark and Sweden. Moreover, the consumption in Victoria is less than in New South Wales (slightly), Western Australia, or Queensland, but greater than in New Zealand, Tasmania, or South Australia, the latter two of which colonies stand at the very bottom of the list:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

				Gallons.					Gallons.
Denmark	...	...	...	4·30	Victoria	...	...	...	1·12
Sweden	...	...	...	4·20	Switzerland	...	...	...	1·04
Scotland	...	...	...	2·10	United Kingdom	...	...	...	1·00
Holland	...	...	...	2·08	Germany	...	...	...	·95
Russia*	...	...	...	1·65	France	...	...	...	·85
Queensland	...	...	...	1·59	New Zealand	...	...	...	·78
Western Australia	...	...	...	1·46	England	...	...	...	·77
United States	...	...	...	1·34	Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	·63
Ireland	...	...	...	1·33	Tasmania	...	...	...	·59
Canada	...	...	...	1·19	South Australia	...	...	...	·49
New South Wales	...	...	...	1·15					

Tobacco
manufac-
tories.

577. The same number of tobacco manufactories were returned in 1892 as in 1891, but there was a general falling off under all the heads except the power and value of machinery. Thus the hands employed were fewer by 89, and the value of lands and buildings lower by about £30,000 than in 1891, whilst the quantity of tobacco manufactured was smaller by 11 per cent., and the number of cigars fewer by nearly one-fourth :—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establish- ments em- ploying—			Amount of Horse- power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars Manu- factured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1891 ..	13	4	1	8	79	564	212	lbs.	lbs.	13,255,000	£	£	£
1892 ..	13	5	..	8	84	515	172	1,195,626	2,119	10,146,900	41,365	48,814	59,900
								1,064,797	1,100		58,532	40,060	38,350
Increase ..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	17,167	..	..
Decrease ..	..	..	1	..	..	49	40	130,829	1,019	3,108,100	..	8,754	21,550

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 4,854,000 cigarettes were made in 1891, and 1,670,000 in 1892.

* It is believed that the actual consumption in Russia is larger, and that much privately distilled spirits are consumed which are not taken into account.

578. According to the returns of the last two censuses the value of the materials used and articles produced in tobacco manufactories was as follows in 1881 and 1891 :—

Value of
raw and
manufac-
tured
materials.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used	... £126,450	...	... £118,070
„ articles produced	... 199,320	...	... 239,627
Increased value	... £72,870, or 58 per cent.	...	... £121,557, or 103 per cent.

579. The number of brickyards and potteries returned in 1892 was less by 18 than that in 1891, the hands employed were fewer by 780, and the horse-power of the machinery employed was less by 513. The number of bricks made was smaller than in the previous year by nearly 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions (making a total decrease of nearly 70 millions since 1890), but there was an increase of nearly £11,200 in the value of pottery made. The plant, land, and buildings show a decreased value of about £167,700. The following are the comparative figures for the two years :—

Brickyards
and
potteries.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards employing—			Amount of Horse- power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Machines worked by—		Manual Labour.		
				Steam.	Horses.			
1891 ...	233	251	146	78	99	56	2,898	3,122
1892 ...	215	234	168	63	103	49	2,385	2,342
Increase	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	...
Decrease	18	17	..	15	...	7	513	780

Year ended March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1891 ...	241,928,340	£ 68,160	£ 335,766	£ 449,766	£ 252,315
1892 ...	207,269,840	79,319	266,942	365,579	237,591
Increase ...	...	11,159	...	...	...
Decrease ...	34,658,500	...	68,824	84,187	14,724

580. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were less numerous by 4, and the tanpits by 286, in 1892 than in 1891, and although an increase of 26 took place in the number of hands

Tanneries,
fellmong-
eries, etc.

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty-four of the brickyards in 1891, and thirty in 1892, were on Crown lands.

employed, and of 61 in the horse-power of machinery, the hides tanned were fewer by nearly 10,000, the skins tanned by 353,000, and skins stripped by 180,000; but, on the other hand, there was an increase of over 1,500,000 lbs. in the quantity of wool washed. The returns also show a decrease of nearly £60,500 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The following are the particulars for the two years:—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.			Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan Pits.
				Steam-power.	Wind-power.	Water-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour only.			
1891	...	...	132	68	2	1	9	52	824	1,669	3,506
1892	...	...	128	69	1	1	9	48	885	1,695	3,220
Increase			...	1	...	...	...	...	61	26	...
Decrease			4	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	286

Year ended March.	Number Tanned of—		Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Hides.	Skins.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands. *	Buildings.
1891 ...	365,571	1,922,857	2,455,764	lbs. 9,694,590	£ 153,055	£ 115,240	£ 157,358
1892 ...	355,655	1,569,911	2,275,745	11,222,779	115,732	109,378	140,096
Increase	...	...	...	1,528,189		...	...
Decrease	9,916	352,946	180,019	...	37,323	5,862	17,262

Value of materials used and produced.

581. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained in the last two census years. The following are the figures:—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£1,008,531	...	£793,679
„ articles produced	1,406,274	...	1,226,853
Increased value	£397,743, or 39 per cent.		£433,174, or 55 per cent.

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Five of the establishments in 1891, and six in 1892, were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of land is given.

582. An Act* to encourage the growth of the several species of acacia, locally known as “wattle,” the bark of which is of great value for tanning purposes, was passed on the 25th November, 1889. The Act allows selections of 1,000 acres each for wattle cultivation, to be taken up on a 21 years’ lease at a rental of not less than 2d. per acre per annum for the first seven years, not less than 4d. for the next seven years, and not less than 6d. for the third period of seven years, the right being given to select 320 acres of the area as a freehold. It is stipulated that the planting of one-fifth of the area must be made each year after the first, so that the whole may be covered by the end of the sixth year. The tree being of exceedingly quick growth, the bark is fit for stripping in 5 or 6 years. It is a peculiarity of the wattle that whilst its timber, which is valueless, becomes larger on good land, its bark producing qualities are said to be greatest on poor arid soils. The provisions of the Act were not largely availed of during 1891, chiefly, no doubt owing to the difficulty in finding available Crown lands suitable for wattle cultivation. During the year 11 applications for leases over an area of 3,679 acres were received, and 12 lessees of grazing areas applied to convert their holdings into wattle leaseholds. The applications of five of the latter, but none of the former, were approved during the year, the area leased being 3,792 acres.

Wattle
Cultivation
Bill.

583. The forest saw mills, or those established for the purpose of cutting native timber at or near the place at which it is grown, were separated from the town saw mills for the first time in 1890-91. The following are the statistics of the industry referred to for that and the subsequent year:—

Forest
saw mills.

FOREST SAW MILLS, 1891 AND 1892.

	1891.†	1892.
Number of forest saw mills	179	165
Number using steam power	172	159
Number using water power	7	6
Horse-power of steam engines	2,931	2,723
Hands employed	2,593	2,047
Superficial feet of timber produced ...	104,887,583	69,259,132
Value of timber produced	£418,571	£277,035
„ machinery and plant	£222,446	£190,450
„ lands	£50,706‡	£31,795‡
„ buildings	£58,117	£40,465

* *The Wattle Trees Cultivation Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1,037), repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1,157.

† The figures for 1891 have been revised and corrected since last publication.

‡ Some of the mills returned each year were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given

Woollen
mills.

584. The number of woollen mills returned was the same in 1892 as in 1891, and it is satisfactory to find that only one decrease took place under the various particulars relating to that industry, viz., in the number of blankets manufactured, but an increase of 47 occurred in the number of hands employed. Whilst there was a greater power of machinery employed, there was also an increase of £33,500 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings, of nearly 700,000 lbs. in the quantity of wool used, of 71,091 in the number of yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel made, of 336 in the number of shawls made, and of 2,102 in the number of spindles used.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Woollen Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Horse- power of Machinery.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
					Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, etc.	Blankets.	Shawls.
				lbs.	yards.	pairs.	number.
1891 ...	7	25,178	760	1,780,859	1,125,656	3,430	1,000
1892 ...	7	27,280	895	2,474,441	1,196,747	3,033	1,336
Increase	...	2,102	135	693,582	71,091	...	336
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	397	...

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1891 ...	408	383	153,436	7,731	58,608
1892 ...	428	410	180,460	8,132	64,657
Increase	20	27	27,024	401	6,049

Value of
articles
used and
produced

585. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned in 1881 and 1891. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

		1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used	...	£89,412	...	£94,932
„ articles produced	...	168,710	...	170,687
Increased value	...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.		£75,755, or 80 per cent.

586. The manufacture of cotton has not yet been introduced into Australia, but statistics of its manufacture elsewhere may not be uninteresting. The following is a statement of the number of spindles in use in the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the United States, and India, in each of the four years ended with 1888:—

Cotton
manufac-
ture in
various
countries.

SPINDLES FOR MANUFACTURING COTTON IN USE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885 TO 1888.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Number of Spindles.			
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
United Kingdom ...	43,000,	42,700,	42,740,	42,740,*
Continent of Europe ...	22,750,	22,900,	23,180,	23,380,
United States ...	13,250,	13,350,	13,500,	13,525,
India ...	2,145,	2,260,	2,420,	2,490,
Total ...	81,145,	81,210,	81,840,	82,135,

587. The following are the quantities of cotton consumed in the same countries during the ten years ended with 1887-8. The figures express substantially the world's consumption of that staple in the years named:—

World's con-
sumption
of cotton.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, 1879 TO 1888.

(00,000's omitted.)

Years.	Quantity of Cotton Consumed in—				
	United Kingdom.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	India.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1878-9 ...	1,137,2	1,038,4	713,6	104,9	2,994,1
1879-80 ...	1,340,0	1,100,0	792,4	120,6	3,353,0
1880-81 ...	1,428,8	1,182,4	847,2	148,6	3,607,0
1881-2 ...	1,456,0	1,279,2	878,8	155,8	3,769,8
1882-3 ...	1,497,6	1,352,0	950,0	179,0	3,978,6
1883-4 ...	1,466,4	1,352,0	897,6	208,3	3,924,3
1884-5 ...	1,373,2	1,302,0	763,6	233,9	3,672,7
1885-6 ...	1,451,2	1,386,0	911,2	252,1	4,000,5
1886-7 ...	1,477,6	1,456,0	969,2	284,7	4,187,5
1887-8 ...	1,536,4	1,508,0	1,012,0	300,0	4,356,4

* According to a return published in *The Manufacturer and Inventor* (a London industrial newspaper), of the 20th October, 1890, the number of textile factories in the United Kingdom is 7,190, in which 48,409,733 spinning spindles or throwing spindles, 5,231,329 doubling spindles, and 822,489 power looms are used; whilst the number of hands employed is 1,084,631, viz., 428,082 males and 656,549 females.

Soap and
candle
works.

588. Thirty-four soap and candle works, or one more than in 1891, were returned in 1892, and the hands employed increased by 4, and the horse-power of machinery by 265. The weight of soap made in the year under review was less by 8,703 cwt. than that in the previous year, but the weight of candles made was greater by 8,856 cwt.; whilst the valuation placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings was less by £17,000 than in 1891:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam power.	Gas power.	Manual Labour only.					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1891 ...	33	21	1	11	386	427	cwt. 148,243	cwt. 51,981	£ 95,710	£ 84,410	£ 58,700
1892 ...	34	26	1	7	651	431	139,540	60,837	86,495	80,051	55,181
Increase	1	5	...	...	265	4	...	8,856	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	4	...	...	8,703	...	9,215	4,359	3,519

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 10,120 cwt. of soda crystals were made in 1891, and 16,080 cwt. in 1892.

Value of
articles
used and
produced

589. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the last two censuses, with the following result:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.	
Value of raw materials used ...	£288,340	...	£229,903	...
„ articles produced ...	450,924	...	348,316	...
Increased value ...	£162,584, or 56 per cent.		£118,413, or 52 per cent.	

Butter and
cheese
factories.

590. A considerable impetus has been given to the butter industry owing to the bonuses granted by the Government, and the opening up of an extensive trade in that article with the United Kingdom, to which country over 3¼ million lbs. of butter, valued at £186,400, was shipped in 1891. The number of butter and cheese factories returned in 1891-2 was 74—of which 55 were exclusively for butter and 13 for cheese—as compared with 53 in the previous year. The great majority of the factories employed steam power—the horse-power of engines being 586—and the hands employed numbered 313, whilst the capital invested in machinery and plant, lands, and buildings was £125,600. The quantity of factory-made butter was not quite 6 million lbs., and

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Two of these establishments in 1891 and one in 1892 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

of cheese over 800,000 lbs.; but in addition to this, 10,860,844 lbs. of butter and 2,492,730 lbs. cheese were made on farms, which are not returned as factories, although they employ over 14,000 hands exclusively in dairy work. The following are the particulars relating to the factories :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1891-2.

Number of factories—				Hands employed—			
Butter	...	...	55	Males	...	...	283
Cheese	...	...	13	Females	...	...	30
Butter and cheese	...	...	6				
			—				
Total	...	...	74	Total	...	...	313
			—				
Number employing—				Quantity of butter made			
Steam-power	...	...	67	5,842,942 lbs.			
Horse-power	...	...	1	,, cheese ,, 818,282 lbs.			
Manual labour	...	...	6				
			—				
Total	...	...	74	Value of machinery and			
			—	plant ... £57,913			
			—	Value of lands ... 29,339			
			—	,, buildings ... 38,382			
			—				
Horse-power of steam engines	...	...	586	Total	...	...	£125,634
			—				—

Creameries.—In connection with the above there were 65 creameries, or collecting establishments, employing 93 males and 9 females, with machinery and plant valued at £2,279, and lands and buildings valued at £8,976.

591. The following particulars relating to bacon and ham curing establishments were returned in 1891-2 for the first time. It will be noticed that in 22 establishments returned, 158 hands are employed, and that the bacon and ham cured in the year amounted to nearly 7½ million lbs. :—

Bacon and
ham curing
works.

BACON AND HAM CURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1891-2.

Number of establishments using—				Number of pigs slaughtered ... 61,390			
Steam machinery	...	...	12				—
Wind	...	...	1				
Manual labour only	...	...	9	Bacon and ham cured...	7,245,496 lbs.		—
			—				
Total	..	...	22				
			—				
Amount of horse-power of steam-				Approximate value of—			
power engines	...	...	108	Machinery and plant	...	£12,625	
Hands employed—			—	Land	...	37,390	
Males	...	...	154	Buildings	...	18,170	
Females	...	...	4				—
			—				
Total	...	...	158	Total	...	£68,185	—
			—				

592. The manufactories and works, exclusive of flour mills, breweries, distilleries, tobacco manufactories, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, and soap and candle works were more numerous by 69 than those

Other manu-
factories,
works, etc.

returned in 1891. It will be observed that in many instances steam power was abandoned in favour of gas power, the number using gas having increased by 83, there being at the same time a falling off of 22 in those using steam. There was also an increase of 1,716 in the horse-power of the machinery and of £750,000 in its value, but a considerable reduction in the number of hands employed—2,813 in the case of males, and 440 in the case of females. The value of lands and buildings amounted to close on £700,000. The totals of the two years are subjoined:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Tobacco Manufactories, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap and Candle Works.)

Year ended March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, etc.	Manufactories, etc., employing—						Horse- power of Machinery.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind	Horses.	Manual Labour only	
1891 ...	2,508	1,080	18	320	2	23	1,065	19,749
1892 ...	2,577	1,058	17	403	1	25	1,073	21,465
Increase	69	...	...	83	...	2	8	1,716
Decrease	...	22	1	...	1	...	...	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1891 ...	39,328	8,139	5,035,493	4,033,656	3,200,081
1892 ...	36,515	7,699	5,785,806	3,372,508	3,166,363
Increase ...	...	...	750,313	...	...
Decrease ...	2,813	440	...	661,148	33,718

NOTE.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 23 in 1891 and 22 in 1892. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom. See table following paragraph 597 *post*.

593. 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—it is found that during 1891-2 the total number of establishments increased by 37, but the hands employed were fewer by 4,144; those of them which use steam or gas increased by 45, the amount of horse-power by 1,606, but the machinery, lands, and buildings were set down as lower in value by £300,589. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

* 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 204 in 1891 and 175 in 1892.

Manufac-
tories of
all descrip-
tions.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Tobacco Manufactories, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap and Candle Works, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, etc.)

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1891 ...	3,104	1,740	29,174	56,369	£ 16,773,448
1892 ...	3,141	1,785	30,780	52,225	16,472,859
Increase ...	37	45	1,606	...	...
Decrease ...	...	..	...	4,144	300,589

594. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1890-91 and 1891-92. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of materials used and produced, and for the latter year the number of hands employed, and the approximate value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings. The establishments are generally of an extensive character, the exceptions being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice, or where machinery worked by steam, gas, or water is used. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the “manufactories” in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		£	£			£
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	11	152,360	248,900	11	998	211,250
Printing and lithographic printing establishments†	162	459,858	1,363,086	179	3,966	1,185,462
Photo-lithographic works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...

* 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 245 in 1891, and 212 in 1892.

† Including paper-bag manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Organ-building establishments ...	3	£ 6,300	£ 10,100	3	37	£ 9,050
Pianoforte manufactories ...	3	750	1,900	3	8	1,830
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Wood carving and turnery works ...	15	3,595	9,710	18	63	20,640
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Die-sinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	8	5,635	14,149	8	97	20,950
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	3	1,420	3,450	3	45	12,500
Philosophical instrument manufactories	2	540	900	2	9	3,650
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	4	1,056	4,806	4	19	7,050
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, cartridge, dynamite, etc.—manufactories	6	14,804	27,070	5	61	49,220
Fuze manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Shot manufactories ...	2	1,600	2,184	2	5	4,450
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Agricultural implement manufactories	71	263,714	692,125	80	1,155	179,192
Boiler and pipe-covering manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ...	9	10,350	26,110	9	46	27,055
Domestic implement* manufactories ...	6	4,500	14,400	5	54	12,100
Iron foundries and engineering establishments†	190	1,166,516	2,480,941	201	6,591	1,566,830
Nail manufactories ...	4	15,810	22,692	4	41	20,500
Pattern-makers ...	5	1,000	5,470	4	16	4,020
Sheet-iron and tin works ...	53	119,644	240,000	63	743	155,337
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp manufactories ...	2	1,500	3,800	2	13	3,500
Coach, waggon, etc.—manufactories ...	205	238,096	506,625	219	2,359	419,990
Perambulator manufactories ...	2	620	1,869	3	12	5,250
Saddle, harness—manufactories ...	73	80,423	154,076	72	568	89,810
Saddle-tree, etc., manufactories ...	3	1,350	4,400	3	51	7,450
Whip manufactories ...	3	2,610	7,400	3	20	2,450

* Including bellows, churn, washing-machine, etc., makers.

† Including brass-founders.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishment.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Ship, boat—builders ...	10	£ 3,999	£ 10,957	9	63	£ 8,340
Ships' wheels, blocks, etc.—manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Graving-docks, patent slips, etc. ...	7	...	...	8	173	426,445
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Architectural modelling works *	13	4,557	11,788	17	110	44,505
Enamelled mantelpiece manufactories.	5	8,820	18,800	3	45	7,578
Lime and cement works ...	34	14,361	46,868	30	322	30,450
Venetian blind manufactories ...	9	16,293	21,866	13	88	17,363
Earth-closet manufactories ...	2	2,200	7,495	2	18	4,750
FURNITURE.						
Bedding, flock, and upholstery manufactories	33	89,532	118,859	33	335	85,762
Bedstead manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	71	141,589	321,892	73	1,261	180,864
Iron-safe manufactories ...	2	1,600	4,800	2	21	7,500
Looking-glass manufactories ...	4	13,968	21,200	4	49	18,000
Picture-frame makers, etc. ...	9	13,582	17,248	9	55	15,510
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works ...	15	57,080	151,362	12	188	86,050
Dye works ...	5	238	1,397	8	110	21,625
Essential oil manufactories ...	12	6,660	19,090	14	147	13,534
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, etc.—manufactories	7	43,658	79,950	12	201	47,000
Japanning works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactories ...	2	6,990	17,000	2	11	18,700
Printing ink manufactories...	2	4,000	8,500	2	32	10,400
Salt works ...	4	250	1,500	5	29	3,570
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woollen mills ...	7	94,932	170,687	7	838	253,249
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories ...	92	476,366	844,202	101	4,109	234,167
Clothing factories...	105	621,671	1,127,887	103	4,774	340,658
Fur manufactories ...	8	20,470	37,665	8	62	10,980
Hat, cap—manufactories ...	17	44,569	93,058	17	524	63,595
Hosiery manufactories ...	3	6,160	10,145	3	57	6,580
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	5	24,620	48,800	7	168	16,470
Umbrella and parasol manufactories ...	10	37,542	59,620	10	146	17,889

* Including ventilator manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manu- factories	13	£ 161,356	£ 227,122	15	406	£ 125,091
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	9	70,162	85,431	9	51	13,700
ANIMAL FOOD.						
Bacon-curing establishments ...	...	...	...	22	158	68,185
Butter factories ...	32	80,549	118,486	} 74	313	125,634
Cheese factories* ...	20	23,595	43,856			
Butterine factories ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meat-preserving establishments ...	24	200,530	281,100	3	175	22,430
Milk-condensing works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Biscuit manufactories ...	7	157,816	283,716	8	679	150,700
Confectionery works ...	13	79,920	147,450	15	387	98,511
Flour mills ...	104	1,620,125	2,043,604	93	737	631,498
Jam, pickle, vinegar, sauce—manu- factories	17	77,624	137,069	21	405	123,475
Macaroni works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Maizena, oatmeal, starch — manu- factories†	4	129,200	153,800	5	187	121,020
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS‡						
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, etc.—works	160	195,997	365,930	163	953	322,611
Breweries ...	68	491,932	971,489	68	1,173	1,510,648
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice— works†	13	35,587	60,322	13	121	72,850
Distilleries ...	6	41,469	106,937	6	108	158,800
Malthouses ...	16	166,515	217,596	19	137	183,820
Sugar, treacle—refineries ...	3	435,000	575,000	4	434	297,437
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	13	118,070	239,627	13	687	136,942
ANIMAL MATTERS.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering— establishments	14	70,578	92,252	14	79	26,415
Bone mills and bone manure manu- factories	11	27,955	53,380	13	81	41,565
Brush manufactories ...	8	23,680	47,750	9	152	22,595
Catgut manufactory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ...	4	5,000	10,400	4	22	5,955
Glue, oil—manufactories ...	3	3,221	5,246	3	41	11,150

* A large quantity of cheese and butter is made on dairy farms which are not returned as factories, and therefore are not included in this table. Some of these have steam engines, and use cream separators and other machinery. It was ascertained that in 1890 as many as 14,112 hands were employed in such establishments exclusively on dairy work.

† Some of these factories also make coffee, cocoa, spice, etc.

‡ Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine-presses returned in 1891-92 was 590.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
ANIMAL MATTERS—<i>continued.</i>		£	£			£
Leather belting (machinery) manufactories	2	11,372	14,972	2	11	7,290
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	5	6,925	16,700	6	32	4,570
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories ...	7	3,620	7,498	8	37	8,790
Soap, candle—works ...	33	229,903	348,316	34	431	221,727
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	132	793,679	1,226,853	128	1,695	365,206
VEGETABLE MATTERS.						
Bark mills ...	6	26,700	37,100	7	41	7,535
Basket-making works ...	11	4,940	18,182	10	63	10,960
Broom manufactories* ...	3	16,200	20,100	3	50	13,769
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works†	220	544,314	738,941	214	918	272,073
Cooperage works ...	30	23,667	47,405	33	186	47,080
Cork manufactories ...	3	4,400	9,164	3	7	4,500
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories ...	6	7,940	16,763	6	103	19,514
Paper manufactories ...	2	27,500	61,000	3	279	129,000
Sawmills, moulding mills, joinery, etc.—works	321	1,127,857	2,600,298‡	84	2,129	666,200
Saw mills—forest ...	...	...	...	165	2,047	262,710
Straw board manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
COAL AND LIGHTING.						
Electric-light works ...	4	4,100	18,500	6	68	132,700
Gasworks ...	30	288,967	628,867	39	1,219	2,558,321
Ironfounders' charcoal factory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.						
Asphalt paving material works ...	2	3,690	8,250	...	...	...
Asbestos works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Brickyards and potteries ...	233	...	534,284	215	2,342	870,112
Cement tile works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Filter manufactories ...	2	2,000	4,000	2	10	2,300
Glass manufactories, works ...	6	7,190	42,000	8	233	37,300
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works	54	109,558	228,187	52	805	115,005
WATER.§						
Ice manufactories ...	6	4,536	8,354	9	35	60,785

* See also Brush factories under Animal Matters, *ante*.

† All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse-power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and grain-crushing machines in use on farms, which numbered 18,764.

‡ Including £608,759, value of timber sawn from Victorian logs.

§ Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. For information relating to these, see paragraph 505 *et seq.*

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES. Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electroplaters (manufacturing)	26	£ 142,447	£ 190,675	25	356	£ 63,395
Royal mint	1	...	...	1	51	*68,000
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Brass and copper works — gasalier manufactories	26	29,446	65,885	29	356	98,890
Lead, pewter, and zinc—works ...	4	24,688	47,032	5	31	39,000
Pyrites works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Smelting works	3	14,122	18,300	3	20	11,210
Wire-working establishments ...	12	9,670	24,256	15	145	32,930
Total where only one return was received†	...	11,163	22,007	...	126	59,885
Total	3,104	12,006,233	22,390,251	3,141	52,225	16,472,859

Value of materials used and produced.

595. In 1891, which was the year of the census, an enquiry was made respecting the value of the materials used and articles produced in all manufactories. This enquiry was responded to in most instances, and in cases where the information was not given the value has been estimated upon the same proportions as obtained in similar works respecting which information was supplied. The result is given in the two columns preceding the final one of the last table. The totals and difference between them—to which has been added an estimate for the value of the bricks and pottery made—together with similar results for the previous census year are as follow :—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81. £		1890-91. £
Value of materials operated upon	7,997,745	...	12,006,233
„ articles produced	13,370,836	...	22,390,251
Increased value ...	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.		10,384,018, or 86 per cent.
Bricks at £1 per 1,000	53,566	...	241,928
Value of pottery	34,600	...	68,160
Total value of manufactured articles, less cost of raw material	5,461,257	...	10,694,106

* Exclusive of land, estimated at £85,000.
† The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

596. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1892 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 11 per cent. between 1882 and 1887, and by 13 per cent. between 1887 and 1892; the hands employed increased by 6 per cent. and 14 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 38 per cent. in the first, and by 49 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to :—

Summary of
manufac-
tories at
three
periods.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1882, 1887,
AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
1882 ...	2,488	1,146	15,033	43,209	8,044,296
1887 ...	2,770	1,459	21,019	45,773	11,068,158
1892 ...	3,141	1,785	30,780	52,225	16,472,859

597. The stone quarries, stone-crushing and tar-pavement works returned in 1892 were fewer by 13 than in 1891, and the hands employed show a falling-off of 506. The output of stone fell off by 254,306 cubic yards, and a decrease also appears in the power of steam engines, and in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years :—

Stone
quarries.

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Quarries, etc.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse- power.
1891	192	1,051,890	2,200	13,025	510	1,500	27	904
1892	179	792,773	1,050	20,251	745	...	25	834
Increase	...	...	...	7,226	235	...	...	...
Decrease	13	259,117	1,150	...	...	1,500	2	70

* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1891	1,806	297,990	109,905	109,686	36,864
1892	1,300	163,215	100,102	86,805	13,815
Decrease	506	134,775	9,803	22,881	23,049

Gold raised, 1890 and 1891.

598. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1891 was 576,400 oz., which is less than the quantity obtained in 1890 by 12,161 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a decreased value of £48,644.‡ The following are the figures for the two years :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1890	588,561	2,354,244
1891	576,400	2,305,600
Decrease ...	12,161	48,644

Gold raised 1871 to 1891.

599. From 1871 to 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to year has been steadily diminishing, but in the next three years an improvement took place, which, however, has not since been sustained, the yield having again gradually fallen off since 1882, and being less in the last five years than it had been previously since 1851. The subjoined figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1891.

	oz.		oz.
1871	1,355,477	1882	898,536
1872	1,282,521	1883	810,047
1873	1,241,205	1884	778,618
1874	1,155,972	1885	735,218
1875	1,095,787	1886	665,196
1876	963,760	1887	617,751
1877	809,653	1888	625,026
1878	775,272	1889	614,839
1879	758,947	1890	588,561
1880	829,121	1891	576,400
1881	858,850		

* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.
† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. 39 of the stone quarries in 1892, and 47 in 1891, were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.
‡ For recommendations contained in the Reports of Royal Commission on Gold Mining made in 1890 and 1891, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 598.

600. Carrying on to the end of 1891 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 1,400,400 oz., which is nearly two and a half times the quantity raised in 1891 :—

Gold raised
1851 to
1891.

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN
VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1891.

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
Prior to 1891 ...	oz. 56,839,359	£ 227,357,436
During 1891 ...	576,400	2,305,600
Total ...	57,415,759	229,663,036

601. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, 89 million ounces have been raised in the various colonies, nearly two-thirds of which was got in Victoria. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective colonies during each year. No column is assigned to Western Australia, as, although during the last five or six years gold has been raised in that colony, chiefly in the Kimberley district, no reliable information as to the quantity has been obtained :—

Gold raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1891.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1851 to 1855	11,218,772	1,920,200	...	...	...	...
1856 to 1860	12,712,946	1,360,763	4,127	...	...	35,845
1861 to 1865	8,341,464	2,233,001	52,580	...	...	2,288,088
1866 to 1870	7,105,820	1,309,911	512,803	...	3,504	3,218,916
1871 to 1875	6,130,962	1,612,227	1,319,952	24,685	25,296	2,412,446
1876 to 1880	4,136,753	639,435	1,668,819	59,910	154,883	1,596,899
1881 to 1885	4,081,269	624,835	1,327,366	88,366	235,973	1,237,456
1886 to 1890	3,111,373	546,726	2,598,254	130,218	169,017	1,028,571
1881 ...	858,850	149,627	270,945	16,976	56,693	270,561
1882 ...	898,536	140,469	224,893	15,669	49,122	251,204
1883 ...	810,047	123,805	212,783	15,939	46,577	248,374
1884 ...	778,618	107,198	307,804	21,455	42,340	229,946
1885 ...	735,218	103,736	310,941	18,327	41,241	237,371

* Figures amended since last issue of this work.

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1891
—continued.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1886 ...	665,196	101,416	340,998	26,315	31,014	227,079
1887 ...	617,751	110,288	425,923	36,569	42,609	203,869
1888 ...	625,026	87,503	481,643	16,763	39,610	201,219
1889 ...	614,839	119,759	739,103	20,833	32,333	203,211
1890 ...	588,561	127,760	610,587	29,738	23,451	193,193
1891 ...	576,400	153,336	576,439	35,533	48,769	251,996
Total to end of 1891 }	57,415,759	10,400,434	8,060,340†	338,712	637,442	12,070,217

Gold pro-
duce of
Austral-
asia, 1851
to 1891.

602. According to the above figures the total quantity of gold raised in each colony from 1851 to 1891 has been as follows :—

SUMMARY OF GOLD PRODUCE OF AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1891.

	oz.		oz.
Victoria ...	57,415,759	South Australia ...	338,712
New Zealand... ..	12,070,217	Western Australia ...	188,609‡
New South Wales ...	10,400,434		
Queensland	8,060,340	Total	89,111,513
Tasmania	637,442		

Value of
gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

603. 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 £356,446,052, or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would be £334,168,174§.

Gold pro-
duce of the
world, 1887
to 1890.

604. By the following table—which, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1891 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint—it appears that during the four years ended with 1890 the world’s annual production of gold has averaged rather more than 5½ million ounces, and appears to be increasing, although it was somewhat smaller in 1890 than in 1889 ; the largest quantities in 1890—in almost equal proportions—having been produced in Australasia and the United States, and the next largest in Russia :—

* Figures amended since last issue of this work.
† The estimate for Queensland is higher by 45,426 ounces than that furnished by the Registrar-General of Queensland and published by the “Australasian Statistics, 1891,” for which see Table XIX. in Appendix A., at end of this volume.
‡ For Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 oz., and to this has been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns. This, however, is admittedly considerably below the actual production.
§ Pure gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d., and standard gold (22 carats fine) £3 17s. 10½d.

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1887 TO 1890.*

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	1,434,822	1,499,556	1,745,570	1,595,625
Europe—				
Great Britain ...	64	7,071	3,118	1,607
Russia ...	971,717	1,030,215	1,120,695	1,023,433
Sweden ...	2,700	2,443	2,379	2,828
Germany ...	72,352	57,599	62,934	59,495
France ...	...	...	12,857	12,857
Austria-Hungary ...	60,331	58,499	70,648	67,627
Turkey ...	321	321	321	321
Italy ...	6,268	4,757	4,757	4,757
Asia—				
British India ...	15,460	32,721	72,673	96,715
China ...	459,437	435,267	435,267	257,779
Japan ...	18,128	19,478	19,478	12,278
Africa ...	92,826	24,781	415,275	478,177†
America—				
Canada ...	56,988	53,774	72,320	72,320
United States ...	1,595,979	1,604,432	1,586,304	1,588,490
Mexico ...	39,856	47,088	33,846	37,092
Salvador & Costa Rica	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264
Colombia ...	145,088	145,088	165,885	178,710
Venezuela ...	95,140	68,463	88,873	55,991
Guiana (British) ...	11,893	14,464	28,349	54,416
Guiana (Dutch) ...	22,885	15,653	15,653	26,164
Brazil ...	31,628	21,535	21,535	21,535
Peru ...	5,078	5,078	4,500	3,343
Bolivia ...	4,596	2,893	2,893	2,893
Chile ...	76,466	94,915	69,491	69,491
Argentine Republic ...	1,446	1,511	3,953	3,953
The World ...	5,228,733	5,254,866	6,066,838	5,735,161

605. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during 1890, if valued at £4 per ounce, would be £22,940,644; or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would be £21,506,854. During the four years the value of the whole quantity raised (22,285,598 oz.) would be £89,142,392 at the former, or £83,570,992 at the latter valuation.

Value of the world's gold produce, 1887-1890.

606. Of the gold which was raised during 1891 in Victoria, 387,852 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 188,548 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 5,451 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, but a decrease of 17,612 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1891, pages 194 and 195, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32.142 oz. troy. When the figures for any year were not given by Mr. Leech, those for a previous year have been inserted. For 1891, the world's production of gold was estimated by the same authority at 5,610,579 ozs.

† From the returns of the first quarter of 1892, it would appear that the annual yield of gold in the Transvaal alone now exceeds 1,000,000 oz.

respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 65 and 35 per cent. in 1890, and 67 and 33 per cent. in 1891.

607. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work* fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head; and reached its highest point in 1885, when it was £108 15s. 9d. per head. In 1891 it was £97 0s. 6d., or £1 15s. lower than in 1890, but higher than in any years since 1870, except 1874, 1875, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1889. The following figures, which have been derived from returns supplied by the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last twenty-one years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,† 1871 TO 1891.

£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
1871	...	...	93 6 1½	1882	...	...	95 19 7¾
1872	...	...	93 17 1½	1883	...	...	95 6 3½
1873	...	...	93 16 2½	1884	...	...	106 14 6¼
1874	...	...	99 8 3	1885	...	...	108 15 9¼
1875	...	...	104 4 4	1886	...	...	104 18 4
1876	...	...	89 19 6¾	1887	...	...	96 17 2
1877	...	...	82 6 1¾	1888	...	...	97 8 7
1878	...	...	82 12 11½	1889	...	...	101 2 3
1879	...	...	76 1 2¼	1890	...	...	98 15 7
1880	...	...	81 18 11¾	1891	...	...	97 0 6
1881	...	...	95 11 9½				

608. 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 fourteen years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1878 TO 1891.

Year.				Alluvial Miners.			Quartz Miners.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1878	...	...	...	47	3	6¾	138	7	7¼
1879	...	...	...	48	10	1½	118	8	7
1880	...	...	...	49	14	2	129	11	7¾
1881	...	...	...	62	0	9¾	141	19	2½
1882	...	...	...	68	14	1½	131	19	5½
1883	...	...	...	66	4	4	132	13	2
1884	...	...	...	76	4	2	144	9	10
1885	...	...	...	75	17	2	148	19	11
1886	...	...	...	72	11	2½	144	13	11½
1887	...	...	...	68	5	4	125	12	0
1888	...	...	...	76	17	7	121	8	11
1889	...	...	...	78	13	11	124	11	7
1890	...	...	...	74	10	10	120	18	6
1891	...	...	...	69	19	5	119	9	8

* For the number of gold miners at work in 1891, see paragraph 198, Volume I.
† These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see Part "Interchange," ante.

609. The estimated yield of gold in the first nine months of 1892 was 479,569 oz. as against 428,210 oz. in the first nine months of 1891. One-third added to the first quoted amount would give 639,425 oz. as the estimate for the whole of 1892, or 63,025 oz. more than the quantity actually raised in 1891, and 50,864 oz. more than the quantity raised in 1890. Estimated gold yield, 1892.

610. Exclusive of the amounts paid by a few private companies, respecting which the Mining Department was unable to obtain information, the following are the dividends paid by gold mining companies in Victoria, in each of the four quarters of 1891:— Dividends of gold mining companies.

DIVIDENDS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES, 1891.

Quarter ended 31st March	...	...	...	£102,843
„ 30th June	...	...	...	127,328
„ 30th September	...	...	...	129,704
„ 31st December	...	...	...	156,072
Total in 12 months				£515,947

611. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a sixth are used on alluvial and five-sixths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last eighteen years:— Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.	Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.
1874	1,141	24,866	1883	1,087	25,933
1875	1,101	24,224	1884	1,104	26,228
1876	1,081	23,947	1885	1,085	26,627
1877	1,067	23,416	1886	1,072	26,920
1878	1,036	22,711	1887	1,080	27,218
1879	1,024	22,509	1888	1,119	27,472
1880	1,030	22,499	1889	1,123	26,680
1881	1,034	23,379	1890	1,104	27,153
1882	1,074	24,692	1891	1,094	27,812

612. The value of gold-mining machines of all descriptions, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,849,112 in 1890 to £1,848,218 in 1891. In the latter year, the value of those used in quartz mining was £1,560,093, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £288,125. Mining machinery.

613. 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 Average yield of quartz.

particulars respecting the crushing of 752,399 tons in 1890, and 772,964 tons in 1891. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 4 gr. in each year. From similar estimates, extending over a long series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of nearly 26,379,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 8 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold from various matrices.

614. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department* of the gross and average yield of nearly 46½ millions of tons of the various minerals and drifts from which gold is obtained in Victoria. The quantity of gold included in the estimate is about a fourth of the total yield of the Victorian gold-fields from the period of the first gold discoveries to the end of 1891:—

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	26,379,073	13,652,759	0 10 8
Tailings and mullock ...	2,343,395	354,383	0 3 0
Pyrites	140,875	308,969	2 3 21
<i>From Alluvial Workings.</i>			
Washdirt	17,020,707	1,280,528	0 1 12
Cement	443,055	100,922	0 4 13
Total	46,327,105	15,697,561	0 6 19

Deep shafts.

615. The ten deepest shafts in the colony are those of Lansell's 180 mine, 2,640 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 2,448 feet; Moonlight Company, 2,409 feet; North Old Chum, 2,310 feet; Victoria Reef Quartz, 2,302 feet; Victory and Pandora, 2,300 feet; Lazarus Company, 2,264 feet; Old Chum, 2,210 feet; Garibaldi Company, 2,183 feet; New Chum Railway Company, 2,180 feet. It thus appears that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this colony by a shaft is a little over 2,600 feet. The third mine mentioned is at Stawell, all the others are at Bendigo.

Gold-mining leases.

616. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 17,639, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 345,474 acres. Of these leases, 507, for 13,329 acres, were granted in 1891; and 1,591, for 38,983 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

* Mineral Statistics 1891, Statement No. 6.

617. Some years ago a silver mine was worked at St. Arnaud, in Victoria, but after a time it ceased to be remunerative, and the workings were abandoned. Since the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne, a certain quantity of silver has been extracted annually from the crude gold lodged there for coining, and latterly the whole quantity of silver produced in Victoria has been from that source. It is difficult to obtain reliable information respecting silver produce, as in consequence of the silver being generally associated with lead and other metals, it is found economical to send the ore in a concentrated form to Europe for smelting. For Queensland and South Australia* no definite returns are available; and but little silver has been raised in Western Australia. The following, so far as it is known, are the quantities raised in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand during the twenty-nine-years ended with 1891:—

Silver raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

SILVER PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1863 to 1891.

Year.	Victoria.†	New South Wales.	Tasmania.†	New Zealand.†
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1863 to 1865 ...	10,165	...	...	...
1866 to 1870 ...	8,187	14,621	...	48,186
1871 to 1875 ...	56,106	318,432	...	223,174
1876 to 1880 ...	116,042	335,734	...	110,244
1881 ...	20,957	57,254	...	18,885
1882 ...	20,343	38,618	...	5,694
1883 ...	22,121	77,065	...	16,826
1884 ...	27,070	93,660	...	24,914
1885 ...	28,951	794,174	...	16,624
1886 ...	26,422	1,015,433	...	12,108
1887 ...	26,321	3,137,800	...	20,809
1888 ...	28,971	6,427,000	25,000	403
1889 ...	28,630	9,067,500	30,000	24,105
1890 ...	25,966	11,105,500	113,500	32,637
1891 ...	30,039	16,680,000	300,000	28,023
Total to end of 1891 }	476,291	49,162,791‡	468,500	582,632

* It is known that in Queensland 875 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £21,879, were raised in 1891; 1,913 tons, valued at £56,639 in 1890; 1,104 tons, valued at £61,500, in 1889; 1,190 tons, valued at £44,015, in 1888; 2,183 tons, valued at £80,092, in 1887; 1,631 tons, valued at £52,797, in 1886; 2,377 tons, valued at £49,922, in 1885; and 15,519 tons, valued at £224,669, in the previous six years; also that in South Australia, 1,620 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £23,349, were raised in the ten years ended with 1884.

† In Victoria and New Zealand, nearly all the silver produced has been extracted from crude gold. The figures for Tasmania are only rough estimates.

‡ No official statement having been published in New South Wales of the quantity of silver raised in that colony in the last five years, the quantities from 1887 to 1891, both inclusive, have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information supplied by the manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary mine, and that obtained from other sources.

Value of
silver
raised in
Australasia.

618. The total quantity of silver raised in the four colonies, according to the table, was 50,690,214 oz., which would represent a value at 4s. per ounce of £10,138,043; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, of £8,870,787.

Broken Hill
silver
mines.

619. The bulk of the silver raised in Australasia is from the Broken Hill mines, situated in New South Wales, at or near the Barrier Ranges, close to the eastern frontier of South Australia. The principal mine is that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which has a capital of £384,000 in 960,000 shares of 8s. each, fully paid up.* From the time of the formation of this company on the 13th August, 1885, to the 31st May, 1892, the ore treated amounted to 1,015,434 tons, the total yield of which was 151,944 tons of lead, and 36,512,445 ounces of silver, of which 10,783,854 ounces of silver and 44,309 tons of lead were produced in the year 1891-2. The general manager estimates that there are at least 2,000,000 tons of smelting ore in the mine—a large proportion of which, however, would only give a small profit at present prices of silver and lead—and that this would be sufficient to keep 25 furnaces running for fully four years; whilst, in addition to smelting ores, there are large bodies of low grade (concentrating) and sulphide ores, the latter of which cannot now be treated economically. The deepest shaft in the mine is 724 ft. The dividends and bonuses paid, together with profits resulting from sales of outlying portions of the company's property, allotted to shareholders since the commencement, have amounted in value to £6,216,000, of which £4,472,000 were dividends and cash bonuses. For the six months ended with May, 1892, the mine paid dividends to the amount of £576,000. The number of men permanently employed at and in connexion with the mine on 31st May, 1892, was 3,203, of whom 1,686 were underground, and 666 surface miners, 585 were smelters, 196 were engaged on general construction and repairs, and 70 on miscellaneous works. The mine wages and salaries paid during the half-year ended 31st May, 1892 (including contracts) amounted to £151,306, and the smelter wages and salaries to £62,541, besides over £13,100 paid for other services.

Prices of
silver in
Melbourne.

620. During the half-year ended 31st May, 1892, 1,460,248 fine ozs. of silver, belonging to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, was purchased under tender by the banks at an average price per ounce standard (·925) of nearly 3s. 5 $\frac{1}{6}$ d., or about $\frac{1}{16}$ d. less than what would

* Prior to the 12th February, 1890, the share capital was £320,000, divided into 160,000 shares of £2 each. Of the present shares 160,000 are registered in London.

have been received at the London market prices. The highest price realized was 3s. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. on 8th December, and the lowest 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{32}$ d. per ounce on 21st April.

621. The average cost of treating ore, including all charges, from the time of its arrival on the smelter floors to the delivery of the bullion on trucks, at the Broken Hill mines during the financial year, 1891-2, was £1 14s. 9d. per net ton of ore, made up of coke (at £4 19s. 6d. per ton), 17s. 11d; coal (at £2 5s. per ton), 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brimstone, 5s. 10d.; ironstone (purchased), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labour, 7s. 4d; superintendence and assaying, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; all other items, 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Much expense is directly and indirectly caused by the scarcity and bad quality of the water used.

622. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from Mr. Leech's Mint Report for 1891, and shows that the world's production of silver during the four years ended with 1890 averaged nearly 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ million ounces per annum, and has been increasing at the rate of about 10 million ounces per annum; the largest quantities raised in 1890 being in the United States and Mexico, and the next largest in Australasia, Bolivia, and Chile:—

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1887 TO 1890.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	3,184,930	6,481,374	9,150,235	11,277,603
Europe—				
Russia ...	434,624	466,798	462,491	439,285
Sweden ...	187,324	149,396	137,150	134,385
Norway ...	165,435	165,435	165,435	178,035
Germany ...	1,014,530	1,030,183	1,029,830	1,160,069
Austria-Hungary ...	1,716,094	1,716,094	1,692,309	1,626,803
Turkey ...	42,524	42,524	42,524	42,524
Italy ...	1,087,653	1,125	1,125	1,125
France ...	1,745,761	1,587,686	1,587,686	2,601,638
Spain ...	1,887,089	1,655,377	1,655,377	1,655,377
Great Britain ...	320,263	290,789	280,728	218,373
Asia—				
Japan ...	1,030,633	1,363,592	1,363,592	1,184,593
Africa ...	13,885	...	...	...

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1891, pages 194 and 195, 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.

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1887 TO 1890—continued.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
America—				
Canada ...	349,319	297,763	297,763	383,293
United States ...	41,265,667	45,780,686	49,996,431	54,496,761
Mexico ...	29,056,368	31,997,361	42,936,184	38,669,397
Central America ...	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770
Colombia ...	773,369	773,369	773,369	568,431
Peru ...	2,419,103	2,419,103	2,419,103	2,114,654
Bolivia ...	4,418,496	7,407,445	7,407,445	7,407,445
Chile ...	6,412,843	5,973,623	5,973,623	3,975,805
Argentine Republic ...	23,207	328,684	328,684	471,877
The World† ...	99,095,887	111,475,177	129,247,854	130,154,243

Value of
the world's
silver
produce,
1887-1890.

623. At 4s. per ounce the quantity of silver raised in the world during 1890 would be worth £26,030,849 ; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, it would be worth £22,776,992. The quantity raised in the four years ended with 1890 would be worth £93,994,632 at the former, or £82,245,303 at the latter valuation.‡

Value of
world's
production
of gold and
silver,
1851-1890.

624. Since 1851 almost equal quantities of gold have been contributed by Australasia and the United States, or more than one-third in each case of the production of the whole world, the total value of which has amounted to nearly 956 millions sterling. During the same period nearly one-third of the world's production of silver has also been obtained in the United States, and a slightly larger quantity from Mexico, whilst the quantity from Australasia, combined with that from Germany (the mines of the former having only recently been opened up), was equal to nearly a twelfth of the world's production, valued at 623½ millions sterling. In connexion with the remarkable depreciation of silver before alluded to,§ it is important to note that whilst the annual production of gold has declined gradually from 27 millions sterling during the decade 1851-60, to only 20 millions during 1881-90, the value of the annual production of silver rose, notwithstanding its declining value, from 8 millions sterling during 1851-60 to 28 millions

* See footnote (*) on page 341.

† British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

‡ In 1890 the average price per ounce paid for silver bullion for coinage (standard silver) was rather less than 3s. 11½d., or 5d. higher than the average price for 1889. See table following paragraph 835 in Vol. I. The silver in the table, taken as a whole, was probably considerably below the standard.

§ Volume I., paragraph 835.

during 1886-90. The following are the figures for each quinquennial period from 1851 to 1890, taken from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York, of 23rd January, 1892:—

VALUE OF WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER,
1851 TO 1890 (000'S OMITTED).

Period.	Australasia.	United States.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total.
GOLD.	£	£	£	£	£
1851 to 1855 ...	49,712,	60,950,	16,983,	7,500,	135,145,
1856 to 1860 ...	58,520,	52,893,	18,287,	7,500,	137,200,
1861 to 1865 ...	53,674,	45,770,	16,533,	8,750,	124,727,
1866 to 1870 ...	49,375,	50,149,	20,720,	10,000,	130,244,
1871 to 1875 ...	41,518,	40,252,	24,198,	10,000,	115,968,
1876 to 1880 ...	29,883,	39,956,	27,885,	10,200,	107,924,
1881 to 1885 ...	29,342,	31,529,	24,558,	12,500,	97,929,
1886 to 1890 ...	29,079,	34,467,	21,985,	21,230,	106,761,
Total Gold ...	341,103,	355,966,	171,149,	87,680,	955,898,

	Australasia and Germany.*	United States.	Mexico.	Other Countries.	Total.
SILVER.	£	£	£	£	£
1851 to 1855 ...	2,197,	52,	20,927,	16,279,	39,455,
1856 to 1860 ...	2,776,	175,	20,207,	17,575,	40,733,
1861 to 1865 ...	3,066,	7,696,	21,226,	17,315,	49,303,
1866 to 1870 ...	3,955,	13,120,	23,118,	18,997,	59,190,
1871 to 1875 ...	6,208,	32,335,	26,111,	20,120,	84,774,
1876 to 1880 ...	6,323,	42,108,	25,632,	21,400,	95,463,
1881 to 1885 ...	8,629,	48,843,	31,623,	22,600,	111,695,
1886 to 1890 ...	17,319,	61,707,	38,395,	25,550,	142,971,
Total Silver ...	50,473,	206,036,	207,239,	159,836,	623,584,

625. As the annual supply of gold and silver has an important bearing on the price of silver, the ratio of silver to gold production has been deduced for the last 18 years from the figures in the following table, showing the value of the gold, and the quantity and value of the silver, produced in the world for each year since 1872, when the price of silver first began to decline. These are given in the last column, by which it will be seen that the supply of silver relatively to gold was tolerably uniform until 1879, the average of the seven years ended with that date being nearly 13 (12·8) ozs. of silver to 1 of gold; but after that year, the proportion rose rapidly until in 1890, when the production of silver was nearly 23 times that of gold:—

World's relative production of gold and silver, 1873 to 1890.

* These countries have been combined, as of late years a considerable quantity of Australian ore has been taken to Germany to be smelted, and the silver produced cannot be separated from that obtained from ore raised in Germany.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD, 1873-1890
(000's OMITTED).

Years.	Gold (Value).	Silver.		Proportion in Quantity of Silver Produced to 1 of Gold.
		Quantity.	Value.	
	£	Fine Ozs.	£	
1873	20,042,	63,267,	17,108,	13·4
1874	18,906,	55,300,	14,724,	12·4
1875	20,313,	62,262,	16,162,	13·0
1876	21,604,	67,753,	16,317,	13·3
1877	23,750,	62,648,	15,675,	11·2
1878	24,792,	73,476,	17,634,	12·6
1879	22,708,	74,250,	17,371,	13·9
1880	22,188,	74,791,	17,841,	14·3
1881	21,458,	78,890,	18,704,	15·6
1882	21,250,	86,470,	20,465,	17·3
1883	19,875,	89,177,	20,622,	19·1
1884	21,187,	81,597,	18,920,	16·4
1885	22,583,	91,652,	20,326,	17·3
1886	22,083,	93,276,	19,328,	18·0
1887	22,036,	96,124,	19,590,	18·5
1888	22,958,	108,827,	21,288,	20·1
1889	25,508,	123,500,	24,060,	20·6
1890	24,169,	128,914,	28,101,	22·7

NOTE.—The figures in this table, except those in the last column, which have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, have been derived from the United States Mint Report for 1891, page 56, where the values have been given in dollars, which have been reduced to sterling money.

Relative
values of
gold and
silver.

626. The relative values of silver and gold have always been variable. Until comparatively recent years, however, the fluctuations have been but slight. In the 102 years, 1687 to 1789, the ratio of the former to the latter was as high as 15·39 to 1, viz., in 1734; and as low as 14·14 to 1, viz., in 1760. After 1789 the ratio was never below 15 to 1, but until 1874 only twice rose above 16 to 1, viz., in 1812, when it rose to 16·11 to 1, and in 1813, when it rose to 16·25 to 1. Since 1873, the fall in the gold price of silver and consequent difference in value between the two metals had been growing each year up to 1889, when it took 22·1 parts of silver to be equivalent to 1 part of gold—the greatest difference yet reached; but in 1890 the proportion of silver to 1 part of gold fell suddenly to 19·2, owing, it is believed, to the artificial demand caused by large purchases of bullion by the United States Treasury, but it rose again to 21 in 1891. The following figures show the relative values of the two metals in each of of the 21 years, 1871 to 1891:—

RELATIVE VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1871 TO 1891.*

In 1871 1 part of gold was worth 15·57 parts of silver.

„ 1872	„	„	15·63	„
„ 1873	„	„	15·92	„
„ 1874	„	„	16·17	„
„ 1875	„	„	16·59	„
„ 1876	„	„	17·88	„
„ 1877	„	„	17·22	„
„ 1878	„	„	17·94	„
„ 1879	„	„	18·40	„
„ 1880	„	„	18·05	„
„ 1881	„	„	18·16	„
„ 1882	„	„	18·19	„
„ 1883	„	„	18·64	„
„ 1884	„	„	18·57	„
„ 1885	„	„	19·41	„
„ 1886	„	„	20·78	„
„ 1887	„	„	21·13	„
„ 1888	„	„	21·99	„
„ 1889	„	„	22·09	„
„ 1890	„	„	19·18	„
„ 1891	„	„	20·91	„

627. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, iron, and coal have been mined for at different times in Victoria, but with the exception of black and brown coal, and small quantities of tin, copper, and antimony, no minerals of importance were raised in 1891. The silver obtained in that year was, as has already been stated, extracted at the Mint during the process of refining the gold. Large deposits of tin have recently been discovered at Mount Wills, where 100 men were employed during part of the year, and great expectations are entertained respecting the future of the mines in that locality. There are also 40 tin miners at Toora, and 23 in other parts of the colony. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities:—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, and zinc-blende. Various limestones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

Minerals
other than
gold exist-
ing in
Victoria.

628. Many attempts have been made to mine for coal, but until recently the seams discovered have been too thin to yield a profit;† the reported discovery of thicker seams, however, and of large deposits of brown coal, chiefly in South Gippsland, led to the appointment, in July, 1889, of a Royal Commission, which was instructed “to inquire into and report as to the best means of developing the coal mining industry of Victoria.” This commission

* The relative values for the years prior to 1890 have been taken from the U.S. Mint Report, 1890, page 184.

† So far as is known, only 80,796 tons of coal have been raised, chiefly from Crown lands, in Victoria up to the present time.

has brought up a progress report,* in which several seams of true coal situated in different localities are referred to, varying in thickness from 2 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. In the Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for 1891 it is stated that special attention was directed during the year to the investigation of the carboniferous formations of the colony, which comprise Southern Gippsland, the Cape Otway district, and the district between Coleraine and Casterton. The second-named district is now being prospected by means of borings near Apollo Bay; and in the last—which is almost untried—there is a considerable extent of carbonaceous rocks of apparently the same age as those at Cape Otway and Gippsland, in which at one spot a coal seam has been found—although of inferior character. For the Gippsland district, moreover, there has been compiled a detailed topographical and geological survey of an area of about 54 square miles, which contains the most important of the coal seams yet discovered. The general result of the year's work, based both on geological surveys and on borings over this area, appears to indicate that the most promising field for development of the coal resources of the colony may be included within an area roughly defined by Korumburra, Mirboo North, and Foster. The Government Geologist, in his Report for 1891, states that the area occupied by carbonaceous rocks in the Gippsland district exceeds 1,500 square miles, but he hesitates to express an opinion as to the quantity of available coal contained therein; but, limiting his calculations to an area of a square mile in each locality where coal has been proved to exist by means of borings, and to an average seam of 1 foot in thickness, he estimates the coal proved to exist, in the aggregate, at over 40 million tons. The following are the practical results of successful bores during the last eleven years:—

Kilcunda.—(1880) 24-inch seam, at 158 feet; (1881) 32-inch seam, at 489 feet; 25 to 28-inch seam, at 330 feet; and 30 to 32-inch seam, at 688 feet; (1884) a 21-inch seam, at 295 feet.

Cape Patterson.—(1885) In three bores, a 33 to 34-inch seam, at 110 to 115 feet.

Powlett Valley.—A 28-inch seam, at 468 feet; and a 24-inch seam, at 620 feet.

Narracan Valley.—A 30-inch seam, at 120 feet.

Jeeraling, near Hazelwood.—A 30-inch seam, at 192 feet; a 19-inch seam, at 214 feet; and an 18-inch seam, at 1,650 feet.

Boolarra.—A 41-inch seam in one bore, at 421 feet; and a 42-inch seam in another, apparently the same seam. It has since been found, however, that the quantity of good coal in the former seam is less than was indicated by the bore, there being a large admixture of dark shaly matter, which renders the seam unworkable.

Berry's Creek, near Mirboo.—In one bore, 18 inches of coal at 321 feet; 36 inches, at 430 feet; and 48 inches, at 896 feet. In another bore, 28 inches, at 286 feet; and in another, 54 inches, at 696 feet.

* See Parliamentary Paper No. 168, Session 1890, also issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 622 and 624.

Korumburra—36 inches of coal, at 80 feet; 36 inches, at 413 feet; 30 inches, at 486 feet; and 41 inches, at 539 feet. The continuation of these proved in another bore. As regards the top seam, the indications obtained by the drill have proved correct, and the Coal Creek Proprietary Company has sunk a shaft, and opened out on the seam, and will in all probability soon be sending coal to market.

Jumbunna.—In one bore a 58-inch seam, at 374 feet, evidently the continuation of the large outcropping seam known as “Horsley’s” seam. In a second bore, a 38-inch seam was pierced at 1,054 feet; and a 33-inch seam, at 1,256 feet; of these the lower is supposed to be the continuation of Horsley’s seam.

629. The deposits of brown coal or lignite in Victoria are Brown coal. practically unlimited, and are thought to represent the largest supply of fossil fuel known in the world. The Coal Commissioners, in their first progress report,* mentioned one mine in which the thickness of the deposits ranged from 60 to 200 feet. They say that “the brown coal differs materially from the black both in appearance and character. It belongs to the tertiary formation, and represents only a partial degree of mineralization. It is comparatively light, burns freely when dry, gives off a strong heat without smoke, and leaves a very small percentage of ash. Its principal drawback arises from the quantity of moisture it contains, and the fact that the gas extracted from it is of low luminosity.” A second progress report,† dated 9th December, 1890, gives the results of a series of practical experiments with a view of ascertaining the value of brown coal for manufacturing, domestic, and other economic purposes. In regard to its illuminating power, as compared with good gas coal, a ton of which should yield from 10,000 to 11,000 cubic feet of gas of from 15 to 17 candle power, and a residue of 12 cwt. of good marketable coke, it was found that, although from 6,447 to 15,083 cubic feet of gas was obtained per ton from the brown coal, the highest degree of luminosity was only 9·3 candle power, and in some cases it was *nil*. For steaming purposes it required from 2·16 to 2·42 tons to do as much work as 1 ton of small Newcastle coal, whilst it required more stoking; and its comparative value for heating purposes was estimated at 8s. 4¾d. per ton, as compared with 15s. 7½d. for Newcastle slack. These experiments were made on the crude coal as it was taken from the mine, and it sometimes contained from 36 to 56 per cent. of water, the average being about 40 per cent. In the form of briquettes, however, there was evidence leading to the belief that it would be well adapted for domestic use; and with a view of placing the brown coal industry on a sound and permanent footing, the Commissioners recommended “that a qualified gentleman should be despatched at once to Europe for the purpose of acquainting

* Parliamentary Paper No. 168, Session 1890.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 213, Session 1890.

himself with, and reporting upon, the methods adopted in Germany and other countries in Europe for raising and sending the coal to market, manufacturing the raw material into briquettes, and the application of the fuel to the industrial arts, to locomotive, domestic, and economic purposes.” In accordance with this recommendation, Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, C.M.G., who was despatched to Europe by the Government, obtained information as to the mode of manufacture into briquettes in Germany, the cost of manufacture, and the uses to which the fuel can be applied, all of which are fully treated of in his report. The Secretary for Mines states in his Annual Report for 1891 that over 1,000,000 tons of brown coal briquettes are annually consumed in Berlin (Germany), in competition with black coal, at 20s. per ton; that the briquettes are used also in Germany as fuel on freight locomotives, which have a special arrangement of fire-box, but that even there the matter has not yet been fully tested. The difficulties to contend with in Victoria in making briquettes appear to be not only a higher rate of wages and shorter hours, but more especially a higher freight from the mine to Melbourne or other market.

630. At the present time, the coal-producing colonies of Australasia are, practically, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, whilst small quantities have been found in Tasmania and Victoria. In these over 5 million tons of coal were raised in 1891, but four-fifths of this quantity came from New South Wales. The following are the quantities returned as brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years:—

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1891.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—				
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Victoria.
1876	1,319,918	50,627	6,100	...	1,095
1877	1,444,271	60,918	9,470	...	2,420
1878	1,575,497	52,580	12,311	162,218	Nil.
1879	1,583,381	55,012	9,514	231,218	Nil.
1880	1,466,180	58,052	12,219	299,923	3
1881	1,769,597	65,612	11,163	337,262	Nil.
1882	2,109,282	74,436	8,803	378,272	10
1883	2,521,457	104,269	8,872	421,764	428
1884	2,749,109	129,980	7,194	480,831	3,280
1885	2,878,863	209,698	5,334	511,063	800
1886	2,830,175	228,656	10,391	534,353	86
1887	2,922,497	238,813	27,763	558,620	3,357
1888	3,203,444	311,412	41,577	613,895	8,573
1889	3,655,632	265,507	40,300	586,445	14,596
1890	3,060,876	338,344	53,812	637,397	14,601
1891	4,037,922	271,603	45,524	668,794	22,834

Coal raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

631. The following is a statement of the quantity of coal raised in various countries during one year, the returns being generally those for 1889, except where otherwise indicated:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1889.*

Tons.		Tons.	
United Kingdom	176,916,724	Canada	2,719,478
United States	132,419,342	Japan	2,405,757
Germany	84,892,748	British-India (1890)	2,168,521
France	24,588,880	Spain	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary (1888)	24,000,000	Italy (1887)	327,665
Belgium	19,810,000	Sweden	300,000
Chile (average)	10,000,000	Other Countries (estimated)	8,000,000
Australasia (1891)	5,046,677		
Russia (1887)	4,464,174	Total	503,059,966
China	4,000,000		

632. During 1891, 314 leases—of which 229 were for tin, 24 for silver, 16 for coal, and 14 for platinum mining—of Crown lands were issued, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold; whilst at the end of the year the number and area of leases in force in Victoria were as follow:—

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1891.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1891.			
	Number.	Area.		
		a.	r.	p.
Antimony	6	112	3	33
Bismuth	2	98	2	26
Calcite and Silicate of Alumina	3	73	3	7
Coal and Lignite	26	15,899	1	30
Copper and the Ores of Copper	9	935	3	2
Gypsum	4	397	3	4
Infusorial Earth and Kaolin	2	33	0	7
Iron and the Ores of Iron	2	779	0	0
Lead and Copper	1	92	2	17
Lead and Silver	7	1,557	2	17
Porphyry	1	47	3	7
Silver and the Ores of Silver	23	1,089	2	23
Silver and Copper	9	254	2	12
Slate and Slate Flagging	10	546	1	30
Tin and the Ores of Tin	287	14,035	2	8
Turquoise	2	81	4	12
Total	394	36,036	2	35

633. The leases in force at the end of 1891, as shown in the table, were more numerous by 235, and the area comprised therein was greater by 9,947 acres, than at the end of 1890. The leases for tin mining increased from 87 to 287, and those for silver mining from 3 to 23, but those for coal mining fell from 31 to 26. It should,

* Some of the figures in this table have been derived from *The Statistical Year-Book of Canada* for 1890.

moreover, be mentioned that, besides leases, several licences were issued during the year to search for metals and minerals other than gold.

Minerals
other than
gold raised.

634. 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 1891 :—

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD,
1851 TO 1891.

Name.	Estimated Value.		
	1851 to 1890.	Year 1891.	Total.
	£	£	£
Silver* ...	88,922	6,008	94,930
Tin ...	674,019	5,092	679,111
Copper and copper ore ...	191,207	216	191,423
Antimony ...	172,572	1,188	173,760
Calcite and silicate of alumina ...	300	5	305
Lead ...	5,410	9	5,419
Iron ...	12,540	...	12,540
Coal† ...	53,655	19,731	73,386
Lignite... ..	4,833	1,673	6,506
Kaolin ...	7,444	...	7,444
Flagging ...	} 82,369	535	82,904
Slates ...			
Gypsum ...			
Magnesite ...			
Ores, mineral earthy clays, etc. ...	10,901	...	10,901
Diamonds ...	108	...	108
Sapphires, etc. ...	630	...	630
Total ...	1,304,929	34,457	1,339,386

Miners for
minerals
other than
gold.

635. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in searching for various kinds of minerals and metals other than gold‡ at the end of 1891. The figures show an increase of 49 in the miners for coal and lignite, but a falling-off of 44 in those for antimony, 6 in those for slate and flag, 13 in those for silver and lead, and 75 in those for tin, the net decrease being 95 as compared with 1890 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1891.

Number of Miners.			Number of Miners.		
Antimony ...	...	35	Slate and flag ...	...	30
Coal and lignite ...	...	260	Tin ...	...	163
Infusorial earth ...	...	5			
Turquoise ...	...	6			
Silver ...	...	3	Total ...	...	502

* Of late years the silver produced has been extracted from gold in the process of refinement at the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint.
† The total quantity of coal raised was 80,796 tons.
‡ For number of gold miners, see paragraph 198, Volume I.

636. Quicksilver, which is largely used in the recovery of gold, especially from crushed quartz, has not yet been found in Australia in payable quantities. In 1880 and 1881 rather more was produced in the United States than in all the rest of the world, but since 1881 there has been a gradual falling off in the quantity raised there, whilst in 1889 the other quicksilver producing countries—viz., Spain, Austria, and Italy—in which the production of quicksilver has been steadily increasing, produced nearly three times as much as the United States. The following figures, which show the world's production of quicksilver in each of the ten years ended with 1889, were prepared for the coming report of the census of the United States by Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey :—

Quicksilver
—produce
of the
world.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF QUICKSILVER, 1880 TO 1889.

Year.				United States.	Spain, Austria, and Italy.	Total.
				Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.
1880	...	...	...	59,926	59,242	119,168
1881	...	...	...	60,851	60,082	120,933
1882	...	...	...	52,732	62,489	115,221
1883	...	...	...	46,725	68,394	115,119
1884	...	...	...	31,913	69,915	101,828
1885	...	...	...	32,073	66,281	98,354
1886	...	...	...	29,981	73,070	103,051
1887	...	...	...	33,760	75,027	108,787
1888	...	...	...	33,250	76,664	109,914
1889	...	...	...	26,464	74,772	101,236
Totals				407,675	685,936	1,093,611

637. The revenue derived from the goldfields amounted to £18,204 in 1889-90, and £20,047 in 1890-91. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

Revenue
from gold-
fields.

REVENUE FROM GOLDFIELDS, 1890-91.

Miners' rights	...	...	...	...	£6,275
Business licences	...	...	...	...	140
Rents for leases of auriferous and mineral lands	...	...	...	...	10,247
„ mining on private property	...	...	...	...	1,404
Water-right and searching licences	...	...	...	...	952
Fees for leases	...	...	...	...	1,029
Total	...	...	...	...	£20,047

638. The State aid to the mining industry during the year 1890-91 was £121,310, as compared with £137,291 in 1889-90.* The former sum is made up of £26,374, cost of the Mining Department and

State aid to
mining.

* See page 200 of the first volume of this work.

Mining Boards; £76,305 to assist miners in prospecting operations, and to defray the cost and working expenses of diamond drills; £9,205 for prospecting and boring for coal; and £9,426 for geological and underground surveys, cutting tracks in unexplored regions, etc. Under the second of these items, usually known as the “Prospecting Vote,” the expenditure was only £20,000 a few years since; but it has latterly amounted to £80,000 or more.

Loans to
mining
companies.

639. During the period from 1875-6 to 1879-80, the sum of £21,050 was lent by the State to mining companies, but only £1,237 has since been repaid. Of the balance (£19,813) as much as £15,813 has been written of as non-recoverable.

Diamond
drills.

640. In 1891, inclusive of the cost of wear and tear of diamonds, £23,057 was spent on working diamond drills, of which £15,577 was expended in gold prospecting, and 7,480 in coal prospecting. The average cost of boring with diamond drills was 10s. 11d. per foot, and with other machines on contract, 5s. 7½d. per foot.

Operations
of diamond
drills.

641. Of the sixteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Department, ten were engaged in prospecting for gold, and six for coal, at the end of June, 1892. The number of bores made in 1891 was 120, viz., 102 in search of gold, and 18 in search of coal; the aggregate depth bored was 27,485 feet for gold, and 14,371 feet for coal.

Mining on
private
property.

642. An Act to legalise mining for gold and silver on private property, and to compensate the owner and occupier thereof for the damage sustained by reason of the land being taken, or of their being deprived of possession of the surface thereof, in consequence of mining operations, came into force on the 24th November, 1884. This Act has since been subjected to certain amendments, which are embodied in the present Consolidated Act, 54 Vict. No. 1120. Between that date and the 31st December, 1890, 853 leases were issued under it, covering an area of 153,553 acres, and during the year 1891, 94 leases were issued, covering an area of 14,999 acres.

Value of
mining
produce.

643. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1891 is summarized as follows:—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1891.

	£
Gold	2,305,600
Other metals and minerals	34,457
Stone from quarries	163,215
Total	2,503,272

644. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last eighteen years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuates from year to year.* In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,
1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.‡	
	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875 ...	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876 ...	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,944
1877 ...	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878 ...	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879 ...	5,875,313	6,375,965	3,136,527	15,387,805
1880 ...	5,395,021	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482
1881 ...	5,893,874	8,684,218	3,533,658	18,111,750
1882 ...	6,439,972	9,297,812	3,681,245	19,419,029
1883 ...	7,372,143	10,203,914	3,357,252	20,933,309
1884 ...	6,565,527	9,887,229	3,228,738	19,681,494
1885 ...	7,118,388	9,049,679	3,091,244	19,259,311
1886 ...	7,260,735	8,911,336	2,839,120	19,011,191
1887 ...	7,078,653	8,651,599	2,661,625	18,391,877
1888 ...	6,601,601	9,016,573	2,711,024	18,329,198
1889 ...	7,845,739	9,063,910	2,687,098	19,596,747
1890 ...	7,800,139	10,105,498	2,682,444	20,588,081
1891 ...	7,770,658	10,237,952§	2,503,272	20,511,882

645. The census taken on the 5th April, 1891, 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 £10,694,106.|| Since the census there has been a falling off of 9 per cent. in the number of hands employed, and on the assumption that the manufacturing produce has decreased in the same proportion, the value in 1891 would be £9,731,637, 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 the agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1891, amounting in the aggregate to £30,243,519.

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 523 ante.
† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as well as that kept by graziers and squatters.
‡ Including the value of stone raised from quarries.
§ This would have been much larger only for the adoption of a revised basis of valuation giving a reduced result.
|| See paragraph 595 ante.

Patents.

646. The patents for inventions applied for in 1891 numbered 956, or 61 less than in 1890, but a larger number than in any other previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 9,372.

Copyrights.

647. The first *Victorian Copyright Act** came into force in December, 1869. Copyrights—especially those for literary productions—have been increasingly numerous during the last eight or nine years, during which period they averaged about 500 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 347. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the original Act:—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1891.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1891.	During 1891.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	346	32	378
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	95	15	110
Glass	17	2	19
Earthenware	21	3	24
Ivory, bone, papier-mâché, etc. ...	73	15	88
Woven fabrics	18	...	18
Miscellaneous	20	...	20
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	4,515	565	5,080
Dramatic „	132	7	139
Musical „	112	3	115
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	9	1	10
Drawings	38	2	40
Engravings	1,327	31	1,358
Photographs	1,185	75	1,260
Sculpture	5	...	5
Total	7,913	751	8,664

Trade marks.

648. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the *Trade Marks Registration Act* 1876, which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The law has since been amended, and is now embodied in the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1146). The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1891, 2,972 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 2,060 were registered. During the year 1891, the number submitted was 395—or 128 more than in 1890, and the number registered was 336—or 166 more than in 1890.

* 33 Vict. No. 350, repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1076.

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

649. The Land Forces of Victoria consist of Permanent Forces, Land forces. Militia, and Volunteer Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head Quarters Staff, the Victorian Artillery, and the Permanent Section of the Engineer Corps; the Militia embrace the Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Ambulance, Commissariat, and Medical Staff; and the Volunteer Forces comprise the Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers.* At the end of 1891, the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:—

LAND FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1891.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total Establishment.
Permanent Forces—	...	...	...	...
Head Quarters Staff	5	1	...	6
Victorian Artillery	11	51	224	286
Permanent Section Victorian Engineers ...	2	7	22	31
„ Staff, Militia and Auxiliary Forces	10	73	...	83
Militia—				
Head Quarters Staff	3	...	...	3
Cavalry	3	8	60	71
Horse Artillery	3	13	74	90
Field Artillery (3 Batteries)	16	45	207	268
Garrison Artillery (8 Batteries)	33	68	622	723
Victorian Engineers (Submarine Mining Company and Field Company)	8	19	157	184
Infantry (4 Regiments)	114	224	2,578	2,916
Ambulance Corps	1	7	32	40
Commissariat and Transport Corps	5	11	63	79
Medical Staff	15	...	...	15
Total Permanent and Militia Forces ...	229	527	4,039	4,795
Volunteer Forces—				
Mounted Rifles	87	132	990	1,209
Victorian Rangers	63	92	1,201	1,356
Total all ranks	379	751	6,230	7,360

* An account of the system of Defence in Victoria was given in the last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 649.

Reduction
of land
forces in
1892.

650. In June, 1892, the Government decided, as part of their general scheme of retrenchment, to disband two battalions of Militia Infantry which had been raised in the metropolitan district early in 1891. These battalions numbered 1,016 of all ranks, and the annual cost of maintaining them was about £20,000. It was decided, however, that six months' notice should be given, and that while the services of the officers should be retained by placing them on the Reserve, the actual disbandment of the non-commissioned officers and men should not take place until the 31st December, 1892. At the time this course was decided on, the small troop of Cavalry established at Bendigo since 1884, which had fallen off both in strength and efficiency, was also disbanded. The Land Forces of the colony now consist of Artillery, Engineers, Infantry (Militia and Volunteer), and a regiment of Mounted Rifles, having an aggregate strength of 6,245.*

Establish-
ment of
naval
forces.

651. The naval force of the colony consists of a Permanent Naval Force and a Naval Brigade, with an establishment as follows:—

NAVAL FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1891.

Permanent Force	...	...	...	237 Officers and Men.
Naval Brigade	...	...	...	379 „

Ships of
naval
forces.

652. The naval flotilla consists of nine ships and torpedo boats, but, in addition to these, three vessels belonging to the Harbor Trust—viz., the *Batman*, *Fawkner*, and *Gannet*—are armed as auxiliaries with breech-loading guns. Provision has also been made to arm two steamers as scouts when required for active service, which have accordingly been fitted so as to carry quick-firing guns. The following are the particulars of the ships and torpedo boats:—

WAR VESSELS, 1891.

Cerberus.—Armour-plated turret ship.
Victoria } Steel gunboats.
Albert }
Nelson.—Wooden frigate.
Childers.—First-class torpedo boat.

Countess of Hopetoun — First-class
torpedo boat.
Nepean }
Lonsdale } Second-class torpedo boats.
Gordon }

Defence
works.

653. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Port Melbourne, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Port Melbourne is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements

* Information furnished by the Defence Department.

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. The Government adopted the plan of Sir W. Jervois, and the construction of the works, commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., has been carried out in accordance with this scheme.

654. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1892.* The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery" and "Militia" give an average cost per man per annum in each of those divisions respectively as £106 and £17†:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1891-2.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Head Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,112
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,765	
" " Allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,754	
							8,519
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and working pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,205	
" Allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,119	
							30,324
Militia—Effective allowance ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,827	
" Pay of Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	323	
" " Field Artillery...	...	...	...	...	...	3,280	
" " Garrison Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,293	
" " Victorian Horse Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	
" " Rifles ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,411	
" " Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	
" Torpedo Corps—Pay and incidentals ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,045	
" Medical Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	682	
" Ambulance Corps ...	...	...	...	...	...	415	
" Commissariat department ...	...	...	...	...	...	501	
" Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,858	
" Horsing guns and forage ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,831	
" Travelling expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	463	
" Allowance for bands ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Incidentals ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,770	
							73,931

* Exclusive of contribution towards additional Imperial naval defences for Australasian waters.

† These calculations have been based on the establishment, viz. : 286 Victorian Artillery, and 4,343 Militia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1891-2—continued.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—continued.				£	£
Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps—Salaries, effective allowance, etc. ...				£3,581	
„ Free ammunition ...				1,056	
„ Capes, accoutrements, etc....				1,749	
				6,386	
„ Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies ...				10,371	
„ Victorian Rangers ...				7,785	
„ Rifle Clubs ...				1,692	
					26,234
Ordnance Branch—Fitter and inspector machinery ...				325	
„ Warlike stores ...				12,546	
„ Great coats, accoutrements, etc. ...				1,140	
„ Railway transport ...				1,657	
					15,668
Purchase of Ammunition ...				3,000	
„ Rifles and warlike stores ...				4,500	
					7,500
Easter Encampment, etc. ...				...	1,970
Grant to Victorian Rifle and Artillery Association ...				1,250	
Prizes—Queen's Prize... ..				100	
„ for encouragement of drill and shooting—Naval and military forces ...				364	
					1,714
Expenses in connexion with despatch of officers to England for course of naval and military instruction ...				1,000	
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company of additional duty				12	
Compensation, gratuities, etc. ...				480	
Miscellaneous ...				120	
					1,612
Defence works and buildings ...				...	30,552
Total ...				...	205,136
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages ...				30,165	
„ Stores, clothing, fuel, etc....				8,789	
„ Repairs, machinery, etc., and expenses docking vessels ...				769	
					39,723
Naval Brigade—Salaries and pay ...				5,625	
„ Effective allowances ...				923	
„ Clothing and incidentals... ..				340	
					6,888
Total ...				...	46,611
Grand Total ..				...	*251,747
FEDERAL DEFENCES.					
Contribution towards interest on cost and maintenance of additional Imperial naval defences for Australasian waters...				...	37,416

* See first footnote on previous page.

655. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty-eight years and a half will be found in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1891-2.

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
1867	...	...	...	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	...	...	...	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	...	...	...	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	...	...	...	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	...	...	...	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	...	...	...	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	...	...	...	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	...	...	...	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	...	...	...	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	...	...	...	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7	...	...	...	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	...	...	...	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	...	...	...	82,917	35,205	118,122
1879-80	...	...	...	60,420	33,359	93,779
1880-81	...	...	...	57,117	21,616	78,733
1881-2	...	...	...	59,589	21,845	81,434
1882-3	...	...	...	145,064	41,344	186,408
1883-4	...	...	...	205,596	25,442	231,038
1884-5	...	...	...	157,929	29,639	187,568
1885-6	...	...	...	281,092	37,886	318,978
1886-7	...	...	...	272,682	38,324	311,006
1887-8	...	...	...	281,206	40,913	322,119
1888-9	...	...	...	306,589	46,578	353,167
1889-90	...	...	...	292,129	58,692†	350,821
1890-91	...	...	...	245,314	45,287	290,601
1891-2	...	...	...	205,136	46,611	251,747
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> ‡				...	101,966	101,966
Total ...				4,311,666	1,004,158	5,315,824
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally§						47,408
Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre						139,683
Grand Total ...						5,502,915

* 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 197, Vol. I., owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous.

† Including £14,500 for purchase of a torpedo boat.

‡ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

§ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

Expenditure
on defences
in various
years com-
pared.

656. 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 which was withdrawn in 1870. During the last seven years the military expenditure was considerably larger than in any previous year, and of such expenditure the smallest amount was in 1891-2, in which it was £40,000 lower than in the preceding year, nearly £90,000 lower than in 1889-90, and upwards of £100,000 lower than in 1888-9. The falling off in 1891-2 was due to retrenchment. The naval expenditure in 1891-2 was about £1,300 more than in 1890-91, £12,000 less than in 1888-9, but larger than in any other year, except 1877-8. The total expenditure on defences during the last seven years has averaged about £314,000 per annum; although during the previous three years it was only about £200,000, and prior to 1882-3 it rarely exceeded £100,000.

Land forces
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

657. The land forces of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1891 numbered 31,960, of which 24,619 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in New South Wales, and more than one-half of these were reserve forces, which are possessed by few of the other colonies; Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia are the only colonies which possess a militia. New South Wales has nearly twice as many volunteers as Victoria, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the men there are partially paid. She also has 227 more regular troops than Victoria, besides 5,386 men attached to reserves as before alluded to. In South Australia, however, all adult males under 45 years of age, and in New Zealand, all under 55, are liable to be called out in case of necessity. The following is a statement of the land forces in each colony of the group:—

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.				Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volun- teers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria	...	...	...	406	4,389	2,565	...	7,360
New South Wales	...	...	...	633	...	4,419*	5,386	10,438
Queensland	...	...	...	134	2,916	790	...	3,840
South Australia	...	...	...	43	1,378	807	96	2,324
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	657	...	657
Total				1,216	8,683	9,238	5,482	24,619

* Partially paid.

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Tasmania	37	...	492	1,251	1,780
New Zealand	134	...	5,427*	...	5,561
Grand Total†	1,387	8,683	15,157	6,733	31,960

NOTE.—With a few necessary exceptions, all males in South Australia between 18 and 45, and all males in New Zealand (where there is no regular Militia) between 17 and 55, are liable to be called out in case of emergency.

658. Five of the Australasian colonies—viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand—possess regular naval forces, and of these more than one-half are in the service of Victoria. Victoria, also, as well as New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, possesses a few irregular naval forces, who generally receive a small payment for their services, and are sometimes called the naval reserve. The largest force of this description belongs to Queensland. New South Wales possesses 274, and New Zealand as many as 1,155 Naval Volunteers, but no other colony has an arm so designated. New Zealand has a regular Torpedo Corps of 62 members, and Tasmania a Volunteer Corps of 68 members. The following table contains a statement of the number of such forces in each of the colonies from which particulars have been received :—

Naval forces
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Regular Forces.	Forces only casually employed.†	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria	237	379	...	616
New South Wales	19	338	274	631
Queensland	56	477	...	533
South Australia	70	69	...	139
Total	382	1,263	274	1,919
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	68§	68
New Zealand	62§	...	1,155	1,217
Grand Total	444	1,263	1,497	3,204

* Partially paid.

† Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 4,000 in Victoria, 577 in Queensland, 78 in Tasmania, and 2,111 in New Zealand.

‡ Partially paid in some of the colonies.

§ Torpedo Corps.

Local forces
in British
colonies.

659. The figures in the following table, which show the number of local troops of all arms in the self-governing possessions of the British Empire—embracing the Australasian, Canadian, and South African colonies—have been taken from a paper by Colonel J. F. Owen, R.A., read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 19th May, 1890:—

LOCAL FORCES OF BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES, 1889.

Branch of Service.	Australasia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Total.
<i>Permanent Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops	32	150	819	1,001
Artillery	1,060	387	...	1,447
Infantry ... ..	...	463	...	463
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	247	...	...	247
Police* ... ..	...	1,050	887	1,937
Staff	164	...	...	164
Total	1,503	2,050	1,706	5,259
<i>Partially Paid Forces.</i>				
Mounted Troops	2,618	1,944	1,314	5,876
Artillery	3,010	3,408	436	6,854
Infantry	13,429	30,657	2,920	47,006
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	1,244	179	249	1,672
Naval Brigade	2,893	...	85	2,978
Total	23,194	36,188	5,004	64,386
<i>Volunteer Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops	860	...	...	860
Artillery	307	...	...	307
Infantry	6,001	...	...	6,001
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	129	...	...	129
Total	7,297	...	...	7,297
Grand Total	31,994	38,238	6,710	76,942

Relative
proportions
of various
forces.

660. According to this table, the local troops in the self-governing colonies of the Empire number 77,000, and half of these are in Canada, whilst 41 per cent. are in Australasia, and 9 per cent. in South Africa. The partially paid forces amount to five-sixths of the whole, whilst the permanent forces and the volunteer forces—the latter of which exist only in Australasia—amount to only a fifteenth and a tenth of the whole respectively.

Defence ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

661. In 1891-2 Victoria spent over £250,000 on defences, or about two-sevenths of the amount so expended by all the colonies on the

* Only those used for military service.

Australian continent, whilst New South Wales spent over £433,000, or about one-half of that amount. The Australasian colonies, as a whole, spent over £936,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891-2.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications.	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	174,584	46,611	30,552	251,747
New South Wales	207,726	71,513	154,097	433,336
Queensland	70,863	12,009	15,433	98,305
South Australia	40,422	12,469	309	53,200
Western Australia	2,458	...	160	2,618
Total	496,053	142,602	200,551	839,206
Tasmania	14,240	...	2,402	16,642
New Zealand	73,122	...	7,347	80,469
Grand Total	583,415	142,602	210,300	936,317

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania are for the calendar year 1891; those for the other colonies for the financial year 1891-2

662. The military forces of the Australasian colonies were inspected in 1889 by Major-General J. B. Edwards, a distinguished officer in the Imperial service, specially sent by the Horse Guards to perform that duty. General Edwards reported (9th October, 1889) in regard to Victoria that the troops were in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommended that, for the general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies.*

Inspection of Australasian troops.

663. According to an agreement entered into with the Imperial Government, and embodied in Acts passed by the several Legislatures (the Victorian Act being 54 Vict. No. 1,083), an additional naval force, consisting of 5 fast cruisers and 2 torpedo boats, has been provided for the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. The agreement, which is to remain in force for 10 years, provides for the payment by the Australasian colonies of interest on the prime cost at 5 per cent., but not exceeding £35,000 per annum, and a sum not exceeding £91,000 towards annual maintenance, or a total contribution

Additional naval defences for Australasian colonies.

* See Report of Major-General Edwards, Parliamentary Paper No. 139, Session 1:89.

of £126,000. The second annual contribution, which was payable in advance on the 1st March, 1892, is thus apportioned amongst the various colonies on a population basis:—Victoria, £37,414; New South Wales, £37,656; New Zealand, £20,489; Queensland, £13,260; South Australia, £10,527; Tasmania, £4,932; Western Australia, £1,722.

Military
cadetships.

664. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering, certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.*

Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

665. 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.*

Commis-
sions to
colonial
military
officers.

666. Commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line will be granted to officers who are *bonâ fide* colonists under specified conditions as to age, physical and moral fitness, length of service, etc. The candidate will be required to undergo a qualifying literary examination in mathematics, French, German, or other modern language, geometrical drawing, a second more advanced examination, and finally a military examination, the text books in this latter being those at the time in use at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Sets of examination papers in both literary and military subjects will be sent to the Governors of the respective colonies, and boards for the

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions see *Government Gazette* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th June, 1890. Representations are now being made to induce the Imperial authorities to allot 4 cadetships to university candidates in Victoria, 2 being available for the engineers or artillery, and 2 to regiments of the line, instead of as at present, 1 to university candidates, and 2 to candidates from the local military forces, as particularized in the next paragraph but one.

proper conduct of the examinations are to be held. The Governor of the colony to notify the War Office each year whether he has any qualified candidates to nominate. Till further notice, two army commissions will be allotted annually to Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. In the event of the number of candidates nominated by the Governor in a colony at any time exceeding the allotted number of commissions, the selection will be decided by competition in the military portion of the prescribed examination.*

667. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit.‡ The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 13 or more than $14\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject; and a second examination of any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £75 for a period of two years to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books or instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to allow colonial candidates, who fail to pass at their first trial, the opportunity of being examined again in about six months' time, provided they are still within the limits of age. Colonial candidates for cadetships were previously under a disadvantage in this respect, and the decision of the Admiralty is the consequence of their recognition of this fact.

* See footnote (*) to paragraph 665 *ante*.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

‡ Revised regulations respecting naval cadets are published in the *Government Gazette* of 2nd September, 1887 (No. 83), and the Premier's memo. dated 14th March, 1889, notifies a further revise of the Admiralty dated December, 1888.

PART X.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Abolition of
State aid
to religion.

668. 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.

Clergy and
services.

669. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1891, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connection with each denomination during the last two years :—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, etc., 1891.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1890.	1891.	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Church of England	234	53,950	54,944	+ 994
Presbyterians	221	54,540	55,381	+ 841
Methodists	229	106,282	98,981	— 7,301
Bible Christians	42	16,754	15,488	— 1,266
Independents... ..	61	6,135	6,399	+ 264
Baptists	52	7,090	7,310	+ 220
Church of Christ	22	7,860	8,400	+ 540
Evangelical Lutherans... ..	17	2,754	3,002	+ 248
Moravians	2	156	156	...
Welsh Calvinists	4	364	387	+ 23
Society of Friends	2	344	344	...
Salvation Army	458	41,679	46,324	+ 4,645
Unitarians	1	104	104	...
Seventh Day Adventists	6	700	600	— 100
Protestants unattached	9	1,032	1,048	+ 16
Roman Catholics	182	35,587	35,509	— 78
New Church (Swedenborgians)	1	136	64	— 72
Catholic Apostolic	29	1,070	1,030	— 40
Christian Israelites	1	157	157	...
Spiritualists ... ..	...	45	32	— 13
Jews	10	1,450	1,170	— 280
Total	1,583	338,189	336,830	— 1,359

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.

670. In 1891, as compared with 1890, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Independents, the Welsh Calvinists, and the Salvation Army ; and decreases in the case of the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Roman Catholics, the New Church, the Spiritualists, the Jews, and the Catholic Apostolic Church.

671. 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 Sunday services :—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.		
	1890.	1891.	Inc. + Dec. -	1890.	1891.	Inc. + Dec. -	1890.	1891.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England	997	1,040	+ 43	115,568	118,163	+ 2,595	58,981	81,041	+ 22,060
Presbyterians ...	933	945	+ 12	97,490	98,380	+ 890	70,480	69,834	- 646
Methodists ...	1,230	1,240	+ 10	134,346	154,610	+ 20,264	125,262	129,236	+ 3,974
Bible Christians ...	176	203	+ 27	19,690	18,012	- 1,678	10,643	9,282	- 1,361
Independents ...	105	115	+ 10	19,466	20,559	+ ,093	13,154	12,475	- 679
Baptists ...	109	114	+ 5	20,940	21,540	+ 600	12,682	13,350	+ 668
Church of Christ	77	84	+ 7	10,000	10,600	+ 600	5,000	5,300	+ 300
Evangelical Lutherans	53	52	- 1	5,150	5,185	+ 35	2,700	3,080	+ 380
Moravians ...	2	2	...	232	200	- 32	100	95	- 5
Welsh Calvinists	4	4	...	860	860	...	610	520	- 90
Society of Friends	4	4	...	230	230	...	67	67	...
Salvation Army ...	309	346	+ 37	57,385	62,699	+ 5,314	60,950	61,850	+ 900
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	500	500	...	120	150	+ 30
Seventh Day Adventists	8	7	- 1	550	675	+ 125	300	350	+ 50
Protestants unattached	12	14	+ 2	4,780	5,450	+ 670	3,045	3,130	+ 85
Roman Catholics	551	549	- 2	123,588	122,528	- 1,060	124,699	123,499	- 1,200
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2	2	...	230	230	...	80	80	...
Catholic Apostolic	2	3	+ 1	480	450	- 30	180	175	- 5
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	120	150	+ 30
Spiritualists ...	1	1	...	400	400	...	100	140	+ 40
Jews ...	6	6	...	2,850	2,850	...	805	905	+ 100
Total ...	4,583	4,733	+ 150	614,935	644,321	+ 29,386	490,078	514,709	+ 24,631

672. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Salvation Army, the Protestants

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

unattached, and the Catholic Apostolic Church returned more, the Evangelical Lutherans, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Roman Catholics returned fewer, church edifices in 1891 than in 1890 ; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Bible Christians, the Moravians, the Roman Catholics, and the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Moravians, the Welsh Calvinists, the Roman Catholics, and the Catholic Apostolic 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 by the circumstances 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.

673. The number of Sunday schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1891 :—

Sunday
schools.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1891.

Denominations.	Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Church of England ...	522	3,911	44,441	31,745
Presbyterians ...	476	3,424	36,689	34,319
Methodists ...	687	6,484	57,755	36,715
Bible Christians ...	98	788	5,680	3,858
Independents ...	71	819	8,235	5,416
Baptists ...	64	791	7,680	5,966
Lutherans ...	24	53	710	566
Unitarians ...	1	3	33	21
Welsh Calvinists...	3	41	311	244
Church of Christ...	49	435	4,198	3,720
Moravians ...	2	6	33	31
Protestants unattached ...	9	133	1,896	1,418
Roman Catholics ...	299	1,326	...	21,912
Swedenborgians ...	2	8	62	43
Seventh Day Adventists (Saturday schools)	13	52	343	290
Spiritualists ...	2	12	99	68
Salvation Army ...	87	261	...	3,200
Jews (Saturday schools) ...	5	19	347	280
Total ...	2,414	18,566	...	149,812

674. According to the ages of Sunday school children enumerated at the census of 1891,* 58 per cent. were at school age (6 and under 13), and 13 per cent. were below, and 29 per cent. above, that age. Applying these proportions to the number of Sunday school children in average attendance in 1891, as shown in the last table, the following would be the numbers at the various ages :—

PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1891.

Under 6 years	19,476
6 to 13 „	86,891
13 years and upwards	43,445
Total	149,812

675. The number of children living in the colony between 6 and 13 years of age, according to the census of 1891, was 173,368; the proportion of these regularly attending Sunday school in 1891 was thus about 50 per cent.

676. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by 44 Vict. No. 691 (the two consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1151), provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000† annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test be administered to anyone to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), each elected for five years, of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant, in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can now be conferred in any University in the British dominions.

677. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 673.

† Besides this amount, an additional annual subsidy of £2,000 was voted by Parliament for the years 1883 and 1884; £5,500 for the years from 1885 to 1887; £7,500 for the years 1888 to 1890; and £8,250 for the year 1891. The total subsidy at the present time is thus £17,250 per annum. Moreover, since 1884, various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £51,000, have been granted for buildings and apparatus.

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.

Admission
of Victorian
medical
graduates
to practise
in the
United
Kingdom.

678. Although, in accordance with this patent, the degrees of the Melbourne University have long been nominally recognized in the United Kingdom, it was not until May, 1890, that medical and surgical graduates of that University were permitted to practise there. At that date, however, owing to representations made by the Melbourne University authorities, the matter was satisfactorily decided by the Privy Council, the result being that the name of any person holding a degree in medicine and a degree in surgery of the University of Melbourne will be placed on the British Register on personal application to the registrar, and payment of the prescribed fee of £5; and, after registration, he will enjoy all the privileges possessed by persons registered in respect of degrees granted in the United Kingdom.*

Date of
founding
University.

679. The foundation stone of the Melbourne University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University
thrown
open to
females.

680. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females. For some years afterwards they were not allowed to study medicine, but this prohibition has been removed, and they are now admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

University
fees.

681. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University :—

UNIVERSITY FEES.				£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination	...	...	...	0	10	0
For each subject at matriculation selected by the candidate	...	...	...	0	5	0
For matriculation and certificate thereof	...	...	...	1	1	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Arts—For each year of not more than five courses	...	...	...	12	12	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Science—For each year	...	...	...	21	0	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Laws—For each year	...	...	...	25	4	0
For the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—						
For the first year	...	...	...	18	18	0
For the second year	...	...	...	21	0	0
For any subsequent year	...	...	...	25	4	0

* For a copy of the resolution adopted by the Privy Council, see last issue of this work, Vol. II. paragraph 679.

UNIVERSITY FEES—*continued*.

	£	s.	d.
For the degree of Bachelor of Engineering—			
For the first and second years	12	12	0
For the third and fourth years	25	4	0
For a course of Surveying, Levelling, and Practical Mensuration ...	6	6	0
For the Certificate of Engineer under the old regulations ...	5	5	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Music—			
For each year of not more than five courses	12	12	0
Choral class, per annum	1	1	0
Orchestral Class, per annum	1	1	0
Chamber Music Class, per annum	1	1	0
For any certificate, not for completion of a year's course for a degree, either of attendance upon lectures or of Examination, or of both ...	1	1	0
For any admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	2	2	0
For any degree of Bachelor, whether direct or <i>ad eundem</i> ...	5	5	0
For any higher degree when direct	10	10	0
For any higher degree when <i>ad eundem</i>	5	5	0

Note.—Besides the above amounts, special fees are charged for different departments.
Any yearly fee may be paid in three equal terminal instalments.

682. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall “Wilson Hall,” was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a member of the Legislative Council, now a member of the British House of Commons, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture; in length, 140 feet; breadth, 47 feet; height of walls, 45 feet; and of apex of roof, 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

683. A Chair of Music has been established in connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the late Hon. Francis Ormond contributed the sum of £20,000. Besides this about £5,000 has been raised by public subscription and concerts for the endowment of musical scholarships in connexion with the Ormond Professorship of Music. The following information respecting the recent appointment of a professor has been supplied by the Chancellor of the University, Sir A. C. Brownless, K.C.M.G.:—

On the 1st September, 1890, the Council of the University elected Mr. G. W. L. Marshall Hall as Ormond Professor of Music in the University, and he commenced his duties early in January, 1891, by preparing draft statutes and regulations for the degrees of bachelor and doctor of music; for the diploma of musical associate; for musical exhibitions open both to candidates for the degree of bachelor of music and to candidates for the diploma of musical associate; and for a

travelling scholarship, open only to candidates for the degree of bachelor of music at the end of their third year. These statutes and regulations were, with some alterations, passed by the Council and Senate, and were allowed by His Excellency the Governor, thus enabling the Professor to commence his lectures early in the first term of the academic year. "Music" has since been added to the list of subjects for the matriculation examination.

1. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of music, and also those for the diploma of musical associate, must first pass an easy elementary examination, conducted by the Professor, to show their preparedness to benefit by professorial teaching.

2. Those proceeding to degrees must have also matriculated before commencing the course of lectures.

3. Those desirous of obtaining the diploma of musical associate need not be matriculated students, but must undergo the same course of study as those proceeding to degrees, whilst they will be permitted to compete with candidates for degrees for the exhibitions to be awarded at the end of the first and second years of the course.

4. The scholarship of £150 at the end of the third year can only be competed for by candidates for the degree of bachelor of music.

Besides delivering the courses of lectures for the first, second, and third years, the Professor of Music will conduct the following classes:—

Choral Class.

Orchestral Class.

Chamber Music Class.

All the lectures and classes will be open to persons not candidates for degrees or diplomas upon payment of the prescribed fees.

Matricula-
tion exami-
nation.

684. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held twice a year, viz., at the end of the first term and at the end of the fourth term. The subjects of examination are fifteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, English, French, German, algebra, geometry,* history, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, physics, physiology, botany, and music. In all these subjects, with the exception of arithmetic and geography, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. Not more than two of the last five subjects 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 class
lists.

685. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, six class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern

* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

languages (French and German); (e) Physics and chemistry; (f) Physiology and botany; (g) Music. In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in three classes—those in the first and second classes being placed in order of merit, those in the third in alphabetical order.

686. At the matriculation examination in the fourth term in each year, six exhibitions, two of the value of £25 each; one in classics, and one in mathematics, and four of the value of £20 each; one in English and history, one in French and German, one in physics and chemistry, and one in physiology and botany are open for competition, and may be awarded to the candidates under twenty-one years of age who severally stand highest in the first class of the six class lists of that examination. Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

687. During the year 1891 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination was 1,429. Of these 136 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 1,293 who attempted to pass. Of this number 543, or 42 per cent., were successful. Candidates
at matricu-
lation ex-
amination.

688. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to pay a fee of one guinea and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Five hundred and forty-three persons passed the matriculation examination in 1891, and 209 matriculated, as against 154 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1891, the total number who matriculated was 3,271. Matricu-
lated
students.

689. In 1891, 635 students, of whom all but 12 had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 570 in 1890, and only 370 ten years previously. Of the number in 1891, 178 attended lectures in Arts, 103 in Laws, 91 in Engineering, 212 in Medicine, 14 in Science, and 37 in Music. Attendance
at lectures

690. The number of degrees taken in 1891 was 135, of which 120 were direct, and 15 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered 99 in 1890, and 129 in 1889. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 10 in 1890, and 15 in 1889. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1890, also those in the year 1891:— Degrees.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1891.

Degrees.	Prior to 1891.			During 1891.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	403	87	490	40	4	44	443	91	534
Master of Arts ...	217	127	344	18	2	20	235	129	364
Bachelor of Medicine	249	12	261	25	1	26	274	13	287
Doctor of Medicine	38	83	121	1	6	7	39	89	128
Bachelor of Surgery	202	2	204	13	...	13	215	2	217
Master of Surgery	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3
Bachelor of Laws	152	7	159	8	...	8	160	7	167
Master of Laws	25	...	25	4	2	6	29	2	31
Doctor of Laws ...	10	18	28	...	...	...	10	18	28
Bachelor of Engineer- ing ...	11	2	13	7	...	7	18	2	20
Master of Engineer- ing ...	26	...	26	3	...	3	29	...	29
Bachelor of Science	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Doctor of Science	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	1,337	344	1,681	120	15	135	1,457	359	1,816

University
receipts
and expen-
diture.

691. 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 of £1,300 will be observed in the revenue from college fees:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Govern- ment.†	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1890 ...	£ 16,500	£ 14,959	£ 816	£ 32,275	£ 31,919
1891 ...	16,875	16,252	780	33,907	33,215
Increase ...	375	1,293	...	1,632	1,296
Decrease ...	...	...	36	...	...

Affiliated
colleges.

692. 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

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 1,100.
† See footnote to paragraph 676 ante.

was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The Roman Catholics have not yet commenced to erect a college on the site reserved for their body. In April, 1887, the Ballarat School of Mines was affiliated to the University. The Council of the University has the right of nomination of the six members of the school council. The appointment of lecturers in the school must be approved by the University. The connexion between the University and the school is terminable at any time by mutual consent, or after twelve months' notice at the will of either body.

693. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work :— Trinity
College.

Trinity College stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney Road. It was for several years the only University College in Victoria. From the time of its affiliation to the University, in 1876, the progress of the college was remarkably rapid. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. In a short time the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir W. J. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. These additional rooms were speedily occupied, and the buildings were further extended in 1887. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, etc. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students of either sex belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, contained the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

Lectures on a large number of subjects of the Arts, Law, Science, Engineering, and Medical courses are regularly delivered at the college during term. Most of these lectures are given in the evening or early morning, in order to meet the requirements of bank clerks, teachers, and others who may be prevented, by the nature of their employment, from attending lectures at the University. The college lectures are given largely with a view to preparing students for the Ordinary and Honour University Examinations. The college provides students, at moderate rates, with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to women students (whether resident or non-resident), and a large number have already availed themselves of the privilege.

The college offers exceptional facilities for the study of the subjects of the University Medical course and the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in its Chemical and Biological Laboratories.

Special attention is devoted by the Science Lecturers to the preparation of First Year Medical Students in the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Biology, and Chemistry.

Practical demonstrations are regularly given in Biology, Botany, Physiological Chemistry, Histology, and Materia Medica, and form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes and other apparatus is allowed to the students without extra charge.

Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its libraries, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £35,000, the whole of which has been

derived from the liberality of Victorian Anglicans. Several hundred names have already been entered on the college books. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for if desired.

A hall or hostel, forming an integral part of Trinity College, for the residence of women students, was established by the present warden, Dr. Leeper, in the year 1886, and the work of the institution was carried on in a hired house until 1889, when a permanent building was erected in the college grounds, mainly through the liberality of Lady Clarke. The women students are admitted to all the educational advantages of the college equally with the men students.

Ormond
College.

694. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date (including furniture, fencing, etc.) of £53,850, of which amount £41,780 was contributed during his lifetime by its generous founder, the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., after whom the college has been named. Mr. Ormond died on the 2nd June, 1889, and bequeathed to the college a sum which will ultimately amount to upwards of £67,000, part of which will be used to complete and extend the present building, and the remainder will be reserved as a permanent endowment for the institution. It is estimated that when completed in its quadrangular form the total cost of the building, including the dining hall, will be at least £75,000. A portion of the north-east side was completed in 1888. This is to be called the Victoria wing, in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The sum of £15,000 has already been obtained from the public towards the maintenance of the institution and the foundation of scholarships. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing, containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bathrooms, students' common room, etc., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. At the opening of the session, 1886, this additional accommodation was all taken up, and when a fourth side was added to the quadrangle and opened at the beginning of the University session, 1889, it was immediately filled with students, but the number of applicants for admission still continued greater than the building could accommodate. In 1892 more students' rooms were added, and a handsome hall was erected. The Council of the College desire that the latter shall serve in a special degree as a memorial of Mr. Ormond's munificent bequest.

Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students.

Many of the college lectures take place in the early morning and in the evening, so that those who are engaged at other employments throughout the day have an opportunity of preparing themselves for the University examinations, and of ultimately taking a degree, as the University does not make attendance at its own lectures compulsory, except in the case of Medical students.

All the classes in Arts and Medicine are open to ladies.

A chemical laboratory has been fitted up by the Council with all the necessary appliances, and the college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the Biology Class.

A reading room, billiard room, swimming bath, and lawn tennis court have been provided by the college, and handed over to the management of the students, who have lately built a college gymnasium, and laid down a second asphalt tennis court. A flourishing debating society meets in the college once a fortnight, and is open to all members of the University.

During the session 1892, there were in all upwards of 90 students attending the college lectures.

An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £10, £25, £50, or £60, is held at the beginning of December in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age, sex, or creed. The total cost for tuition and residence varies from 84 to 69 guineas per annum; these sums cover all the necessary college charges during the University year. Special arrangements are made either in the case of clergymen's sons or in the case of students studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—these pay about half fees for residence. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors and two Lecturers appointed by the General Assembly. The students attending these classes are candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and they are required to take a three years' course in the Hall after graduating in Arts either in Melbourne or in some other recognised University.*

695. The following account of Queen's College† has been supplied by the Master:—

Queen's
College.

Queen's College is built in the section of the University reserve granted by the Government to the Wesleyan Church in the Act of Incorporation of 1853. It was formally opened on the 14th March, 1888, and is available for students of either sex, without regard to their religious belief.

All the rooms have been furnished by the Council, and each student is provided with a separate bedroom and a sitting-room.

Two lawn tennis courts and a reading room have also been provided, and handed over to the management of the students.

Lectures are delivered in the college on the chief subjects of the University examinations. The lectures are given in the evening, so as not to interfere with the attendance of students at the University classes, and are open to non-resident as well as resident students. For the present the lectures in Chemistry, Biology, and Histology will be given in the laboratory of Trinity.

A first-rate microscope has been expressly constructed for the College, under the personal direction of the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, F.R.S., late President of the Microscopical Society of Great Britain.

The college library is furnished with all necessary books of reference for the use of students, and all the leading scientific periodicals.

An examination will be held at Queen's College, in the early part of December, 1892, at which six scholarships will be offered for competition. Each of these is of the value of not less than £50 per annum, tenable for one year only; but scholars will, on the expiry of their tenure, be again eligible as candidates. Scholars are required to reside in the College. Three minor scholarships and a number of exhibitions will also be awarded.

Exhibitioners may be resident or non-resident in the College.

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*.

† For information relating to the building of the college, and for the House Regulations, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 662.

There are no restrictions as to age, sex, or religion for either scholarships or exhibitions. The scholarships and exhibitions will be awarded on condition that the holders thereof obtain first or second class honours at the close of the year.

Graduates in Arts who intend to read for any University scholarship examination, or to study for degrees in medicine, law, or engineering, may be elected scholars or exhibitioners of this college without examination, provided they have taken first or second class honours or a scholarship at any final honour examination.

Examination entry forms should be filled up and sent in not later than 1st December of each year. Candidates are required to state the subjects in which they wish to be examined, and generally the extent of their reading. They must forward at the same time testimonials of good character. An entrance fee of ten shillings will be charged to each candidate for the examination. This must be forwarded with the entry form.

A students' society has been founded, under the name of "The William Quick Club," for the purpose of reading essays, holding debates, and in general encouraging social intercourse amongst the students. The ordinary meetings are held on alternate Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock. Membership is open to all members of the University or affiliated colleges. A sports committee has also been appointed for the arrangement of cricket, tennis, football, and rowing contests.

Fellowships may be granted (1) to students obtaining first-class honours in the final examination for their degree; (2) to any other persons distinguished for special original work in any department of science or literature. The number of Fellows is limited to 12. Rooms and commons may be granted to any Fellow who is engaged in original research approved by the Fellows' Meeting.

696. The following account of the University Extension movement has been kindly furnished for this work by Professor Morris, of the Melbourne University:—

The University Extension Board was finally constituted on the 5th June, 1891, the Statute of Incorporation having passed the University Council on the 6th April. The Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Council, four by the Professorial Board, and four are co-optative. The secretaryship, which is not at present a paid office, does not carry with it a seat on the Board.

The first season of lectures lasted from August to December, 1891. During the season eight local centres were established, viz.:—Ballarat, Bendigo, Brighton, Geelong, Hawthorn, Hypatia Club (Melbourne), Malvern, and Prahran. Ten courses of lectures—six lectures to a course—were delivered, and the total number of students enrolled was 1,382. From the first the movement was made self-supporting, but the University Council granted a loan of £50 to cover initial expenses. At the close of the first season liabilities showed an excess over assets of some £6.

During the second season the number of local centres has increased from 8 to 13, that of courses from 10 to 19, and that of students enrolled from 1,382 to 2,018. The new centres formed were those at Loretto Convent (Ballarat), St. Kilda, Geelong (Working Men's Club), Warragul, and Elsternwick. In 1891 the Board's list of subjects included 20 lecturers and 53 courses of 6 or 12 lectures; in 1892 there were 27 lecturers and 72 courses, the range of instruction having been widely extended. The deficit on the first year's working was exchanged for a surplus of £34.

The Board has now established a quarterly journal devoted to the cause of University Extension.

The system of lectures has been recently widened, and courses are now offered, consisting of 3, 6, 9, or 12 lectures. The course of three lectures is strictly preliminary and formative. Examinations are held where desired at the close of courses of from 6 to 12 lectures, and certificates (pass and distinction) are awarded.

The fees payable to the Board are £15, £30, £42, and £50 for courses of 3, 6, 9, and 12 lectures respectively. The payment of fees must be guaranteed by the centre before a lecturer can be appointed; in every other respect the Board leaves to the local committee the entire management of its centre.

697. The *Education Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free State schools. instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period:—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).‡
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495§	183,484
1876	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,658
1877	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878||	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238
1885	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1886	1,870	4,175	230,576	123,550	190,223
1887	1,911	4,294	230,882	123,563	192,565
1888	1,933	4,234	242,046	128,958	197,115
1889	2,062	4,586	250,429	130,859	202,822
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886¶
1891	2,233	4,862	253,469	141,126	218,082

698. In 1891, as compared with the previous year, the number of Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1890 and 1891. schools increased by 63, the number of distinct scholars by 4,196, the

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, 23 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 19 in 1887, 17 in 1888 and 1889, 18 in 1890, and 17 in 1891.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 506 in 1891.

‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, by which it appears the gross enrolment exceeded the number of distinct children by the following proportions in the last two years:— In 1890, 18·01 per cent. for day schools, and 36·84 for night schools; in 1891, 16·17 per cent. for day schools, and 26·25 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.

¶ Corrected since last publication.

number of scholars in average attendance by 7,358, the number of instructors by 154, and the number of scholars on the rolls by 3,372.

699. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 63, as just stated, is made up of 87 new schools opened, less 24 schools closed.

700. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 697 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present *Education Act* has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connection with, the schools supported by the State:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1891.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	1,184	112·87
Instructors	2,446	101·24
Scholars on the rolls	117,414	86·30
„ in average attendance	72,670	106·16
Distinct children attending (estimated)	104,885	92·66

701. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year of 53 male and 101 female teachers:—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.†	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.†	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1890... ..	1,421	203	221	1,845	700	669	485	1,009	2,863
1891	1,457	207	234	1,898	758	694	506	1,006	2,964
Increase ...	36	4	13	53	58	25	21	—3‡	101

702. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 12 years, both inclusive; in

* During this period the number of children at the school age in the colony increased by about 27 per cent., and the total population by 52½ per cent.
† Including 81 relieving teachers in 1890, and 74 such teachers, viz., 34 male and 40 females, in 1891.
‡ Decrease.

New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 years; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.*

703. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1891, also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population :—

Schools,
teachers,
and
scholars in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria	2,233	4,862	141,126	12·30
New South Wales	2,457	4,427	122,528	10·71
Queensland	639	1,504	45,004	11·12
South Australia	552	1,106	29,801	9·39
Western Australia	106‡	191	3,910	7·63
Total	5,987	12,090	342,369	11·17
Tasmania	244	474	9,680	6·50
New Zealand	1,255	3,065	97,058	15·41§
Grand Total	7,486	15,629	449,107	11·69

704. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies :—

Order of
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. South Australia.
2. Victoria.	6. Western Australia.
3. Queensland.	7. Tasmania.
4. New South Wales.	

* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Volume II., Appendix B.

† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.

‡ Including 19 assisted schools.

§ This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

School
attendance
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

705. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales or Tasmania, but lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia	5,345	3,910	73·15
2. New Zealand	158,934	97,058	61·07
3. Queensland	77,137	45,004	58·34
4. South Australia	51,781	29,801	57·55
5. Victoria	253,469	141,126	55·68
6. New South Wales	233,719	122,528	52·43
7. Tasmania	19,207	9,680	50·40

Ages of
State
school
scholars.

706. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1891, 251,059, or 99 per cent., were in day, and 2,410, or nearly 1 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children at each age:—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1891.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 Years	2,957	...	2,957
4 „	10,839	...	10,839
5 „	18,317	...	18,317
6 „	24,114	...	24,114
7 „	26,504	...	26,504
8 „	25,926	...	25,926
9 „	25,588	...	25,588
10 „	25,083	...	25,083
11 „	24,487	...	24,487
12 „	22,797	...	22,797
13 „	19,554	462	20,016
14 „	12,715	569	13,284
15 „	6,363	460	6,823
16 to 18 Years	3,458	388	3,846
Unspecified	2,357	531	2,888
Total	251,059	2,410	253,469
Total, 6 and under 13 years	174,499	...	174,499

707. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 13), and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to*—to allow for children who attended more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1891.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending.					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	27,913	12·91	...	...	27,913	12·80
6 to 13 „ ...	151,675	70·16	...	...	151,675	69·55
13 years and upwards ...	36,585	16·93	1,909	100·00	38,494	17·65
Total ...	216,173	100·00	1,909	100·00	218,082	100·00

708. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In the last two years, the proportion was 91 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1891 there was an improvement in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table:—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1890 ...	69,891	63,877	133,768
1891 ...	73,691	67,435	141,126
Increase ...	3,800	3,558	7,358

709. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1890 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 13 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 40 days in each quarter of a year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that, of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1891, the highest

State school attendance.

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 697 ante.

proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (71 per cent.) was in the September quarter; the next highest (65 per cent.) was in the June quarter; the next (51 per cent.) was in the December quarter; and the lowest proportion (only 40 per cent.) was in the March quarter; the mean 40 days' attendance for the whole year being 57 per cent., as compared with 55 per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1891; also the average for the year :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1891.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	192,884	76,760	39·79
30th June	198,916	128,778	64·74
30th September	199,247	141,625	71·08
31st December	190,866	97,684	51·18
Average	195,478	111,212	56·89

710. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 93,182 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but 87,267 of these were provided with reasonable excuses—45,220 being exempt under the provisions of the Act, as they were either above or below the school age, living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, or were educated up to the standard, 28,418 on account of having attended 80 days in the last half year, and 13,629 having entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 5,915, 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 5·26 per cent.

711. In 1891, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 10,374, or less by 1,057 than in 1890. During the nineteen years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 131,031 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

712. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 9,276 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1891, with the result that 7,877 convictions were obtained, whilst in 1,214 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 185 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,950, also costs amounting to £18. Three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice. Prosecution for non-attendance at school.

713. In 1891, military drill was taught in 274 schools to an average attendance of 17,210 pupils, and in 15 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also given to 967 pupils; singing was taught in 334 schools, in 121 of which instruction was given by qualified members of the ordinary staff, to 44,873 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 269 schools, to 26,708 pupils. All these are free subjects. Free subjects.

714. It is reported that there is a growing demand for kindergarten instruction, introduced in the early part of 1887, which, it is believed, tends to quicken intelligence, to promote manual dexterity, and to stimulate the constructive powers of the mind. Some relieving teachers and one special teacher have been supplying the demand for this class of instruction in various parts of the colony; whilst 200 female assistants and pupil teachers attended a weekly class held at the Central School during the year 1891. The result is that many teachers have been trained in the system, and have adopted it in their respective schools.* Kindergarten instruction

715. The Education Department reports that, though technical instruction is not formally allied in any way to the State School programme, it has yet been judged advisable to continue the instruction on cookery; and that in 1892 a course of 12 lessons was given in 11 of the leading metropolitan schools.* Instruction in cookery.

716. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1891 was 106, as against 109 in 1890, and 101 in 1889; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,447 in 1891, as against £2,361 in 1890. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked increase in the pupils seeking instruction in Latin, Euclid, physiology, physics, and shorthand; whilst 95 pupils were specially instructed, apparently for the first time, in zoology. On the other hand, there was a marked falling off in the numbers instructed in French and German, mensuration, book-keeping, fancy work, and Extra subjects.

* See Education Report, 1891-2, Parliamentary Paper No. 133, Session 1892, page xxii.

science. There is no doubt the number taught extra subjects would be larger but for the circumstance that several subjects which were formerly taught as extra subjects are now embraced in the ordinary course under the revised programme, whilst pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now generally pursue their studies at secondary schools.* The following is a list of the extra subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject, in 1890 and 1891:—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

					1890. Pupils.		1891. Pupils.
Advanced English	...	...	...	...	14	...	11
French	...	...	...	...	541	...	428
German	...	...	...	...	26	...	18
Latin	...	...	...	...	444	...	523
Euclid	...	...	...	...	443	...	520
Algebra	...	...	...	...	670	...	687
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	218	...	91
Bookkeeping	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	928
Physiology	...	...	...	...	8	...	84
Physics	...	...	...	...	5	...	125
Physical Geography	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	20	...	48
Painting	...	...	...	...	38	...	35
Fancy work	...	...	...	...	30	...	5
Science	...	...	...	...	178	...	29
Geometry	...	...	...	...	6	...	2
Elementary Zoology	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

State
school
scholar-
ships.

717. To enable them to continue their education at the best grammar schools, one hundred scholarships were awarded in 1891 to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, the conditions being that all must be under 15 years of age and in the sixth class. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favourable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The holders of commuted scholarships, at the end of a year, may compete among themselves for renewed scholarships offered to 30 of the best students. In the following year these 30 students may present themselves for a further renewal offered to the best 15.

* See Education Report 1891-2, page xix.

The subjects for competitive examination are solely those taught in State schools, except in the case of competitions for a renewal of commuted scholarships, when the examination is partly upon the State school subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects they have been learning at the grammar schools. Up to the end of 1891 eleven hundred of these scholarships had been awarded. Prior to 1891 the annual number of scholarships awarded was 200, but it was decided to reduce the number, the number of candidates competing having been found insufficient to warrant the larger number. They are now, moreover, allotted to the best 100 pupils in the colony without restriction, instead of allotting a certain proportion to each inspectorial district as formerly. There were also two private prizes awarded by the Department in accordance with the terms of their trust, viz., the Waxman and the Percy Walker prizes.

718. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the initial examinations for these scholarships in 1891 was 631, as compared with 516 in 1890, 466 in 1889, 694 in 1888, 527 in 1887, and 313 in 1886. Candidates for scholarships.

719. Twelve exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. For the examination in 1891, there were 53 competitors, and of the 12 successful students all but 3 had been attending grammar schools in and around Melbourne, whilst 4 of the number were female students. In October, 1892, there were 58 exhibitioners, viz., 48 attending at the University, 5 at various approved grammar schools, and 5 had their exhibitions suspended for a year. State school exhibitions.

720. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow:—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, School books and requisites.

and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The Minister reports that, “though there may be some cases in which well-to-do parents apply for free stock for their children, and others in which the teacher gives it without due discrimination, children generally purchase their own requisites.” Moreover, by means of the vote for free requisites, plaster casts for the drawing classes have recently been procured from England, and drawing models are being made and supplied to the larger schools ; whilst during the year *Brodrigg’s Manual of Health and Temperance*, the *Illustrated Australian Second Primer*, and *Blackie’s Principles of Agriculture* were added to the free list—the two former works being published by the department. The cost of these and of making drawing models was £1,168, but portion will be recouped by the sale of books.* In 1891-2 the cost of free stock amounted to £5,273, or, on the average, about £2 7s. 7d. for each school.

721. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1890-91 and 1891-2. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1890-91 AND 1891-2.				
Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-2.		
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£
Office staff†	22,619	23,073	454	...
Inspection	23,048	22,594	...	454
Teachers’ salaries	406,825	412,336	5,511	...
„ payments on results	156,130	159,806	3,676	...
Singing	8,019	8,500	481	...
Drawing	5,473	6,090	617	...
Drill and gymnastics	4,385	4,552	167	...
Bonuses	6,339	6,306	...	33
Training Institute‡	4,315	5,077	762	...
Stores, books, and requisites	6,555	7,624	1,069	...
Maintenance expenses of schools	36,680	37,462	782	...
Conveyance of children § ...	...	481	481	...
Compulsory clause	3,120	2,983	...	137

* See Education Report, 1891-2, page xiv.
† Including non-clerical division, and temporary clerical assistance.
‡ Including allowance for board of students.
§ This item appears for the first time. See paragraph 722 ante.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1890-91 AND 1891-2
—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-2.		
GENERAL EXPENDITURE —continued.	£	£	£	£
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	14	6	...	8
Boards of Advice ...	481	143	...	338
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, etc.	33,229	38,278	5,049	...
Other expenditure*	6,052	5,243	...	809
Extra subjects† ...	2,361	2,447	86	...
Total exclusive of buildings	725,645	743,001	17,356 ‡	...
EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.				
Maintenance ...	31,304	28,597	...	2,707
Rent ...	4,615	4,065	...	550
Cost of erection ...	76,390	32,508 §	...	43,882
Grand total ...	837,954	808,171	...	29,783 ||

722. In order to effect savings in the cost of education, a scheme of payment to parents for the cost of conveyance of children to schools was introduced on the 31st December, 1891, which permitted of 80 schools, in districts where very small or unclassified schools were from two to four miles distant from another school, being discontinued by the end of October, 1892, at an estimated saving, after deducting cost of conveyance, of £5,000 per annum. All arrangements for conveyance are left in the hands of the parents, the Department agreeing to pay for children entitled to conveyance at the rate of 6d. for the daily attendance of each child at school age residing more than three miles from a school, and in the cases of closed schools, with certain conditions as to age, at the rate of 3d. for children living between two and three miles from school. Attention was also given to the question of amalgamating schools in centres of population, with the result that during the year 1891-2

Savings on closing and amalgamation of schools.

* Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1890-91 to £4,674 and £422 respectively, and in 1891-2 to £4,440 and £266.

† This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1890 and 1891.

‡ Net increase.

§ Of this amount £5,904 was paid toward the erection of Training College.

|| Net decrease.

14 schools were made adjuncts of others at an estimated saving of £5,500 per annum ; and it is contemplated to amalgamate 21 others at a probable further saving of about £5,000.*

State ex-
penditure
on primary
education,
1880 to 1892.

723. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1891-2 was £808,171, of which only £2,447 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£805,724) was made up of £740,554, cost of management, inspection, instruction, etc.; of £32,662 for maintenance, and rents of private buildings; and of £32,508—provided from the general revenue—for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last thirteen years:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880-92.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (Exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, etc.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).†
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.†	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80 ...	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-81 ...	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,831
1881-2 ...	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3 ...	525,405	20,000	3,725	...	56,651
1883-4 ...	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	36,923
1884-5 ...	535,347	19,900§	2,400	...	69,995
1885-6 ...	575,799||	19,949	2,700	...	45,438
1886-7 ...	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,284
1887-8 ...	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,265	...
1888-9 ...	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889-90 ...	687,651	30,790	4,341	93,468	...
1890-91 ...	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...
1891-2 ...	740,554	28,597	4,065	32,508	...

Amount
paid for
extra
subjects.

724. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1891-2 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 4d. per annum ; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only 2¼d.

* See Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1891-2, page xxvii.
† Including expenditure on erection of Training College for teachers, viz., £8,000 in 1888-89, £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2. The figures for 1887-8 and 1889-90 have been amended since last publication.
‡ Figures amended since last publication of this work.
§ Approximate.
|| The *Public Service Act* 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.

725. A Bill to vest certain Crown Lands for educational purposes and to provide for the control and management thereof was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on the 16th July, 1891, and read a first time. The lands proposed to be set apart embrace an area of 1,754,235 acres, the rents and profits arising wherefrom were to be paid to a special account to be called "The Education Endowment Account," to be applied towards the advancement and maintenance of the State school system of Victoria. Of the area referred to, 218 acres is on Coode Island, situated at Fisherman's Bend, near the mouth of the River Yarra; 517 acres in South and Port Melbourne; 1,195,000 acres in the Mallee District; and the remainder in other parts of the colony. It was proposed that the management and control of such lands should be (subject to the Minister) under a committee consisting of the Secretary for Lands, the Surveyor-General, and the Secretary for Agriculture for the time being. Owing to pressure of more urgent business, it was found necessary to abandon the Bill at the close of the session; and the matter has since been allowed to stand over.

*Education
Endow-
ment Bill.*

726. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1891, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:—

*Cost of
primary
instructio
in Austral-
asian
colonies.*

COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria† ...	731,919	2,447	734,366
New South Wales ...	502,278	75,913	578,191
Queensland ...	175,875	...	175,875
South Australia ...	90,865‡	26,667	117,532
Western Australia ...	12,563	1,460	14,023
Total ...	1,513,500	106,487	1,619,987
Tasmania ...	34,609	10,563	45,172
New Zealand ...	364,666‡	1,866	366,532
Grand Total ...	1,912,775	118,916	2,031,691

* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings, and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.

† The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial, year.

‡ Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was about £7,545, and in New Zealand £34,742.

727. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1891 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 4s. 1d. in Victoria to £3 11s. 9d. in Western Australia. Of the total cost £1 1s. 10d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 17s. 11d. in South Australia, 12s. 5d. in New South Wales, and 7s. 6d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-eleventh, and in South Australia one-twelfth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*											
Colony.			Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.								
			Paid by State.			Paid by Parents, etc.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Victoria	...	...	5	3	9	0	0	4‡	5	4	1
2. New South Wales	...	...	4	2	0	0	12	5	4	14	5
3. Tasmania	...	...	3	11	6	1	1	10	4	13	4
4. South Australia	...	...	3	1	0†	0	17	11	3	18	11
5. Queensland	...	...	3	18	2		...		3	18	2
6. New Zealand	...	...	3	15	2‡	0	0	4‡	3	15	6
7. Western Australia§	...	...	3	4	3	0	7	6	3	11	9

728. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 10d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with 5s. 6d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.*									
				Amount paid per Head of Population.					
				s.	d.		s.	d.	
1. Victoria ...	...	12	10			5. South Australia	...	7	5
2. New Zealand ...	...	11	8			6. Tasmania ...	...	6	1
3. New South Wales ...	...	10	1			7. Western Australia	...	5	6
4. Queensland ...	...	8	8						

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.
† In South Australia about 5s. 1d., and in New Zealand about 7s. 2d., of the amounts entered in this column was derived from Education reserves.
‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.
§ Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 8s. 11d.

729. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £4 14s. 8d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 7d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 10s. 6d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 7d.

730. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1891-2 was less by £11,013 than that so expended in 1890-91, and by £11,630 than that expended in 1889-90, the decrease being chiefly under the head of technical schools and schools of mines, and University buildings :—

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.					1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
					£	£	£
Exhibitions and Scholarships	...	...	...	...	9,899	9,973	9,007
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines	...	...	...	...	33,804	38,613	29,316
Melbourne University Endowment and Subsidy	...	...	...	...	16,500	16,500	17,250
„ „ Buildings	...	...	...	...	10,500	5,000	3,500
Total	...	...	...	...	70,703	70,086	59,073

731. About the middle of 1892 the Department of Education possessed 2,033 school-houses, having accommodation for 192,603 children ; also 1,452 teachers' residences.*

732. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter, was fully explained in a previous issue of this work.† The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1891, and their classification under the *Public Service Act* 1883 :—

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1891.

Classification.				Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	38	337
Second class	...	...	...	46	...	...	43	56	206
Third class	...	...	...	96	...	43	46	44	201
Fourth class	...	...	...	327	4	50	83	96	262
Fifth class	...	...	...	764†	457§	81	291	...	...
Juniors	...	...	...	...	...	33	231	...	...
Total	...	...	...	1,278	461	207	694	234	1,006

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 506 sewing-mistresses ; also 179 male and 297 female temporary unclassified head teachers. The grand total was 4,862, viz., 1,898 males and 2,964 females.

* For particulars of the materials of which State schools are built, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.

‡ Including 34 relieving teachers.

§ Including 40 relieving teachers.

Training college for teachers.

733. The new Training College forms a handsome block of buildings, erected in the south-east corner of the University Reserve. The central portion of the college was occupied in December, 1889; the western wing, for 26 female students, on the 11th June, 1891; and the eastern wing, for 25 male students, on 18th January, 1892. The cost, inclusive of fittings and furniture, of the central portion was £13,349, of the western wing £11,722, and of the eastern wing £9,267. It is considered that the advantage of thus having all the students housed close to their work under conditions of collegiate life are sufficiently evident, and must be productive of good results. The college, which during the second half of 1892 was quite full of students, contains a good library and an educational museum, available for State school teachers. Within the latter portion of 1892 the grounds have been tastefully laid out, and planted with shrubs and flowers by the director of the Botanical Gardens. A tennis court for the use of students is being constructed, and a gymnasium is in course of erection.

Private schools, 1873 to 1892.

734. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the twenty years, 1873 to 1892:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1892.

Year.*			Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†
1873	...	...	888	1,841	24,781
1874	...	...	653	1,446	18,428
1875	...	...	610	1,509	22,448
1876	...	...	565	1,511	27,481
1877	...	...	645	1,646	28,847
1878	..	...	530	1,457	28,422
1879	...	...	585	1,656	35,873
1880	...	...	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census)	...	...	643	1,516	28,134
1882	...	...	645	1,553	34,062
1883	...	...	655	1,551	34,443
1884	...	...	670	1,638	35,773
1885	...	...	655	1,635	35,115
1886	...	...	665	1,645	34,787
1887	...	...	691	1,680	35,811
1888	...	...	749	1,812	37,823
1889	...	...	753	1,878	40,291
1890	...	...	782	1,967	40,181
1891‡	...	...	791	2,037	40,181
1892	...	...	759	1,995	37,203

* 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 1891-2 gives a return of as many as 779 private schools, but in these there were said to be 47,744 scholars, or 10,541 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number on the rolls at the time of the collector's visit.

735. 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 129 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 154 in the number of instructors, and of 12,422 in the number of scholars.

Private schools, 1873 and 1892 compared.

736. For the last sixteen years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the sixteen years:—

Denominations of private schools.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS,
1877 TO 1892.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
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
1888 ...	749	30	5	3	1	6	...	185	2	2	515
1889 ...	753	27	3	3	...	6	...	186	2	2	524
1890 ...	782	30	4	2	...	7	...	195	4	1	539
1891 ...	791	28	2	2	...	7	...	203	4	1	544
1892 ...	759	32	3	2	...	6	...	208	2	...	506

* For particulars of "Other Sects" see last issue of this work, Vol. II., footnote to table following paragraph 735.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1892.—
continued.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations.										
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.	
TEACHERS.												
1877	...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878	...	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879	...	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880	...	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census)	...	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882	...	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
1883	...	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
1884	...	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	...	555	9	7	811
1885	...	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1886	...	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1887	...	1,680	97	40	26	2	5	...	536	6	4	964
1888	...	1,812	124	37	25	2	6	...	568	4	4	1,042
1889	...	1,878	127	31	25	...	6	...	592	4	4	1,089
1890	...	1,967	119	35	25	...	7	...	633	10	1	1,137
1891	...	2,037	107	27	23	...	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
1892	...	1,995	115	29	22	...	7	...	705	3	...	1,114
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
1888	...	37,823	1,504	761	404	26	196	...	21,461	59	89	13,323
1889	...	40,291	1,425	691	437	...	194	...	22,696	79	100	14,669
1890	...	40,181	1,554	738	447	...	210	...	22,075	229	11	14,917
1891	...	40,181	1,442	562	358	...	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744
1892	...	37,203	1,323	576	419	...	188	...	21,799	51	...	12,847

Proportion
of denomi-
national
schools.

737. By the figures relating to 1892 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 253 private schools or 33 per cent., employing 881 instructors or 44 per cent., and educating 24,356 children or 65 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 21,799 children, or about 59 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 90 per cent. of the number

* See footnote on page 395.

attending schools connected with some religious denomination, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

738. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1892 were less numerous by 13, and the female teachers by 29, than those in 1891, the result being a total decrease of 42. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table:—

Teachers in private schools.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	...	...	...	479	1,558	2,037
1892	...	...	...	466	1,529	1,995
Decrease				13	29	42

739. 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 1892:—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 28 scholars.
„ not attached „ „ „ 12 „

740. 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 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 31 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations:—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denominations.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.
„ Jews ... „ „ 17 „
„ Wesleyans ... „ „ 19 „
„ Presbyterians ... „ „ 20 „
„ Lutherans ... „ „ 27 „
„ Roman Catholics „ „ 31 „

741. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

742. In 1892, as compared with 1891, there was a decrease of 2,245 in the number of boys, and of 733 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891	20,186	19,995	40,181
1892	17,941	19,262	37,203
Decrease	2,245	733	2,978

Proportion of male to female scholars.

743. In 1891, the number of boys educated in private schools was greater than that of girls, the proportion being 101 to 100, but in 1892 the reverse was the case, the proportion being 93 boys to 100 girls. It has been already shown* that, in State schools, the scholars are in the proportion of 91 girls to 100 boys.

Ages of scholars.

744. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 years last birthday, both inclusive.† The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year:—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1891.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years	27,913	5,274	33,187
6 to 13 years (school age)†	151,675	22,837	174,512
13 years and upwards ...	38,494	9,092	47,586
Total	218,082	37,203	255,285

Proportion of scholars at school age.

745. In public schools, 69½ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 17½ per cent. were above, and 13 per cent. were below it. In private schools, only 61½ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 24½ per cent. were above, and 14 per cent. were below it.

Scholars, 1891.

746. The number of children of all ages stated to be receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1891 was as follows:—

* See paragraph 708, *ante*.
† The school age was changed in November, 1889. Prior to that date it had been 6 and under 15

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1891.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	...	...	218,082
In private schools ...	...	...	37,203
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	12,419
Total ...	...	...	267,704

747. Of these children the following were said to be at the school age (6 and under 13) :—

Scholars at school age.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1891.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	...	...	151,675
In private schools ...	...	...	22,837
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	5,612
Total ...	...	...	180,124

748. According to the census of 1891, the total number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria on the 5th April of that year was 173,368*; but the school returns would make it appear that 6,756 more children at that age were receiving education than there were in the colony. As there is no doubt that the census returns approximate very closely to the truth, it is evident that there must be exaggeration in the school figures. The collectors of statistics of private schools are instructed to obtain returns of the scholars on the school books about the time of their visit in the month of February; but there is reason to believe that, in many instances, the numbers supplied represent all whose names appear in those books during any portion of the preceding year, in which case, as some of these attend for a short time only, and then go to other private schools on whose books they also appear, or to State schools, where they are likewise recorded, they would obviously be counted more than once, perhaps several times. It is, moreover, possible that the figures of distinct children furnished by the Education Department—which are confessedly only estimates—may overstate the truth. It may be remarked that, although there must naturally have been a slight increase in the number of children at the school age between the date of the census and that of the school returns, this could in no way account for the discrepancy. It is, however, pretty certain that very nearly all the children in the colony at the school age were receiving education, at any rate, during part of the year.

Difference between census and school returns of children at school age.

* According to the census of 1881, the number aged 6 and under 13 years was then 153,554.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, etc.

749. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions, for the year under review :—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1891.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	18	334
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	14	340
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	169
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	9	130
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„ ...	...	16	176
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	93
	Total ...	40,000	73	1,242

Education
at school
age, 1891.

750. The return of the census of 1891 showed 173,368 children† at the school age (6 and under 13), of whom 87,654 were boys and 85,714 were girls. The following are the numbers of those who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

* 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 offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for:— (1) Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination. 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 s.s. *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 “Watkin,” the “Rigg,” and the “Dare” scholarships for the best boys in the several forms below the fifth, together with the “Eggleston” and “Corrigan” entrance scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for one year at the college. 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.

† Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891.

	Boys.			Girls.		
Could read	82,002	...	80,724
Could write	76,151	...	75,858
Could not read	5,652	...	4,990

751. The *Education Act* 1872 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 1891 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
at school
age, 1871
and 1891.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1891.*

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 13 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.
Could read
Could write
Could not read

752. In 1891, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the proportion 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 over 6 per cent., whilst that of the latter was about 33 per cent.; at the same time, the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Improve-
ment in
twenty
years.

753. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the proportions of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the proportions unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

Education
of boys and
girls.

754. The degree of education of children 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, children between the ages of 5 and 15 belonging to each of the principal sects are shown:—

Education
of children
of different
denomina-
tions, 1891.

* Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATIONS,* 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Numbers between 5 and 15 years old who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living between 5 and 15 years old who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	79,440	73,708	10,567	8,826	8,189	1,174
Presbyterians ...	31,867	29,507	3,676	8,965	8,302	1,035
Methodists† ...	36,905	34,532	3,909	9,042	8,461	958
Independents ...	4,401	4,170	514	8,954	8,484	1,046
Baptists ...	5,554	5,159	724	8,846	8,216	1,154
Lutherans ...	2,110	1,979	421	8,336	7,819	1,664
Other Protestants ...	5,579	5,112	787	8,764	8,030	1,236
Total Protestants...	165,856	154,167	20,598	8,895	8,268	1,105
Roman Catholics ...	44,759	41,282	5,829	8,848	8,160	1,152
Jews ...	1,203	1,132	111	9,155	8,615	845
Residue ...	5,789	5,347	970	8,565	7,911	1,435
Grand Total ...	217,607	201,928	27,508	8,878	8,236	1,122

Denomina-
tions
compared.

755. According to the table, the children of the Jews, 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 and to write was concerned; then followed, in order of their ability to read, the children of the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents, but those of the Independents surpassed the others in their ability to write. A larger proportion of the children of Roman Catholics, with those of the Baptists, could read, than those of the Church of England, but in regard to writing, the children of the latter were better instructed than those of the former, whilst the Baptists stood before both. The children of the Lutherans were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of other Protestants.

Education
of children
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

756. 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

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

† Including Bible Christians.

‡ When the census of 1891 was taken the prescribed school age was in Victoria from 6 to 13 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years, and Tasmania from 7 to 14 years.

colony. All of the colonies, however, publish 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, 1891.*

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	8,878	8,236	1,122
2. New Zealand	8,456	7,469	1,544
3. New South Wales	8,174	7,372	1,826
4. Queensland	8,116	7,237	1,884
5. South Australia	7,781	7,210	2,219
6. Western Australia	7,700	6,785	2,300
7. Tasmania	7,534	6,704	2,466

757. 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. In New South Wales the proportion of illiterate children was about two-thirds higher than in Victoria, and also much higher than in New Zealand, whilst that in South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand was twice as high, or more, than in Victoria. Colonies compared.

758. The persons above 15 years of 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 :— Adult education, 1891.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1891.*

	Males.	Females.
Could read	381,399	338,813
Could write	375,938	329,722
Could not read	8,809	7,968

759. 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 could Adult education in Australasian colonies.

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

2C 2

do, the view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favourable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Proportion per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,785	9,581	215
2. Victoria	9,772	9,575	228
3. South Australia	9,617	9,359	383
4. New South Wales	9,512	9,216	488
5. Tasmania	9,219	8,861	781
6. Queensland	9,204	8,932	796
7. Western Australia	8,915	8,591	1,085

Colonies compared. 760. 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 above New South Wales and Queensland, and Tasmania above Queensland and Western Australia. New South Wales occupies the fourth place on the list, or one place lower than in the case of the education of children, and stands below all the other colonies except Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia.

Working Men's College. 761. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liberality, of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men's College was established in Melbourne in the year 1887.† The following account of this institution has been supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, C.E., Secretary to the College :—

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

† The total amount contributed by the late Mr. Ormond to the three institutions during his lifetime was £60,700; moreover, a further sum of £113,500 was bequeathed by him to various charitable and religious purposes. For further particulars, see the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., footnote (†) to paragraph 807.

The college is centrally situated, being opposite to the Public Library. There are two distinct buildings, one being devoted to class and lecture rooms, laboratories, and offices, while in the other are the workshops and art class rooms. The former building has been erected at a cost of £26,000, which sum was derived chiefly from the contributions of the late Mr. Ormond and others, supplemented by Government aid; whilst the latter has been erected and fitted up by means of Government grants amounting to £20,000, and the land upon which both buildings stand is also a grant from Government for the purposes of technical education. The revenue of the College is derived from a Government subsidy, students' fees, and from private subscriptions; whilst the annual cost of maintenance is over £8,000 sterling.

The college is governed by a Council of 19 members, consisting of representatives of the Founder, the Government, the Trustees, the University, the Public Library, the Trades' Hall Council, subscribers of £1 and upwards, and subscribers of from 2s. 6d. to £1. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council.

The college is intended to improve the general and technical education of the working classes; but is open to all, women as well as men. The class work is carried on almost entirely in the evening, between the hours of 7 and 10.15 p.m. Saturday morning lectures in science for the special benefit of State school teachers are also held, and facilities are offered to country students to attend, by the issue of cheap railway tickets.

Courses of study extending over 3 years are laid down for students in the various technical classes, and the four following certificates are issued:—

1. Class Ordinary Certificate, to those students who pass the annual examination in any class.
2. Class Credit Certificate, to those students who pass the examination with credit.
3. Technical Certificate, to those students who pass all the examinations in the 2 years' course.
4. Expert Certificates, to those students who have passed all the examinations in the 3 years' course.

Before gaining Expert and Technical Certificates, the students must produce evidence of having been engaged in practical work for some time.

The progress of this institution since 1888 is shown in the following table:—

The Working Men's College.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Average per term of—				
Enrolments (individual students) ...	1,767	2,064	2,178	2,394
Females	225	358	460	655
Juniors under 18 and apprentices under 21	671	...	...	...
Males under 21—Apprentices ...	...	236	253	289
„ „ Others ...	...	810	811	772
Fees received £	1,753	2,455	2,747	3,263
Average annual fee per student ...	19s. 10d.	23s. 4d.	25s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Number of classes	74	93	101	120
Number of instructors	29	37	44	51
Salaries paid instructors £	1,855	2,849	3,443	4,325

To the list of subjects taught, as shown in the last issue of this work,* have been added agriculture, cutting out underlinen, lithography, and plain sewing.

The average enrolment for 1891 was 2,394, and the average attendance 1,796; whilst 1,037 students were examined for first and second year certificates in 54 subjects, of whom 711, or 68 per cent., passed, and 344, or 33 per cent., passed with credit. The largest number of individual students enrolled for any one term was 2,642.

Gordon
Technical
College.

762. The following account of the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, which is an institution of which the objects are in many respects identical with those of the Melbourne Working Men's College, has been supplied for this work:—

The college was established in 1887, and is splendidly situated both for town and country students, occupying a portion of that area in Fenwick Street formerly known as Johnstone Park. It is almost adjoining the central railway station, which is found very convenient for students travelling to and from the college by rail, of whom there are a large number on the class rolls.

The property is vested in three trustees. The Government is represented by a President, and a Council of 18 members elected by the subscribers annually.

The subjects taught are:—Chemistry (theoretical and practical), physics, electrical engineering (practical), mathematics, surveying, building construction, mechanical drawing, steam and the steam engine, practical plans and solid geometry, perspective drawing, carpentry (practical), plumbing and gasfitting (practical), dressmaking, photography, woolsorting, painting, freehand and model drawing, shorthand, book-keeping, arithmetic, writing and correspondence, English, French, and German. The fees range from 3s. 3d. to 21s. per term.

The staff consists of a director, a secretary, and 18 instructors.

There are four terms in the year, each of eleven weeks duration.

The total enrolment for the term ending 30th June, 1892, was 256. The students belong chiefly to the artizan class.

The total amount received in students fees to date is £1,413; and in public subscriptions £2,137; whilst the Government grants to date have amounted to £10,300. The expenditure in buildings has been £1,290.

The Council are gradually building up a technical museum and library, for which extensive donations of specimens and books have been received during the past year.

The Field Science, Photographic, and Sketching Clubs, composed chiefly of instructors and senior students, are all doing good work, and are a great benefit to the college.

Techno-
logical
schools.

763. All technical schools, including the two just described, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has been devising a scheme to provide for the best method of promoting and directing secondary education generally, by which schools will be recognized in certain authorized centres only, and payments will be provided in accordance with amounts raised locally.* In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally†; whilst a wide range of

* A digest of some of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction in Great Britain, 1881 to 1884, together with valuable comments thereon by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, LL.D., M.P., Minister of Public Instruction in Victoria, was laid before the Parliament of Victoria in 1888, and will amply repay perusal. (See Parliamentary Paper B. 579, Session 1888.)

† For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 748 to 751.

subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1891, there were altogether 25 technological schools in the colony, viz., 3 working men's or technical colleges—two of which have been just described—13 schools of art, and 9 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of Mines, was affiliated to the Melbourne University by a statute passed by the senate in April, 1887, which, however, restricts the privileges conferred by the affiliation to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 196 lecturers, and had, during 1891, an enrolment of 8,500 pupils, of whom 4,011 attended eight or more times during the last quarter of the year; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. to £3 3s. The local South Kensington examinations have been discontinued, and the department has established its own examinations in their stead. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1891-2 amounted to £29,316, viz., £19,716 for maintenance, and £9,600 for building purposes; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £8,500; the Gordon Technical College, £3,300; the Sandhurst School of Mines, £3,000; the Ballarat School of Mines, £3,000; and the Maryborough School of Mines, £2,600. The principles by which the Education Department is guided in its administration of technical instruction are thus briefly summarized in the department's last annual report* :—

Technical instruction may be considered as that training which most efficiently and expeditiously fits students for the pursuit of the industrial and ornamental arts. It aims to make the workman skilful and the artist inventive by cultured taste and trained intelligence, by improved manual dexterity; in short, by general education and by special instruction in those principles which underlie the practice of his art. Hence, it seeks by a course of appropriate training to educate the eye, to guide the fingers, and to direct the brain.

The question is how shall it be imparted; the object being to do for Victoria what the Science and Art Department has done for Great Britain.

For most subjects, a knowledge of form comes as the very foundation, and thus a little skill in the art of drawing becomes the first need. Then, for different callings, certain sciences are wanted; as chemistry for dyeing, for agriculture, for photography, and for mining; for engineering we require physics; for pottery, geometrical and general drawing, and so forth; while, finally, the special trade of every artificer should be so studied that, with an intelligent knowledge of the principles that underlie it, both economy and efficiency may be promoted.

The grants made in aid of technical instruction have, during the past few years amounted (up to 30th June, 1892) to no less than £65,800 for the erection of buildings, and £120,135 19s. 8d. for maintenance. This aid was given in the case of Art schools by means of a capitation payment of so much per quarter, according to a prescribed minimum attendance; but the Science schools which, for the most part, taught science and *general branches of education*, received each a separate lump sum voted directly by Parliament. Such a system was found to be anomalous, and to have too little relation between the work actually done and the amount of State money voted for it, some schools getting *pro rata* an excessive sum per student, while

* Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1891-2, page xxix.

other schools were inadequately paid. An amended scheme by which the State grants should bear some fair proportion to the value of the work done was, therefore, a necessity, and had indeed been long contemplated. After careful consideration, a scheme was issued during the latter half of 1892, embracing within its scope all State-aided technical schools. Naturally, all changes of this kind must touch vested interests in some degree, but these regulations, in order to act justly with such interests, provided that the old scale of payment should continue until the close of the year 1892.

A system that tends to make grants in accordance with the character and amount of the work actually done, must be superior to any plan of obtaining State funds by the direct solicitation of the schools concerned.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

764. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £184,604, 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 £559,696, of which £29,591 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, etc., have amounted in all to 559,212, of which 292,613 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the *Copyright Statute*. The estimated value of these contributions is £27,907. At the end of 1891 the library contained 126,913 volumes, and 173,253 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 428,072 persons. The Trustees report that, of 4,079 volumes added to the institution in 1891, 1,082 were donations; these embrace a valuable donation of 183 volumes from the British Government, which also presented 6,522 pamphlets and 598 maps; also a gift of 98 volumes, besides 216 maps, from the Government of the United States, and 57 volumes from the New York State Library. It is, moreover, reported that the new catalogue, giving author, subject, and title, is approaching completion, some 4,000 volumes only, besides the pamphlets, remaining uncatalogued. Meanwhile the cards, as far as they have been completed, are in daily use, and prove of great value in enabling readers to ascertain, without delay, the resources of the library on any given subject; also that the Trustees decided during the year to establish a Lending Library. This Library was subsequently opened about the middle of 1892.

National
Gallery.

765. The National Gallery, at the end of 1891, contained 16,102 works of art, viz., 390 oil paintings, 2,586 objects of statuary, etc., and 13,126 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, also on three evenings in the week, from 7 to 10 p.m. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended

in the year by 12 male and 32 female students, and the school of design by 56 male and 119 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of which the subjects are purely Australian. Numerous additions have been made to the Picture Gallery during 1891, and these include several works chosen from the last Royal Academy Exhibition, the principal works, selected by Professor Herkomer, R.A., being "Ulysses and the Sirens," by J. W. Waterhouse, A.R.A.; "The Right of Way," by the late F. Walker, A.R.A.; "The Crisis," by F. Dicksee, R.A.; "The Breadwinners," by Lionel Smythe; and "When Snow and Ice are Gone," by R. Meyerheim. Professor Herkomer's portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, taken from the famous statue by Gilbert, now at Winchester, aided by a life sitting, is now in the Gallery. An oil painting by Alexandre Nozal, entitled "La Seine à Saint-Pierre près Louviers; matinée d'Octobre," was selected from the last French Salon, for the Trustees, by Mr. John Longstaff, and is said to be a fine example of the French School of landscape painting. In response to invitations to Australian artists for designs for a companion statue to "St. George and the Dragon"—prizes being offered of £200 and £100 for the best and second best—14 designs were received, but a second prize only was awarded to Mr. Mackennal for his subject, "The Triumph of Truth." Moreover, on 17th November, 1891, for the first time, an exhibition of the works of Victorian artists was held at the National Gallery, at the invitation of the Trustees, in response to which 114 oil paintings and 32 water-colour drawings were entered for the prizes offered—amounting to £250—whilst 54 of the former and 14 of the latter were hung, and two pictures—by J. Mather and J. Peel respectively—were purchased for the Gallery. Owing to the death of the late Director of the National Gallery and Master of the School of Painting, a qualified successor has been appointed, after much deliberation, from amongst 21 applicants in Australia and 26 in London, and he has entered on his duties.

766. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 622 publications, 51,308 specimens, of which 2,289 were added during 1891, and 261 drawings. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. During the year, 2,089 specimens have been added to the phytological, and 200 to the mineral section; whilst 218 specimens in the latter were sent away in

Industrial
Museum.

exchange, or as donations to other institutions. The re-arranging and labelling of the collections have also made steady progress. A model of the s.s. *Hygeia* (a new pleasure steamer for Bay excursions) was presented by Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co., and a trophy representing the gold produced from the Bendigo mines was given by the Bendigo School of Mines.

National
Museum.

767. 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, of which 55,519 specimens have been entered in the catalogue, labelled, and classified. 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 1891 was visited by 126,014 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £1,563. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,907. The Director again complains of the delay which is taking place in the completion of the buildings (for which the sum of £12,000 has been voted but not appropriated), which materially lessens the value of the institution from an educational point of view, as at present the overcrowding of the specimens results in the systematic classification being generally obscured.

Patent
Office
Library.

768. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains 5,762 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, etc., and other works. Here also are on view about 400 models of patented or protected inventions, and 230 models of designs under the *Copyright Act*. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £300. The library is open to the public on each week-day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme
Court
Library.

769. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has nineteen 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 1891 was 20,789. The expenditure from the

commencement has amounted to £31,224, of which £1,134 was spent in 1891.

770. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Four hundred and five furnished returns for 1891 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £328,013; that their total receipts in 1891 amounted to £58,631, of which £20,635 was contributed by the Government, and £37,996 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to £513,153; and that during the year about 2,674,542 visits were paid to 361 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1891 must have amounted to fully 3,000,000.

771. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,314 acres. Of these reserves 1,723 acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew, 482½ in South Melbourne, 446¼ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, 80¼ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 45¾ in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 65½ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9½ in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 in extra-urban municipalities.

772. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1892.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.						Area.
							Acres.
Melbourne City	...	Royal Park	...	...	...	...	444
"	...	Yarra "	...	...	...	...	155
"	..	Prince's "	...	..	...	...	97
"	...	Fawkner "	...	...	...	...	102
"	...	Flinders "	...	...	...	...	24
"	...	Park (Model Farm)	...	...	...	...	81
"	...	Botanic Garden and Domain	...	...	...	...	235
"	...	Zoological "	...	...	...	...	55
"	...	Carlton "	...	...	...	...	63
"	...	Fitzroy "	...	...	...	...	64
"	...	Spring "	...	...	...	...	21

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1,315.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1892—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.					Area.
						Acres.
Melbourne City	...	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	"	...	...	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 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	...	Scotch College	"	...	...	7
"	...	Richmond	"	...	...	6
"	...	Carlton	"	...	...	5
"	...	Parliament Reserve	...	...	...	10
"	...	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	General Cemetery	...	...	...	101
"	...	Old Cemetery	...	...	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Military Parade Ground	...	...	...	5
North Melbourne Town	...	Recreation	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fitzroy City	...	Edinburgh Park	...	...	...	34
"	...	Recreation	...	...	...	7
Collingwood City	...	Mayor's Park	...	...	...	6
"	...	Recreation	...	...	...	7
"	...	Darling Gardens	...	...	...	16
"	...	Victoria Park	...	...	...	10
Richmond City	...	Richmond Park	...	...	...	150
"	...	Horticultural Gardens	...	...	...	33
"	...	Barkly Square	...	...	...	7
Northcote Town	...	Jika Park	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City	...	Albert Park (part of)	...	...	...	464
"	"	St. Vincent Gardens	...	...	...	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
"	"	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	...	...	...	8
Port Melbourne Town	...	Cricket Ground	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	Park and Garden...	...	...	...	56
"	"	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	17
Prahran City	...	Recreation	...	...	...	23
St. Kilda City	...	St. Kilda Gardens	...	...	...	16
"	...	Albert Park (part of)	...	...	...	106
"	...	Recreation	...	...	...	54
"	...	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	...	"	11
"	...	"	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	...	" (Dandenong Road)	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Cemetery	...	...	...	20
Brighton Town	...	Elsternwick Park...	...	...	...	85
"	...	Recreation (Elsternwick)	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Beach Park	...	...	...	67

* See footnote (*) on page 411.

† Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioners, but still used for cricket.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1892—*continued*.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.						Area.
							Acres.
Essendon Town ...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	...	10½
„ ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	5¼
„ ...	Agricultural Society's Yards	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ ...	Ornamental Plantations	..	...	...	...	...	8¼
„ ...	Water Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	11½
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Racecourse	...	...	...	...	...	301
„ ...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	...	5¾
Hawthorn City ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	15
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park	...	...	...	...	...	203
„ ...	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	384
„ ...	Cemetery	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ ...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	...	16
Footscray City ...	Public Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	2¼
„ ...	Cricket Ground, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ ...	Recreation (Yarraville)	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ ...	„ (Brown's Hill)	...	...	...	...	...	7½
Williamstown Town ...	Park	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ ...	Beach Park	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ ...	Cemetery	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ ...	Rifle Range	...	...	...	...	...	332
„ ...	Cricket Ground	...	...	...	...	...	6¾
„ ...	Public Garden	...	...	...	...	...	3½
„ ...	Recreation (Newport)	...	...	...	...	...	13
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	350
	Malvern Recreation	...	...	...	...	...	5
	„	...	...	...	...	...	8
	„ Park and Garden	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Caulfield Park	...	...	...	...	...	62
	„ Racecourse	...	...	...	...	...	144
	Camberwell Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Williamstown Racecourse	...	...	...	...	...	190
Total						...	5,314

773. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, and is as large as the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined; but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 48 years, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director,

Botanic
Garden.

* See footnote (*) on page 411.

but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.*

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

774. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tramcars starting from Elizabeth Street South, close to the Hobson's Bay Railway Station, every few minutes. A transfer has to be made at the south entrance to the Royal Park to a short horse tram running from the Sydney Road to the Society's gardens, but only one fare of 3d. for adults and half-price for children is made. The gardens can also be reached from Spencer Street by the Coburg, Fitzroy, or Heidelberg trains, all of which stop at the Royal Park Station, close to the railway gates on the north side of the gardens. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this society, contributed for this work by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.†

Royal Com-
mission on
charities.

775. On the 18th March, 1890, a Royal Commission, consisting of 11 members, was appointed to enquire into and report upon the condition and management of the charitable institutions of the colony. The Commission made a progress report on the 11th November, 1890, and a final report towards the end of 1891.‡

Accommo-
dation of
charities.

776. 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, 1891, was available for indoor patients:—

* Vol. II., paragraph 89.

† Vol. II., paragraph 764.

‡ For a summary of the Commissioners' recommendations, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 766.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION,
1890–91.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	39	347	3,150,351	2,487	1,267
Women's Hospital ...	1	21	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital ...	1	9	59,176	72	822
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	1,038	2,271,737	3,560	638
Idiot Asylum ‡ ...	1	13	48,050	107	449
Benevolent asylums ...	5	148	1,070,905	1,432	748
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	24	390,256	737	530
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	123	742
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums ...	7	61	527,626	996	530
Infant Asylum ...	1	9	34,482	61	565
Female refuges ...	7	125	318,678	492	648
Total ...	71	1,810	8,187,666	10,254	798

NOTE.—Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 62 inmates. There were also two Inebriate Asylums under Government, and Industrial and Reformatory Schools. Particulars of these institutions will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

777. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,|| mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial

Cubic space
in wards.

* Only two of the kinds described are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Idiot Asylum.

† A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 791 in Volume I.

‡ The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.

§ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.

|| Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

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.

778. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1891, also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1890-91.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per cent.
General hospitals	17,387	1,820·5	1,859	10·69
Women's Hospital*	1,270	52·3	18	1·42
Children's Hospital	790	55·0	59	7·47
Eye and Ear Hospital	353	42·0	1	·28
Hospitals for the Insane	4,652	3,713·0	286	6·15
Idiot Asylum	125	105·5	7	5·60
Benevolent asylums	2,046	1,365·4	234	11·43
Immigrants' Home	2,032	719·0	114	5·61
Blind Asylum	133	117·0	2	1·50
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	72	57·0	...	...
Orphan asylums	1,482	1,164·6	6	·40
Industrial and Reformatory Schools†	3,864	3,455·0	39	1·00
Infant Asylum ‡... ..	123	63·5	22	17·89
Female refuges	1,025	458·0	2	·19
Total	35,354	13,187·8	2,649	7·49

Inmates in excess of beds.

779. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, the Orphan Asylums, and the Infant Asylum.

Birthplaces of inmates.

780. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the numbers of the same birthplaces in the population as enumerated at the census of 1891 :—

* Exclusive of infants.
† Including those boarded-out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.
‡ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 65 were admitted during the year, and 22 remained at its end.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1890-91.*

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Residue.	Total.
General hospitals ...	6,833	4,310	1,218	3,203	386	1,437	17,387
Women's Hospital ...	928	166	39	106	...	31	1,270
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	155	91	25	59	3	20	353
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	1,022	1,066	381	1,188	73	1,047	4,777
Benevolent asylums ...	177	867	249	573	54	126	2,046
Immigrants' Home ...	327	692	277	628	...	108	2,032
Blind Asylum ...	116	9	3	3	...	2	133
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	61	8	...	...	...	3	72
Orphan asylums ...	1,362	23	5	35	...	57	1,482
Total ...	10,981	7,282	2,197	5,795	516	2,831	29,552
Proportions per 1,000 of } population† ...	13·84	44·39	43·36	67·93	61·07	...	25·91

781. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birth-places furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the living population of each denomination as enumerated at the recent census :—

Religions of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1890-91.*

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud- dhists, Confu- cians, etc.	Residue.	Total.
General hospitals ...	11,292	5,338	63	362	332	17,387
Women's Hospital ...	832	428	10	...	...	1,270
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	240	103	6	3	1	353
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	2,699	1,507	24	90	457	4,777
Benevolent asylums ...	1,379	568	8	29	62	2,046
Immigrants' Home ...	1,313	717	2	...	...	2,032
Blind Asylum ...	109	23	1	...	...	133
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	62	9	1	...	...	72
Orphan asylums ...	742	740	...	...	...	1,482
Total ...	18,668	9,433	115	484	852	29,552
Proportions per 1,000 of } population ‡	22·31	37·95	17·80	71·74	...	25·91

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Female refuges, are not given in this table.

† For numbers of each birthplace, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 129 and 130, Vol. I.

‡ For numbers of each religion, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 136 and 137, Vol. I.

Ages of inmates of charities.

782. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow ; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population as returned at the recent census :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1890-91.*

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 ..	199	520	805	3,633	3,188	2,002	2,227	2,309	2,440	64	17,387
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	..	749	397	103	17	3	1	..	1 270
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	32	29	55	64	29	40	55	49	..	353
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	20	25	441	958	864	983	628	329	404	4,652
Idiot Asylum ..	..	26	36	55	4	1	..	..	..	3	125
Benevolent asylums ..	65	..	..	69	22	56	132	365	1,337	..	2,046
Immigrants' Home ..	87	33	9	47	210	332	445	418	451	..	2,032
Blind Asylum ..	..	11	22	53	35	9	1	2	..	..	133
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	14	35	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Orphan asylums ..	131	612	702	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,482
Infant Asylum ..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Female refuges ..	..	..	8	352	270	167	154	61	..	13	1,025
Total ..	605	1,268	1,671	5,512	5,149	3,564	3,999	3,841	4,607	484	30,700
Proportions per 1,000 } of population†	4·06	9·83	14·32	22·88	24·97	34·31	47·59	53·61	116·99	..	26·92

Receipts and expenditure.

783. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1890-91 amounted to £403,179, of which £243,014, or three-fifths, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £409,535. Of the Government contribution, £133,433 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£109,581) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. The receipts were less than in the previous year by £26,500. 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, 1890-91.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
General hospitals ...	£ 62,841	£ 79,800	£ 142,641	£ 146,108
Women's Hospital ...	2,500	5,108	7,608	9,001
Children's Hospital ...	...	3,895	3,895	5,166
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	700	2,328	3,028	2,768

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, and Industrial and Reformatory Schools, are not given in this table.
† For numbers at each age, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see Appendix B., *post*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1890-91
—continued.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.
	From Govern- ment.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Hospitals for the Insane ... } Idiot Asylum ... }	94,315	13,906*	108,221	108,221
Benevolent asylums ...	21,012	13,831	34,843	31,762
Immigrants' Home ...	7,416	2,091	9,507	9,049
Blind Asylum ...	2,350	5,173	7,523	14,012
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,600	3,253	4,853	3,441
Orphan asylums ...	9,125	12,148	21,273	21,215
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	39,118	1,818†	40,936	40,936
Infant Asylum ...	250	1,088	1,338	1,369
Female refuges ...	1,787	15,726	17,513	16,487
Total ...	243,014	160,165	403,179	409,535

784. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1891, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1890-91.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.†	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals ...	1,820·5	110,790	60	17	2
Women's Hospital ...	52·3	7,517	143	14	7
Children's Hospital ...	55·0	4,769	86	14	2
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	42·0	2,359	56	3	4
Hospitals for the Insane ... } Idiot Asylum ... }	3,713·0 } 105·5 }	108,221	28	6	10
Benevolent asylums ...	1,365·4	24,674	18	1	5
Immigrants' Home... ..	719·0	8,965	12	9	4
Blind Asylum ...	117·0	5,155	44	1	2
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	57·0	2,826	49	11	7
Orphan asylums ...	1,164·6	19,296	16	11	5
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,455·0	39,118§	11	7	5
Infant Asylum ...	63·5	1,179	18	11	4||
Female refuges ...	458·0	14,224	31	1	2
Total ...	13,187·8	349,093	26	9	5

* This represents the amount collected and appropriated in 1891 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, £1,492 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £326 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,818. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

‡ The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less interest paid, cost of buildings and repairs, and cost of out-door relief.

§ Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £1,800 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

|| If, however, allowance be made for an average of 19 mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £14 5s. 10d.

Expenditure
per inmate.

785. In 1890-91 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£144), the next in the Children's Hospital (£87), the next in the General Hospitals (£61), and next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£56). The Deaf and Dumb Asylum followed with an average per inmate of £50; then the Blind Asylum, with £44. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and the Immigrants' Home, with averages of £11 and £12 respectively; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of less than £17; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £18 per inmate. The children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Orphan Asylums, are, however, for the most part not a tax on the institutions, being boarded-out or licensed.

Occupations
in chari-
table insti-
tutions.

786. In the following table the ordinary occupations or callings of persons who were inmates of Hospitals and Benevolent Asylums during the year ended 30th June, 1891, are specified under various heads:—

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.				
Actor, actress, theatre employé	9	1	...	...
Architect, draftsman	3	...	3	...
Army officer, soldier	7	...	26	...
Artist, engraver, photographer	10	...	2	...
Bailiff ... ..	...	...	1	...
Civil engineer ... ..	...	...	2	...
Evangelist, sexton	1	...	1	...
Journalist, reporter, book agent, librarian ...	15	...	1	...
Lawyer	3	...	...	...
Medical man or student, chemist, dentist, midwife	27	...	9	1
Musician, music teacher, singer	10	1	6	...
Phrenologist	1	...	...	...
Police constable, warder	7	...	4	...
Postmaster, letter carrier, sorter	9	...	...	...
Printer, compositor, lithographer	53	...	20	...
School master or mistress, teacher, truant inspector	21	18	11	8
Sculptor	1	...	...	...
Student (undefined)	2	...	...	...
Typewriter ... ..	...	2	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued*.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE.				
Billiard marker	8	...	...	...
Caretaker, gatekeeper, watchman...	16	2	2	...
Cook	168	50	94	21
Domestic duties, married woman, widow ...	...	1,764	...	66
Domestic servant	22	963	2	292
Hospital attendant, nurse, wardsman ...	8	97	...	23
Hotel-keeper	18	2	7	7
Hotel servant	21	19	2	...
Laundress, washerwoman ... ..	...	77	...	28
Lift attendant	1	...	...	...
Office cleaner, charwoman	1	26	...	16
Waiter, waitress, sculleryman	20	21	49	1
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.				
Actuary, auctioneer, accountant	15	...	2	...
Banker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Billsticker	1	...	...	...
Book-keeper, clerk, commercial traveller ...	226	...	72	...
Bookseller	2	...	1	...
Broker, agent, canvasser, collector	31	...	6	...
Dealer, hawker, pawnbroker	122	...	50	2
Ironmonger and assistant	2	...	5	...
Merchant, financier	4	...	1	...
Shopkeeper, storekeeper	12	1	20	14
Shop—man, woman; sales—man, woman ...	14	15	1	...
Warehouse—man, woman, storeman, bellman, packer	38	...	2	...
CARRYING AND MESSAGES.				
Cab driver, owner, coachman, carman	81	...	8	...
Carrier, carter, drayman	291	...	9	...
Electrician	3	...	...	...
Errand boy, messenger	14	...	2	...
Lumper, stevedore	24	...	...	...
Mailman	1	...	...	...
Pilot, sailor, seaman, mariner	230	...	109	...
Porter	29	...	3	...
Railway service	64	...	...	...
Steward, stewardess	2	1	9	1
Telegraph operator, messenger	4	...	...	...
Tram service	16	...	...	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.				
Farmer, selector	236	...	41	...
Farm labourer, ploughman, servant	93	...	...	...
Florist, nurseryman, gardener	209	...	125	...
Surveyor, chainman	7	...	2	...
Threshing machine proprietor	1	...	...	...
Vine—grower, dresser	5	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.				
Bee keeper	1	...	...	...
Cattle dealer, drover, cowboy	16	...	3	...
Fisherman, rabbit catcher, game killer	27	...	...	...
Farrier	1	...	1	...
Grazier, squatter	4	...	1	...
Horse dealer, trainer, jockey, veterinary surgeon	58	...	1	...
Livery stable keeper, groom, stable boy	203	...	42	...
Poundkeeper	3	...	...	...
Station manager, shearer, shepherd, stock-man, herdsman, boundary rider	83	...	33	...
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.				
Apprentice (undefined)	11	...	...	...
Barometer, mathematical instrument, watch—maker	12	...	6	...
Bookbinder	7	1	3	...
Brushmaker	1	...	1	...
Builder, contractor, bricklayer, plasterer, slater	110	...	55	...
Cabinet maker, carpenter, joiner, carver and gilder, frenchpolisher, turner	327	...	106	...
Coachbuilder, painter, trimmer, smith, wheelwright	36	...	16	...
Cooper	10	...	2	...
Cutler, saw sharpener	2	...	3	...
Engineer, engine fitter, machinist, millwright, smith, gas stove maker, gunsmith	98	...	24	...
Factory worker	14	2	1	...
Ink maker	1	...	...	...
Labourer (undefined)	5,235	...	952	...
Marble, stone—cutter, mason	57	...	20	...
Modeller	1	...	...	...
Painter, plumber, paperhanger, signwriter	192	...	61	...
Saddler, harness, collar, whip—maker	19	...	1	...
Saltmaker ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ship, boat—builder	2	...	7	...
Toymaker	1	...	...	...
Undertaker, upholsterer, mattress maker	9	...	12	1
TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Boot and shoe maker	183	...	78	1
Clothmaker, weaver, spinner	2	...	4	...
Draper, clothier	21	...	14	...
Dressmaker, milliner, seamstress ... ..	...	105	...	36
Gold lace maker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Hairdresser	25	...	5	...
Hat and cap maker	6	1	2	...
Laundryman	1	...	...	...
Staymaker ... ..	...	2	...	...
Tailor, tailoress, clothes presser	46	54	44	7

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
FIBROUS MATERIALS.				
Flax dresser	1	...	...	...
Netmaker	1	...	...	...
Ropemaker	2	...	2	...
Sailmaker	1	...	5	...
ANIMAL FOOD.				
Butcher, slaughterman	119	...	27	...
Dairyman, milkman	32	...	1	...
Fishmonger	2	...	6	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.				
Baker, biscuit maker	110	...	44	...
Confectioner, pastrycook	5	...	2	...
Fruiterer, greengrocer, produce merchant	6	...	...	...
Miller	14	...	5	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.				
Aërated water, cordial manufacturer	1	...	1	...
Brewer, maltster, distiller	18	...	1	...
Cellarman, bottler	9	...	1	...
Cigar, tobacco—manufacture, engaged in	8	...	...	...
Grocer, tea packer	52	...	16	...
ANIMAL MATTERS.				
Currier, fellmonger, leather dresser, tanner	13	...	13	...
Soapmaker	1	...	...	...
Wool—classer, sorter	3	...	5	...
VEGETABLE MATTERS.				
Axeman, bushman, fencer, wood cutter, splitter, sawyer, sawmill worker	131	...	30	...
Basket maker	1	...	1	...
Boxmaker	1	...	1	...
Corkcutter	1	...	...	...
Paper—engaged in the manufacture of, or of articles made of	3	...	...	...
MINING, ENGAGED IN.				
Miner	1,170	...	284	...
Mining manager	1	...	...	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.				
Brickmaker, potter	27	...	22	...
Charcoal burner	1	...	...	...
Chimney sweep, nightman	5	...	1	...
Lamplighter ... ..	...	...	2	...
Pavior ... ..	...	...	2	...
Platelayer, line repairer, navvy	51	...	3	...
Quarryman, stonebreaker, asphalter	39	...	5	...

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED,
1873 TO 1891—*continued*.

	£		£
1883	7,091	1889	11,459
1884	8,253	1890	11,248
1885	9,516	1891	9,407
1886	9,222		
1887	10,289	Total ...	£149,366
1888	14,416		

788. 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 1891.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1890.	1891.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	45,427	3,073	48,500
Alfred Hospital	19,677	1,112	20,789
Benevolent Asylum	14,017	640	14,657
Women's Hospital	11,942	1,085	13,027
Hospital for Sick Children	14,291	943	15,234
Eye and Ear Hospital	6,926	438	7,364
Homœopathic Hospital	6,188	553	6,741
Immigrants' Aid Society	5,401	267	5,668
Richmond Dispensary	900	50	950
Collingwood Dispensary	1,285	100	1,385
Austin Hospital for Incurables... ..	4,934	646	5,580
Convalescent Home for Women	340	150	490
" " Men	275	100	375
Total distributed	131,603	9,157	140,760
Total collected	139,959	9,407	149,366

789. The *Lunacy Act* authorises the removal of patients from the Asylums under approved guardianship, or for boarding them out with paid guardians. In 1891 there were in all 551 patients out on probation, and of these 180 were discharged during the year, 10 died, 33 were written off the books, 148 were returned to the Asylums, and 180, viz., 69 males and 111 females, were still on probation on the 31st December. The number boarded out during the year was 43, of whom only 2 were discharged, and 20 returned to the Asylums, whilst 21—7 males and 14 females—remained out at the close of the year.

790. The average numbers of patients employed during the year in the workshops were 88 males and 515 females, the former being engaged chiefly as carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, painters, and in mat and mattress making, the latter being nearly all engaged in sewing.

fancy work, or mattress making. At the same time 986 male and 685 female patients were occupied with miscellaneous occupations, 180 males being on the farm, 95 in the garden, 40 in the kitchen, 451 in the wards and airing court, and 88 on roads and ornamental grounds; 214 females were in the laundry, and 444 in the wards and airing grounds. Active employment is especially encouraged amongst the inmates, the greater part of the male and female clothing used in the institutions is made by them under the supervision of skilled attendants.

Lunatics in
Australasia
and
England
compared.

791. In his report for 1891, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Dick, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 299, or rather more than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 304. He adds that in New South Wales, in 1890, there was one insane person in every 377, in South Australia 1 in 410, and in England 1 in 343, of the general population. Dr. Dick, in a previous report, suggests the following influences as perhaps explaining the comparatively high rate in Victoria:—(1) The facilities afforded by the Victorian lunacy system for safely and cheaply disposing of weak-minded persons who have become a burden to their proper guardians. (2) The poorhouse system of Great Britain having no equivalent here. (3) The standard of mental unsoundness in use, which leads to many persons suffering only from old age, and harmless as regards themselves or others, being certified to as insane. (4) The mortality amongst patients being low, which results in an accumulation of the old and incurable. (5) The nomadic tendencies of the population, whereby they become exposed to some of the most potent causes of mental disease.

Percentage
of
recoveries
and deaths,
and dura-
tion of resi-
dence in
asylums.

792. Since the opening of the first Asylum in 1848, 21,524 persons have been admitted, viz., 12,669 males, and 8,855 females. The proportion who recovered was $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of males and $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of females, whilst $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively were relieved, $20\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 per cent. were not improved, 30 and 19 per cent. died, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 per cent. still remain under the care of the Institution. Of those discharged recovered in 1891, as many as 75 per cent. had been in the Asylum for less than 12 months, 14 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 8 per cent. from 2 to 5 years; whilst of those who died 46 per cent. had not been resident 12 months, 26 per cent. had been resident between 1 and 5 years, 11 per cent. between 5 and 10 years, 5 per cent. between 10 and 15 years, and the same proportion for the periods 15 to 20 and 20 to 25 years, but only 2 per cent. were in longer than 25 years. Nearly a third of those who died were between the ages of 60 and 90 years of age.

793. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was not so low in 1891 as in 1890, but was below the average, the proportion having been 4,121* per 10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 3,925 in 1890, and an average, during the 24 years ended with 1891, of 4,298. The proportion of recoveries was higher than in two of the other Australasian colonies, or than in England and Wales, as is shown by the following figures:—

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.†

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. New South Wales (1890)	4,206	4. England and Wales (1890)	3,859
2. Queensland ...	4,163	5. New Zealand ...	3,766
3. Victoria (1891) ...	4,121	6. South Australia (1890)	3,340

794. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse has been the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

Recoveries of male and female lunatics.

795. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1891 was 809 per 10,000, or 1,008 in the case of males, and 564 in that of females. The proportion for both sexes was higher than that during the years 1886 or 1890 in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales, as is thus shown:—

Deaths of lunatics, Australasia and England.

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.*
1. England and Wales (1890)	1,033
2. Victoria (1891)	809
3. South Australia (1890)	790
4. Queensland (1886)	657
5. New South Wales (1890)	652
6. New Zealand (1886)	636

796. The following are stated to have been the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria for the last five years:—

Causes of insanity.

* Males 3,981, females 4,308, per 10,000 admissions of either sex.
† Figures taken from the Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1891.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.											
	Males.						Females.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.
MORAL.												
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	3	8	3	9	7	30	21	18	14	14	20	87
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	15	21	12	15	13	76	...	3	5	2	7	17
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork	18	11	18	10	10	67	14	5	13	9	11	52
Religious excitement ...	7	7	8	13	6	41	10	8	6	12	10	46
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	2	1	3	1	8	3	10	5	4	5	27
Fright and nervous shock ...	1	1	1	3	1	7	9	2	10	4	7	32
Paresis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PHYSICAL.												
Intemperance in drink ...	69	71	60	52	53	305	27	14	20	13	15	89
„ sexual ...	1	...	1	1	3	6	...	2	3	...	...	5
Venereal disease ...	1	...	1	3	2	7	...	...	2	1	1	4
Self-abuse ...	17	22	20	18	20	97	...	1	...	...	2	3
Sunstroke ...	14	19	9	13	18	73	5	2	1	4	6	18
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	14	16	8	8	17	63	2	1	2	5	8	18
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	15	25	22	90
Puberty ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5
Lactation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	2	11
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	10	5	4	31
Typhoid fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	9	11	27
Fevers ...	3	4	5	9	3	24	1	...	2	8	6	17
Privation and starvation ...	3	4	4	...	6	17	...	2	2	2	...	6
Old age ...	9	23	23	10	39	104	10	15	18	7	13	63
Epilepsy ...	1	2	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	2	3
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	5	5
Otherbodily diseases or disorders	8	16	37	17	15	93	6	8	15	14	14	57
Previous attacks ...	36	49	55	33	65	238	17	51	42	10	42	162
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	4	12	15	7	10	48	11	15	1	10	23	60
Brain disease ...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital defect ascertained	9	10	10	6	13	48	12	8	14	1	6	41
Habitual use of opium ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes ...	4	4	1	6	7	22	10	...	5	22	5	42
Unknown ...	129	73	110	198	97	607	101	78	56	124	64	423
Not Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	367	375	402	438	427	2,009	290	263	264	311	318	1,446

797. An Act was passed in 1888* authorizing the establishment of Inebriate Asylums, where persons addicted to the excessive use of alcohol could be received either as voluntary patients or under legal compulsion, the general direction and control of the establishments being vested in the Lunacy Department. There are two of these asylums in Victoria, one at Beaconsfield for men† only, and the other at Northcote for women only. The number of patients admitted during the year to these institutions was 75, viz., 56 males and 19 females. Of those admitted, 37 males and 18 females entered for the first time, while the remaining 19 males and 1 female were inmates at some time previously. Seventy-nine patients were discharged during the year, and 14 remained in the institutions at its close. The following particulars respecting these institutions have been taken from the report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1891:—

But few patients having applied for admission to the asylum at Northcote during the first half of the year, and the division of the Beaconsfield establishment set apart for females having also been little used, it was decided about the middle of the year to close the latter, and open Northcote for women only. It was intimated that the asylum was prepared to receive female inebriates, who might either be paying or non-paying according to their circumstances. As a result only 14 patients came under treatment at Northcote during the remaining part of the year. The expense involved in keeping the retreat open was, as a consequence, altogether incommensurate with the benefits conferred, amounting at the end of the year to £783, from which sum, however, £92 paid by patients has to be deducted. The retreat at Beaconsfield showed somewhat larger results, 66 male and 12 female patients having been treated there during the year, or a daily average of 11 patients. Maintenance cost £1,399, and £965 was received from patients. It will be seen that these institutions have entailed a considerable loss, and without some change in the present system of working them, little improvement in a financial sense is to be looked for.

One of the most obvious faults of the Act is the absence of any power to enforce payment where an agreement has been made, and through this cause a number of patients or their friends have evaded their just monetary responsibilities. The authority entrusted to certain officials to rescind orders of detention should be exercised under greater limitations. Were the staff also more easily moved, appointments and discharges being made according to requirements, and without undue formalities, needless expenditure would often be avoided. The maintenance of two establishments, each with a distinct staff of leading officers, is also an evident cause of unnecessary delay.

798. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind, henceforth to be known as “The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind,” occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, which is valued by the Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions at £13,325. The Commission gave it as their opinion that proximity to the metropolis results in an injurious effect upon discipline and morals, and that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed

* *The Inebriate Asylums Act 1888*, now embodied in *Consolidated Act* (54 Vict. No. 1,101.)

† Formerly there was also a division for females, but about the middle of the year 1891, as stated below, the division was closed, and the inmates transferred to Northcote.

into the country. The following information respecting this Asylum, for the year ending 30th June, 1892, has been furnished by the superintendent and secretary :—

The institution is intended to impart an education of a religious, general, and industrial character to the youthful blind of the colony of Victoria, with a view of making them good citizens and self-supporting. It is not, however, in any sense a home or asylum for indigent or sick blind, as is sometimes erroneously supposed. The institution, which is governed by a board of management of 12 members, has just completed the first quarter century of its existence, which circumstance led the board of management in their recent report to review the work of that period, concluding that while the time mentioned had amply tested its resources, it had also demonstrated the necessity of re-modelling its system in some directions in order to keep pace with modern work in this peculiar sphere. Hence they have during the past year re-cast many of their arrangements, and introduced new and improved bye-laws for its future working, which it is confidently hoped will result in greatly increased usefulness for the institution, provided funds can be obtained to carry it on adequately.

At the commencement of the year the number of pupils was 123, and 4 former pupils were then employed as journeymen, making a total of 127. During the year 7 have been admitted, 27 discharged, and 1 died. At the close of the year there were 102 pupils and 4 journeymen, making a total of 106 then enjoying the benefits of the institution. The total number received into the institution since its establishment is now 359.

The number of pupils in the educational department at the close of the year was 34, viz., 17 boys and 17 girls. The education given, by means of the Braille System, is similar to the curriculum of the State schools, and comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, history, grammar, and composition, with the addition of lessons from the Old and New Testament.

In the musical department the increased facilities for practice now available have placed this department in a much more satisfactory condition than hitherto, and the whole of the pupils have made most gratifying progress during the year. On the resignation of some of the visiting teachers, two masters, who previously only gave a portion of their time, have been engaged permanently, one as musical director and teacher of the organ and piano, and the other as choir master and teacher of vocalization. Another master has also been engaged to take charge of piano tuning, stringed instruments, and the piano pupils, while an ex-pupil continues in charge of the brass band. The number of pupils under tuition is 61, 4 of whom assist in teaching, 40 are learning the piano, 10 stringed instruments, 8 wind instruments, 7 piano tuning, and 7 the organ; 19 also receive special vocal training. The senior choir consists of 22 members, and the junior choir of 21. During the past year 50 concerts and 16 band performances have been given, yielding a total net profit of £838. A larger number of concerts than usual were given during the year in the hope of gaining an extra amount from this source, but, owing doubtless to the prevailing depression, the proceeds were only slightly in excess of the average.

In the Industrial Department 14 of the inmates are taught basket-making, 7 brush-making, 4 mat-making, 3 netting, and almost all the elder female inmates are engaged to some extent in knitting, wool-work, etc. The only portion of the domestic work now done by inmates is that in the laundry, of which they will be relieved as early as possible, and transferred to the various industrial branches. The total proceeds of the sales for the year were £1,263, which is about the average amount; the expenses, however, have been considerably lighter.

The financial year opened with an overdraft of £1,050 and closed with one of £597, which result was brought about by a determined effort to raise extra funds, and rigid economy in expenditure, to such an extent as to seriously hamper the proper working of the asylum. The building account, however, shows a much less satisfactory result, since the year opened with an overdraft of £2,588 and closed with one of £3,742, owing to the fact that, to meet the increasing demands on the

space, large additions have been necessary during the past two years, as well as important sanitary improvements. At 30th June, 1892, therefore, the overdraft on the combined accounts named was £4,340, but so slowly did income flow in that this was increased to over £5,000 by 31st December.

799. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, which is valued by the Commission on Charities at £22,000, and that Commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information has been supplied by the Superintendent:—

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

During the year the health of the inmates has been exceptionally good, not a single case of serious illness having occurred.

The number of pupils at the commencement of the year was 59. Since then 9 have been admitted, and 1 former pupil re-admitted, whilst 9 have been discharged, thus making the number on the roll on 30th June, 1892, 60—viz., 33 boys and 27 girls. The total number received since the institution was first established is 317.

The committee are anxious that every deaf and dumb child in the colony should receive the benefits of the institution, and as there is accommodation for a large increase of pupils, they urge the parents of children afflicted in this way to send them on to school as soon as possible after they have reached the age of seven years.

The receipts, considering the depression which the colony has been passing through, and the fact that many of the annual subscribers have been unable to renew their subscriptions this year, are on the whole very satisfactory.

The total receipts for the year, including the Government grant of £1,600, amounted to £3,725, and the expenditure to £3,425. The liabilities at the close of the year amounted to £259, and the assets to £300, thus showing a credit balance on the year's transactions of £41.

The sum of £849, received from legacies, has been added to the endowment account, making a total to this fund of £9,567. This amount is invested, and the interest only is used for maintenance purposes.

The late superintendent, who had been connected with the institution ever since its commencement, finally retired at the end of June, 1892.

During the year it was considered advisable to have the institution incorporated, and the necessary bye-laws, having been prepared and gazetted, were approved of and adopted at the Annual Meeting of subscribers held in July last.

800. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 312 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1891, making, with 41 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 353 treated. The patients discharged numbered 310, of whom 287 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 14 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 19,603.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

Children's
Hospital.

801. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 41 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1891, 711 patients were admitted; and 624 were discharged, 59 died, and 59 remained at its close.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

802. 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, 1891, the number of infants admitted was 71, besides which 52 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 22, and 26 were discharged; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 75, of whom 41 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 82 mothers in the institution during the year, of whom 60 were discharged, and 22 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,338, of which £250 was from Government, and £1,088 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,369.

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

803. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, also of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed the title of "The Royal Humane Society," and in 1885 it was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." Its objects are stated to be—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the Society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 1,174 cases, and made 1,005 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1892, 157 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 62 certificates, 38 bronze medals, 3 silver medals, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,366 6s. 11d., and the expenditure to £576 0s. 8d. The institution has placed and maintains 383 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1892, 60 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 22 for similar acts in New South Wales, 4 in Queensland, 16 in New Zealand, and 1 in South Australia. The society has 184 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—41 in New South Wales, 33 in New Zealand, 34 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 5 in Western Australia, and 75 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. The exertions of the society to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea induced the Board of Trade to appoint a Special Committee to consider the subject."

804. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875, and still maintains a vigorous existence. It consists of about 360 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and 15 members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognized laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures, the annual recurrence of which is considered by many a welcome event, as is evidenced by the large audiences they succeed in attracting. Recently the ladies' committee organized a weekly class for ladies at South Melbourne, at which, during seven weeks, lectures were given by Dr. Grace Clara Stone on hygiene generally, including also domestic economy and the abuse of drugs. About 50 attended the class, and seven passed a rather severe subsequent examination, and were presented with certificates at the society's half-yearly public meeting. It is intended to hold similar classes and examinations in other suburbs. The receipts of the society for 1891-2 amounted to £131, and the expenditure to about the same amount. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

Health
Society.

Charity Or-
ganisation
Society.

805. A Charity Organisation Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members to be elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1892, was £1,926, the expenditure £2,168, and the balance carried forward was £117. In the income and expenditure are included amounts received (£1,311) and paid (£1,232) on account of works on contract undertaken for the Lands and Survey Department in connexion with the unemployed. The new cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 1,704, the result of the inquiry being that 731 were set down as satisfactory, 459 as unsatisfactory, and 514 as doubtful. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognize natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The society has rendered important service by organizing intercolonial conferences on charity, which have proved highly successful, both in point of number of delegates attending, in the merit of the papers contributed, and in the value of the suggestions made to the Colonial Legislatures. The society was also prominently before the public in 1891 in connexion with the "unemployed" agitation. It investigated the whole question, at the invitation of the Hon. the Premier of the colony, and claims to have reduced the difficulty to its true dimensions. A

sub-committee has had under consideration a scheme for establishing labour colonies on the German plan, with the object of providing work for the unemployed in agricultural and other labour. With this view a suitable block of Crown land is being surveyed, and the Minister of Lands has given the assurance that an application for the right of temporary occupation will receive every consideration and encouragement the *Land Act* will allow. The objects of the labour colony are thus defined by the society:—"Vagrants and homeless wanderers, winter out-of-works, resourceless men pressed out of overcrowded callings, ruined spendthrifts, and even disgraced members of decent society, are gathered in the country and employed in agricultural and other labour. The only restriction on admission (beyond that of insufficient space) is the agreement to submit to the regulations. The only real punishment known is dismissal from the settlement. There is no compulsion to enter or to remain. The existence of these 'colonies,' however, enables the really charitable member of society to refuse to encourage mendicancy and pauperization. At the present moment, the only thing society in Victoria can do to the man who asks assistance on the undeniable plea of utter helplessness is to make a pauper or a criminal of him. The labour colony would discipline him to habits of industry and sobriety, would teach him a useful calling, would feed and clothe him well, and would send him out into the world again with a sufficient capital of experience and accrued earnings to give him a fair start in life again."

806. Since 1872 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1891-2 was 393. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,537—viz., £100 grant from Government, £643 from the Penal Department, and £794 from private sources; and the expenditure to £1,323.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid
Society.

807. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly, and 3 partly, maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The two Government schools are merely Receiving Depôts; it being the long-established policy of the

Industrial
Schools.

Department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to foster homes. The wards of the Department for Neglected Children at the end of 1891 numbered 3,355. Of these, only 46 were in the Government Receiving Depôts, 13 in the Probationary School, and 54 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 1,665 were boarded out or adopted, 624 were placed with relatives on probation, and 953 were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1891 numbered 390, viz., 234 boys and 156 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	204	153
Having committed a punishable offence	25	3
Uncontrollable	5	...
	—	—
Total	234	156
	—	—

808. Children, however young, are boarded-out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1891 was 1,665, or 96 fewer than at the end of the previous year; and there were besides 624* in 1891, as against 600 in 1890, who were placed with friends on probation, without wages. In addition to these, 953* children at the end of 1891, as against 808 at the end of 1890, were at service or apprenticed.

809. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 4 Reformatory Schools, 2 of which are Protestant institutions, and 1 a Roman Catholic institution. The other (for boys) receives both Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to Industrial Schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not found to need reformatory restraints may be transferred to the care of the Department for Neglected Children. The number of children in reformatories at the commencement of the year 1891 was 127, and during the year there were 73 new committals, etc., thus making a total of 200. At the end of the year 154 children—83 boys and 71 girls—remained in the institutions. Of the boys, 83 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, and of the girls, 18 were in the reformatory

* Including Reformatory wards.

at Coburg, 28 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, and 25 in the Brookside Protestant school.

810. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1891 to £40,936, as against which £1,492 was received for maintenance from parents, and £326 was derived from the sale of farm produce, etc., or £1,818 in all, which leaves £39,118 as the net amount expended by Government. The total number of children under supervision on 31st December was 3,509; of this number 1,765 neglected children and 167 offending children were being maintained, the former at an average net cost per head of £16 2s. 1d., and the latter at £34.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

811. Of the 1,025 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1891, 215 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 430 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 95 at the Melbourne Refuge; 30 at the Ballarat Home; 27 at the Geelong Refuge; 117 at the South Yarra Home; and 111 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 69 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 22 to the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood, 14 to the Ballarat Home, and 11 to the Geelong Refuge, but of the total number 11 died during the year. One woman from the Magdalen Asylum, 5 from the South Yarra Home, 1 from the Geelong Refuge, and 16 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, were discharged for misconduct; and 2 in the Magdalen Asylum died. Besides these numbers, 158 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends; 257 left voluntarily; 87 were sent to other institutions; 1 at the Ballarat Home, 1 at the Geelong Refuge, and 3 at the Melbourne Refuge were married; and 18 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 475, of whom 313 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are (1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission on Charities, in their final report, drew attention to the waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency. The Commission also considered that the site of the Melbourne Refuge, valued at £10,400,

Refuges for fallen women.

was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place them within prisonlike walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

Con-
valescent
Homes.

812. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 62 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1891 was 16; 669 were admitted, and 660 were discharged, during the year; and 25 remained at its close. The receipts in 1891 amounted to £2,466, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £2,101, of which £1,337 was for maintenance, and £599 for buildings and repairs.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

813. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 cubic feet of space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1891 numbered 109, of whom 56 were needlewomen and servants, and 53 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £680, and the expenditure to £681.

Free Dispen-
saries.

814. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1891. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1891, numbered 5,426, viz., 1,785 males and 3,641 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 17,869. The total receipts amounted to £814, of which £275 was from Government and £539 from private sources. The total expenditure was £761.

Benevolent
Societies.

815. Forty-six benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1891. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered about 18,914;* the receipts amounted to £16,972, of which £5,995 was from Government and £10,977 from private sources; and the expenditure to £16,833.

Night
Shelters.

816. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 20,827 cases were accommodated during the year 1891-2, viz., 8,566 of men, 11,415 of women, and 846 of children. The expenses were £191,

* In the case of one Society, the number of families only was returned, viz., 320, and these have been reduced to individuals on the assumption that there were 5 persons to a family.

which was defrayed out of the “General Charity Fund,” but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

817. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 20 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man’s duty to the lower animals. In 1891 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 858, of which 516 were for cruelty to horses; in connection with these, there were 152 prosecutions, which resulted in 142 persons being fined, 1 sent to prison without the option of a fine, and 9 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £757, and the expenditure to £513.

Society for the Protection of Animals.

818. There is no poor law in Victoria, nor is one required, as happily pauperism does not exist here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons relieved exclusive of vagrants, and of pauper inmates of lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years :—

Pauperism in England and Wales.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1890.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers Relieved in last week of each year.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877	24,699,539	685,218	27·7
1882	26,413,861	740,907	28·0
1887	28,247,151	758,146	26·8
1890	29,407,649	703,951	23·9

819. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is to provide, by means of small periodical payments, for medical and monetary relief during sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves or their wives.

Friendly Societies.

The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878, 1888, and the last two years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1888.	1890.	1891.
Number of Societies	34	32	32	32
„ Branches	756	930	1,003	1,048
Average number of members ...	45,552	75,586	86,450	89,269
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,227	14,806	17,693
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	89,602	115,906	128,431
Deaths of members	467	790	925	1,001
„ of registered wives	291	383	434	454
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£149,838	£172,434	£177,383
„ incidental fund*	£83,016	£132,090	£147,729	£160,208
Total income	£161,879	£281,928	£320,163	£337,591
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£59,325	£96,027	£121,068	£126,583
„ incidental fund	£80,725	£131,715	£147,639	£160,753
Total expenditure	£140,050	£227,742	£268,707	£287,336
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£727,918	£839,494	£890,294
„ „ incidental fund	£16,310	£40,329	£40,575	£40,030
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£675,220	£787,775	£843,649
„ „ Incidental fund	...	£29,662	£30,647	£31,281
Total invested	£348,703	£704,882	£818,422	£874,930

Growth of
Friendly
Societies.

820. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the thirteen years ended with 1891 the number of members increased by 96 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 105 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 125 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £517,696 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 139 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness
and death
rates.

821. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1891 was somewhat above the average. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed numbered 10·5 in that year, as compared with 9·9 in 1890, and an average of 9·1 during the nine years ended with 1891. The death rate in 1891 was also above the average, the deaths per 1,000 members having numbered 11·21 in 1891, as compared with 10·70 in 1890, and 10·86 on an average during the ten years ended with 1891.

* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicine, and expenses of general management.

822. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,232), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary was, some years since, appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.*

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.

823. In all the Australasian colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 240,000, and they possess funds to the value of about 2 millions and a half sterling, or about £10 3s. per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies, in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied :—

Friendly
Societies
in Austral-
asia.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1891	32	1,048	90,403	961,932	10 12 10
New South Wales ...	1891	11	702	61,555	436,227	7 1 9
Queensland ...	1890	15	215	14,891	114,884	7 14 4
South Australia ...	1891	10	444	38,763	417,441	10 15 5
Western Australia † ...	1891	6	21	968	12,555	12 19 5
Tasmania ...	1890	15	94	9,466	65,158	6 17 8
New Zealand ...	1890	12	357	26,379	451,573	17 2 5
Total ...	...	...	2,881	242,425	2,459,770	10 2 11

* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operation of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Government Statist of the Proceedings in connection with Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

† Approximate.

APPENDICES.

CONTENTS.

APPENDIX A.—AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1891.*

Table	Page
I. Population	447
II. Births, Deaths, and Marriages	447
III. Immigration and Emigration... ..	448
IV. Public Revenue	448
V. „ Expenditure	449
VI. „ „ from Loans	450
VII. „ Debt	450
VIII. Imports and Exports	452
IX. Shipping	452
X. Government Railways	453
XI. Postal Returns	455
XII. Electric Telegraphs and Telephones	456
XIII. Crown Lands Alienated	456
XIV. State Education (Primary)	457
XV. Agricultural Statistics—Cultivation	458
XVI. „ „ Produce	460
XVII. Live Stock	460
XVIII. Wool Produce	461
XIX. Gold Produce	462
XX. Public Savings Banks	462
XXI. State Assisted Immigration, 1851 to 1890	463
XXII. Statistics of Fiji, 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890 and 1891	463
XXIII. „ British New Guinea, 1888-9 to 1890-1	464

APPENDIX B.—CENSUS TABLE.

	Page
Ages of the People, 1891 (final figures)	465

* Epitomized from tables published by the Government Statist of Victoria in Parliamentary Paper No. 147, Session 1892.

APPENDIX C.—TARIFFS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

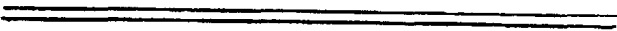
									Page
Alterations in Tariffs of Australasian Colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466
Tariff of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468
„ Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479
„ Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490

APPENDIX D.—IRRIGATION IN VICTORIA.

									Page
Position and Prospects of Irrigation in Victoria, abridged from Reports by the Chief Engineer of Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Mildura Irrigation Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

APPENDIX E.—WATER SUPPLY TO THE MALLEE.

									Page
Water Supply to the Mallee District of Victoria, abridged from a Report by the Chief Engineer of Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515



APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1891.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1891.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles. ¹	Estimated Population ² on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	87,884	606,035	551,643	1,157,678	91·02	13·173
New South Wales ..	309,175	630,870	534,430	1,165,300	84·71	3·769
Queensland ..	668,224	232,558	177,772	410,330	76·44	·614
South Australia ³ ..	379,805	164,993	155,730	320,723	94·39	·844
„ North. Territory	523,620	4,711	332	5,043	7·05	·010
Western Australia ..	975,920	32,223	21,057	53,285	65·34	·055
Total ..	2,944,628	1,671,395	1,440,964	3,112,359	86·21	1·057
Tasmania ..	26,375	80,917	71,702	152,619	88·61	5·787
New Zealand ..	104,471	336,174	297,884	634,058	88·61	6·069
Grand Total ..	3,075,474	2,088,486	1,810,550	3,899,036	86·69	1·268

NOTE.—Aborigines are not included, except in the case of New South Wales, and a few in Victoria and Tasmania. The estimated or enumerated numbers on the 5th April, 1891, in the following colonies were as subjoined :—Victoria, 565 ; New South Wales, 8,280 ; South Australia, 23,789 ; Western Australia, 6,245 ; Tasmania (half-castes), 139 ; New Zealand (Maoris), 41,993, viz., 22,861 males and 19,132 females. No attempt was made at the census of 1891 to estimate the number of Aborigines in Queensland ; in 1881 they were estimated at about 20,600.

¹ The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetrical calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne. The area of New Zealand is made up of North Island, 44,468 square miles ; Middle Island, 58,525 ; South Island, 665 ; Chatham Islands, 375 ; Auckland Islands, 329 ; Campbell Islands, 71 ; Antipodes Islands, 20 ; Bounty Islands, 5 ; Kermadec Islands, 13 square miles.

² On the 30th June, 1892, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,162,756 ; that of New South Wales, 1,182,500 ; that of South Australia, 324,424 ; and that of New Zealand, 639,482.

³ In subsequent tables the Northern Territory, except when specially stated, is not included.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1891.

Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. ¹	Per 1,000 of Mean Population—Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Mar-riages. ¹	Numeri-cal.	Per cent.
Victoria ..	19,598	18,907	38,505	10,666	7,965	18,631	8,780	33·57	16·24	7·66	19,874	106·67
New South Wales	20,386	19,072	39,458	9,558	6,728	16,286	8,457	34·50	14·24	7·40	23,172	142·28
Queensland ..	7,506	7,209	14,715	3,344	1,826	5,170	2,905	36·35	12·77	7·18	9,545	184·62
South Australia ..	5,481	5,256	10,737	2,252	1,959	4,211	2,315	33·82	13·26	7·29	6,526	154·98
Western Australia	938	848	1,786	580	289	869	413	34·85	16·96	8·06	917	105·52
Total ..	53,909	51,292	105,201	26,400	18,767	45,167	22,870	34·33	14·74	7·46	60,034	132·92
Tasmania ..	2,510	2,461	4,971	1,324	910	2,234	988	33·37	15·00	6·63	2,737	122·52
New Zealand ..	9,377	8,896	18,273	3,787	2,731	6,518	3,805	29·01	10·35	6·04	11,755	180·35
Grand Total ..	65,796	62,649	128,445	31,511	22,408	53,919	27,663	34·43	14·03	7·20	74,526	138·22

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 BY SEA, 1891.
(As Recorded.)

Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants. ¹			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ²		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria.. ..	41,537	20,911	62,448	36,033	17,139	53,172	5,504	3,772	9,276
New South Wales	48,760	21,159	69,919	36,456	15,617	52,073	12,304	5,542	17,846
Queensland ..	13,090	5,679	18,769	11,822	5,070	16,892	1,268	609	1,877
South Australia ..	11,990	4,694	16,684	9,272	3,535	12,807	2,718	1,159	3,877
Western Australia	4,971	1,375	6,346	2,093	568	2,661	2,878	807	3,685
Total ..	120,348	53,818	174,166	95,676	41,929	137,605	24,672	11,889	36,561
Tasmania ..	18,129	9,186	27,315	14,010	7,223	21,233	4,119	1,963	6,082
New Zealand ..	9,427	5,004	14,431	11,396	6,233	17,629	-1,969	-1,229	-3,198
Grand Total	147,904	68,008	215,912	121,082	55,385	176,467	26,822	12,623	39,445 ³

NOTE.—The numbers of assisted and free immigrants were as follow :—Victoria, *nil* ; New South Wales, 190 ; Queensland, 2,676 ; South Australia, *nil* ; Western Australia, 134 ; Tasmania, *nil* ; New Zealand, 44 ; total, 3,044.

¹ The figures in these columns generally understate the truth. Many persons leave 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, except where the minus sign (–) appears, indicating that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed, when the figures are too low.

³ According to Imperial returns, the net emigration from the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1891 was 10,104, or little more than one-fourth of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1891.
(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Colony.	Public Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue.
	Taxation. ¹	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	3,252,638 ²	613,451	3,306,580	499,327 ²	671,592	8,343,588
New South Wales ..	2,916,344	2,266,636	3,407,963 ³	648,552	796,690	10,036,186 ⁴
Queensland	1,502,304	514,352	1,000,082	216,122	173,127	3,405,987
South Australia ..	829,748	258,996	1,285,276	209,828	245,605	2,829,453
Western Australia ..	264,055	101,980	63,001	31,335	37,299	497,670
Total	8,765,089	3,755,415	9,062,902	1,605,165	1,924,313	25,112,884
Tasmania	502,139	84,145	168,046	73,150	55,718	883,198
New Zealand	2,179,739 ²	335,428 ⁵	1,114,055	330,662 ²	186,347	4,146,231
Grand Total ..	11,446,967	4,174,988	10,345,003	2,008,977	2,166,378	30,142,313

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland, also in those of some of the other colonies. See also Note 4.

¹ The amounts in this column are made up of Customs and Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes ; duties on bank notes ; duty stamps ; legacy, succession, and probate duties ; property and income taxes ; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax ; but excluding fees and charges for special services rendered. Over three-fourths of the taxation in Australasia as a whole is levied by means of Customs duties.

² The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from “Taxation” and “Post and Telegraphs” has been roughly estimated, there being no means of obtaining the exact figures.

³ Inclusive of tramways, £300,579 ; but exclusive of revenue collected for Victoria and Queensland, steamship companies, etc., £31,320.

⁴ Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £262,060—viz., £37,023, for drawbacks and refunds of duty ; £31,320, railway revenue collected for the Victorian and Queensland Governments, steamship companies, etc. ; and about £193,717 being other revenue returned, etc.

⁵ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £18,215.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1891—*continued*.
(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Colony.	Proportion of Revenue derived from—					Amounts per Head.	
	Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxation.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	38·98	7·35	39·63	5·99	8·05	7 7 3	2 17 5
New South Wales ..	29·06	22·58	33·96	6·46	7·94	8 15 6	2 11 0
Queensland ..	44·11	15·10	29·36	6·35	5·08	8 8 3	3 14 3
South Australia ..	29·33	9·15	45·42	7·42	8·68	8 15 6	2 11 6
Western Australia	53·06	20·49	12·66	6·30	7·49	9 14 3	5 3 1
Total ..	34·90	14·96	36·09	6·39	7·66	8 4 5	2 17 5
Tasmania ..	56·85	9·53	19·03	8·28	6·31	5 18 7	3 7 5
New Zealand ..	52·57	8·09	26·87	7·98	4·49	6 11 8	3 9 3
Grand Total	37·98	13·85	34·32	6·66	7·19	7 17 3	2 19 9

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1891.

Colony.	Public Expenditure on—					Total Expenditure
	Railways (Working Expenses).	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	2,462,582	742,666	1,649,009	..	4,274,442	9,128,699
New South Wales ..	2,427,119 ¹	694,634	1,905,016	4,564	5,297,340	10,328,673 ²
Queensland ..	629,138	344,966	1,148,047 ³	5,959	1,547,222	3,675,332
South Australia*	656,087	193,963	843,260	..	1,075,043	2,768,353
Western Australia ..	68,348	41,242	62,724	..	263,309 ⁴	435,623
Total ..	6,243,274	2,017,471	5,608,056	10,523	12,457,356	26,336,680
Tasmania ..	147,896	78,480	263,853	..	361,330	851,559
New Zealand ..	727,609	253,080	1,597,362 ⁵	..	1,557,493	4,135,544
Grand Total ..	7,118,779	2,349,031	7,469,271	10,523	14,376,179	31,323,783

Colony.	Proportion of Total Expenditure expended on—					Total Expenditure per Head.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	26·98	8·14	18·06	..	46·82	8 1 1
New South Wales ..	23·50	6·73	18·44	·04	51·29	9 0 8
Queensland ..	17·12	9·38	31·24	·16	42·10	9 1 7
South Australia*	23·70	7·01	30·46	..	38·83	8 11 8
Western Australia..	15·69	9·47	14·40	..	60·44	8 10 0
Total ..	23·71	7·66	21·29	·04	47·30	8 12 5
Tasmania ..	17·37	9·22	30·98	..	42·43	5 14 4
New Zealand ..	17·59	6·12	38·63	..	37·66	6 11 4
Grand Total..	22·73	7·50	23·85	·03	45·89	8 3 5

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony, also for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, etc., on both sides of the account, see note to last table.

* Including the Northern Territory.

¹ Inclusive of Tramways, about £162,200; also £75,000, being first instalment towards redemption of loan of £1,000,000 for "Reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way."

² See footnote (4) to last table. Treasury Bills repaid, £150,000, are not included.

³ Interest only.

⁴ Including £14,048, paid into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of loans.

⁵ Exclusive of charges for the Sinking Fund (viz., £282,300), formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1891.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on—						Total Expenditure from Loans.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	2,786,562	627,557	..	13,076	..	..	3,427,195
New South Wales ..	3,011,356 ¹	690,061 ³	75,327	217,465	..	755,958	4,750,167 ²
Queensland ..	854,808	15,550	3,092	106,264	21,499	295,046	1,296,259
South Australia* ..	264,005	75,069 ³	52,948	10,394	..	86,453	488,869
Western Australia ..	43,226	972	9,973	6,258	..	17,565	77,994
Total ..	6,959,957	1,409,209	141,340	353,457	21,499	1,155,022	10,040,484
Tasmania ..	254,321	..	252,797 ⁴	.. ⁴	..	54,543	561,661
New Zealand ..	143,957	893	95,079	5,210 ⁵	1,533	99,652	346,324
Grand Total ..	7,358,235	1,410,102	489,216	358,667	23,032	1,309,217	10,948,469

Colony.	Proportion Expended from Loans on—						Expenditure from Loans per Head.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	81·31	18·31	..	·38	..	..	3 0 6
New South Wales ..	63·39	14·53	1·59	4·58	..	15·91	4 3 1
Queensland ..	65·94	1·20	·24	8·20	1·66	22·76	3 4 1
South Australia* ..	54·00	15·36	10·83	2·13	..	17·68	1 10 4
Western Australia ..	55·42	1·25	12·79	8·02	..	22·52	1 10 5
Total ..	69·32	14·04	1·41	3·52	·21	11·50	3 5 8
Tasmania ..	45·28	..	45·01	..	..	9·71	3 15 5
New Zealand ..	41·57	·26	27·45	1·51	·44	28·77	0 11 0
Grand Total ..	67·21	12·88	4·47	3·27	·21	11·96	2 17 1

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, and those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. * Including the Northern Territory.

¹ Inclusive of Tramways, £140,366.

² Exclusive of £246,400, loans paid off.

³ Including expenditure on Sewerage—£303,595 in New South Wales.

⁴ In Tasmania, the expenditure on Harbours, etc., is included with that on Roads and Bridges.

⁵ Including expenditure on Defences.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1891.

(On the 31st December.)

Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—							
	Railways and Tramways	Electric Telegraphs.	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours Rivers, Light-houses, Docks, etc.	School Buildings	Defence Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	34,149,606	..	6,782,765	108,043	626,018	1,105,557	100,000	766,908
New South Wales ¹ ..	33,781,537	740,561	5,240,572	663,074	2,961,725	559,323	931,741	1,046,129
Queensland ..	17,475,174	827,866	21,674,593	863,556	1,942,977	.. ³	188,553	925,573
South Australia* ..	11,366,903	848,081	3,288,800	1,428,284	1,389,562	680,300 ⁴	250,645	471,425
West'rn Australia ..	875,724	238,336	8,697	59,653	75,878	..	..	167,819
Total ..	97,648,944	2,654,844	16,995,427	3,122,610	6,996,160	2,345,180	1,520,939	3,377,854
Tasmania ..	3,626,643	113,971	..	..⁵	1,916,337 ⁵	131,128	128,189	659,717
New Zealand ⁶ ..	14,257,828	634,420	563,358	3,515,925	889,165	..	429,719 ⁷	2,175,543
Grand Total	115,533,415	3,403,235	17,558,785	6,638,535	9,801,662	2,476,308	2,078,847	6,213,114

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 451.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1891—*continued*.

(On the 31st December.)

Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—			Total Public Debt.			Proportion of Total Debt contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
	Immigration.	Other Services. ⁸	Unapportioned. ⁹	Amount. ¹⁰	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.	
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.		per cent.
Victoria ... ..	..	..	..	43,638,897	37 13 11	5·23	78·25
New South Wales ¹	549,264	48,047	2,199,576	48,771,549	41 17 1	4·86	70·78
Queensland	2,734,886	397,336	2,426,620	29,457,134	71 15 9	8·65	62·13
South Australia*	..	621,000	788,300	21,133,300	64 17 5	7·47	57·80
Western Australia	..	2,694	184,793	1,613,594	30 5 8	3·24	69·04
Total	3,284,150	1,069,077	5,599,289	144,614,474	46 9 3	5·76	69·36
Tasmania	235,714	179,241	..	6,990,940	45 16 2	7·92	53·51
New Zealand ⁶ ...	2,145,967	1,552,863	12,548,280	38,713,068	61 1 1	9·34	38·47
Grand Total	5,665,831	2,801,181	18,147,569	190,318,482	48 16 3	6·31	62·49

NOTE.—The amounts set down are exclusive of temporary Treasury Bills in aid of revenue—£2,223,884 in New South Wales, £500,000 in South Australia, and £119,350 in Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1892.

* Including the Northern Territory.

¹ The figures for New South Wales were derived from a statement showing the gross expenditure from the Loan Account as follows:—Gross expenditure of net proceeds of loans (exclusive of redemption loans), £49,160,040, less amount overdrawn (after allowing for balance of recent loan to be brought to account), £835,764—apportioned under various heads according to loan expenditure during 1891, plus the net deficiency on floating loans, £2,282,337, the net result being £50,606,613; from which is deducted £1,681,940 for loans paid off out of revenue, and £153,124 net contribution from revenue towards covering deficiencies—apportioned according to the expenditure under the various heads—the balance representing the debt outstanding at the end of the year, £48,771,549.

² Including £1,405,456, loans to local bodies, chiefly for Waterworks, but also for Roads and Bridges.

³ Included with other public works.

⁴ Including other buildings.

⁵ The amount for Roads and Bridges is included with that for Harbours, etc.

⁶ The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp Duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1891 has been entered as "Unapportioned."

⁷ In New Zealand, a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbours," etc., and a portion is under the head of "Unapportioned."

⁸ In New South Wales, the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland when it formed part of New South Wales; in Queensland, Treasury Bills; in South Australia, £591,000 on general public works for the Northern Territory, and £30,000 deficiencies in revenue; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris) £1,248,876, rates on native lands £60,052, and £218,500 deficiencies in revenue. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, amounting to £105,350, have been deducted, since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

⁹ Consisting of deficiencies in floating loans (the whole in New South Wales, £1,753,470 in Queensland, and £1,021,472 in New Zealand), loans not accounted for in New Zealand, and unexpended balances in some cases. In Victoria deficiencies in floating loans are distributed over the heads for which the loans were raised.

¹⁰ As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possesses an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1892, to £1,035,449; the net liability of that colony was, therefore, £37,677,619, or £59 8s. 6d. per head of population, equal to nine times the revenue. The Sinking Funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £156,100; Western Australia, £99,325; Tasmania, £145,004.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1891.

Colony.	Total Value of—		Value per Head of—		Exports of Home Produce.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	21,711,608	16,006,743	18 18 7	13 19 1	11 7 2	81·38
New South Wales	25,383,397	25,944,020	22 3 11	22 13 9	18 9 1	81·34
Queensland ..	5,079,004	8,305,387	12 10 11	20 10 4	19 14 3	96·07
South Australia ..	9,956,542	10,512,049	31 7 3	33 2 3	14 15 2	44·57
Western Australia	1,280,093	799,466	24 19 7	15 12 0	15 7 10	98·66
Total ..	63,410,644	61,567,665	20 13 11	20 1 11	15 10 7	77·29
Tasmania ..	2,051,964	1,440,818	13 15 6	9 13 5	9 3 8	94·94
New Zealand ..	6,503,849	9,566,397	10 6 7	15 3 10	14 18 6	98·26
Grand Total	71,966,457	72,574,880	18 14 7	18 17 9	15 3 8	80·40

Colony.	Proportion of Total Imports from—			Proportion of Total Exports to—		
	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria	41·24	40·21	18·55	49·94	30·78	19·28
New South Wales	41·68	43·84	14·48	34·13	44·73	21·14
Queensland ..	55·40	37·33	7·27	39·82	59·32	·86
South Australia ..	28·89	59·87	11·24	43·04	46·90	10·06
Western Australia	44·42	45·68	9·90	53·50	29·73	16·77
Total	40·68	44·63	14·69	40·78	43·24	15·98
Tasmania	31·92	65·94	2·14	26·36	73·46	·18
New Zealand ..	67·19	15·58	17·23	74·64	17·83	7·53
Grand Total	42·82	42·61	14·57	44·96	40·49	14·55

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports are over-valued in most of the colonies. See Report to *Australasian Statistics*, 1884.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1891.

Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245	5,091	4,715,109
New South Wales	3,021	2,821,898	3,100	2,872,338	6,121	5,694,236
Queensland ..	607	502,794	563	494,324	1,170	997,118
South Australia ..	1,140	1,287,644	1,130	1,288,902	2,270	2,576,546
Western Australia	310	533,433	288	512,122	598	1,045,555
Total	7,609	7,484,633	7,641	7,543,931	15,250	15,028,564
Tasmania	785	514,706	793	529,900	1,578	1,044,606
New Zealand ..	737	618,515	744	625,807	1,481	1,244,322
Grand Total	9,131	8,617,854	9,178	8,699,638	18,309	17,317,492

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890-91.

Colony.	Miles Open.*			In Course of Construc- tion.	Capital Cost ¹ of Lines Open for Traffic.	
	At End of Year.		Average.		Amount.	Average per Mile Open.
	Total.	Per 1,000 Inha- bitants.				
				miles.	£	£
Victoria	2,764	2·39	2,650	143	35,518,871	12,850
New South Wales.. ..	2,182	1·87	2,182	154	31,768,617	14,559
Queensland	2,195	5·35	2,141	102	15,101,617	6,880
South Australia†	504 1,162	} 5·19	1,638	..	11,398,839	6,842
Western Australia	203						3·81	203	369	905,974	4,463
Total	9,010	2·90	8,814	768	94,693,918	10,510
Tasmania ²	377	2·47	369	47	3,093,037	8,204
New Zealand	1,869	2·95	1,855	170	14,656,691	7,842
Grand Total	11,256	2·89	11,038	985	112,443,646	9,990

Colony.	Revenue Account.						
	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses.			Net Receipts.	
	Amount.	Per Train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Per Train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost. ³
Victoria	£ 3,298,567	d. 64·63	£ 2,310,645	70·05	d. 45·27	£ 987,922	2·90
New South Wales ..	2,974,421	84·88	1,831,371	61·57	52·26	1,143,050	3·67
Queensland	908,704 ⁴	56·51	645,597	71·05	40·15	263,107	1·81
South Australia† ..	1,223,999	77·94	617,179	50·42	39·30	606,820	5·59
Western Australia ..	67,760	48·48	63,884	94·23	45·71	3,876	·43
Total	8,473,451	71·05	5,468,676	64·54	45·85	3,004,775	3·28
Tasmania ²	169,050	44·65	147,944	87·51	39·07	21,106	·70
New Zealand	1,115,431 ⁵	88·92	706,517	63·34	56·32	408,914 ⁵	28·3
Grand Total	9,757,932	71·96	6,323,137	64·80	46·63	3,434,795	3·15

Colony.	Traffic.							
	Train Mileage.		Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.		
	Total.	Per Head.	Number. ⁶	Average per—		Tons Carried.	Average Tonnage per—	
				Mile Open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.
Victoria	12,249,747	10 68	57,996,039	21,885	4·73	4,425,609	1,670	·36
New South Wales ..	8,410,421	7·35	18,341,678	8,406	2·18	3,802,849	1,743	·45
Queensland	3,859,009	9·53	4,181,060	1,953	1·08	812,754 ⁷	380	·21
South Australia† ..	3,769,225	11·87	5,627,653	3,436	1·49	1,174,114	717	·31
Western Australia ..	335,456	6·55	508,304	2,504	1·52	91,476	465	·28
Total	28,623,858	9·34	86,654,734	9,831	3·03	10,309,802	1,170	·36
Tasmania ²	908,694	6·10	725,724	1,967	·80	161,141	437	·18
New Zealand	3,010,489	4·78	5,596,069	3,017	1·86	2,122,987	1,144	·71
Grand Total	32,543,041	8·47	92,976,527	8,423	2·86	12,593,930	1,141	·39

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 454.

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890-91—*continued*.

NOTE.—The figures for all the colonies, except Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, relate to the year ended 30th June, 1891; those for the two former being for the calendar year 1891, and those for the latter for the year ended 31st March, 1892.

* The gauges in use are as follow:—5ft. 3in. in Victoria; 4ft. 8½in. in New South Wales; 5ft. 3in., but chiefly 3ft. 6in., in South Australia; and 3ft. 6in. in the other colonies.

† Exclusive of Palmerston Line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, on a 3ft. 6in. gauge, opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1889. The returns for the twelve months were as follow:—Cost (including interest during construction and expenses of floating loans), £1,145,530; working expenses, £13,910; gross receipts, £15,310; train mileage, 31,470; number of passengers, 4,515; goods and live stock, 2,426 tons. Of the receipts for South Australia (Proper), as much as £517,587 was derived from the Broken Hill Line.

¹ The amounts included in these columns generally represent the actual expenditure on construction, irrespective of the cost of floating loans, and without regard to the deficiencies below or premiums received above the nominal amount of loans for railway purposes as contracted by the different colonies. The figures for South Australia, however, include all discounts and expenses incurred in floating loans.

² Including the Tasmanian Main Line, 122 miles, purchased by the Government in 1890, at a total cost (including purchase money, expenses of litigation, etc.) of £1,135,968.

³ The calculations in this column are based on the average capital cost for the year.

⁴ Including £40,000 on account of services rendered to the Post and Telegraph Department, £9,430 for services rendered to other Departments, and £19,982 credited for non-paying traffic.

⁵ Exclusive of Postal services, valued at about £26,000.

⁶ The number of passenger journeys have been carefully computed for all the colonies (except Western Australia) on the following uniform basis:—There has been allowed 720 journeys for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single ticket issued to adults and youths; and one-half of those numbers respectively for tickets issued to boys and girls. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 557,550 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly *contract* tickets available for all lines. The numbers given differ in many cases from those returned by the various colonies, which are not compiled in a uniform manner. From the Victorian Railway figures 13,974,846, added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system, have been deducted. In comparing the traffic in Victoria and New South Wales the large metropolitan tramway and steamboat traffic in these colonies must also be taken into account.

⁷ Exclusive of live stock.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.—In addition to Government lines, there were also private lines, as follow, in the colonies named:—New South Wales, 81 miles; South Australia, 18; Western Australia, 453; Tasmania, 48; New Zealand, 142 miles.

TRAMWAYS.—These are not included in the foregoing table. On the 30th June, 1892, there were 47½ miles of street tramways (chiefly cable), in the metropolis of Victoria, constructed by a municipal trust at a cost (to 31st December, 1891) of £1,671,966, but leased to a company, which works the lines, the receipts from which in 1891-2 amounted to £511,915, and the passengers carried numbered 43,825,439; in New South Wales, 48 miles of street tramways (chiefly steam), constructed by the Government at a cost of £1,099,659, the gross receipts for the year being £305,090, the working expenses £248,591, and the estimated number of passengers carried (allowing 2½d. for each) 24,416,989; in Queensland, 23½ miles, including 8½ of street lines; and in Western Australia, 8 miles of Government lines. There are other lines in the colonies named, but of less importance.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1891-2.

Colony.	Length Open.	Capital Cost.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Mean Capital Cost
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	2,903	37,048,300	3,095,122	2,138,139	956,983	2·64
New South Wales	2,185	33,312,608	3,107,296	1,914,252	1,193,044	3·67
Queensland	2,320	16,046,851	1,052,536	639,502	413,034	2·65
S. Australia (Proper)	1,660	11,714,434	1,213,290	652,941	560,349	4·85
„ (Northern Territory)	146	1,154,034	15,221	11,665	3,556	·31

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Number passing through the Post Office (counted once).				Revenue. ²	Expendi- ture ³ (Post and Tele- graph).
		Letters and Post Cards.		Newspapers. ¹			
		Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.	Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.		
						£	£
Victoria	1,729	*62,526,448	*55·90	*22,729,005	*20·32	512,316	670,254 ⁴
New South Wales ..	1,385	64,153,600	56·10	42,517,300	37·18	661,607	718,323
Queensland... ..	903	15,345,842	37·91	11,896,148	29·39	224,876	326,881
South Australia ..	629	17,836,092	56·18	8,883,103	27·98	210,243	193,963
Western Australia ..	188	3,904,772	76·20	2,976,895	58·09	31,336	41,243
Total.. ..	4,834	163,766,754	53·45	89,002,451	29·05	1,640,378	1,950,664
Tasmania	315	5,852,381	39·29	5,376,142	36·09	92,568	85,227
New Zealand ..	1,231	26,537,545	42·14	11,312,200	17·96	320,081	268,343
Grand Total ..	6,380	196,156,680	51·05	105,690,793	27·50	2,053,027	2,304,234

NOTE.—The numbers given for letters and newspapers represent those posted in the colony (counted once), added to those received from abroad. Owing to the difficulties of distinguishing telegraphic from postal revenue and expenditure, they are now shown in a combined form.

* Figures for 1890, those for 1891 not having been compiled.

¹ Subject to certain regulations and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales and Queensland travelled free to any of the Australasian Colonies, and in Western Australia to places within the colony itself. In the other colonies a small postage fee was charged on newspapers.

² Including commission on money orders. The revenue for New South Wales includes £29,877 for postage on letters, and £17,185 for telegrams O.H.M.S.; but the values of Government and other correspondence, not charged for in the case of most of the other colonies, were as follow:—Victoria, about £64,000 for letters, and £5,808 for telegrams; Queensland, £32,778 for telegrams; New Zealand, £63,530 for letters, and £24,840 for telegrams. In other cases the information was not available.

³ Exclusive of interest on Savings' Banks Deposits.

⁴ The expenditure includes cost of printing books, forms, and stamps by the Government Printer; but is exclusive of expenditure on buildings and on construction and maintenance of telegraph lines, which, it is believed, is not taken into account in the case of all the other colonies.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1891.

Colony.	Telegraphs.				Telephones and Private Wires.			
	Miles open at end of the Year. ¹		Telegrams Transmitted.	Net Amount Received.	Number of Public Exchanges.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Subscribers—Exchange and Other.	Amount Received.
	Line.	Wire.						
Victoria ..	7,170	13,989	3,065,351	£ 135,312	11	8,731 ²	2,439	£ 38,384
New South Wales ..	13,879	24,780	3,578,807	181,952	*	³	*	16,579
Queensland ..	9,973	17,622	1,076,673	93,223	*	*	639	4,210
South Australia ..	5,640	10,432	985,633 ⁴	95,636 ⁵	6	2,275	958	* ⁵
Western Australia ..	2,921	3,546	199,140	12,679	2	591	150	1,084
Total ..	39,583	70,369	8,905,604	518,802	*	*	*	60,257
Tasmania ..	2,082	3,543	387,802	32,576	3	496	689	3,528
New Zealand ..	5,349	13,235	1,968,264 ⁶	87,545 ⁶	18	2,603	3,083	22,642
Grand Total	47,014	87,147	11,261,670	638,923	*	*	*	86,427

NOTE.—The extent open embraces, besides cables worked by companies, not only lines under the control of the Postal Department, but also those managed by the Railway authorities, which are often largely availed of by the public.

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, or is incomplete.

¹ Including miles of Railway Telegraphs, as follow:—Victoria—line 3,017, wire 4,874; New South Wales, line 2,182 (the wires belong to Postal Department); Queensland, length not stated; South Australia—line 107, wire, 2,012; Western Australia, length not stated; Tasmania—line 360, wire, 549; Telephone line and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales. Cables are included, as follow:—Tasmania, 365 miles, worked by a public company; New Zealand, 226 miles.

² Including 810 miles, used solely for railway purposes.

³ Included with telegraph wire.

⁴ Including international telegrams of other colonies, viz., 35,206 outward and 32,794 inward telegrams.

⁵ In the case of South Australia the telegraph revenue includes telephone revenue. The revenue has fallen off as compared with the previous year in consequence of reduced rates between England and Australia.

⁶ Inclusive of Cable.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1891.

Colony.	Sold by Auction, Private Contract, etc.			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 ..	8,665	87,991	10 3 1	99,231	338	108,234
New South Wales ..	50,921 ²	167,465	3 5 9	1,280,901	2,016	1,333,838
Queensland ..	45,467	53,934	1 3 9	252,728	239	298,434
South Australia ..	8,649	6,670	0 15 5	..	..	8,649
Western Australia ..	15,523	26,003	1 13 6	85,800	8,951	110,274
Total ..	129,225	342,063	2 12 11	1,718,660	11,544	1,859,429
Tasmania ..	412	2,588	6 5 8	30,649	112	31,173
New Zealand ..	56,060	53,568	0 19 1	36,604	209,432 ³	302,096
Grand Total ..	185,697	398,219	2 2 11	1,785,913	221,088	2,192,698

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 457.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Up to the end of 1891.—Extent—			At the end of 1891.—Extent—	
	Alienated in Fee Simple. ⁴		In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments. ⁵	Alienated or in Process of Alienation.	Neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation.
	Sold.	Granted without purchase.			
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria ..	16,310,984	15,498	6,140,806	22,467,288	33,778,472
New South Wales	23,367,505	3,123,094	19,241,365	45,731,964	152,140,036
Queensland ..	10,576,268	67,733	1,945,461 ⁶	12,589,462	415,073,898
South Australia ..	7,494,949	449,124	4,858,107 ⁶	12,802,180	565,389,820
Western Australia	5,179,147	*	222	5,179,369	619,409,431
Total ..	62,928,853	*	32,185,961	98,770,263	1,785,791,657
Tasmania ..	*	*	*	4,729,498	12,150,502
New Zealand ..	13,361,784	6,651,831 ⁷	484,952	20,498,567	46,362,897 ⁸
Grand Total ..	*	*	*	123,998,328	1,844,305,056

* 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 (generally without interest) extending over a period of 10 or 20 years. For particulars of the terms and conditions under which such land is acquired, see Part "Production," *ante*.

² Including 33 acres, being balance of land exchanged for various purposes, for which no money consideration was received.

³ Of this area 132,871 acres were granted to Natives, or Europeans who purchased from them, under Native Land Acts.

⁴ Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.

⁵ Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, etc., except in the case of Western Australia.

⁶ Including land held under leases with right of purchase on certain conditions, viz., 1,415,862 acres in Queensland, and over 4,027,304 acres in South Australia.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 1,019,404 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease."

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1891.

Colony.	At the end of 1891.				Gross Enrolment of Scholars during 1891.		
	Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	2,233	1,898	2,964	4,862	131,282	122,187	253,469
New South Wales ..	2,457	2,223	2,204	4,427	121,750	111,969	233,719
Queensland ..	639	699	805	1,504	40,232	36,905	77,137
South Australia ..	552	406	700	1,106	26,900 ¹	24,881 ¹	51,781
Western Australia ..	106 ²	53	138	191	2,722	2,623	5,345
Total ..	5,987	5,279	6,811	12,090	322,886	298,565	621,451
Tasmania ..	244	202	272	474	10,372	8,835	19,207
New Zealand ..	1,255	1,323	1,742	3,065	82,658 ¹	76,276 ¹	158,934
Grand Total ..	7,486	6,804	8,825	15,629	415,916	383,676	799,592

NOTE — For footnotes to this table see page 458.

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1891—continued.

Colony.	Scholars in Average Daily Attendance during the Year.			Net Enrolment. (Estimated).	Expenditure on State Education. ³			Expenditure 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. ⁴	Parents, etc., in Fees.			
					£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	141,126	29	55·68	218,081	731,919	2,447 ⁵	734,366	0 12 10	5 4 1
New South Wales	122,528	28	52·43	205,673	502,278	75,913	578,191	0 10 1	4 14 5
Queensland ..	45,004	30	58·34	67,966 ¹	175,875	..	175,875	0 8 8	3 18 2
South Australia	29,801	27	57·55	47,094	90,865	26,667	117,532	0 7 5	3 18 11
Western Australia	3,910	20	73·15	5,345	12,563	1,460 ⁶	14,023	0 5 6	3 11 9 ⁷
Total ..	342,369	28	55·09	544,159	1,513,500	106,487	1,619,987	0 10 7	4 14 8
Tasmania ..	9,680	20	50·40	13,491	34,609	10,563	45,172	0 6 1	4 13 4
New Zealand ..	97,058	32	61·07	133,000	364,666	1,866 ⁸	366,532	0 11 8	3 15 6
Grand Total	449,107	29	56·17	690,650	1,912,775	118,916	2,031,691	0 10 7	4 10 6

NOTE.—The State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular) in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies—in Victoria it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13. For further particulars relating to the educational systems of the various colonies, see Part “Social Condition,” *ante*.

¹ Estimated.

² Including 19 assisted schools.

³ The figures under this head represent the cost of State (Primary) Education, including expenditure on Head Office, staff, and inspection, but exclusive only of expenditure on buildings (either for repairs or erection) and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be separated.

⁴ Portions of the amounts in this column are derived from Education Reserves, etc., viz., about £7,545 in South Australia, and £34,742 in New Zealand.

⁵ For extra subjects.

⁶ Exclusive of amounts received by assisted schools, which were not returned.

⁷ In Government schools only. The average amount also paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 8s. 11d.

⁸ In the figures for New Zealand, amounts received by Boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1891-2.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

* * The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February and March in each year. The present returns are for those months of 1892. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population on the 31st December, 1891, has been taken.

Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria ..	2,687,575	2·32
New South Wales ..	1,179,621	1·01
Queensland ..	258,004	·63
South Australia ..	2,533,291	7·90
Western Australia ..	131,900	2·48
Total ..	6,790,391	2·19
Tasmania ..	516,930	3·39
New Zealand ..	1,565,231	2·47
Grand Total ..	8,872,552	2·28

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1891-2.—LAND IN CULTIVATION—*continued*.

Colony.	Number of Acres under—									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other ¹ Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage. ²	Other Tillage. ³
Victoria	1,332,683	190,157	45,021	8,230	31,614	57,334	369,498	25,295	184,184	443,559
New South Wales	356,666	12,958	4,459	174,577	1,017	22,560	163,738	8,281	365,501	69,864
Queensland ..	19,306	715	739	101,598	995	9,173	30,655	1,988	10,760	82,075
South Australia	1,552,423	12,637	11,461	..	4,290	6,892	304,171	12,314	23,935	605,168
West. Australia	26,866	1,301	3,738	23	400	531	28,534	1,004	238	69,265
Total ..	3,287,944	217,768	65,418	284,428	38,316	96,490	896,596	48,832	584,618	1,269,931
Tasmania ..	47,584	28,360	2,650	..	10,220	16,393	45,445	29	209,697	156,552
New Zealand ..	402,273	323,503	24,268	5,447	14,282	27,266	46,652	..	542,517 ⁴	179,018
Grand Total ..	3,737,801	569,636	92,336	289,875	62,818	140,149	988,693	48,911	1,336,832	1,605,501

NOTE.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies, except New South Wales; but land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 4.

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, 174,982 acres; New South Wales, 333,238 acres; South Australia, 17,519 acres; Western Australia, only small area; Tasmania, 208,596 acres. In Queensland, where it is not so included, the area returned is 20,921 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 4.

³ 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, 395,189 acres; New South Wales, not returned; Queensland, 15,375 acres; South Australia, 588,083 acres; Western Australia, 67,691 acres; Tasmania, 25,257 acres; New Zealand, 140,454 acres. Total, 1,232,799 acres. The following is a statement of the acreage under various crops included in the same column, also of the produce so far as it has been given:—

Miscellaneous Crops.

Victoria—	Acres.	Produce.	South Australia—	Acres.	Produce.
Turnips, carrots, parsnips, and beet ..	731	8,670 tons	Hops	—	217 cwt.
Mangel-wurzel ..	922	16,160 „	Almond trees, No.	118,587	3,109 „
Onions	2,661	14,682 „	Orange „ „	63,631	49,247 cans
Tobacco	545	2,579 cwt.	Olive „ „	48,228	7,156 gals.
Chicory	215	1,509 tons	Raisins	—	1,020 cwt.
Hops	771	6,513 cwt.	Gardens and orchards	14,422	—
Grass seeds	2,861	43,985 bush.	Honey, No. hives	24,735	539,412 lbs.
Gardens and orchards (including market gardens) ..	38,238	—	Tasmania—Turnips ..	2,887	21,225 tons
N.S. Wales—Tobacco	886	9,314 cwt.	Mangel-wurzel ..	944	12,176 „
Sugar cane	22,262	—	Gardens and orchards	107,702	—
Of which productive	8,623	185,205 tons of cane.	Fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, devoted to pastoral purposes ..	114,871	—
Oranges	11,370	10,417,500 doz.	New Zealand—		
Gardens and orchards	28,746	—	Mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, etc. ..	5,377	—
Queensland—Sugar cane	50,948	—	Hops	639	—
Of which crushed	36,821	51,219 tons of sugar.	Tobacco	6	—
Arrowroot	237	682,252 lbs.	Gardens and orchards	29,235	—
Oranges	1,423	1,090,804 doz.	Other crops	3,307	—
Bananas	3,897	11,644,769 „	Land broken up, but not under crop ..	140,454	—
Pineapples	1,138	543,415 „			
Tobacco	790	7,704 cwt.			
Cotton	90	48,746 lbs.			
Sweet Potatoes ..	2,805	15,657 tons			
Gardens and orchards	3,300	—			

⁴ In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 7,357,229 acres—of which about one-half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the majority of the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 8,922,460 acres, or to 14.07 acres per head of the population. The green forage entered above consists of 118,484 acres of green oats, 422,354 acres of turnips, and 1,679 acres of green maize.

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1891-2.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Pota-toes.	Hay.
Victoria	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	461,957	776,691	200,523	514,406
New South Wales ..	3,963,668	276,259	93,446	5,721,706	16,419	61,326	209,322
Queensland	392,309	16,669	21,302	3,077,915	33,895	25,018	58,842
South Australia ..	6,436,488	80,876	107,183	..	68,655	27,824	193,317
Western Australia ..	295,526	18,214	48,594	483	8,000 ²	1,595	28,534
Total	24,767,259	4,847,569	1,114,723	9,262,061	903,660	316,286	1,004,421
Tasmania	937,680	876,573	71,686	..	240,656	63,000	67,164
New Zealand	10,257,738	11,009,020	688,683	238,746	337,181	162,046	67,361
Grand Total ..	35,962,677	16,733,162	1,875,092	9,500,807	1,481,497	541,332	1,138,946

Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—					Tons per Acre of	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. ¹	Pota-toes.	Hay.
Victoria	1,554,130	10·26	23·43	18·75	56·13	24·57	3·50	1·39
New South Wales ..	913,107	11·11	21·32	20·96	32·77	16·14	2·72	1·28
Queensland	168,526	20·32	23·31	28·83	30·30	34·07	2·73	1·92
South Australia ..	801,835	4·15	6·40	9·35	..	16·00	4·04	·64
Western Australia ..	166,664	11·00	14·00	13·00	21·00	20·00 ²	3·00	1·00
Total	3,604,262	7·53	22·26	17·04	32·56	23·58	3·28	1·12
Tasmania .. ..	..	19·71	30·91	27·05	..	23·55	3·84	1·48
New Zealand .. ..	..	25·50	34·03	28·38	43·83	23·61	5·94	1·44
Grand Total ..	3,604,262	9·62	29·38	20·31	32·78	23·58	3·86	1·15

Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.
Estimated.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1891-2.

*** 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.

Colony.	Number of—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780
New South Wales ..	459,755	2,046,347	61,831,416	253,189
Queensland	399,364	6,192,759	20,289,633	122,672
South Australia ¹ ..	188,587	399,077	7,646,239	81,948
Western Australia ..	40,812	133,690	1,962,212	25,930
Total	1,529,214	10,583,977	104,657,648	770,519
Tasmania	31,312	167,788	1,664,118	73,520
New Zealand ²	211,040	831,831	18,227,186	308,812
Grand Total ..	1,771,566	11,583,596	124,548,952	1,152,851

¹ Exclusive of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

² The figures for New Zealand are those returned at the Census of April, 1891. They include 42,912 cattle, 262,763 sheep, and 86,259 pigs belonging to the Maoris.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1891-2—*continued*.

Colony.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	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	5·01	38	20·62	156	147	1,117	3·26	25
New South Wales	1·49	39	6·62	176	200	5,306	·82	22
Queensland	·60	97	9·27	1,509	30	4,945	·18	30
South Australia ¹	·50	59	1·05	124	20	2,384	·22	26
Western Australia	·04	77	·14	251	2	3,682	·03	49
Total	·63	49	4·37	341	43	3,368	·32	25
Tasmania	1·19	21	6·36	110	63	1,090	2·79	48
New Zealand ²	2·02	33	7·96	131	174	2,875	2·96	49
Grand Total	·69	46	4·54	297	49	3,198	·45	30

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 460.

TABLE XVIII.—WOOL PRODUCE, 1891.

Colony.	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool used in Manufacture in the Colony.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 1s. 4d. per lb.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria	90,776,713	3,372,154	164,805,907	7,165,092	2,474,441	164,963
New South Wales	12,163,554	385,493	340,691,382	11,312,980	500,000 ¹	33,333
Queensland .. ..	..	..	80,992,900	3,453,548	130,000 ¹	8,667
South Australia	19,990,033	627,361	66,977,214	2,166,125	100,000 ¹	6,666
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	8,783,073 ²	329,365 ²	..	..
Total	122,930,300	4,385,008	662,250,476	24,427,110	3,204,441	213,629
Tasmania	220 ¹	10	9,378,173	418,460	165,000	11,000
New Zealand	8,861	239	106,187,114	4,129,686	2,918,073	194,538
Grand Total	122,939,381	4,385,257	777,815,763	28,975,256	6,287,514	419,167

Colony.	Wool Production, 1891.				Proportion of Exports of Wool to Total General Exports.	Average Export Price per lb.
	Quantity. ³		Value.			
	Total.	Average to each Sheep in the Colony.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.		
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£ s. d.	per cent.	d.
Victoria	76,503,635	5·92	3,957,901	3 9 0	44·76	10½
New South Wales	329,027,828	5·32	10,960,820	9 11 8	43·61	8
Queensland	81,122,900	4·00	3,462,215	8 11 1	41·58	10½
South Australia	47,087,181	6·16	1,545,430	4 17 4	20·61	7¾
Western Australia	8,783,073	4·48	329,365	6 8 7	41·20	9
Total	542,524,617	5·18	20,255,731	6 12 3	39·68	8¾
Tasmania	9,542,953	5·73	429,450	2 17 8	29·04	10¾
New Zealand	109,096,326	5·99	4,323,985	6 17 4	43·17	9½
Grand Total	661,163,896	5·31	25,009,166	6 10 2	39·92	9

¹ Estimated.² Including wool exported in 1890 but not returned until 1891, viz. :—2,656,252 lbs. valued (9d. per lb.) at £99,609.³ These figures are made up of the sum of the total quantities exported from and used for manufactures in, less the quantities imported by, the respective colonies. The wool referred to is, of course, not homogeneous in quality, some being greasy and some washed and scoured. The Government Statistician of New South Wales has estimated that the equivalent weight in greasy wool of the whole clip for that colony was 351,912,000 lbs.

TABLE XIX.—GOLD PRODUCE.

Colony.	Gold raised—					
	Prior to 1891.		During 1891.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria	56,839,359	227,357,436	576,400	2,305,600	57,415,759	229,663,036
New South Wales ..	10,247,098*	38,075,182*	153,336	558,306	10,400,434	38,633,488
Queensland	7,438,475	26,034,663	576,439	2,017,536	8,014,914	28,052,199
South Australia† ..	303,179	1,174,296	35,533	125,529	338,712	1,299,825
Western Australia ..	158,298	601,532	30,311 ²	115,182	188,609	716,714
Total	74,986,409	293,243,109	1,372,019	5,122,153	76,358,428	298,365,262
Tasmania	588,673	2,238,683	48,769	182,884	637,442	2,421,567
New Zealand	11,818,221	46,425,629	251,996	1,007,488	12,070,217	47,433,117
Grand Total	87,393,303	341,907,421	1,672,784	6,312,525	89,066,087	348,219,946

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland express the quantity and value of all the gold known to have been raised in those colonies since the period of its first discovery in Australia in 1851; those for South Australia are estimated chiefly from the returns of the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, and partly from the export returns; those for New Zealand express the total exports of gold from the earliest period; and those for Tasmania express the quantity known to have been raised since 1866, there being no record of the gold raised prior to that period. There being no reliable returns of the gold raised in Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 oz., to which have been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns of the colony, which, however, are admittedly very defective.

* Figures amended since last publication. † Including Northern Territory.
¹ The purity, and consequently the value, of gold varies considerably in different localities. In Victoria the average value is set down as £4 per oz., in Western Australia as £3 16s., and in Queensland as £3 10s. per oz. Standard gold (*i.e.*, 22 carats fine) is worth £3 17s. 10½d., and pure gold £4 4s. 11½d. per oz.
² Quantity declared for export only.

TABLE XX.—PUBLIC SAVINGS BANKS, 1891.
(Including both Trustee and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	On the 31st December.				Rates of Interest allowed to De- positors.
	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		
	Total.	Per 100 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£ s. d.	per cent.
Victoria	305,559	26·39	5,670,137	18 11 2	4
New South Wales	158,426	13·60	5,342,135	33 14 5	4 and 5
Queensland	46,259	11·27	1,660,753	35 18 0	4
South Australia	76,091	23·72	2,100,672	27 12 2	5
Western Australia	3,564	6·69	46,181	12 19 2	3¾
Total	589,899	18·98	14,819,878	25 2 5	3¾ to 5
Tasmania	26,916	17·64	554,417	20 12 0	3 to 5
New Zealand	126,886	20·01	3,406,949	26 17 0	4½ and 5
Grand Total	743,701	19·10	18,781,244	25 5 1	3 to 5

NOTE.—There are both Post Office and General Savings Banks in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; Post Office Savings Banks only in Queensland and Western Australia; and General Savings Banks only in South Australia. There is a limit to the amount of an interest-bearing deposit, varying from £100 to £250 in the different colonies. When two rates of interest are quoted, the lower one is that allowed by the Post Office Banks.

TABLE XXI.—STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION, 1851 to 1891.

Year.	Number of Immigrants introduced in each year.							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
1851 to 1860 ..	87,963	71,649	..	48,905	..	16,636	No record.	225,153
1861 to 1870 ..	46,594	18,212	1,617	13,730	..	1,852	..	82,005
1871 to 1880 ..	5,545	24,412	50,782	25,415	889	477	100,920	208,440
1881 to 1890 ..	2	34,079	103,140	7,295	4,552	2,734	14,614	166,416
1891 ..	..	190	2,676	..	134	..	44	3,044
Total ..	140,104	148,542	158,215	95,345	5,575	21,699	115,578†	685,058

* Figures corrected since last publication.
† Exclusive of the number for New Zealand for years prior to 1870.

TABLE XXII.—STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1891.

** Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,500 square miles. There are also about 150 smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is estimated to be 7,740 square miles.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (Poly-nesi-ans and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
1878	61,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1880	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1885	69,860	57,419	127,279	4,319	5,775	1,133	1,422	736	2,158
1890	67,902	57,780	125,682	3,681	4,035	1,980	968	392	1,360
1891	67,981	57,421	125,402	4,335	5,948	1,065	993	377	1,370

Year.	Emigrants (Poly-nesi-ans and Coolies only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expen-diture.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports	Value of Ex-ports.
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Raised by Taxa-tion.	Not raised by Taxa-tion.	Total.				
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	638	71	709	12,697	18,324	61,021	65,267	100,000	136,608	192,865
1880	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1885	1,681	265	1,946	62,985	13,684	76,669	92,209	264,025	294,585	326,750
1890	239	41	280	46,923	19,889	66,817	60,826	248,989	206,757	364,533
1891	364	125	489	57,267	13,983	71,250	67,820	246,690	253,049	474,334

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. ¹	Live Stock. ²			
	Inwards.		Outwards.			Number of—			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs. ³
1878	124	23,180	128	24,080	acres. 39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000
1880	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000
1885	124	54,056	135	55,892	26,368	650	5,953	6,350	50,000
1890	79	56,711	89	60,644	2,824	695	6,988	6,800	2,000
1891	101	69,276	97	63,865	..	959	9,861	6,072	1,778

¹ The total area alienated at the end of 1891 was 413,440 acres, and the area unalienated 4,540,520 acres. The amount realized by the State for sales of land to the end of 1888 was only £26,446, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of one shilling.
² In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 5,000 Angora goats were kept on the islands.
³ Returns from Europeans only since 1836.

TABLE XXII.—STATISTICS OF FIJI—continued.

NOTE.—The following additional information has been supplied for the year 1891 :—Birth rate, 34·57 ; death rate, 47·43 ; marriage rate, 8·49, per 1,000 persons living. *Immigration*—The total number of arrivals was 2,229, of whom 533 were Europeans. *Emigration*—Total departures, 1,137, of whom 497 were Europeans. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £31,269 ; other taxes, £25,998 ; other sources, £13,983. *Heads of Expenditure*—Interest on public debt, £8,248 ; post office, etc., £942 ; immigration, £6,368 ; other expenditure, £52,262. *Public Debt*—Consists of £115,390 Imperial advances, bearing no interest, in aid of annexation, and in payment of compensation in respect of disallowed land claims ; £100,000 for payment of liabilities of former so-called Government ; and £50,000 for public works and immigration, less £18,700 redeemed, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. *Imports and Exports*—Of the total value of imports, £228,260 was from the Australasian Colonies, and £24,789 from other countries ; and of the total value of exports, £420,783 was to Australasian Colonies, and £53,551 to other countries ; almost the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. *Postal Returns, 1891*—Number of offices, 36 ; letters, 197,398 ; newspapers, 153,218. *State Education*—Number of schools, 3 ; teachers, 5—viz., 3 males and 2 females ; scholars on the rolls, 214—viz., 150 males and 64 females. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation (by whites only), 37,809 acres, of which 300 acres were under maize ; 20,666 acres under cocoanuts ; 12,823 acres under sugar-cane ; 2,708 acres under bananas ; 250 acres under tea, 214 acres under peanuts ; and 843 acres under cotton, coffee, tobacco, tapioca, pineapples, and other crops. The produce of these crops was as follows :—Maize, 2,444 bushels ; cocoanuts, 42 tons ; copra, 6,669 tons ; sugar, 20,470 tons ; molasses, 167,508 gallons ; bananas, 784,675 bunches ; peanuts, 800 tons ; cotton, 98 tons.

TABLE XXIII.—STATISTICS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA, 1888-9 TO 1890-91.

Area. 90,000 square miles ; population, between 300,000 and 400,000.

Financial Year.	Public Revenue.			Public Expendi- ture.	Value of—		Shipping.			
	Locally Raised.	Provided by Guarantee.	Total.		Imports.	Exports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
							Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	£	£	£	£	£	£				
1888-9† ..	2,680	12,320	15,000*	10,770	11,109	5,943	198	7,482	188	6,952
1889-90 ..	3,016	11,984	15,000	14,975	16,104	6,455	92	5,897	96	6,287
1890-91 ..	2,674	12,326	15,000	15,000	15,530	8,434	64	4,597	61	4,365

Financial Year.	Gold Produced.*		Postal Returns.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Received.			Despatched.		
			Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
	ozs.	£						
1888-9† ..	3,850	14,387	2,366	93	4,071	2,587	98	574
1889-90 ..	3,470	12,440	3,166	111	6,844	2,586	84	590
1890-91 ..	2,426	8,371	2,664	142	6,042	2,191	88	468

NOTES.—The finances are supplied by a sum not exceeding £15,000 per annum, for which the colony of Queensland has made itself primarily responsible, Victoria and New South Wales contributing equally with Queensland towards this amount. Local revenue is applied in reduction of the sums payable by the contributing colonies, and any credit balance in the appropriation account must be written off at the end of the year.

Crown lands may be alienated for agricultural purposes, at not less than 2s. 6d. per acre, conditional on the introduction of some new industry. Where no such condition as to improvements is imposed, the minimum prices are :—For agricultural land, 10s. per acre ; pastoral land, 2s. ; for trading or fishing purposes, £5 ; and for cocoanut planting, 5s. per acre. Areas not exceeding 50 acres may be sold under deferred payments, extending over 5 years, the minimum price in such cases being £1 per acre.

The following is additional information for the year 1890-91 :—*Population*.—It is impossible to obtain anything more than a rude guess at the total of the indigenous population. The non-native population of the possession in April, 1891, was about 272, of whom only 156 were whites, the remainder being chiefly Polynesians, Malays, etc. *Sources of Local Revenue*.—Customs duties, £2,526 ; licences, £21 ; gold-fields, £23 ; fees, fines, etc., £50 ; miscellaneous, £54. *Heads of Expenditure*.—Salaries and allowances, £8,267 ; vessels, £2,939 ; buildings, £979 ; agriculture, £355 ; and miscellaneous, £2,460. *Chief Exports*.—Bêche-de-mer, 64½ tons, value £5,030 ; pearl shell, value £80 ; copra, 198 tons, value £1,433.

* Gold entered at Cooktown, Queensland, as received from British New Guinea, no other record being available. The number of miners on the goldfields has fallen off from 700 or 800 in 1888-9, to only about 80 in 1890-91. The fields are now fully occupied, and the miners are principally men that are acclimatized, and who possess such knowledge of the natives and of the country as often gives them great advantage over new comers, who are not likely to meet with success.

† Ten months only.

APPENDIX B.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE—CENSUS, 1891.

(Adjusted Figures.)

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	75,229	73,508	148,737
5 to 10 „ ...	65,460	63,994	129,454
10 to 15 „ ...	59,042	57,903	116,945
15 to 20 „ ...	57,284	57,886	115,170
20 to 25 „ ...	63,437	61,676	125,113
25 to 30 „ ...	63,104	55,232	118,336
30 to 35 „ ...	47,876	39,856	87,732
35 to 40 „ ...	31,843	26,529	58,372
40 to 45 „ ...	24,058	21,443	45,501
45 to 50 „ ...	22,135	19,768	41,903
50 to 55 „ ...	22,821	19,299	42,120
55 to 60 „ ...	22,277	16,223	38,500
60 to 65 „ ...	20,223	12,921	33,144
65 to 70 „ ...	11,145	7,182	18,327
70 to 75 „ ...	7,242	4,803	12,045
75 to 80 „ ...	3,213	2,267	5,480
80 to 85 „ ...	1,389	1,012	2,401
85 and upwards ...	636	489	1,125
Total ...	598,414	541,991	1,140,405

APPENDIX C.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

NOTE.—The Tariffs of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania having been entirely revised since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, they are given in full. The tariffs of the other colonies, having been only slightly, if at all, altered, do not appear in the present work, but a description is given of the changes which have taken place.

The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described on page 3 *ante*, and the position of an article may be ascertained by reference to the index at pages 4 to 7 *ante*.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF CERTAIN COLONIES SINCE 1889.

The following, so far as known, are the changes which have taken place in the tariffs of South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand since the issue of this work for 1888-9, when they were published in full. No alteration was made in the tariff of Victoria since its publication in the *Year-Book* for 1889-90, until July, 1892, when several duties were increased by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly. The Act authorizing these alterations, however, was not passed during the current year (1892).

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Date of Alteration.
		Former.	Present.	
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	Meat, Fresh	10 per cent.	5s. 100lbs.*	
22	Barley per bushel	0 1 0	0 1 6	25th June, 1891.
	Malt „	0 2 6	0 4 6	25th June, 1891.
	Wheat per cental	exempt	0 2 0*	
25	Hay and Chaff	10 per cent.	10s. per ton*	
33	Live Stock, viz.:—			
	Cattle each	0 5 0	1 0 0*	
	Horses „	0 5 0	2 0 0*	
	Pigs „	0 2 0	0 5 0*	
	Sheep „	0 0 6	0 1 0*	
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
23	Tobacco (unmanufactured) per lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0	26th February, 1891.
24	Pearl Shells (export duty) per ton	4 0 0	2 0 0	1st January, 1890.

* In force in November, 1892, pending the passing of a Customs Bill.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF CERTAIN COLONIES SINCE 1889
—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Date of Alteration.
		Former.	Present.	
	NEW ZEALAND.			
23	<p>Tobacco (unmanufactured) entered to be manufactured in the colony at the time of removal from a bonded warehouse or from any importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff ... per lb.</p> <p>Primage Duty (in addition to Import Duty) on all goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the colony ...ad valorem</p>	<p>0 2 0</p> <p>1 per cent.</p>	<p>0 1 6*</p> <p>Nil.</p>	<p>1st January, 1892.</p> <p>30th September, 1890.</p>

NOTE.—An important Bill for the Revision of the Tariff of Victoria was at the time of going to press under the consideration of the Parliament of that colony.

ERRATA.

The following items were either incorrectly given or accidentally omitted from the tariffs as published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9:—

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
<i>Northern Territory.</i> †		
	Import Duty on—	£ s. d.
14	Opium per lb.	1 10 0
22	Rice „	0 0 1
	„ Meal Offal per ton	0 10 0
26	Chinese Oil per gal.	0 1 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
14	Import Duty on Opium per lb.	1 0 0
33	Export Duty on Horses per head	0 1 0

* Until the 31st December, 1893, only ; and from the 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1896, 2s. per lb.

† In force since 17th November, 1886.

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Corrected to 11th November, 1892.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.						Rate of Duty		
							£	s.	d.
1	Cards, Playing	...	...	...	...	per doz. pks.	0	3	0
2	Musical Instruments and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
3	Pictures, Paintings, and Statuary	...	...	...	...	"	"
6	Watches and Clocks and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	"	"
8	Powder :—								
	Blasting	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
	Dynamite and Lithofracteur	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Sporting	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	3
	Shot	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	5	0
10	Carriages (whole or in parts) including Buggies, Barouches, Chaises, Dog-carts, Gigs, and Tilburies	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
12	Cement, Plaster, and Hydraulic Lime	...	...	...	...	per barrel	0	2	0
13	Billiard Tables and Billiard Table Materials	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
14	Acid—Acetic	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	2	6
	" Sulphuric	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	2	6
	Naphtha	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	6
	Opium, and any preparation thereof, not otherwise charged	...	...	...	...	per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints and Colours, ground in oil	...	...	...	...	per ton	3	0	0
	" Dry Colours	...	...	...	...	"	1	10	0
	Soda, crystals	...	...	...	...	"	2	0	0
	Spirit, Methylated	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	1	0
15	Carpets	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Rugs	...	...	...	...	"	"
16	Silks and Satins	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Velvets	...	...	...	...	"	"
19	Furs	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Kid Gloves	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Lace	...	...	...	...	"	"
20	Rope, Cordage—gross	...	...	...	...	per ton	3	0	0
	Twine and Lines (excepting for Reapers and Binders)	...	...	...	...	"	3	0	0
21	Butter and Lard	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
	Butterine and Oleomargarine	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	6
	Cheese	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
	Fish—Dried, Preserved, or Salted, and Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Honey	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Meats—Bacon, and Bacon partially cured or green	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
	" Hams—Hams and Ham potted, and Meat Extract	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
	" Poultry—Soups and Game, Potted Paste, dried or preserved and not otherwise charged	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Milk—Condensed or Preserved	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
22	Arrowroot, Baking Powder, Yeast Custard and Egg Powders, Self-raising Flour, Barley—prepared or patent—Patent Groats, Corn Flour, Maizena, and Farinaceous Foods (prepared), not being Wheaten Flour or Oatmeal, or otherwise exempted	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1

IMPORTS DUTIES—*continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Biscuits per lb.	0	0	2
	Confectionery—Cakes, Comfits, Liquorices, Liquorice Paste, Lozenges of all kinds, Cocoanut in sugar, Sugar Candy, Succades, and Sweetmeats	0	0	2
	Flour per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
	Fruits—Boiled or in pulp, peel, drained or dry, and Almonds per lb.	0	0	1
	„ Bottled (not containing spirit) :—			
	Reputed quarts per dozen	0	2	0
	Reputed pints and smaller quantities	0	1	0
	„ Dried, Candied, and Prunes per lb.	0	0	2
	„ Green, except Bananas and Pineapples per bushel	0	1	0
	„ Preserved and Canned... .. per lb.	0	0	2
	Jam and Jellies per lb.*	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated—			
	Barley, Beans, Maize, Oats, Peas (dried and split), and Wheat per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Oatmeal per ton	2	0	0
	Onions	1	0	0
	Potatoes	0	10	0
	Rice	3	0	0
	Rice Flour and Ground Rice, Semolina per lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar—Molasses and Treacle per cwt.	0	3	4
	Raw	0	5	0
	Refined	0	6	8
	Glucose—Liquid and Syrup	0	3	4
	Solid	0	5	0
	Vegetables—Fresh	0	0	6
	Preserved (not otherwise charged), salted in brine or salt water, Mushrooms and Tomatoes preserved per lb.	0	0	1
23	Aerated and Mineral Waters—Pints and smaller quantities per dozen	0	0	6
	Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer, Cider, and Perry :—			
	In wood or jar per gallon	0	0	6
	In bottle	0	0	9
	For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints	0	0	9
	Bitters, Essences, Fluid Extracts, Sarsaparilla Tinctures, Medicines, Infusions, and Toilet Preparations containing—			
	Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	0	3	6
	„ 50 „ „	0	7	0
	„ 75 „ „	0	10	6
	More than 75 „ „	0	14	0
	If containing spirit over-proof, to be charged as Spirituous Compounds per proof gallon	0	14	0
	Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum :—			
	Raw or kiln-dried per lb.	0	0	3
	Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	0	0	6
	Chocolate—Plain, or mixed with any other article, and Chocolate Creams	0	0	4
	Cocoa—Prepared, paste, or mixed with any other article	0	0	4
	Coffee—Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	0	0	6

* 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, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Cordials and Wines, not containing Spirit, Balm [†] Syrups, Fruit Essences, not Spirituous, Lime Fruit and Lime-juice Cordials, Citronade, Raspberry Vinegar, Aromatic Vinegar, Raspberry, Strawberry, and other Fruit Acids :—			
	Reputed quarts per dozen	0	1	6
	Pints and smaller quantities „	0	0	9
	Oilmen's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—			
	Quarts „	0	1	0
	Pints and smaller quantities „	0	0	6
	Salt per ton	1	0	0
	Spirits* :—			
	On all kinds of Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported and not otherwise enumerated per proof gal.*	0	14	0
	„ Perfumed, Perfumed Waters, Florida Water, and Bay Rum per gallon	1	0	0
	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes (including wrappers) ... per lb.	0	6	0
	„ delivered from ship's side, or from a Customs bond, for home consumption—manufactured, unmanufactured, and snuff „	0	3	0
	„ Sheepwash „	0	0	3
	„ unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony, at the time of removal from a Customs bond, or from an importing ship, to any licensed manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only into Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes „	0	1	0
	Vinegar, other than Aromatic or Raspberry per gallon	0	0	6
	Wines—			
	Sparkling—for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	0	10	0
	Other kinds per gallon	0	5	0
24	Candles and night lights per lb.†	0	0	1½
	Gelatine, Glue and Size „	0	0	1
	Grease—Axle and Lubricating per ton	3	0	0
	Soap (fancy)... .. per lb.	0	0	2
	„ (other than fancy) per cwt.	0	3	0
25	Wax and Stearine per lb.	0	0	1
	Bran, Pollard, and Sharps per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
	Hay, Chaff, and Straw... .. per ton	0	10	0
	Paper Bags (plain) per cwt.	0	7	6
	„ Bags—Printed „	0	15	0
	„ Brown and Bagging „	0	3	0
	Advertising Matter—Circulars, Labels, Billheads, Posters, and Notices Printed, Enamelled or otherwise on any material or lithographed „	0	15	0
	Starch and Starch Powder per lb.	0	0	1
	Timber :—			
	Dressed... .. per 100 ft. sup.	0	3	0
	Rough and Undressed (with the exception of Ash, Hickory, and Oak) „	0	1	6

* Spirits in case—Reputed contents of two, three, four, or five gallons shall be charged as follow :—Two gallons and under, as two gallons ; not exceeding three, as three gallons ; not exceeding four, as four gallons ; and over four and not exceeding five, as five gallons. No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under proof of any spirit of a less strength than 16·5 under proof.

† 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, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
25	Timber:—	£ s. d.
	Palings per 100	0 1 0
	Laths per 1,000	0 0 9
	Shingles "	0 1 0
	Pickets (dressed) per 100 ft. sup.	0 3 0
	Doors, Sashes and Shutters each	0 2 0
	Varnishes, containing spirit per gallon	0 2 0
	" all other "	0 1 0
26	Gasoline "	0 0 6
	Oils, in bottle, except essential oils—	
	" reputed quarts per dozen	0 1 6
	" " pints "	0 0 9
	" " half-pints and smaller sizes "	0 0 6
	" (except linseed oil, raw or boiled sperm, and black whale, palm, or cocoanut) per gallon	0 0 6
29	China and Porcelain Ware ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Putty per ton	1 0 0
	Whiting and Chalk "	0 10 0
31	Jewellery and Precious Stones ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware "	"
32	Iron—Bolts, Spikes, Nuts, Rivets, Screws, Bolt Rings, and Washers (plain or galvanized metal) per ton	2 0 0
	" Galvanized in bars, bundles, sheets, or corrugated "	2 0 0
	" Galvanized manufactures not being parts of machines or machinery otherwise charged or exempted "	3 0 0
	" Pig, from the 1st January, 1893 "	0 10 0
	" Wire netting, galvanized "	1 10 0
	Lead, Pipe "	3 0 0
	" Sheet and Roll "	2 0 0
	Zinc, perforated or manufactured per cwt.	0 3 0
36	Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, and Dressing Cases (with or without fittings) ad valorem	15 per cent.

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Upon all Goods imported into New South Wales, and not enumerated in the foregoing schedule or in the following

List of Exemptions ad valorem 10 per cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Atlases and Maps, for School use Books, Educational—Copy and Exercise, for School use " Printed, being Literary Compositions and Periodicals	1	Card Mounts Charts—Admiralty Globes, for School use Pencils—Slate " Wood

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	School and Book Slates	9	Tools— <i>continued</i> —
3	Music—Printed		Grindstones
4	Wool		Grindstone Fittings
5	Fishing Nets		Hammers
7	Hospital Dressings and Appliances—		Hatchets
	Lint		Hoes
	Cat-gut, for sewing purposes		Hones and Oil Stones
	Surgical Drainage Tubing		Hooks—Bagging
	Protective Silk		„ Brush
	Guttapercha Tissue		„ Fern
	Adhesive Plaster		„ Furze
	Esmarch's Handkerchiefs		„ Reap
	Eyepads		„ Wool
	Syringes		Irons—Caulking
	Ice-bags		„ Plane
	Suspensories		„ Soldering
	Celluloid for Splints		„ Tailors' Geese
9	Cables—Chain (Iron) Stud Link		„ Tue
	Knitting Machines		Jacks
	Reapers and Binders, and parts thereof		Knives—Butchers'
	Sewing Machine Heads		„ Cane
	Tools of Trade, not being Machinery		„ Chaff
	and Tool Handles		„ Drawing
	Tools, viz. :—		„ Farriers'
	Adzes		„ Hay
	Anvils		„ Shoe
	Augers		Ladles—Lead
	Axes and Handles		„ Pitch
	Bellows—Blacksmiths'		Levels—Carpenters'
	Bits—Brace		Marline Spikes
	Braces		Mattocks
	Brushes—Painters'		Mallets—Carpenters', Masons', etc.
	Chisels		„ Tinsmiths'
	Chests of Tools		Needles
	Choppers—Butchers'		„ Saddlers'
	Cleavers „		„ Packing and Sail
	Clippers—Horse		„ Upholsterers'
	„ Hairdressers'		Nippers—Cutting
	Clamps—Boatbuilders'		Oilers—Carpenters'
	„ Carpenters'		„ Engineers'
	Cramps		Planes
	Compasses		Palms—Sailmakers'
	Cutters—Pipe		„ Saddlers'
	Diamonds—Glaziers'		Picks and Handles
	Drills—Breast		Pincers—Carpenters'
	Eyelets		„ Farriers'
	Fids—Sailmakers'		Plumbs and Levels
	Files		Pliers
	Forks—Hay, Garden, and Stable		Pullers—Nail
	Froes		Punches
	Gimlets		Rakes—Hay and Garden

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
9	Tools— <i>continued</i> — Rasps Rules Saws, other than Circular, Frame, and Band Saws Saw Clamps „ Sets Scissors Scrapers „ Ships' „ Plumbers' Screws—Bench Scythe Snaths „ Stones „ Blades Sets—Rivet Shaves—Coopers' Spades and Shovels Spokeshaves Shears—Garden „ Sheep „ Pruning Sickles Sieves Slashers Snips—Tinmen's Spanners Squares—Harness „ Carpenters' „ Collar and Dressmakers' „ Masons' Stocks and Dies Soldering Irons Tapes—Measuring Tongs—Gas „ Blacksmiths' Tools—Saddlers' „ Grafting „ Tinsmiths' „ Trowels Turnscrews Vyces Wedges Wheels—Tracing Wrenches Type-writing machines and parts thereof Vanners Beadings (Saddlers'), Brass, Silver, and Nickel Bits (Riding, Driving, and Cart)	10	Buckles (Saddlers'), Japanned, Tinned, Nickel, Brass, and Nickel-plated, and Dees Collar-checks (Saddlers') Hames Kersey (Saddlers') Ornaments (Saddlers'), Nickel-plated and Brass Rings and Terrets, Japanned, Brass, Nickel, and Plated Saddle Staples and Nails, Nickle-plated and Tinned Saddle-trees Serge (Saddlers') Spurs Stirrup-irons Web (Saddlers'), Straining and Girth 11
			Anchors Cables, Chain (Iron), Stud Links, of not less than half an inch in diameter Oars 14
			Alum Artists' Colors Bluestone (not building) Brimstone Caustic Potash „ Soda Chlorate of Potash Chloro-dinitro-benzol Copperas Crude Drugs, etc.— Aloes Aloin Antefebrein Antepyrin Arsenic Borax Camphor Cantharides Cinchona Cocain Calumba Cream Tartar Gentian Rhubarb Jalap Myrrh Henbane Hemlock Iodine Litharge
10			

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
14	Crude Drugs, etc.—continued— Manganese Magnesia Menthol Paraffin wax Quinine Soda Carbonate Soda Bicarbonate Strychnine Saffron Tartaric Acid Vanilla Beans Ultramarine Zinc Sulphate „ Oxide Aconite Arnica Belladonna Digitalis Dyeware and Dyes Liquid Dryers Manures— Guano Bone Dust Matches Nitrate of Ammonia Oils, Essential (excepting Lemon and Eucalyptus) Silicate Soda Ash „ Crystals Sulphur Turpentine	17	Cotton in Piece—continued— White Hatters' Mulls, etc. Muslins—Plain and Printed Swansdown Calico Window Hollands — Plain and Printed Lancaster and Oriental Blinds Grey Calico „ Sheeting „ Twill Pillow Cotton Tent Cloth Cotton Duck „ Drill „ Canvas Dimity Pique Quilting Curtains and Blind Net Mosquito Net Cotton Handkerchiefs „ Damask Drilling Denim Dungaree Jean Apron Check Duster „ Moleskin—Plain and Printed Cottonade Cotton Tweed „ Cord Gambroon Cotton Velvet „ Velveteen Canton Mole Turkey Twills Shirtings Scotch Twills Harvard, Oxford, and Fancy Shirtings Flannelettes Tennis Cloth Cotton Wincey „ Dress Stuffs „ Italian Cloths Prints Sateens Pongees Drillettes Satinettes
15	Druggeting — Plain and Printed, Square, Woven, and Felted Spunyarn		
16	Mill Silk		
17	Bombay Duck and Pipe Candle Cotton, Candlewick Cotton in Piece— White Calico „ Long Cloth „ Shirting „ Sheeting „ India Twills „ Twill Calico „ Butter Cloth „ Cheese Cloth „ Hatters' Calico „ „ Twill		

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
17	<p>Cotton in Piece—continued—</p> <p>Gingham</p> <p>Zephyr</p> <p>Cotton Ticks</p> <p>„ Huckabacks</p> <p>Rolled Linings</p> <p>Universal Linings</p> <p>Fancy Linings</p> <p>Plain Cambric</p> <p>Chintz „</p> <p>Cretonne</p> <p>Duck—</p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Linen</p> <p>Forfars—</p> <p>Osnaburg</p> <p>Dowlas</p> <p>Flaxens</p> <p>Calico—</p> <p>Grey, Plain</p> <p>„ Twilled</p> <p>Hessians—</p> <p>Papering Canvas</p> <p>Scrym</p> <p>Hessian</p> <p>Holland—</p> <p>Brown</p> <p>Rough</p> <p>Dressed</p> <p>Cream</p> <p>Slate Black</p> <p>Jute Goods—</p> <p>Dandy Canvas</p> <p>French „</p> <p>Padding „</p> <p>Cheese Cloth</p> <p>Scrym</p> <p>Horse Covers</p> <p>Bagging</p> <p>Carpet</p> <p>Long Cloth—</p> <p>Plain</p> <p>Twilled</p> <p>Prints—</p> <p>Printed Cotton</p> <p>Cambrics</p> <p>Sateens</p> <p>Drillettes</p> <p>Muslins</p> <p>Pongees</p> <p>Cotton Laine</p>	17	<p>Cotton in Piece—continued—</p> <p>Prints—</p> <p>Cotton Handkerchiefs</p> <p>Turkey, Plain</p> <p>„ Twill</p> <p>Repp—</p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Union</p> <p>Wool (Upholsterers')</p> <p>Sewing Cottons—</p> <p>Reels</p> <p>Mending</p> <p>Crochet</p> <p>Knitting</p> <p>Embroidery</p> <p>Threads</p> <p>Sewing Silks—</p> <p>Skeins and Reels</p> <p>Arrascine</p> <p>Filoselle</p> <p>Twists</p> <p>Purse Twists</p> <p>Tailors' Sewings</p> <p>Sheeting—</p> <p>Cotton, Plain and Twilled</p> <p>Union „ „</p> <p>Linen „ „</p> <p>Waterproof</p> <p>Mackintosh</p> <p>Shirtings—</p> <p>White cotton</p> <p>Grey „</p> <p>Crimean</p> <p>Flannelette</p> <p>Oxford and Cambridge</p> <p>Harvard</p> <p>Scotch Twill</p> <p>Union</p> <p>Printed Cotton</p> <p>Crêpe</p> <p>Ceylon</p> <p>Silesia—</p> <p>Plain</p> <p>Printed</p> <p>Dyed</p> <p>Ticks—</p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Union</p> <p>Linen</p> <p>Fancy</p> <p>Blind</p>

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
17	Cotton in Piece—continued— Towelling— Crash Huckaback Diaper Turkish Dice Flax Twills— Turkey Scotch India Union— White Slate Black Brown Wadding Black, White Greys Bleached Cotton Waste „ Wool Emery-cloth in piece (not coated)	20	Canvas— Dandy French Navy Sampler Tailors’ Coir Yarn Cordage, Rope and Sails, old and con- demned Engine Packing Felt (tarred) Twine, being Sewing and Seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax, also for Reapers and Binders Woolpacks
18	Beads Beadware—Canvas work Hat Linings—Cork Hooks, Eyelet Needles— Crochet Machine Knitting Packing Sewing Pins— Bonnet Book Box Hair Ounce Safety Stuck	21	Bêche-de-mer Fish, Fresh Isinglass „ Brewers’ Meat, Fresh and Frozen Milk, Fresh „ Foods Oysters, Fresh
19	Boot Elastic Heel Tips and Plates, Black-iron Toes and Toe-plates (Shoemakers’) Plush, silk hat Pullovers, felt, Hatters’	22	Fruits— Bananas, Fresh Cocoanuts Dates Nuts, Edible (not otherwise charged) Pine-apples, Fresh Yams Macaroni Malt Sago and Sago Flour Tapioca and Tapioca Flour Vermicelli
20	Bags—Gunny and Ore „ Sacks and Woolpacks, except Fancy, Travelling, and Bags otherwise charged	23	Cocoa, raw Coffee „ Ginger (not otherwise charged) Hops Limejuice and Lemonjuice (not bottled) Mustard Pepper Rock Salt Spices Yeast
		24	Bone Dust Bones Bristles Flock Hair Hides and Glue Pieces

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
24	Hogskins Hoofs and Bones Horns Ivory Nuts Kapok Leather, Morocco Pearl Shell Shark Fins Skins, not dressed ,, split, for bottle tops Sponges Tallow Tortoise Shell Whalebone, not dressed ,, Dressmakers' ,, Imitation ,, Stay and Corset Makers'	25	Gum—continued— Sierra Leone Tragacanth Hemp Indiarubber— Belting Engine Packing Hose and Tubing Insertion Rings Sheet Valves Washers Kauri Gum Linseed Meal Oakum Oilcake Paper—Manilla, for manufacturing glass paper ,, Photographic, albumenized ,, Printers' and Writing Phormium Tenax Pitch Pulu Rags Rattans, Canes, and Willows Resin Sandalwood, not dressed Seeds—Garden, Clover, Grass, and Linseed Shellac Shoe Pegs Straw Plait Tar Terebene Timber, Undressed—Ash, Hickory, Oak, and Sycamore
25	Bark (not being for medicinal purposes) Bitumen Blue Brushmakers' Materials, viz. :— Bass Mexican Fibre Split Cane Whisk Kitool Candle Nuts Copra Cork Cotton—Raw Dextrine—Shoemakers' Felt—Paper, plain and printed ,, Union, printed ,, ,, plain Fibre—Cocoanut and Coir Firewood—Rough Flax Fungus Gum— Animi Arabic Benzoin Buchu Copal Damar Island Mastic Manilla Sandrac Senega	26	Oils— Black Whale Cocoanut Fish Linseed, raw or boiled Palm Seal Sperm whale, not in bottles
		28	Charcoal
		29	Asbestos Packing Building Stone (Unwrought) Clay and Earths not otherwise charged Flint Glass, broken

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions — continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
29	Limestone	32	Lead—
	Marble and Slate Slabs		Ore
	Millstones		Pig
31	Coin		Locomotive Wheels
	Gold—		Mineral Pitch
	Bars		Minerals, not otherwise charged
	Dust		Nails, Yellow Muntz Metal
	Quartz		Nickel (unmanufactured) and Ore
	Precious Stones (Unset)		Ores
	Quartz		Pipes and Tubes—Brass, Brass cased,
	Silver—		Iron, Steel, and Copper
	German, in Sheets		Quicksilver
	Ore, Bullion and Amalgam		Railway Waggon Wheel
	Wire		Spelter
32	Antifriction Metal		Tin—
	Antimony—Ore		Ingots
	Bismuth—Ore		Plates
	Blowers		Tags
	Chains—		Tinfoil
	Breeching		Type Metal
	Leading		Wire—
	Backband		Copper, Brass
	Bellyband		Gauze, fine
	Hip-strap		Iron and Steel (not Galvanized)
	Bus-end		Rope
	Spring-cart		Yellow Metal, in sheets
	Trace-end		Zinc—Plates
	Chrome—Ore and Metal		„ Unmanufactured and sheet
	Cobalt—Ore	33	Animals (live)
	Copper—	34	Plants, Shrubs, and Trees
	Ingots	35	Mops
	Ore and Regulus	36	Ballast, not otherwise charged
	Rivets and Washers		Packages—
	Dairy Refrigerators, Separators and parts thereof		Empty, used and returned
	Files and Rasps		Outer, in which goods are usually imported, except iron tanks
	Foil		Passengers' baggage,† being ordinary cabin furniture, second-hand used furniture and effects accompanying any passenger, and which have been used by such passenger and are not imported for sale.
	Iron and Steel—Bar, Rod, Plate, Sheet, T, Angle, and Hoop (not Galvanized)		Specimens of Natural History
	Iron—		
	Pig*		
	Scrap		

* Until 1st January, 1893.

† If not exceeding £50 in value.

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

(Corrected to November, 1892.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Pens ad valorem	15	per cent.	
2	Instruments, Musical—Harmoniums each	3	0	0a
	„ „ Organs, cabinet „	3	0	0a
	„ „ Pianos, upright „	6	0	0a
	„ „ „ horizontal, square, grand or semi-grand „	12	0	0a
4	Mouldings, Gilt, for pictures ad valorem	15	per cent.	
6	Clocks, and all parts thereof „			
	Magic Lanterns and Slides „			
	Watches, and all parts thereof „			
8	Cartridge Fillers and Re-cappers „			
	Gunpowder per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Shot „	0	0	1
9	Cutlery ad valorem	15	per cent.	
	Implements, Agricultural, viz. :—			
	Chaff-cutting Machines, Corn Crushers, Grain-sowers, Huskers and Shellers, Winnowing Machines, and Mowing Machines „			
	Pencils—Carpenters' „			
	Weighing Machines of all kinds, and weights for same „			
10	Bicycles and Tricycles „			
	Carriages, Carts, and Conveyances, etc., viz. :—			
	Boston Chaises, Dog Carts, Gigs, Tilburys, and Wheeled Vehicles, with or without Springs or thorough braces each	10	0	0a
	Buggies—Four-wheeled	Without Tops, mounted on springs and braces	}	„
	Waggons for carrying Goods			
	„ Single or Double Seated			
	„ Express	with Tops	}	„
	Hansom Cabs			
	Waggon—Single and Double Seated			
	Waggonettes			
	Buggies—Four-wheeled			
	Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers			
	Barouches, Broughams, Drags, Landaus, Mail Phaetons, and similar Vehicles			
	Carriage Makers' Materials, viz. :—			
	Carriage Springs, Carriage Trimmings, and Carriage Cloth in the piece ad valorem	15	per cent.	
	Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Naves, Hubs, and Bent-wheel Rims „	5	per cent.	
	Saddlers' Materials, viz. :—			
	Saddle Cloths and Saddle Girths made up „	15	per cent.	

* 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, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
12	Cement	...	...	...	...	per barrel	0	2	0
	Doors—Wood	...	...	...	...	each	0	4	0
	Sashes	...	...	...	...	per pair	0	4	0
13	Castors for Furniture	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Furniture Springs	...	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.		
14	Acid—Acetic, containing not more than 33 per cent. acidity	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	3
	" " for every extra 10 per cent. or part thereof of acidity	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1 ^r
	" Sulphuric	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	5	0 ⁱ
	Asphalt	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Colours (Artists)	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Drugs and Chemicals, viz. :—								
	Acetate of Soda ; Acid—Benzoic, Boracic, Carbohic, Citric, Oxalic, Phosphoric, Salicylic, Tannic, Tartaric ; Alum, Arsenic, Ammonia, Bluestone, Borax, Cream of Tartar, Glacialine, Glycerine, Nux Vomica, Nut Galls, Pearl Ash, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Sulphate of Quinine						"		
	Ink-Burnishing	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Lead, Red and White	...	...	...	...	per cent.	0	3	0
	Liquid Stain for Leather	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Opium	...	...	...	...	per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints (wet and dry)	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	3	0
	Soda—Bicarbonate	...	...	...	...	"	0	1	0
	" Caustic	...	...	...	...	"	0	1	6
15	" Crystals	...	...	...	...	"	0	2	0
	" Nitrate	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Spirits—Methylated	...	...	...	...	per liquid gal.	0	5	0
	Sulphur	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Tar—Stockholm	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Turpentine	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	6
	Washing Powders	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2 ^a
	Alpaca Cloth, with border	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Baize	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Bedford Cord	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Carpeting and Druggeting	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Cloths	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Flannel—Crimean, in the piece	...	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.		
	" Piece Goods	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Linseys	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Serges and Estamenes	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Tweeds	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Wool—Berlin and Knitting	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Woollens	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Worsted, in Hanks, Coils, or Reels	...	...	...	...	"	"
16	Ribbons	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Silk—Lace	...	...	...	...	"	"
	" Mixtures—Reversible and Levantine, of not less than 44 inches in width	...	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.		
	Silks	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Velvets and Velveteens	...	...	...	...	"	"

* See footnote on page 479.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
17	Cotton Blind Nets ad valorem	15 per cent.
	„ Cords „	„
	„ Lace „	„
	„ Piece Goods „	5 per cent.
	„ Waste „	15 per cent.
	„ Wick „	„
	Linen Cords „	„
	„ Piece Goods „	5 per cent.
	Moleskin, in the piece „	„
	Mosquito Nets and Valence Nets „	15 per cent.
	Union Ticks, in the piece „	5 per cent.
18	Trimmings (Mantle and Dress) „	15 per cent.
	„ (Tailors')—Italians „	5 per cent.
19	Bonnet Shapes „	15 per cent.
	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 0i
	Youths', Nos. 2-5 „	1 1 0i
	Boys', Nos. 7-1 „	0 17 6i
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards „	0 19 6i
	Girls', Nos. 11-2... .. „	0 16 0i
	„ 7-10 „	0 11 6i
	Dress Goods ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Hats and Bonnets, Straw (untrimmed and unlined, paper and glazed calico not to be considered lining) „	„
20	Bags and Sacks, being Bran, Corn Sacks, Flour, Gunny, Ore, Woolpacks, and Sugar Bags and Mats „	„
	Boot Cloth „	„
	Bunting, in the piece... .. „	5 per cent.
	Canvas of all kinds „	„ r
	Coir Yarn „	15 per cent.
	Cordage and Rope per cwt.	0 8 0
	Felt ad valorem	15 per cent.
	„ Sheathing „	„
	Hose, Canvas „	„
	Oil and other Floorcloth „	15 per cent.
	Twine per reputed lb.	0 0 1½
	Zanella Cloth, with border ad valorem	5 per cent.
21	Butter per lb.	0 0 3
	Butterine and other similar products „	0 0 4
	Cheese „	0 0 4i
	Fish—Dried „	0 0 1i
	„ Pickled or Salted, in casks „	0 0 1i
	„ Preserved (not salted) per doz. reputed lbs. †	0 2 0
	Honey per lb.	0 0 3
	Isinglass ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Lard per reputed lb.	0 0 1½
	Meats—Bacon and Hams per lb.	0 0 3
	„ Beef (salted) per reputed lb.	0 0 1

* See footnote on page 479.

† And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.				Rate of Duty.		
					£	s.	d.
21	Meats—Extract of	...	...	... per doz. reputed lbs. †	0	4	0
	„ Pork (not including mess pork)	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	„ „ Mess	...	...	... „ „	0	0	1
	„ Preserved (not salted)	...	...	... per doz. reputed lbs. †	0	4	0
22	Milk, condensed	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Arrowroot	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Biscuits	...	...	... „	0	0	2
	Cakes	...	...	... „	0	0	2
	Chocolate Confectionery	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	4
	Confectionery and Succades	...	...	... „	0	0	4
	Flour	...	...	... per ton of 2,000 lbs.	1	0	0 ⁿ
	„ Corn	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Fruits—Bottled, or in tins or jars	...	...	... per doz. reputed lbs. †	0	1	6
	„ Dried	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	3 ⁱ
	„ Jams and Jellies	...	...	... per doz. reputed lbs. †	0	2	0
	„ Pulp, and Fruit preserved by acids	...	...	... per cwt.	0	5	0
	„ Nuts (except Cocoanuts)	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	3
	Grain and Pulse—Barley	...	...	... per bushel	0	0	9
	„ „ Malting	...	...	... „	0	1	6
	„ „ Pearl	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	„ Beans and Peas	...	...	... per bushel	0	1	0
	„ Maize	...	...	... „	0	0	8
	„ Malt	...	...	... „	0	4	6 ⁱ
	„ Oats	...	...	... „	0	0	8
	„ Peas (split)	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	„ Rice	...	...	... „ „	0	0	1
	„ Wheat	...	...	... per bushel	0	0	4 ⁿ
	Groats—Patent and Farinaceous Food, prepared, not being wheaten flour or otherwise specified	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	2 ^a
	Macaroni	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	2	0
	Maize-meal	...	...	... „ „	0	0	2
	Maizena	...	...	... „ „	0	0	2
	Oatmeal	...	...	... per cwt.	0	4	0
	Onions	...	...	... per ton	1	0	0
	Peel (dry and drained).	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	„ Lemon preserved in brine...	...	...	... ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Potatoes	...	...	... per ton	0	15	0
	Sago	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar—Glucose	...	...	... per cwt.	0	10	0
	„ Molasses, in packages containing 1 gallon or under...	...	...	... „	0	10	0 ⁱ
	„ „ in any other packages...	...	...	... „	0	7	6 ⁱ
	„ Raw	...	...	... „	0	5	0
	„ Refined	...	...	... „	0	6	8
	Tapioca	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Vermicelli	...	...	... „	0	0	2
23	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry	...	...	for 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles	0	1	3 ⁱ
	„ „ „ „	...	...	... per gallon	0	1	0 ⁱ
	Chicory	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	6

* See footnote on page 479.
† And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
23	Chicory Root (kiln dried) per lb.	0 0 3
	Cocoa and Chocolate "	0 0 4
	„ Beans, raw ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Coffee, roasted per lb.	0 0 6
	„ raw "	0 0 4
	Cordials per gallon	0 14 0i
	Ginger, preserved and dried per lb.	0 0 4
	Hops "	0 0 8i
	Mustard "	0 0 3
	Pepper "	0 0 3
	Pickles, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz. :—	
	Quarter pints and smaller sizes per dozen	0 0 6a
	Half-pints and over quarter-pints "	0 1 0a
	Pints and over half-a-pint "	0 2 0a
	Quarts and over a pint "	0 4 0a
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0 12 0a
	Saltpetre per cwt.	0 4 0
	Sarsaparilla and Bitters, if containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	0 6 0
	„ „ if containing more than 25 per cent. "	0 14 0i
	Sauces, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz. :—	
	Quarter-pints and smaller sizes per dozen	0 0 6a
	Half-pints and over quarter-pints "	0 1 0a
	Pints and over half-a-pint "	0 2 0a
	Quarts and over a pint "	0 4 0a
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0 12 0a
	Spices per lb.	0 0 3
	Spirits†—Brandy per gallon	0 14 0i
	„ Geneva "	0 14 0i
	„ Old Tom "	0 14 0i
	„ Perfumed per liquid gallon	1 0 0
	„ Rum per proof gallon	0 14 0i
	„ Whisky per gallon	0 14 0i
	„ All other "	0 14 0i
	Syrups, in packages containing 1 gallon or under... .. per cwt.	0 10 0i
	„ in any other packages "	0 7 6i
	Tea per lb.	0 0 6
	„ in paper, cardboard, or other packets made up for sale retail—	
	Half-pound and under per packet	0 0 4i
	Over half pound... .. per lb.	0 0 8i
	Tobacco—Manufactured "	0 3 0
	„ Unmanufactured "	0 2 0i
	„ Cigars "	0 6 0
	„ Cigarettes, including wrappers "	0 6 0

* See footnote on page 479.

† Spirits in case.—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged on and after the 1st of March, 1889, as follows:—Two gallons and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three and not exceeding four, as four gallons.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
23	Tobacco—Snuff	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	5	0
	Vinegar, in bottle	...	...	...	...	per 6 reputed quarts	0	1	0r
	"	...	...	...	...	per 12 reputed pints	0	1	0r
	" in wood	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	9
	Wine—Sparkling	...	...	...	...	"	0	10	0
24	" Other	...	...	...	...	"	0	6	0
	Candles	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Glue	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
	Grease, Axle and Lubricating	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	6	0a
	Hair, Curled	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	" Seating for furniture	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Leather, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	4
	" Uppers, Men's	...	...	...	...	per doz. pairs	0	18	0a
	Ostrich Feathers, raw	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Soap—Perfumed, Fancy and Toilet	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	3i
	" Powder	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2a
	" Other	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	10	0½
	Sponge	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Stearine	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	1½
	Tallow	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Backs, Wooden, for Brushes	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Bark for Tanning (except long bark in bundles)	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Blue	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Bran and Pollard	...	...	...	...	per bushel.	0	0	4
	Casks, and Staves and Heads imported in shooks	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Chaff	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	15	0
	Cork—Corks (cut) and Cork Socking	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Elastic (except boot elastic)	...	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.		
	Hay	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	15	0
	Linseed	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Hose, Indiarubber	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
25	Oakum	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Paper—Bags, not printed	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	8	0i
	" " printed	...	...	...	...	"	0	12	6i
	" Writing, cut...	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	" not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Paperhangings	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Papers, cigarette	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Resin	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	1	0
	Seed—Castor Oil	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Starch	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2i
	" in Cardboard or other boxes, containing as under :—								
	Under half-a-pound	...	...	...	...	per dozen	0	1	0i
	One pound and over half a pound	...	...	...	...	"	0	2	0i
	Two pounds and over one pound	...	...	...	...	"	0	4	0i
	Four pounds and over two pounds	...	...	...	...	"	0	8	0i
	Timber—Ash, in plank	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		

* See footnote on page 479.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
25	Timber—†Dressed and Sawn, of a scantling under 96 square inches per 100 super. feet	0	3	0
	„ Undressed, of a scantling 96 square inches and over „	0	1	6
	„ Logs „	0	1	6
26	Oils—Castor and Salad, packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size as under:—			
	Quarter-pints and smaller sizes per dozen	0	0	6a
	Half-pints and over quarter-pints „	0	1	0a
	Pints and over half-a-pint „	0	2	0a
	Quarts and over a pint „	0	4	0a
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon „	0	12	0a
	Oil—Castor, in bulk per gallon	0	1	0
	„ Chinese, in bulk „	0	1	0
	„ Cod Liver, in bottle per dozen reputed pints‡	0	2	0
	„ „ in bulk per gallon	0	1	0
	„ Colza, in bulk „	0	1	0
	„ Linseed and other vegetable, in bulk „	0	1	0
	„ Mineral, and all other not otherwise enumerated (except perfumed oils) „	0	0	6
	„ Neatsfoot, in bulk „	0	1	0
28	Coal per ton	0	2	0
29	Asbestos, Unmanufactured ad valorem	15		per cent.
	Bottles, Glass (except otherwise enumerated) „			„
	Chalk „			„
	Door Knobs, Glass and China „			„
	Emery—Cloth „			„
	„ Paper „			„
	„ Powder „			„
	Glass Stoppers for Sodawater Bottles „			„
	„ Window and Plate „			„
	Lamp Chimneys and Globes „			„
	Holystones „			„
	Marble, Unwrought „			„
	Stone „ „			„
	Whiting per ton	0	7	6
31	Gold Leaf ad valorem	15		per cent.
	Silver „ „			„
32	Capsules for Bottles „			„
	Door Knobs, Brass „			„
	„ Springs, Patent „			„
	Hammers „			„
	Hinges „			„
	„ Hook and Eye per cwt.	0	6	0a
	Iron—Bolts and Nuts, over $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter ad valorem	15		per cent.
	„ Castings, for building purposes, and malleable iron castings per cwt.	0	3	0

* See footnote on page 479.

† The duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.

‡ And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.							Rate of Duty.		
								£	s.	d.
32	Iron—Corrugated	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	2	0
	„ Galvanized	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	2	0
	„ Pipes, Cast	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	2	0a
	„ Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	each	0	8	0
	„ Wire	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	2	0
	Irons—Hatters', Italian, Smoothing, and Tailors'						ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Latches	...	...	...	...	...	„	0 " 2 0		
	Lead, Piping and Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 " 2 0		
	Locks	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Mortice Furniture, all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	„	0 " 3 0		
	Nails	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 " 3 0		
	Rivets, Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Sash-fasteners	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
	Staples for Fencing	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
	Tinfoil	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
35	Whip Sockets	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
	Cameras (photographic)	...	...	...	...	...	„	„

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Upon all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedule or in the following List of Exemptions ... ad valorem 25 per cent.i

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, except for advertising purposes	9	Cream Testers
	Newspapers—Printed		Eyelet Punches†
	Picture Cards for Schools†		Fire Engines
	School Slates and Slate Pencils†		Knives—Chaff-cutting†
			Knives—Pallet†
3	Charts		Fire Engines
	Globes		Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and finishing the manufacture of Fibrous Material and Cards for such Machinery
	Maps		Machinery—Dry Air, for Refrigerating without Engine
6	Music†		Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and Felting
	Machinery for Telegraphic purposes		Machinery, Engines—Gas
8	Dynamite, Gelatine Dynamite, Litho-fracteur, Blasting Powder, Fuse, Detonators, and other Explosives, except Gunpowder		„ „ Portable
			„ „ Traction and Steam Ploughs
			„ Centrifugals—Multiple Effets
9	Boiler Plates		
	„ Tubes		
	Cane Shredders†		
	Combs—Graining†		
			Cream Separators

* See footnote on page 479.
The articles marked thus to pay duty as formerly until 31st December, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
9	<p>Machinery—Sewing Machines</p> <p>„ Freezing Machines, not including Engine-power</p> <p>„ Planing Machines and Machines for Joinery, Hot-air Machinery for Drying Timber, Hydraulic Hat-moulds, Knitting Machines, Printing Machines and Presses, but not the motive power (if any) for same</p> <p>Machinery* of the following description, not including Engines and Boilers:—</p> <p>Bookbinding and Ruling Machines</p> <p>Canning Machines</p> <p>Drilling Machines over 2½ tons weight</p> <p>Flour milling</p> <p>Lathes over 3½ tons weight</p> <p>Plate Bending Machines, over 5 tons weight</p> <p>Punching Machines, over 7 tons weight</p> <p>Shearing Machines, over 7 tons weight</p> <p>Slotting Machines, over 4 tons weight</p> <p>Steam Threshing Machines</p> <p>Yaryan Evaporators</p> <p>Patent Porcelain or Steel Roller for Flour Mills</p> <p>Reaper and Binder, combined (from 18th August, 1892)</p> <p>Strippers (from 18th August, 1892)</p> <p>Tools, viz.:—</p> <p>Adzes</p> <p>Anvils</p> <p>Augers, Screw and Shell and Auger Bits</p> <p>Awls, Awl Pads, and Hafts</p> <p>Axes, Hatches, and Tomahawks</p> <p>Bevels and Blowpipes</p> <p>Braces and Bits, and Breast Drills</p> <p>Bruzzes for Wheelwrights</p> <p>Bung-borers</p> <p>Brushes—Patent Roller, for Block-making</p>	9	<p>Tools, viz.—continued:—</p> <p>Chisels and Gouges</p> <p>Choppers and Cleavers—Butchers'</p> <p>Compasses—Dividers</p> <p>„ Carpenters' and Coopers'</p> <p>Diamonds—Glaziers'</p> <p>Files and Rasps</p> <p>Forks—Digging, Hay, and Stable Glaziers'*</p> <p>Grindery Tools—Edge-planes, Kit, Peg, Shaves, and Welt-trimmers</p> <p>Hoes—Garden and Plantation</p> <p>Knives—Butchers', Hay, Pruning, Putty, Saddlers', Shoemakers' and Cane</p> <p>Needles of all sorts</p> <p>Palms—Leather</p> <p>Planes and Plane-irons</p> <p>Rules, Tapes, and Chains (measuring)</p> <p>Saws of all kinds, but not the machinery (if any) connected therewith</p> <p>Scissors and Scrapers (ship)</p> <p>Scythes and Scythe-handles</p> <p>Shears—Garden, Hedge, Sheep, Tailors', and Tinmen's</p> <p>Shovels—Iron or Wood</p> <p>Sickles and Spades</p> <p>Spokeshaves, Shaves, and Spoke Trimmers</p> <p>Squares</p> <p>Squeezers (cork)</p> <p>Steels—Butchers'</p> <p>Stocks and Dies, and taps for same</p> <p>Trowels</p> <p>Vyces and Patent Saw Vyces</p> <p>Typewriters*</p> <p>10 Carriage and Cartmakers' Materials, viz., Spring Steel, Brass Hinges, Tacks, Tire Bolts, Shackle-holders, Rubber Cloth, and American Cloth</p> <p>Saddle Binding*</p> <p>Saddle Trees</p> <p>Saddlers' Ironmongery, such as Hames and Mounts for Harness, Straining, Surcingle, Brace, Girth and Roller Webs, Collar Check, Saddle Serge</p> <p>11 Anchors, over 3 cwt.*</p> <p>14 Brimstone*</p> <p>Chloride of Lime*</p>

* The articles marked thus pay duty as formerly until 31st December, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
14	Copperas*	20	Twine—Seaming* (formerly 1½d. per lb.)
	Dye	22	Cocoanuts
	Ink—Printing		Fruit—Green (in cases)
	Ink and Colours—Lithographic	23	Salt
	Manure—Guano	24	Flock* (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem)
	Matches—Safety		Hides and Skins—Raw
	Soda—Ash		Ivory*
	Sulphate of Ammonia		Kapok*
16	Silk—		Leather—Patent, Enamelled, Kid, Hogskins, Levant, Morocco, and Imitations thereof
	Gimp*		Leather for Bookbinders
	Mill*		Whalebone*
	Plush, Hatters', Black*	25	Bark—Long (in bundles)
	Silks and Twists—Sewing*		Canes
17	Cloth for Bookbinders		Elastic—Boot* (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem)
	Cotton—Gimp*		Fibre—Cocoanut
	Cotton and Linen Thread, Sewing, Knitting, Embroidery, Crochet and Crochet Thread*		Flax
18	Buckles of every description		Gutta-percha*
	Buttons, Braids, Tapes, Waddings, Pins, Needles, and such minor articles required in the making up of Apparel, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Saddlery, Upholstery, Carriage, and other Vehicles, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades, as may be enumerated in any order of the Treasurer, and published in the <i>Government Gazette</i>		Hemp
	Hatmakers' Materials, viz., Felt Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Spale Boards for Hat Boxes		Hoops for Casks—Wooden*
	Hooks and Eyes*		Indiarubber*
	Staymakers' Binding, Eyelet-holes, Corset-fasteners, Jean, Lasting, and Cotell		Millboard, Pasteboard, and Strawboard
	Tailors' Trimmings, viz., French Canvas, Buckram, Wadding, Padding, Silk Worsted and Cotton Bindings and Braids, and Stay-binding		Paper—Hand-made or Machine-made, Book or Writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "Demy," when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges, as it leaves the mill
	Umbrella-makers' Materials, viz., Sticks, Runners, Notches, Caps, Ferrules, Cups, Ribs, Stretchers, Tips, and Rings, for use in the making of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades		Paper Patterns*
19	Boots—Children's, Nos. 0 to 6*		Phormium tenax
	Plaits—Straw, Palm-leaf, and Tuscan		Rattans
20	Bagging and Wool-bagging* (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem)		Screws—Wood
	Hessian*		Shoe Pegs, Peg Wood*
			Starch,* manufactured in bond from imported rice, under such restrictions and regulations as the Treasurer may impose
			Timber—American Oak, for Staves* (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem)
			Willows
		26	Oil of Rhodium*
		29	Bottles for Pickles, Fruits, and Sauces*
			Grindstones*
			Lithographic Stones
			Millstones*
		31	Gold—Unmanufactured
			Precious Stones—Unset*
			Specie—Gold, Silver, and Bronze
			Silver—Unmanufactured

* The articles marked thus pay duty as formerly until 31st December, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32 †	<p>Bolts and Nuts and Bolt-heads and Nuts, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter and under, in lieu of Bolts and Nuts exempted by third schedule of "<i>The Customs Duties Act of 1888</i>"</p> <p>Braces—Ratchet*</p> <p>Brass—Bar, Sheet, and Rolled*</p> <p>Copper Nails*</p> <p>„ Rod*</p> <p>„ Sheet, Plain, and Ingots</p> <p>„ Wire*</p> <p>„ Wire, thread covered*</p> <p>Diving Pumps and Dresses</p> <p>Eyelets*</p> <p>Iron—Bar</p> <p>„ Hoop</p> <p>„ Ore</p> <p>„ Pig</p> <p>„ Rod, from $\frac{3}{16}$ths to $\frac{1}{2}$-inch; Channel Iron, Angle and T Iron, Rolled Iron Joists up to 10 inches by 5 inches</p> <p>„ Scrap</p> <p>„ Sheet—Plain (not including galvanized)</p> <p>„ Traps, Rabbit*</p> <p>Lead—Pig* (formerly 2s. per cwt.)</p> <p>Malleable Iron and Copper Piping</p> <p>Metal—Fittings for Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, and Leggings</p> <p>„ Frames for Bags and Satchels</p> <p>„ Muntz</p> <p>„ Tubing* (except tin, zinc welded and lead)</p> <p>Nails—Plated*</p> <p>„ *Shoemakers', viz. :—Sparrow Bills, Wrought and Cast Tips, bright and black malleable Hobs, wrought Hobs, Nuggets, Hungarian Cut Sprigs, Steel Bills, Tingles, Iron and Brass Rivets</p> <p>Ores*</p> <p>Quicksilver</p> <p>Screws—Bench, Brass, Coach, Galvanized Hand and Table</p>	32 †	<p>Steel—Unwrought, Sheet, Bar, Angle, and T</p> <p>„ Rails</p> <p>„ Wire Rope*</p> <p>Tin—Plates</p> <p>Tubing for Artesian Wells</p> <p>Type</p> <p>Wire Bottling*</p> <p>„ Netting*</p> <p>Zinc</p> <p>33 Animals, alive</p> <p>Specimens of Natural History</p> <p>34 Bulbs—Garden</p> <p>Seeds „</p> <p>Shrubs „</p> <p>Trees „</p> <p>35 Outside Packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods</p> <p>36 Articles and Materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Treasurer) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Treasurer in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the <i>Government Gazette</i></p> <p>Curiosities (antique)</p> <p>Naval and Military Stores, imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces</p> <p>Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, china-ware, silver and gold plate and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passengers <i>bond fide</i> for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale</p>

* The articles marked thus pay duty as formerly until 31st December, 1892.

† See also Order 9, ante.

EXPORT DUTY.*						£	s.	d.
Order 25.—Timber—Cedar, in the log	...	...	...	per 100 sup. ft.		0	2	0
„ „ „ sawn, over 4 inches in thickness				„		0	2	0 <i>n</i>

EXCISE.						£	s.	d.
Order 14.—Spirits—Methylated, Colonial	...	...	...	per gallon		0	2	0
„ 23 „ Rum,	„	„	„	„		0	12	0 <i>i</i>

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

(New Act, passed in December, 1892, relates to all Goods imported from 5th October, 1892.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
1	Account Books and Printed Forms	...	...	...	ad valorem		15	per cent.	
	Albums	...	...	...	„		20	per cent.	
	Cards, Playing	...	...	...	„	
3	Works of Art, viz., Paintings in Oil, Water Colours and								
	Marble Statuary	...	...	...	„		10	per cent.	
6	Watches and Clocks	...	...	...	„		20	per cent.	
8	Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Percussion Caps, Gun Wads,								
	for sporting purposes	...	...	...	„	
	Dynamite (and all other Explosives not otherwise enumerated)								
	and Detonators	...	...	...	„		10	per cent.	
	Gunpowder, blasting	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0	1
	„ Sporting	...	...	...	„		0	0	6
	„ (F.F.F.), loose	...	...	...	„		0	0	1
	Shot	...	...	...	„		0	0	1
9	Anvils	...	...	...	ad valorem		5	per cent.	
	Axe Handles, and all Tool Handles made of Wood	...			„		10	per cent.	
	Bellows, Blacksmiths'	...	...	...	„		5	per cent.	
	Boilers	...	...	...	„		10	per cent.	
	Boiler Tubes	...	...	...	„		5	per cent.	
	Chaffcutters, hand-power	..	...	...	„	
	Cocks, Range or Cistern	...	...	...	„	
	„ Steam, for engines	...	...	...	„	
	Engines and Machinery of every description, not otherwise								
	enumerated	...	...	...	„		7½	per cent.	
	Engine Fittings	...	..	...	„		5	per cent.	
	Forges, Portable	...	...	...	„	
	Implements and Machinery (Agricultural and Horticultural),								
	not otherwise enumerated	...			„				
	„ „ Dairying	...	...	...	„	

* See footnote on page 479.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
9	Lawn Mowers ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Mould Boards "	"
	" Shares "	"
	Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Hoes, Horse Rakes "	10 per cent.
	Sewing and Stocking Knitting Machines "	5 per cent.
	Spray Producers "	"
	Tools of every description, whether for manufacturing purposes or otherwise "	"
	Windmills "	"
10	Axles—Cart and Carriage, Arms and Boxes "	10 per cent.
	Carriages, on <i>four</i> Wheels and Springs each	12 0 0
	" <i>two</i> " " "	6 0 0
12	Architraves, Wood ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Cements, Mineral per cwt.	0 0 9
	Doors of Wood ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Mouldings of Wood "	"
	Sashes of Wood "	"
	Sash Weights per cwt.	0 1 6
	Skirtings of Wood ad valorem	20 per cent.
14	Acid—Acetic (containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity) per lb. or pint	0 0 2
	" " for every extra 10 per cent., or part thereof... .. "	0 0 1
	" Carbolic ad valorem	10 per cent.
	" Citric per lb.	0 0 4
	" Muriatic per cwt.	0 2 6
	" Nitric "	0 2 6
	" Sulphuric "	0 2 6
	" Tartaric per lb.	0 0 4
	Alum ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Arsenic—Crude "	0 " 0 1
	Carbonate of Soda per lb.	0 0 1
	Concentrated Effusions and Decoctions, Druggists' Sundries, Drugs and Chemicals not otherwise enumerated, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Fluid Extracts ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Matches "	0 " 0 6
	Naphtha per gallon	0 0 6
	Oils—Medicinal and Perfumed ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Opium, or Extract thereof per lb.	1 0 0
	Paints of every description "	0 0 0½
	Soda Crystals "	0 0 0½
	Spirits—Methylated, taken as proof (containing not less than 10 per cent. of methyl of alcohol)* per gallon	0 3 0
	Spirits of Tar "	0 0 6
	Turpentine "	0 1 0
15	Brussels, Tapestry, and Axminster Carpets of every description, unless otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Eider-down Quilts and Down Pillows "	"
	Felt and Hemp Carpets "	12½ per cent.
	Rugs (including Hearthrugs) of all kinds "	20 per cent.
16	Mill Silk "	5 per cent.

* And so in proportion for any quantity (not ?) less than one-sixth of a gallon.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
16	Sateens and Galateas ad valorem	12½per cent.
	Silks (excepting Haberdashery Goods, unless hereinafter enumerated)	20 per cent.
	Silk Handkerchiefs	"
	Velveteens	"
17	Blind Net	12½per cent.
	Buckrams	"
	Calicoes	"
	Canvasses	"
	Cotton Cord Trousers and Trousering	"
	„ Linings	"
	„ and Linen Sheetings	"
	„ Materials in the piece	"
	„ Shirting	"
	„ Twills	"
	„ Wadding	"
	Dungaree Clothing and Dungaree in the piece	"
	Duck	"
	Forfar	"
	Flax Sheetting	"
	Flannelettes	"
	Hemp Carpets	"
	Hessians	"
	Hollands	"
	Jeans	"
	Linens	"
	Linen Materials in the piece	"
	Moleskin (imitation)	"
	„ Clothing and Moleskin in the piece	"
	Muslin—plain, fancy, or printed	"
	Oilskin Clothing (not otherwise enumerated)	"
	Pocketings	"
	Printed Cotton Goods, in the piece	"
	Silesias	"
	Swansdown	"
	Ticks	"
	Towels and Toweling	"
	Twilled Cotton and Flannelette Shirts	"
	Union Materials of Cotton and Linen in the piece	"
	Window Hollands	"
18	Lace and other curtains	20 per cent.
19	Blouses	"
	Capes	"
	Collars and Collarettes	"
	Crapes	"
	Cuffs and Fronts	"
	Cloaks and made-up Costumes of all descriptions unless otherwise enumerated... ..	"
	Dolmans and similar garments... ..	"
	Dresses (Ladies' and Children's)	"
	Dressing Cases	"
	Embroideries	"

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
19	Flouncings ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Flowers (artificial), Feathers and Ornaments	"
	Frillings	"
	Fringes and Dress Trimmings	"
	Furs of every description, either made up or Dressed Skins	"
	Garibaldis	"
	Gossamers	"
	Gloves and Mitts of every description	"
	Jackets (Ladies' and Children's)	"
	Lace and Lace Goods (made up)	"
	Millinery, being Hats, Bonnets, Hoods, Caps (trimmed or in part), or any made-up Millinery	"
	Men's Paris Hats	"
	Mantles	"
	Men's and Ladies' Dressing Gowns and Dressing Jackets, Shawls and Wraps	"
	Nets of all kinds	"
	Plaitings	"
	Plushes	"
	Ribbons	"
	Ruchings	"
	Scarfs and Neckties of Silk, Linen, Cotton, or Wool	"
	Skirts	"
	Tulles	"
	Usters	"
	Umbrellas, Sunshades, Parasols	"
	Umbrella Ribs	5 per cent.
	„ Sticks	"
20	Engine Packing	"
	Felt Sheathing of every description	"
	Floorcloths, not otherwise enumerated	20 per cent.
	Linoleums	"
	Mattings and Painted and Hessian Back Floorcloth	12½ per cent.
	Oilskins	10 per cent.
	Twine of all kinds, Whipcord, and other Cords not otherwise enumerated per lb.	0 0 1
	Woolpacks each	0 0 4
21	Butter and Lard per lb.	0 0 2
	Cheese	0 0 2
	Honey	0 0 2
	Meats—Bacon and Hams	0 0 2
	„ Beef or Mutton, Salt or Fresh (except in tins)	0 0 1
	„ „ „ in tins ad valorem	10 per cent.
	„ Pork, Fresh, Salted or Pickled per lb.	0 0 2
22	Arrowroot	0 0 2
	Biscuits	0 0 2
	Confectionery	0 0 2
	Cornflour and Maizena	0 0 1
	Fruits—Dried, viz., Currants, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Dried Apples	0 0 2
	„ Candied, Bottled and Canned, and Peels	0 0 3
	„ Fresh, when in cases or casks per reputed bushel	0 1 0

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.					Rate of Duty.		
						£	s.	d.
22	Fruits, fresh, when otherwise imported ad valorem					20 per cent.		
	,, Nuts—Almonds, whole per lb.					0	0	2
	,, ,, ,, shelled "					0	0	3
	,, ,, (except cocoanuts) "					0	0	2
	,, Preserves, Jams, and Jellies "					0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse of every description, including Maize ... per 100 lbs.					0	1	6
	,, prepared—							
	Barley, Pearl per lb.					0	0	0½
	Flour, Wheaten per 100 lbs.					0	2	0
	Malt per bushel					0	1	0
	Oatmeal per lb.					0	0	0½
	Peas, Split "					0	0	0½
	Liquorice "					0	0	2
	Macaroni and Vermicelli "					0	0	2
	Onions per cwt.					0	1	0
	Potatoes "					0	0	6
	Rice per lb.					0	0	1
	Sago "					0	0	2
	Sugar, Crushed and Loaf "					0	0	1
	,, all other kinds per cwt.					0	6	0
	,, Glucose "					0	6	0
	Tapioca per lb.					0	0	2
	Treacle and Molasses per cwt.					0	3	6
23	Beer (see Malt Liquor).							
	Chicory per lb.					0	0	4
	Cider and Perry, in wood per gallon					0	1	3
	,, ,, ,, in bottle "					0	1	6
	Cocoa and Chocolate per lb.					0	0	4
	Coffee—Green "					0	0	3
	,, Roasted or Ground "					0	0	4
	Ginger—Dried "					0	0	4
	Hops "					0	0	3
	Malt Liquor in bottle per gallon					0	1	6
	,, ,, wood "					0	1	0
	Mustard per lb.					0	0	2
	Pepper—Black and White, whole or ground "					0	0	2
	Pickles per dozen reputed quarts					0	3	0
	,, pints					0	2	0
	,, half-pints					0	1	4
	Salt per cwt.					0	1	6
	Sauces, in bottle per dozen reputed quarts					0	4	0
	,, ,, pints					0	3	0
	,, ,, half-pints					0	2	0
	,, ,, quarter-pints					0	1	6
	,, in bulk per gallon					0	3	0
	Spices of all kinds per lb.					0	0	4
	Spirits, viz., Brandy, Cordials, Rectified Spirits and all other							
	Liquors or Strong Waters, Geneva Gin, Rum, Whisky* per gallon					0	15	0

* And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon, for spirits in bottle and spirits in bulk for any quantity, not being less than one quarter of a gallon. All spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Spirits—Perfumed per gallon	1	4	0
	Spirituous Compounds „	0	15	0
	Tea per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco—Manufactured „	0	3	0
	„ Unmanufactured „	0	2	0
	„ Cigars and Cigarettes „	0	7	0
	„ Snuff „	0	6	0
	Vinegar per gallon	0	1	0
	Wines, in wood „	0	6	0
	„ in bottle „	0	8	0
	„ sparkling „	0	10	0
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	2
	Glue „	0	0	1
	Soap—Fancy or Perfumed „	0	0	3
	„ Other kinds „	0	0	1
25	Blue „	0	0	2
	Bran, Pollard, and Sharps per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Linseed and Linseed Meal per lb.	0	0	1
	Paper, viz., all Writing Paper and White and Coloured Printing Paper without printing or ruling thereon, imported in original wrappers and untrimmed edges as it leaves the mill ad valorem	5	per cent.	
	Starch per lb.	0	0	1
	Seeds—Canary, Hemp, Rape „	0	0	0½
	Timber, sawn, not otherwise enumerated, 3 inches or over per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	6
	„ „ under 3 inches „	0	2	6
	„ Boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved „	0	5	0
	„ in short lengths, suitable for making cases, not exceeding two cubic feet in measurement each case	0	0	1½
	Varnish and Polish, not otherwise enumerated per gallon	0	1	6
26	Oil—Kerosene „	0	1	0
	„ Of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated „	0	1	3
28	Coals per ton	0	3	0
	Coke „	0	1	0
29	Bottles—Chemists' Dispensing Bottles, under quarter reputed pint ad valorem	15	per cent.	
	„ Chemists' Dispensing Bottles, over quarter reputed pint „	5	per cent.	
	Emery Cloth, Powder and Paper, Sand Paper and Glass Paper „	10	per cent.	
	Lithographic Stones „	0	0	9
	Whiting per cwt.	0	0	9
31	Jewellery and Trinkets, either in Gold, Silver, or other Metals or Materials, Jewel Cases ad valorem	20	per cent.	
	Plate and Plated Ware of every description, Britannia Metal, Nickel and German Silver, similar Metals, and all Alloys and imitations „	10	per cent.	
	Castings „	5	per cent.	
32	Iron Bolts, Nuts, and Rivets „	2	0	0
	„ Galvanised and Corrugated per ton	2	0	0
	„ Girders ad valorem	10	per cent.	

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
32	Lead—Milled, Sheet, and Pipe per cwt.	0 2 6
	Nails—Iron, except Screw Nails „	0 2 6
	Quicksilver ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Wire Fencing, Droppers, Standards and Winders „	„
33	Live Stock—Bulls, Bullocks, Cows, Calves, Heifers, Steers... each	2 0 0
	„ Colts, Fillies, Geldings, Horses, Mares „	2 0 0
	„ Pigs „	0 2 6
	„ Sheep, whether Ewes, Rams, Lambs, Wethers, or Hoggets „	0 2 0
34	Fruit Trees „	0 0 2
35	Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Railway and Tramway Plant and Material, consisting of Locomotives, Carriages, Rails, Fishplates, Points and Crossings, Bolts, Spikes, Fastening Springs, Wheels or Axles „	5 per cent.

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

All goods not enumerated in the foregoing Table of Duties or in the following List of Exemptions ad valorem 15 per cent.

Goods sent to other places with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs for Repairs or Renovation to pay on return on the cost of such repairs or renovation, except on Free Goods „ „

NOTE.—All goods subject to Duty at per hundred pounds, or per hundredweight, or per ton, to pay duty on net weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if twenty-five pounds, or of a quarter of a hundredweight as if twenty-eight pounds, and so in proportion.
No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to Duty.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Bookbinding—Cloth and Leather	6	Clocks, specially imported for Churches or Chapels
	Books—Printed	9	Boiler Plates, steel or iron
	Charts		Rabbit Traps, Phosphorisers or any machine used for destroying Rabbits
	Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets	10	Saddlers' Ironmongery, not plated, exclusively used in manufacture of Saddlery
	Maps		Saddlers' Materials—
	Newspapers		Brace Girths
	Scale Boards		Chaise Cart, Gig, Buggy and Riding Saddletrees
2	Bells, specially imported for Church or Chapel		Collar Check
	Harmoniums, specially imported for Churches or Chapels		Hogskins
3	Atlases		Patent Winker Leather
	Music—Printed or Manuscript		Saddle Nails
	Paintings and Engravings for Public Institutions		
	Works of Art for Public Institutions		

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
10	Saddlers' Materials—continued— Dees and Staples Roller Web	20	Bagging—Jute, specially imported for making Ore Bags Coir—Unmanufactured „ Yarn Haircloth for Hopkilns Harvest Yarn, Rope Yarn, Binding Wire Rope, Cordage Twine for Reapers and Binders
11	Diving Dresses, including Boots and Helmets Whaling Implements and Gear	21	Fish—Fresh
13	Cabinetmakers' and Upholsterers' Material, viz., French Polish, Sofa and Chair Springs, Chair Webbing, Hair Cloth, Castors Veneer Wood	22	Molasses—Raw, rendered unfit for human consumption
14	Bluestone Carbolic Powder Copperas Dyewood and Dyestuffs for manufac- turing purposes only Ink, Printing Ivory Black Kreosote, Crude Lamp Black Lime Carbolate „ Chloride Logwood Manures Phosphorus Potash and Pearlash Salt, Manure, rendered unfit for other use Soda Ash „ Caustic „ Silicate Soldering Fluid Sumac Tannin and Tannin Extracts Terra Japonica Valonia Vegetable Black	23	Salt, Rock
19	Banners, specially imported by and for the use of Friendly Societies Hatters' Materials, viz.:— Calicoes, Felt Hoods, Galloons, Hat Buckles, Hat Linings, Hatters' Ribbons * Shale-boards for hat boxes, Shellac, Silk Plush	24	Bones Bristles—Unmanufactured Hair „ Hides and Skins—Raw and Unmanu- factured Ivory—Unmanufactured Leather, viz.:— Calf Kid Coloured Roan Enamelled Hide for Buggy Tops and Dash Leather Glacé Kid Glove Kid Goat Levant Levant Morocco Mock Kid Patent Calf Stearine Suet, Tallow, and Grease Whalebone, Whale-fins from Fisheries Wool—Unmanufactured
20	Bags—Empty, used in export of Tas- manian produce „ Gunny, Bran, Ore, Flour, and Corn Sacks	25	Baltic Deals, 3 and 4 inch Bass—Unmanufactured Board—Mill, Straw, Paste „ Uncut Card Cane Cocoa Fibre Corks and Cork Unmanufactured Cotton—Raw, Waste, Wick, and Candle Flax—Unmanufactured Flocks—Cotton and Woollen French polish Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured

* When cut into lengths not exceeding 34 inches before importation to be used for fabrication of goods in colony.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
25	Kapok Myrobalans Oakum and Junk Oil Cake Paper for Fruit Wrapping, not exceeding 10in. x 10in. Pitch Rattans Resin Shellac Tar Timber in Log	32	Ingots, Sheets, Rod, Bars, or Plates of Copper, Brass, Bronze, or Zinc Iron—Galvanized, in plain sheeting „ Pipes, not being made of Galvanized Iron Plain Sheetting, and not otherwise enumerated „ Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, Pig, Angle and T, and Tinned, the same not being perforated Lead—Pig or Scrap Muntz Metal Nails of Yellow Metal, Muntz, or Copper Ores of all kinds of metals Solder Steel—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, Pig, Angle and T, and Tinned, the same not being perforated Tin Plates—Unmanufactured „ Unmanufactured Tinfoil Wire Netting—Rabbit Proof, being 2ft. 6in. to 4ft. wide, 1in. to 1½in. mesh, and No. 17 or 18 gauge „ Rope
26	Kerosene Slush Oil—Cocoanut and Black, Unrefined „ Cod and Sod, for Tanning purposes „ from Whale Fisheries „ Palm, Unrefined „ Refuse Shale Paraffin and Mineral Wax		
29	Bottles for Aerated Water, from 5 oz. upwards „ Fruit Preserving, not exceeding two quarts „ Spirits, Malt Liquor, Vinegar and Wine, being not less than reputed half-pints and not more than imperial quarts Chalk Clay—Fire, Lumps, unmanufactured „ Pipe, unmanufactured Granite in rough blocks Marble in rough block Memorial Windows for Churches and Chapels Millstones Moulding Sand Pottery Materials, viz.:—China Clay, Cornish Stone, Felspar, Litharge, Manganese, Oxide of Cobalt Stone in rough block	33	Animals—Living, except Sheep, Cattle, Horses, and Pigs, not otherwise enumerated Stock imported exclusively for stud purposes
30	Ice	34	Bulbs Plants, Trees, and Shrubs, not otherwise enumerated Seeds—Garden
31	Bullion Coin of the Realm Gems uncut and unmounted Gold in Bar, Sheet, or Dust Silver in Bar, Ingot, or Sheet	35	Grindery for Bootmaking, viz.:— Boot-web Boot-spikes Boot-button Eyelets Button-hole Beads Burnishing Ink Bridgewater Dressing Bristles Copper Toes Cutbills Dextrine Elastic Flat-headed Wire Nails, used by Bootmakers only Heel Polishing and Bottom Balls
32	Antimony in Ingots Brass—Sheet and Rolled, not perforated Bright Steel, Tinned Mattress Wire		

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
35	Grindery for Bootmaking—continued— Lasting Tacks Pegs Rivets Shoe Nails, Shoe Tips, and Plates Screws for Tips Socking Cloth and Paper Scouring Stones Tingles Wax Pitch (specially prepared) Wood Heels Wood and Iron Lasts Printing Materials „ Presses	36	Passengers' Baggage and Cabin Furniture, arriving in the colony within six months before or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects, except Musical Instruments and Plate, arriving before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such furniture and effects not being for sale Personal Effects, the property of a deceased relative formerly resident of Tasmania, proof to be supported by declaration if required Post Office Packages, otherwise liable to a duty of not more than one shilling Produce of Tasmania, all goods Specimens in Natural History, Botany, Mineralogy
36	All Goods for use of Her Majesty's Government Ballast Bags, Boxes, Casks and Cases (Empty), on proof to Collector that they have been used in export of Tasmanian produce		

APPENDIX D.

IRRIGATION IN VICTORIA: ITS POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

Abridged from Reports, dated from the 20th February to the 26th May, 1892, by Stuart Murray, Esq., Chief Engineer of Water Supply.)

THE MILDURA COLONY.

The Mildura settlement is the scene of the greatest experiment in irrigation yet undertaken in Victoria, and the success or failure of irrigation at Mildura must largely influence its success or failure throughout the colony. The Government has not invested money in the Chaffey enterprise as it has done in the form of loans advanced to trusts, and in the construction of costly national works in the Goulburn Valley, in the Loddon Valley, and throughout the settled portions of the dry northern districts; yet it has a distinct right of property in Mildura in virtue of the concessions it has made to its founders. They have been given, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions on their part, a block of 50,000 acres of land as a free gift, with a further area of 200,000 acres on very favourable terms. But, more than all, they have had handed over to them a large share of the colony's inheritance in the waters of the Murray River—a concession, practically in perpetuity, of so much water as may be required for the complete irrigation of this enormous block of 250,000 acres, and for the service of the community of, it may be, 500,000 or more of people that will eventually dwell there. These circumstances demand of the State that it should exercise to the full its right of surveillance and control over the progress of the settlement, and that it should see that the rights and interests of the settlers are duly cared for by its concessionaries.

The progress of the Mildura settlement may be briefly summarized as follows:—The present population numbers 4,000, of whom nearly one-half are actually engaged in the clearing, preparation, and cultivation of the soil, either as land-owners or as workmen. The area of land sold by the Messrs. Chaffey is, in round numbers, 17,000 acres, whereof 6,500 have been planted, 500 are under various kinds of annual or green crops, and an additional 3,000 are cleared and ready for cultivation or planting. The remaining 7,000 are held for future improvement. Of the plantations, about two-thirds consist of raisin vines. The others, in the order of their importance comprise wine grapes, apricots, oranges and lemons, peaches, olives, and other fruits. The expenditure by the Messrs. Chaffey on works for the service of the settlement has been far in excess of that provided for by their agreement. These comprise eleven pumping plants (ranging from 200 to 1,000 horse-power each), 150 miles of main and 300 miles of secondary and distributing channels (whereof about 3 miles are lined with concrete, made from the local lime), together with syphons, flumes, bridges, and other secondary works.

Viewing the settlement from a financial and commercial aspect, so far, it has been maintained entirely by the capital brought into it by the settlers themselves and by the expenditure of the firm of Chaffey Brothers and Co. Nothing of what it has produced has been sold to the outside world. The crucial test of competition in the open market, upon which hangs the ultimate success or failure of the undertaking, is yet to come. Several years must elapse before any such test can be conclusively made. No doubt a material contribution to the support of the settlers has been derived from their own produce. Some of them have earned a few pounds by growing fodder for the horses employed by the firm and in other similar ways, and one or two of the more energetic and enterprising have made a living by supplying fruit and vegetables

to their neighbours. But all this contributes nothing to the solution of the main problem. Even the few tons of raisins and dried apricots purchased from the settlers by the firm last year, or the larger quantity they will probably purchase this year, go but a little way towards solving it. The price the firm will pay for these small lots of first produce is hardly any criterion of what the world will give for the general bulk of the crop, when the whole of the land is under cultivation and the limit of the local market has been reached. It is a fact that, at the present moment, as much as 5d. per lb. may be obtained in Melbourne for first-class samples of colonial-grown cooking raisins, and good currants fetch a price but slightly lower. In the London market, however, good currants are worth no more than 1½d. per lb., cooking raisins 2¼d., and the best table raisins 7d. The difference between the Melbourne and the London prices is due to the import duty of 2d. per lb., the cost of freight, insurance, etc., and the addition of the charges of the merchant and shipper. But it is obvious that the ultimate prices of colonial produce in the London markets will not be affected by any import duties that may be imposed; while the merchants' and shippers' charges will not go to increase, but to reduce, the prices ruling here. Attention is called to these facts, not to discourage the Mildura fruit-growers, but to instil caution; and to remind them that they must look further than the Victorian, or even the Australian, market for the success of their industry. Those who remember the conditions of farming in this colony from 30 to 35 years ago will recall a time when £25 per ton was a moderate price for flour, and feeding oats were worth 7s. to 8s. per bushel. No more than a fraction of these prices can be obtained now, or probably ever will be again. Yet the farmers of Victoria are a fairly well-to-do class, and, though they exercise to the full the taxpayers' privilege of grumbling, they, for the most part, earn a good living, and obtain reasonable interest on their invested capital. So it will probably be with the Mildura fruit-growers. The enterprising among them who are early in the field will reap the full advantage of the protected colonial market, and will thus earn money that will enable them to bide the storm when the inevitable reduction of prices comes, and to await calmly the settlement of the new conditions with their permanently lowered prices. The slothful, the indolent, the unenterprising, the unfortunate, will go to the wall. It is always thus.

The wine industry at Mildura is on a somewhat different footing from the dried-fruit business. Victorian wine may be fairly said to have already found its place among the beverages of the world. Rutherglen and Great Western are not so well or widely known as Bordeaux and Dijon, but they are undoubtedly in a fair way of becoming so. People who drink good wine, and who can afford to pay for what they drink, consume the wines of these localities, not because they can get no other, but of choice. They are drunk under their proper titles in England and to some extent on the continent of Europe; and there is good reason to believe that they are used for blending purposes, or, in other words, for the production of high-priced French clarets. Victorian wine, therefore, may be said to have passed the ordeal. Its price, in competition with other wines of like class, is established; and the grower who can live by his vineyard now may assume that he is in possession of a property that will maintain its value and that will provide a living for himself and his descendants in perpetuity. But Mildura will not produce good wines of the claret and Burgundy class. Any attempt to produce these, in its soil and climate, would result in failure. But it will produce good wines of another class—heavy-bodied, rich, or fruity red wines, suitable for the manufacture of port or for blending with the thinner, but more delicately-flavoured dry wines, will do well here. So also probably will the heavier class of sherries. The results thus far obtained from one of the Mildura vineyards point to this conclusion; and there is every reason to think that the crops will be heavy. The deep soil strongly impregnated with lime, the hot sun, and the ever available water, will ensure a large production of must. For high-class brandy Mildura will, in all probability, attain a reputation that will be worth money to its vignerons.

One of the questions that still awaits settlement here is the price the cultivators can afford to pay for the water supplied to them. A depth of 15 inches per annum over the whole cultivated area is that reckoned on as necessary by the Messrs. Chaffey, and this, in addition to the natural rainfall of from 7 inches to 10 inches, though during the past two or three years it has been somewhat heavier. The current cost

of delivery of this volume—that is, the cost of fuel and labour at the pumping stations and of maintenance and supervision of the channels, and exclusive of interest on the first cost of the works—is about 12s. per acre per annum. This is the rate the company has levied on all the Mildura land-owners for the current year. It has been levied on all alike, whether the lands are cultivated or allowed to remain in their natural condition; and, as might be expected, its imposition has given rise to a good deal of grumbling on the part of the non-improving owners. Anyone at all acquainted with the wine industry in Victoria will agree that it can easily bear a charge of 12s. per acre to secure a certain crop. There is little doubt that the same will hold good of raisins grown on new land, and sold at 4d. or 5d. per lb. Whether it will still hold when the land has been cropped for years, and the price of the product has fallen to 2d. per lb., is a question that will, no doubt, receive the most serious attention at the hands of the settlers. Meanwhile they are safe to plant raisin vines. The crop will pay handsomely for some years to come. When the conditions change, should the growth of raisins prove unremunerative, they can turn their land to other account. Should the cultivation of raisins cease to pay, resort must be had to some other description of crop in which there is still money.

The position and prospects of the cultivating land-owners of the settlement is as hopeful and promising as reasonable men will expect. By the outlay of a little capital and a good deal of hard work the industrious may be assured a present livelihood, under conditions that to most will prove agreeable. The future promises competence, independence, fortune, to those who are willing to labour and wait.

THE GOULBURN VALLEY.

The Goulburn is the largest of Victorian rivers. It has the largest drainage area, the greatest mean volume, and the most permanent stream. The area of its basin, down to the weir recently constructed near Murchison, is little less than 4,000 square miles, and a considerable proportion of this area consists of high mountain ranges, whose melting snows maintain the volume of the river far into the summer. The term Goulburn Valley would, strictly applied, include this great basin. It is, however, by popular usage limited to the plain that extends from Murchison northward to the Murray, through which winds the Goulburn River after its debouchment from the ranges. Here it is to be understood in a still more restricted sense—it is to be taken as including only that portion of the plain commanded by the works, actual or projected, of the Goulburn irrigation scheme. This comprises, east of the river, the projected East Goulburn Irrigation Trust district, with an area, in round numbers, of 225,000 acres; and west of the river, the district of the existing Rodney Irrigation Trust, with an area of 278,000 acres, and that of the Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust, with an area of 272,000 acres, or about 775,000 acres in all. The works of the Goulburn scheme might be extended so as to command a much larger area. On the east side of the river they might be continued so as to embrace the country right down to the Murray, thus doubling the area on that side of the river. But the extension could be better supplied from the Murray River itself, and is therefore excluded from consideration in connexion with the Goulburn. On the west side, the Rodney and Echuca and Waranga districts include all the available country as far as the Campaspe River. Among the projects that have been discussed is the extension of the main western channel across the Campaspe, so as to serve the land to the west of that river; and such an extension has been kept in view as one of the possibilities in the design of the works that have been undertaken. It has even been proposed that the western channel should be continued as far as the Loddon River or beyond it.

The district of the proposed East Goulburn Irrigation Trust—it has not been actually constituted—includes a great part of the shires of Shepparton and Numurkah and smaller portions of the shires of Goulburn, Euroa, and Yarrawonga. It has a present population of about 3,600 persons, and a total annual rateable value of about £46,000. The Rodney Irrigation Trust district—which trust has been constituted, and is proceeding with the construction of its works—is nearly coterminous with the shire of Rodney, and has a population of 2,800 and an annual rateable value of £54,000. The Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust district, comprising part of

the shires of Echuca and Waranga, has a population of nearly 3,000 and an annual rateable value of about £45,000. Within the area referred to as the Goulburn Valley there are also included the towns of Shepparton, Numurkah, and four other townships. These, which have a joint population of 5,260, are not reckoned as part of the area commanded by the works. The population and rateable value stated above are independent of them. That area, therefore, is 775,000 acres on both sides of the river, with a total rural population of 10,400 persons, an annual rateable value of £145,000, and an immediately dependent urban population of 5,260, settled in six towns that are within the borders, though excluded from the area, of the irrigation district. Each of these towns, excepting one, has a separate water service of its own, some of them dependent on the irrigation works as their source of supply. The lands on the east side of the river are supplied with water for domestic and stock use only by the Goulburn River, the Broken River (which is one of its tributaries), and the Broken Creek (which is an effluent of the Broken River), also by some artificial channels supplied chiefly by pumping from these sources. The west side of the river has a much more efficient system—a very complete reticulation, comprising nearly 400 miles of channels, supplied by gravitation from the national works constructed by the Government. These are ample to provide fully for domestic and stock wants, with a surplus available for the irrigation of a limited area.

The national works, designed to provide water for the service of the Goulburn Valley, comprise a weir on the river, about 8 miles above Murchison; a channel on the east side from the weir, northward about 30 miles; a channel on the west side, about 26 miles north-westerly, to a large reservoir to be constructed at the Waranga Swamp; and a channel from the Waranga reservoir, about 40 miles further north-westerly, to the crossing of the Campaspe River. Of these there have been completed to date the weir, the off-take regulators at the heads of both the eastern and western main channels, and about 15 miles of the channel on the west side, with two regulating sluices and off-takes on it. The weir is a large and costly structure of solid masonry, with flood-gates of cast and wrought iron, manipulated by turbine gearing, and lowering into chambers provided for them in the body of the work. The constructed portion of the western main channel has a normal mean width of 121 feet by a carrying depth of 7 feet, and is capable of conveying a volume of rather more than 100,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The sum expended on these national works to date—inclusive of the cost of lands taken, the large area submerged above the weir, the provision of roads and bridges in lieu of those interfered with or destroyed by the works, and the other charges incidental to such an undertaking—has been £418,000; and a further sum of £754,000, or a total of £1,172,000, will be required for their completion. Besides this the trusts have expended on works, chiefly for the supply of water for domestic and stock use, a sum of about £140,000 advanced to them by the Government; and will have to expend a further £800,000 before water can be made fully available for irrigation throughout their districts.

It will be understood that as the Goulburn River must of necessity be the source of water supply for irrigation within this district, and as on the east side of the river there has not yet been constructed a single mile of channel from the weir, there can be no irrigation on that side of the river. On the west side the main channel has been carried 15 miles, and the construction of a further 4 or 5 miles will be proceeded with immediately. The reticulation channels of both the Rodney and the Echuca and Waranga Trusts are supplied from the national channel. The works of the former are already capable of giving a supply for irrigation to part of the trust area, and they are being enlarged and extended so as, in time, to be able to supply the whole. Those of the latter are on a smaller scale, adapted to provide an ample supply for ordinary use, but not for irrigation except in a very limited way. To enable them to carry a full irrigation supply they must be enlarged in the same way as those of the Rodney Trust are being now. It is within the area of the Rodney Trust, therefore, that any irrigated lands are to be looked for in the Goulburn Valley.

Within the district of the Rodney Trust about 1,000 acres have been prepared and planted with fruits intended for irrigation, and about 2,000 acres have been prepared and laid down under various kinds of fodder crops, also intended for irrigation. The fruits most largely planted are raisin vines, and, after them, wine grapes, apricots,

apples, and mixed fruits. The irrigated green crops are chiefly lucerne; and there are some areas of maize, sorghum, amber cane, and broom corn. The quantity of water actually sold and delivered by the trust for irrigation during the current summer—the first on which they have been in a position to make deliveries on a scale of any magnitude—was 19,000,000 cubic feet down to the end of February. It is impossible to say with exactitude to what area this has been applied, but, assuming the average depth used to have been 4 inches, and allowing a margin of 10 per cent. for loss and waste, it would have watered 1,200 acres out of the 3,000 that have been prepared in anticipation of the construction of channels to command them. The price charged by the trust is 6d. per 4,000 cubic feet delivered, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 1,000 gallons; but it is anticipated that this rate will have to be raised, as it would be insufficient to meet the expenses of the trust. The lands irrigated or prepared for irrigation are not, as in the case of the Chaffey settlements, in compact areas, but are scattered over a comparatively wide area—a circumstance which adds materially to the cost of supplying them with water and in various other ways handicaps the cultivators. Some attempt has been made, however, to establish settlements here on similar lines to that at Mildura. The Ardmona Estate, near Mooroopna, containing 1,000 acres, was purchased by a syndicate, cut up, and sold in blocks varying from 10 to 100 acres to intending cultivators. The whole of the estate is commanded by the channels of the trust, and about 300 acres have been planted with vines and fruit trees, and are now under irrigation. One of the blocks is devoted to the growth of nursery stock. A large quantity was sent out last season, and there are at present in the ground, ready to be sent out in the autumn, young vines sufficient to plant 1,000 acres and other fruit trees for 400 acres. A large proportion of this stuff is already ordered, not for the Goulburn Valley alone, but for the planting of lands in almost every quarter of the colony. The proprietor's experience is that, with the climate and soil of the Goulburn Valley, irrigation is highly beneficial, improving both the quantity and quality of every description of fruit, the olive only excepted. Without water the raising of nursery stock would be impossible. The same parties who negotiated the subdivision and sale of the Ardmona property are now similarly operating on an area of land near Toolamba, also commanded by the trust's channels.

It is in this locality (the neighbourhood of Mooroopna), that there is to be found the greater part of the irrigated land within the district of the Rodney Trust. About 2 miles from Ardmona is the Lake Erie farm. On this property there are 60 acres laid down in lucerne, divided into paddocks and kept under irrigation. This land has maintained eight sheep to the acre throughout the summer. The stock are now fat, fit for the market; and the lucerne crop is still in such condition that it should be good for several months to come. The proprietor has also 16 acres under mixed fruits and 20 acres under raisin vines irrigated, the whole in excellent condition and bearing a heavy crop of fruit of unexceptionable quality. Several of the neighbours have areas under lucerne, chiefly used for beeves and dairy cattle and plantations of vines and fruit trees. Wherever there is water available the lucerne paddocks and the plantations are under irrigation, and their area is continually being extended.

On the east side of the river, though there is no irrigation and no water available for the purpose, there is a considerable area of planted land. There are, in fact, more than 450 acres of plantations, two thirds of which, or about 300 acres, are in close proximity to the town of Shepparton. These plantations comprise apples, apricots, peaches, table grapes, and mixed fruits. There are no grapes grown specially for raisin-making nor for the production of wine, but the possibility of having to dispose of surplus produce, and eventually probably of the bulk of the crop, by drying seems to be kept in view in all planting. Besides the fruit plantations there are a good many small areas of lucerne, maize, sorghum, and broom corn. The plantations generally are kept in a high state of cultivation, and it is surprising what crops of fruit are obtained, both as to quantity and quality, under dry tillage. The want of moisture is, however, painfully apparent in the lucerne paddocks. To keep green fodder through the summer in the climate of the Goulburn Valley without a supply of water is clearly out of the question.

The Goulburn Valley as defined in the earlier part of these notes, comprises an area of more than 750,000 acres—all of it good, much of it first-class, soil; all of it adapted by physical character and quality for irrigation, and suited for the growth of

the crops that thrive under irrigation; nearly all, probably nine-tenths of it, commanded as to a supply of water by the works constructed or in progress for that purpose; with a river flowing through its midst capable, with regulation and partial storage, of supplying water for the complete irrigation of 250,000 acres (or one-third of the entire area), and with more ample storage for double, or even treble of that extent. This district contains at present a rural population barely sufficient to cultivate the fraction of it that is kept under tillage, to manage the 3,000 or 4,000 acres that are maintained under various forms of intense culture, and to tend the flocks and herds that graze over the remainder; and the population shows no tendency to increase, save at a very slow rate and within restricted and isolated areas. On the contrary, the sons and daughters of the farmers develop a tendency, as they grow up, to gravitate to Melbourne and the larger towns. This is much to be regretted, though it seems to be, at this stage of the colony's progress, inevitable. Suppose for a moment that during the ensuing season 100 holders, each of 600 acres of land, were to resolve to prepare their farms for intense culture—one-third to be placed under fruit, and two-thirds under green fodder crops; and suppose the most favourable condition, that these holdings shall be contiguous to one another. What would it imply? 60,000 acres of land prepared, of which 20,000 would be planted with various kinds of fruit, and for the preparation and planting of which from £120,000 to £150,000 would have to be spent in farm labour, and probably as much more on the construction of works by the water trust. The young trees to plant such an area do not probably exist in the country. The demand for labour would disorganise the labour market, and put up rates in a manner that would prove ruinous to the farmers, and it would probably turn out that sufficient even of store sheep and cattle could not be obtained to stock the pastures. Agricultural progress at such a rate is not possible. The pace must be much slower. The adoption of something like the Chaffey method of settling people on small areas, as at Ardmona, may do a good deal. Judiciously managed, it should prove profitable to the speculators who undertake it; and if these gentlemen will only extend a little generous consideration to their clients, it will advantage also both themselves and the district at large. But where the land is all sold and settled, as it is in the Goulburn Valley, and where the irrigated fields must, from the conditions of the case, be considerably scattered—where also, owing to the comparatively large areas of the holdings, those who resort to intense culture must be employers of hired labour—progress must be slow, and years must elapse before any system of works can be utilized to such an extent that they will return full interest on the cost of their construction.

THE LOWER LODDON AND GUNBOWER DISTRICTS.

The Lower Loddon and Gunbower districts may be briefly described as including the alluvial plain that stretches from Bridgewater, on the Loddon River, northward to the Murray, and embracing the lands adjacent to the latter river from the head of the Gunbower in the east to Swan Hill in the west. It is distinctly of deltaic formation. With the exception of some isolated tracks of hill country of comparatively small extent—such as the granitic outcrops of the Terricks Range, Mount Hope, and the Pyramid—it consists of an almost absolute level, built up of the water-borne silt carried down by the rivers from the high lands of the Dividing Range. The southern portion has been built up by the agency of the Loddon; the northern by that of the Murray, of which the Loddon is a tributary. Its deltaic character is attested by the numerous old river channels that furrow its surface and by the network of effluents and anabranches that constitute one of the most striking features, especially of the portion adjacent to the confluence of the rivers. A notable consequence of the deltaic character of the country is the frequency and extent of swamps and lagoons and the absence of sufficient natural provision for drainage. This is so marked as in the southern and middle portions of the district to constitute a serious impediment to traffic in the winter months and to successful cultivation at all times. In the north-western portion the lagoons and swamps assume the character of lakes, many of whose areas are measured by square miles, and of such depths as to defy the evaporating power of the sun and wind, even for several successive years of drought. These so-called lakes are not, of course, rock fissures, as lakes are in most parts of the world; nor deep volcanic craters, like Tower Hill Lake and others in the

Western district of Victoria or the Mount Gambier Lakes in South Australia. They are merely clay-pans, scooped out of the surface of a vast alluvial plain. Yet they are deep enough, and their beds are retentive enough, to resist the combined waste of percolation and evaporation through long periods of drought. Unfortunately they are nearly all more or less salt, varying from slightly brackish to perfectly bitter. This is a characteristic of most lakes fed by the land water of alluvial country, and need excite no surprise; but it detracts greatly from the value of these receptacles as local water storages. That portion of the district bordering the Murray River and its anabranches—the Gunbower, Barr Creek, and Murrabit—is subject to inundation by the overflow of the river. Over some portions these floodings occur every winter; over a larger extent, several miles in width at some points, inundations occur only in winters when there is a high river; but no means has yet been suggested whereby one can foresee or foretell when these seasons of high flood will occur. For the protection of the river bank lands earthen levées have been built along portions of the frontage, and these have proved of service in saving the farmers' crops from destruction by the overflows. There are about 5 miles in length of levée so constructed by the Benjeroop and Murrabit Trust and about 8 miles by the Swan Hill Irrigation Trust. There is also a further length of 2 or 3 miles constructed by the Water Supply Department for the special purpose of protecting the head of the Kow Swamp supply channel. This likewise affords protection to a limited portion of the area. Another result of the deltaic character of the district is the rough crab-hole nature of much of its surface—a feature that greatly detracts from its adaptability for irrigation. Much of the land that has been irrigated is so uneven that the crops are patchy, being over-watered apparently in some spots and insufficiently watered in others. These unevennesses can, and it may be presumed will, be reduced by surface levelling; but this will cost money and require time. There is, besides, some reason to apprehend that the uneven or crab-hole character is not limited to the surface soil, but is common also to the more retentive clayey subsoil that generally underlies it. Should such prove to be the case, it must undoubtedly give rise to grave difficulties in dealing with the surplus water of irrigation. But reasons to fear that the fact is as suggested are furnished by some of the results of irrigation on vine and fruit plantations already to be seen in the district. It seems almost paradoxical that drainage should be a prime necessity of a country where the average rainfall is no more than 12 inches per annum and the maximum about 15 inches, the shade temperature also nearly approaching, and often exceeding, 100 degrees for several hours on most days of the three summer months. Yet such is the case. Neither the shires nor the trusts have hitherto devoted any attention to the question of drainage except in a very partial and haphazard way. But until drainage works, conceived on a comprehensive plan, have been carried out, and areas liable to inundation have been protected by levées or in some other suitable way, neither good roads nor assured crops will be possible.

The gross area of the district treated of is about 1,250,000 acres, whereof about four-fifths are irrigable, either by gravitation or by means of a lift of a few feet only. Not that there is water available for this area—very far from it—but about this proportion could be commanded by the water that is available. The rural population of the district is in round numbers about 11,000, and there is an urban population of 2,400 in the towns and villages of Swan Hill, Kerang, Boort, Durham Ox, Pyramid, Mincha, Macorna, and Cohuna. The annual rateable value of the property included within this area of 1,250,000 acres, not reckoning that in the towns and villages, is about £130,000. It is watered by the Loddon River and by the Murray and its effluents. The works for the distribution of the water supply are under the control of the Loddon United and Swan Hill Shire Waterworks Trusts, their function being limited, however, to providing for ordinary domestic and stock requirements. But a great part of the area, aggregating a total of 523,000 acres, is under the control of irrigation trusts that have been carved out of and excised from the old water trusts. Of these seven in the southern part of the district take their supply from the Loddon. The Loddon itself is regulated and controlled by a national work—that is, a work under the control of the Water Supply Department—the Laanecoorie weir and dam, situate upon the river at a point about 16 miles in a direct line above Bridgewater. It has a storage capacity of 610,000,000 cubic feet, or 3,812,000,000 gallons—that is,

one-sixth greater than the Malmsbury reservoir, as recently improved and enlarged. Its purpose is to regulate the river by storing water during flood, so as to maintain the flow during the dry seasons. The middle portion of the district has two existing irrigation trusts and one proposed trust, to be formed out of part of the Tragowel area. These will take their supply from a national work that is now approaching completion. A canal, consisting in part of an artificial cutting and in part following the line of natural creeks, will convey water from the Murray when in flood into a large reservoir, formed by embanking and otherwise improving the Kow Swamp. From the reservoir a channel will carry the supply for delivery to the trusts. The northern part of the district has five trusts adjacent to the Murray frontage and supplied from that river. The areas of the trusts districts are exceedingly various. The Tragowel Plains has nearly 250,000 acres, the Cohuna 100,000, while the Dry Lake has but a little over 1,500. The Laanecoorie weir was so far complete as to be able to render very material service during the past summer. It is now just finished, and will be available for full duty next season. The Kow Swamp works have not progressed so far as to have been of any use as yet; they are expected to be completed during next summer, and to do partial duty during that season and full duty thereafter. The trust works are all in a condition to deliver water over the greater part of their areas, while most of the trusts have their schemes practically completed. The cost of works constructed or in progress is, as nearly as can be at present ascertained—for national works, £300,000; for trust works, £466,000. These sums include compensation for lands taken or submerged, provision of roads and bridges for others interfered with or destroyed, engineering, supervision, and management expenses. It should be stated that included in the cost of the trust works is that of the town supplies to Swan Hill and Kerang; but that of the Boort town supply is not included, it being under the control of a separate urban trust.

In the whole of the Lower Loddon and Gunbower district there are 6,500 acres of irrigated grain, chiefly wheat; 4,500 irrigated acres of natural pastures; 250 acres of lucerne, sorghum, and other green fodder crops; and 650 acres of orchards, vineyards, and gardens. The plantations are chiefly of grapes (table, raisin, and wine varieties), though there is not yet any raisin-drying or wine-making on a commercial scale; and of other fruits, peaches, apricots, and apples. The difficulty of getting precise and reliable statements of the actual areas watered, and of the several kinds of crop grown, is due to the fact that no proper account of these matters is kept by the trusts. All that can be said with certainty is that the produce of grain, grass, and green crops under irrigation is vastly in excess of that unirrigated for like areas; and that the successful cultivation of orchards, vineyards, and gardens without water is impossible. Upon these points there is no difference of opinion among the cultivators. The one matter of which they do entertain strong apprehension—and, it must be said, not without good grounds—is the smallness of the supply of available water, and especially its scarcity at the season when it is most in demand.

The middle and northern portions of the district are supplied from the Murray—the former by means of the Kow Swamp scheme of works, the latter from the river direct; or it would be more accurate to say that they will be so supplied when the projects in hand have been completed. The southern portion is supplied from the Loddon River; and it will be worth while to institute a comparison between the ratio of available water to land commanded here and in the Goulburn Valley, which area was dealt with in a prior report. The total extent of the Goulburn Valley supply district for domestic and stock use and for irrigation is 775,000 acres; the portion of the Lower Loddon district that is now dependent, and that will seemingly have to remain dependent, for a similar supply on the Loddon River is of almost precisely equal extent. The mean annual rainfall in the Goulburn Valley is 15 inches; in the Lower Loddon country it is 12 inches. The total volume of water annually discharged by the Goulburn River at Murchison, as taken from the past ten years' gaugings, varies from slightly over 50,000,000,000 to nearly 170,000,000,000 cubic feet. That by the Loddon River at Bridgewater varies from nearly 5,000,000,000 to a little over 18,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum. Thus we have for like areas, with similar conditions of soil and mean temperature, a mean rainfall 25 per cent. greater in the one case than in the other and a source of artificial water supply no less than ten times greater in one district than in the other.

THE CASTLEMAINE AND BENDIGO DISTRICTS.

The Coliban system of works, the principal portions of which were carried out during the years 1865-70, but which have since been much extended and improved, form, as is pretty generally known, the basis of the water supply to Castlemaine and Bendigo. The principal storage basin of the scheme is that on the Coliban River, at Malmsbury. Its original capacity, measured from the sill of the outlet to the level of the waste weirs, was 2,908,000,000 gallons; but, in consequence of the supposed insufficiency of the flood escapes, the whole of the storage was never fully availed of, and the practical capacity was thus no more than 2,400,000,000 gallons. Improvements carried out some four or five years ago have increased the available contents to 3,255,000,000 gallons. The catchment area of the reservoir includes 72,000 acres of country, with a mean annual rainfall varying from 28 inches in the lower to 45 inches in the upper portion, and the whole of which is of a character favourable for the discharge of the rain precipitated on its surface. Besides the principal reservoir, there are eleven minor storages scattered throughout the supply district, all of them except three being connected to Malmsbury, and chiefly fed from it. These also can be connected for a small outlay, and no doubt will be when circumstances shall warrant it. The minor reservoirs have local catchments varying in extent from less than 100 to over 3,600 acres; but their chief function is to act simply as service basins, to aid in the regulation and distribution of the supply from Malmsbury. There are also fourteen tanks used as service basins. These have either no local catchments, or the catchments are so small as to be of no moment whatever, or the drainage from them is entirely diverted. From the Malmsbury reservoir the supply is carried in an open channel to the areas served by the works. The distribution is by branch channels and by reticulations of iron piping. There are in all 187 miles of main and branch channels, and pipes are laid for the service of the tenements in the whole of the towns. The distribution area embraces the towns and villages of Castlemaine, Chewton, Fryers, Maldon, Elphinstone, and Taradale, Bendigo, Eaglehawk, Huntly, Lockwood, Marong, Raywood, and Sebastian, and some smaller hamlets, with the mining districts and part of the agricultural and horticultural lands adjacent thereto. There are also two small trusts supplied from the works of the Coliban system—the Harcourt and the Emu Valley Irrigation Trusts. The works of the former are just completed; those of the latter are approaching completion, and should be ready for the service of next summer. The Harcourt Trust draws its supply from the Harcourt reservoir, and distributes it among the orchards that line the banks of Barker's Creek, and that form so conspicuous a feature in the landscape visible from the railway carriages on the first few miles of the road from Castlemaine towards Bendigo. The Emu Valley Trust's channels will take their supply from the main Coliban aqueduct at a point about 8 miles south from the city of Bendigo, and they are designed to supply chiefly the vineyards along the valleys of the Emu and the Sheepwash Creeks. There is no local storage in connexion with these last-named works, though it will probably prove necessary to provide it before the scheme becomes entirely successful.

The major portion of the irrigation from the Coliban system is of orchards and vineyards; a little water is used for raising green forage crops, but its total is quite insignificant. In the Harcourt and Barker's Creek portion of the Castlemaine district there are over 500 acres of fruit planted. Almost the whole of this area is irrigated, in a greater or less degree, from the Coliban works; and such plantations as are not now commanded by the channels have been laid out in anticipation of extensions.

The orchards are chiefly on the granitic soil formed from the detritus of the Mount Alexander Range. Some are on soil formed by the denudation of the slate and sandstone rocks of the Silurian formation; while some, near the line of junction of the formations, are on soil composed of a mixture of the two. For the purposes of general agriculture both descriptions of soil are notorious chiefly for their poverty, but they seem to suit admirably for the growth of fruit. The possibility of extensions, both in respect of suitable soil and command of water, is very great. An idea of the success of the fruit-growing industry here will best be conveyed by describing one of the orchards, which is fairly typical of the better class of

these properties. The proprietor has 25 acres planted in fruit (apples and pears predominating), other kinds being peaches, plums, cherries, table grapes, oranges, and lemons. The trees (apples and pears especially) bear heavily, and the fruit is of excellent quality. One tree during the past season yielded twenty cases of fruit; a good many of them yielded fifteen to sixteen cases; but these are exceptional, a fair crop being six cases from each full-grown mature tree. The proprietor thinks that command of water is a condition essential to successful fruit-growing in the Castlemaine district. The bulk of the crop is disposed of in Melbourne, Bendigo, and Castlemaine, but a portion has during each of the past four years been exported to London. In the present season 600 cases of apples have been dispatched to England, all packed in the modern American manner—that is, each separate apple rolled in a sheet of tissue-paper. The cost of transit to London, in the cool chambers of the mail-boats, is about 4s. 6d. per case, which, at recent prices, leaves a fair profit to the grower. The trade is enlarging. The irrigated orchards are singularly free from blight—woolly aphis—whilst the loss of fruit by the ravages of the codlin moth amounts to no more than 1 per cent. It is, however, evident that the greatest care is exercised to keep the trees and the ground about them clean, and to afford no harbor for vermin. Besides fruit-growing there is a little dairying in the Barker's Creek district, and the two industries seem to run well together, the refuse from the cow-yards forming excellent manure for the trees. The rural homesteads here are good, the houses being generally of stone or brick—substantial, tasteful, comfortable, well-appointed dwellings. The people appear to be in easy circumstances, healthy, and well to do. The whole is in marked contrast to some of the decayed mining localities, with their decaying mining populations. In the Campbell's Creek district, lying south-east from Castlemaine, there are about 350 acres planted with fruit, the bulk of which is cultivated dry, though some of the orchards get a partial supply from the pipe reticulations. Here the most of the plantations are on the creek flats, the soil of which is better adapted for dry culture than is most of that of the Castlemaine district. The crops are also good, but certainly not so good as those on the other side of the town. It is notable, also, that these orchards are more affected by blight and moth than those about Harcourt, though there is nothing to show that the distinction is due to the presence or absence of irrigation. In the Campbell's Creek district, and further to the south-east in the valley of Fryer's Creek, there are large areas of suitable land, wholly uncultivated, commanded by the existing channels, and still larger areas that could be commanded by extensions. In fact, the possibility of increase of fruit-growing about Castlemaine is so great that it may fairly be looked to as one of the future staple industries of the district.

A few miles south-east from the City of Bendigo, in the valleys of the Sheepwash, Emu, and Axe Creeks, there are about 1,000 acres under plantations of various kinds. About 600 acres are under vines and 400 acres under other descriptions of fruit. None of this area is irrigated, but the necessity for watering during the past season has been painfully obvious; indeed, of late years, it has suffered a great deal from drought. The works of the Emu Valley Trust will, when complete, command the greater part of this area, and could be extended so as to command almost the whole. They were expected to be complete so as to have been of service before now, but there is a good deal yet left to be done. The vines are nearly all of wine varieties. Many of the vignerons—all the larger growers—are wine-makers, working up their own crops and purchasing those of their smaller neighbours. The price given is about £6 per ton for sound, ripe grapes, delivered at the press. A fair crop is $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre in favourable, moist years. In dry years the yield is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 1 ton, or even less per acre. The best and most characteristic wines grown are Frontignac, Carbinet, Hermitage, and Pinot in reds; and Verdeilho, Pedro Ximenes, and other sherries in whites. There is also a fair Chasselas produced. The wines command good—some high—prices, and are well in request. It is worthy of note that the condition of culture of the vineyards here is much below that of the Great Western, Rutherglen, or the Goulburn Valley, and that the state of the orchards is inferior to that of the Castlemaine district. To the north of Bendigo, along the Huntly Road and the valley of the Bendigo Creek, about 600 acres of old diggings have been taken up, under the provisions of a law recently passed, for fruit-growing, and about 250 acres have been reclaimed and planted with trees and vines.

Lower down the Huntly Road there are about 240 acres of orchards and vineyards, all commanded by the Huntly channel and occasionally getting a supply from it. Along the Specimen Gully race, between Crusoe Gully reservoir and Eaglehawk, there are 150 acres under fruit and vines, supplied in dry seasons, and in some measure in all seasons, from the channel. On this line, owing to the character of the soil, fruit cannot be successfully grown without command of water; while in the neighbourhood of the Huntly race it can. It may be mentioned that under the Specimen Gully channel there is some cultivation of tomatoes, strawberries, and other similar small fruits. Again, below the Lower Grassy Flat reservoir, near the line of the Huntly channel, there are about 150 acres of gardens of various kinds supplied, in a greater or less degree, according to the character of the season, from the works. And again, in the parishes of Lockwood and Marong, there are about 560 acres of land planted with vines and fruit trees, commanded by and partly supplied from the Lockwood and Marong channel.

THE WIMMERA DISTRICT.

The country watered by the Wimmera River, with its tributaries and effluents, includes an area of nearly 2,000,000 of acres, about 170,000 of which in the north-west portion have been settled. Excluding Stawell (which is strictly a mining town) it contains the following towns and villages, namely:—Glenorchy, Lubeck, Murtoa, Minyip, Sheephills, Warracknabeal, Jung Jung, Horsham, Dimboola, Noradjuha, Natimuk, Donald, Rupanyup, and several small hamlets. The entire urban population numbers 8,000. Several of the towns mentioned have pipe systems of water supply, administered by water trusts. The rural population of the area numbers 16,000; and the annual rateable value of property in the rural district—that is, exclusive of the towns and villages—is in round numbers £246,000, an amount that appears high as compared with the valuation of other rural areas in the northern districts. Its affairs in the matter of water supply are administered—in the east by the Wimmera United Waterworks Trust, and in the west by the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust, and as to a small portion, by the Lowan Shire Water Trust. The water supply to the borough of Horsham is administered by a separate urban trust.

The whole of the area, if we except a small portion of the Grampians Range that intrudes on the southern boundary, is of alluvial formation, though generally much more irregular in profile than the eastern portion of the riverine plains in Victoria. The dune formation is common here; while the crab-hole formation, though by no means unusual, is less frequent and less strongly marked than in the Goulburn Valley or the country adjacent to the Gunbower. The soil is generally of good quality, or from fair to good of loam, varying from sandy to clayey; the subsoil more retentive than the surface soil, and with a varying infiltration of lime. It consists entirely of water-borne material, carried by the Wimmera and its tributaries from the northern slopes of the Pyrenees, the Grampians, and the Sierra Range, which they drain. The south-west slope of the Sierra and the Victoria Range are drained by the Glenelg, which river it has been proposed to divert, so as to supplement the natural supply afforded by the Wimmera to the district in question.

The want of a sufficient supply of water, even for the most ordinary needs, was a pressing one in the Wimmera district from the date of its earliest settlement. The climate is dry, the distribution of rainfall in point of time is capricious and generally unfavourable, and the natural system of water-courses is unadapted for small agricultural holdings. Not that the seasons have been all alike bad—on the contrary, there have been alternating series of comparatively good and comparatively bad years; but the climate on the whole has been such as to act as a powerful incentive to the construction of works for the conservation and distribution of water. The farmers of the Wimmera district, therefore, were among the first to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Government for the provision of efficient systems of water supply in the rural districts. The leading features of their scheme are a succession of weirs on the Wimmera River at points favorable for diversion, and the construction of lines of channel, with tributaries for the service of every part of the area. The river weirs are the Glenorchy, the Ashens, the Longerenong, and the Dooen weirs, the main purpose of which is the diversion of water from the river,

though they act to some extent as storages. There is also a weir at Horsham, whose sole purpose is to impound water for the supply of the town. From the Glenorchy weir a short artificial channel leads into the head of the Swede's Creek, an affluent of the Richardson River, which in turn empties itself into Lake Buloke. But for the supply thus artificially diverted from the Wimmera the Lower Richardson would in most years have no flow whatever, and when it ceases to flow it soon becomes so salt as to be unfit for ordinary use. Another short cut from the weir carries a supply into the head of the Dunmunkle Creek, from which diverge the Laen, Lallat, and Minyip channels, and their numerous branches, and lower down the Carron channel and its branches. Like the Swede's Creek, the Dunmunkle Creek would have no flowing water in the greater part of its length in most years but for the water artificially diverted into it. From the Ashens weir is supplied the Ashens and Murtoa channel, with its numerous branches. The Longerenong weir diverts a supply into the Yarriambiack Creek—a natural affluent of the Wimmera, the supply to which would, however, be both scanty and precarious but for the influence of the weir in raising the surface level of the river and regulating the diversion. The Yarriambiack supplies the Bangerang channel and branches on the east and the Cat's Swamp channel and branches on the west; the surplus it carries to Lake Corong. From the Dooen weir a cutting of about a mile and a quarter leads to a pumping station. Here the water is pumped through a 15-in. iron main a further distance of a mile and a quarter, with a rise of 54 feet, into a small basin, whence is led the Dooen-Kalkee channel, with its numerous branches. A noteworthy feature of this portion of the works is that in seasons of drought, when the Wimmera at Dooen ceases to run, water can be delivered at the weir from the Wartook storage reservoir at the head of the Mackenzie—the supply coming by way of the Mackenzie River, the Burnt Creek, and an artificial channel, as will be explained further on. Then from the Dooen-Kalkee channel there is a supplementary branch into the Cat's Swamp channel, which can thus also be supplied from Wartook in emergency. During the recent dry season water was thus delivered at the Crymilion tank, having been conveyed a total distance of no less than 120 miles from Wartook. Besides these diversions from the river by means of weirs the Dimboola town pumping plant supplies a small summit reservoir, from which a channel serves the parishes of Dimboola and Katyil. By far the greater part of these channels, and certainly all the recently constructed among them, follow the high levels, so that they are available as carriers in connexion with any irrigation project, and would only need to be enlarged, not re-aligned, to carry an irrigation supply when such can be made available. The Wartook reservoir, in a valley of the Grampians near the head of the Mackenzie, is the only storage of any magnitude yet constructed for the service of the Wimmera country. It has a drainage area of nearly 30 square miles, and a capacity of 1,037,000,000 cubic feet, equal to rather more than that of the Yan Yean reservoir. From this storage the water flows down the natural course to the head of the plain at a point about 22 miles south from Horsham, thence a branch is diverted into the Burnt Creek, and thence again into the Wimmera at Dooen and at Horsham. From the same point is diverted the Natimuk channel, the Lower Mackenzie itself also, of course, getting a supply. At a distance of 7 miles down the Natimuk channel there is a diversion into the Norton Creek, which is crossed here; and 17 miles further down the channel bifurcates, the Natimuk branch being 19 and the Arapiles branch 25 miles in length. The Wimmera country has thus a good water supply for domestic and stock use. Besides the domestic supply the works are capable of affording something to be employed in irrigation, especially from the channels dependent on the Wartook storage. No great area could be irrigated from the existing work, certainly, that would require increased storage, enlarged channels, and eventually a supplementary supply, probably by diversion from the Glenelg; but the existing works are sufficient with which to make a beginning. That the Wimmera is both an insufficient and an uncertain basis on which to build a great irrigation system will be readily inferred from the following:—The total volume of water that passed down the river, at Glenorchy, during the year 1888 was 488,000,000 cubic feet; during 1889, the total volume passing the same point was 5,578,000,000 cubic feet; these years being probably about a minimum and a maximum. The minimum and maximum of the Loddon, at Bridgewater, are 5,000,000,000 and 18,000,000,000 cubic feet; and of the Goulburn, at Murchison,

50,000,000,000 and 170,000,000,000 cubic feet respectively. At Horsham, which is below the junction of the Little Wimmera, but above that of the Mackenzie, no gaugings for 1888 are available; but the total quantity measured in 1889 was 12,511,000,000 cubic feet. It seems to be evident, therefore, that though some irrigation may, with the aid of storage, be carried out in the Wimmera district, it can never be on a great scale till the water supply has been supplemented from elsewhere. Meanwhile it will be instructive to glance at what has been already done.

The total amount of loan money invested in works of water supply in the entire district dealt with is, in round numbers, £274,000, whereof £58,000 is debitable to town water supplies, £183,000 to rural, domestic, and stock supplies, and £33,000 to irrigation. The use that has been made of, and the benefits that have accrued from the domestic works may be inferred from the foregoing. The irrigation progress is very much less encouraging. In the eastern division there is not at present any irrigation whatever, though during the several dry years that ended with 1888 there was a good deal of water sold for that purpose, reaching, at the price of 1s. per inch per acre, as high as £300 in a year. That more was not sold was due simply to the fact that no more was available. The probable maximum area watered in any year would be about 1,500 acres, and the whole of it was under wheat, with the exception of a few acres of gardens. There are no vineyards or orchard plantations in the eastern division of the district, nor are there any lands laid down in lucerne or other permanent green fodder crops. In the western division of the district the area that has been subjected to irrigation is even smaller than in the eastern, but it has a character of greater permanence. The colony system of settlement has been attempted here with some show of success, the colonies being generally the result of the action of syndicates, who sell land to settlers at prices ranging from £10 to £20 per acre.

Burnlea is close to the Wimmera River, and within the borough of Horsham it derives a supply of water from a branch of the channel from Wartook storage. It contains a total of 550 acres, all of which is reticulated with channelling. About 100 acres have been sold, chiefly to business people in Horsham, and of these 50 acres are planted with mixed fruits. One colony contains 260 acres, all reticulated. Lots to the extent of 160 acres have been sold, and the whole or these, besides 40 acres still in the hands of the promoters, have been planted. The purchasers in the colony are chiefly tradesmen and workmen settled in and about Horsham. £300 worth of produce—grapes, apricots, and peaches—were sold from the settlement this year. This colony is also within the borough of Horsham. Riverside is on the south bank of the Wimmera, a few miles above Horsham. It contains 430 acres, all reticulated, and all sold to actual or intending settlers, the bulk of whom are business people or mechanics from Melbourne and other towns. Of the latter a few have entered into possession, are settled, and working in the district. About 150 acres have been planted with vines and fruit trees. At Dooen there is an area of land subdivided for sale and settlement, reticulated and supplied by a branch from the Dooen pumping main. The total area is 50 acres, of which about two-thirds have been planted with vines and fruit trees. Besides these 50 acres a further 100 acres are graded, prepared, and commanded by the channels were a sufficient supply of water available. Quantong is a co-operative settlement, on the right bank of the Wimmera River, about 12 miles west from Horsham. It contains 2,253 acres of sandy loam, whereof 500 acres have been disposed of, chiefly to mechanics and others from the towns. Some ten or twelve substantial wooden houses are built or in course of building by settlers, but no land has yet been planted, though a water supply has been arranged for, and the whole area can readily be commanded by a connexion carried from the Natimuk channel across the Wimmera. A party of surveyors are at work setting out the reticulation channels. The Arapiles colony is near Mount Arapiles, 20 miles west from Horsham and 5 miles from the township of Natimuk. It contains 640 acres, whereof 200 have been sold in blocks of 10 acres and upwards, most of the purchasers being tradespeople in Natimuk and Horsham, though a few are of the agricultural class. Some half-dozen only are living on the land. A portion of the sold land is in course of preparation, but only an acre or two actually planted. This colony will derive its water supply from the Arapiles channel and branches. Lastly, there is the Wonwondah settlement, on the Burnt Creek, about 10 miles south from Horsham,

and containing 597 acres. This area has been taken up by the philanthropic association of which something has been heard in connexion with the names of the Rev. Horace Tucker and the Rev. Chas. Strong. No settlement has yet taken place here, nor has any land been prepared or planted. It is readily commanded as to water supply by the Trust's works. Besides these colonies there are a number of individual holders who have patches of irrigation, either fruit trees, vines, or lands permanently laid down in fodder plants. Some are supplied from the channels, some by pumping from the river. From a return prepared by the Secretary to the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust, supplemented by personal inquiry and examination, it has been ascertained that the total irrigated area in the western division amounts to 630 acres, whereof 460 acres are under vines and fruit trees, and 170 acres in lucerne, sorghum, and pastures. The fruits, other than grapes, comprise apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, apples, and mixed fruits. The vines are chiefly of raisin varieties, though no raisins are yet made on any commercial scale, and there is no wine-making in the district.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

These embrace by far the greater portion of the areas within Victoria wherein irrigation is now practised as an aid to agriculture. Then there are several trusts whose works are in process of construction, but have not yet proceeded so far as to be able to supply any water to irrigators. Among these are the Campaspe Trust, the scene of whose operations is the land on both sides of the Campaspe River, in the neighbourhood of Rochester; the Bairnsdale Irrigation Trust, formed with the view of irrigating the extensive and fertile area bordering the Mitchell River above Bairnsdale, known as the Lindenow Flats, and the country adjacent; and some others of less note.

Of the good work done by the water trusts, as distinguished from the irrigation trusts, in providing efficient domestic water supplies for the rural districts and provincial towns it would be impossible to speak in terms of too great praise. They have rendered the conditions of life pleasant and agreeable for man and beast in a country where before they were barely endurable. With a few regrettable exceptions, their obligations to the Government in respect of interest on their loans have been discharged to date; and there is no reason to doubt that those in default might be placed on a sound financial footing by a little nursing and the exercise of a little firmness. This remark does not apply to those few older bodies constituted under the *Local Governing Bodies Loan Acts*, prior to the passing of the first *Water Conservation Act*, who are far in arrear with their payments. They will have to be dealt with in another way. Of the work carried out by the irrigation trusts the foregoing brief sketches will, it is hoped, convey a tolerably clear idea. The slowness with which it is being taken advantage of by the cultivators is a circumstance to be noted, and to inspire caution in the matter of further expenditure. The trusts are in advance of the farmers in this matter; the Government, or the Water Supply Department, is in advance of the trusts. It will be wise to pursue a waiting policy for the next few years. But the producing interests of the country should not be allowed meanwhile to languish, nor need they. Judicious and well-timed support may do much to stimulate industry; profuseness in expenditure can only promote unthrift and extravagance. The lands of the colony must be turned to other and better account than at present. Every consideration of prudent and wise policy demands it; the growth of population and its increasing pressure must in time make it imperative. The lands in the older settled districts have been reduced, by incessant grain cropping, to a condition in which they can no longer support the numbers they once did. A similar fate is fast overtaking the more recently settled lands of the great riverine plains.

The only areas of any considerable extent in Victoria still remaining unappropriated are in the mallee of the north-west and in the outlying districts of Gippsland. The reduction of the Gippsland forests to a culturable condition will be a work of great labour and much time; nor can it be undertaken with any hope of success but by persons with some considerable capital. Modern methods and modern appliances have, on the other hand, solved the problem of reducing the mallee at a cost within

the power of those of very moderate means. The settlement of the mallee and its reduction by the plough will now proceed apace. A water supply for domestic and stock use will have to be provided in some way before there can be any extensive permanent settlement, and this cannot be done without further legislation. An irrigation supply to the mallee is outside the range of practical discussion. There is not water for the purpose available there, and to bring it from afar would be too costly to be profitable; besides that, it would be carrying it away from other areas that are nearer the sources of supply, and in which it can be profitably employed. Another point adverted to in the foregoing report on the Wimmera district should not be lost sight of. The life of the mallee as a grain-growing country must be limited—probably shorter than that of the riverine plains, certainly shorter than that of the moist coast belt; and no public works should be constructed there on any other hypothesis. If they are, they will prove financially disastrous before many years.

The eventual outcome may be briefly summarized thus:—Many of us have been too sanguine; men are prone to be so in view of any novelty that promises increase of wealth. But, this admission being unreservedly made, there remains the solid fact that a large section of the land of this colony cannot be turned to its most profitable account without the aid of irrigation, the necessary water supply for which is likewise available; and that prominent among the accelerating or retarding causes in the realization of this profit must be the action of the State in guiding, promoting, or discouraging the movement.

APPENDIX E.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE MALLEE.

(Abridged from a Report, dated 12th October, 1892, by Stuart Murray, Esq
Chief Engineer of Water Supply.)

The area known as the Mallee country comprises about 11,000,000 of acres within Victoria, and occupies the north-west part of the colony. Probably not more than half of the entire area is clothed with the dwarf eucalypt known as Mallee; the remainder consists of forests of box, buloke, and native pine, thickets of dwarf trees, and shrubs of many varieties, heath country—so called—that is, sandy wastes, with a thin covering of stunted pine scrub, interspersed with epacris and other heath-like plants, and considerable stretches of open plains, generally well grassed. Composed of ancient estuary beds, it is not level in the same sense as the riverine country bordering the Goulburn, the Loddon, or the Wimmera; but presents to the eye expanses of level land, intermixed with rolling downs, and with mounds and ridges of blown sand. These latter frequently attain an altitude of 50 or 60 feet, occasionally 80 or 100, and in a few instances nearly 200 feet. Whenever the country is sufficiently open to permit a view of the distance, these sand hills are conspicuous objects on the horizon; in fact, they are among the most striking of the physical features of this region. The soil is of very variable quality, whether considered from an agricultural or a pastoral point of view. Probably two-thirds of it is in some degree fit for the plough; the remaining third is only fit for the grazing of stock, and is never likely to be subjected to any description of tillage. Of the agricultural portion, the soil consists of loam, varying from sandy to clayey, the lighter kinds predominating. The subsoil is of more retentive material, generally clay with an infiltration of lime, and frequently with beds of nodular limestone. In some parts there are beds, two or three feet thick, of hard brown tertiary shale. To judge the life of agricultural land is always a matter of much difficulty; but an opinion might be hazarded that the average of the cultivable portion of the Mallee country may be successfully cropped seven years out of the first ten, after which, under a proper system of alternating with grazing, it might stand cropping three or four years out of ten. Cleared and laid down in suitable grasses adapted to the soil and climate, it will probably carry a sheep to two acres, except in seasons of drought. Under grain, with the land in proper condition, and in a moderately-favourable season, it should yield from 12 to 14 bushels of wheat per acre, or the equivalent in barley; oats would not be adapted to the climate. That portion of the country that is not suited for agriculture has generally a sandy soil, and is timbered with myall, quandong, sandalwood, ti-tree, cotton bush, cabbage bush, etc., with ground herbage of spinifex, tussock grass, and heath. Some parts consist of plains, covered during the moister and cooler seasons of the year with barley grass, wild carrot, and silver grass. But the whole of such herbage disappears early in the summer, and leaves the ground perfectly bare. Then the cattle have recourse to the salt bush, cotton bush, and other edible shrubs; and failing these to the buloke, stunted scrub pine, and other less nutritious plants.

The average annual rainfall in the colony of Victoria as a whole is about 30 inches; at Melbourne the average is 26 inches. In the best wheat-growing districts it ranges from about 20 to 25 inches; in those where oats, potatoes, and peas are the most profitable crops the range is from 30 to 35 inches; while in those again where the cultivation of the vine is successfully prosecuted the range of climate is very wide, being about 20 inches in the lower part of the Goulburn Valley, 25 inches at Rutherglen, and 36 inches in the vine-growing districts of the Upper Yarra. The average annual rainfall in the Mallee country during the past six years has been about

18 inches, and the average number of days throughout the year on which it rained has been 70. But there is reason to believe that the average for a long series of years throughout the whole of the Mallee country may probably prove to be no more than 15 or even 12 inches. There are, therefore, the best of reasons to believe that agriculture, to be practised here, must be practised under different and generally less favourable conditions as to climate than in the other farming districts of the colony. But though the average annual rainfall throughout this area may be 12 or 15 inches, it is not to be supposed that this average applies equally to the whole of it. On the contrary, it is greater than the average along the southern and eastern border, and less in the western, central, and northern portions. The quality of the land is best along the southern and eastern fringe, and in the country bordering the Murray River. It is in the southern and eastern portions of the area, therefore, that the most favourable conditions of soil and climate unite, and as these are also those contiguous to the already settled districts, and nearest to existing railway communication, it may be anticipated that they will be first settled, and that from them population will gradually extend till the entire district is occupied by the kind of settlement for which it may prove best adapted.

The Mallee country is chiefly of estuarial formation, the rivers whose mouths it included being now represented by the Wimmera, the Yarriambiack Creek, the Avon, and the Avoca. Insignificant as these streams are in our day, they may, in a past epoch, have been considerable rivers, bearing in their waters the material torn from the flanks of the Grampians and the Pyrenees, and depositing it in the land-locked sea that now constitutes the Lower Murray Basin. Now none of them reach the Murray. The Wimmera practically ends in Lake Hindmarsh, at present a splendid sheet of fresh water, 13 miles long by 6 miles maximum breadth, and over the greater part of its area from 12 to 15 feet deep. But after several successive years of drought, a contingency familiar to dwellers in this part of the country, the lake is reduced to very small dimensions, and its water becomes so brackish as to be unfit for human consumption and almost unfit for cattle. In years of heavy rainfall, however, Lake Hindmarsh overflows, and the channel of the Wimmera carries a considerable stream some 10 or 12 miles further north to Lake Albacutya, a depression somewhat smaller than Hindmarsh, presenting in wet seasons a succession of shallow swamps, and in dry seasons merely reed beds and ti-tree. From Lake Albacutya the channel of the Wimmera is clearly traceable for a distance of about 26 miles further north, measured in a straight line; but no overflow from the lake passes down here, except perhaps in such extremely wet years as was 1870. At this point, some eight miles north from Pine Plains homestead, it debouches on a large open flat and is lost. The Yarriambiack Creek practically ends in the small shallow depression known as Lake Corrong, in the same latitude as Lake Albacutya; its channel is hardly traceable further north. Similarly the Richardson terminates in the reedy, swampy tract known as Lake Buloke, and the Avoca in the salt lake known as Bael Bael. The only other water-courses in the Mallee country are the Tyrrell and Lalbert Creeks, both effluents of the Avoca, the former terminating in Lake Tyrrell, the latter in Lake Lalbert, except in years of more than ordinary rainfall, when they are traceable some few miles further north. Lake Tyrrell, though of considerable extent, 14 miles long by 6 miles in its greatest breadth, is no more than a salt pan, partially covered by a film of water so thin that it is blown hither and thither over the surface of the depression with the changes of the wind. Lake Lalbert, though not much over a square mile in extent, is sufficiently deep to resist the evaporating power of an ordinary summer drought, and its water is fairly fresh. Besides these there are depressions, locally known as crab holes, filled by the excess moisture draining from the surface of small local catchments after heavy rains, but dried by evaporation almost immediately on the advent of the hot weather. These constitute the whole of the visible natural water supply to the Mallee; the soil in general is so porous and absorbent that the rain falling on its surface is for the most part soon lost to sight; where it is not, it flows into basins so shallow that it disappears with the first breath of hot wind, while the water that flows into the Mallee from the higher country to the south is lost before it has traversed one-third of its breadth. In some parts of this country the conditions are fairly suitable for the artificial conservation of water

in tanks or dams; the character and conformation of the surface are favourable to the discharge of the natural rainfall, and the ground is sufficiently retentive to hold it, but in the greater part they are not suitable. Thus, at Pine Plains Station, 18 miles north from the north end of Lake Albacutya, the conditions are not favourable. Even where a sufficient run-off from the surface can be obtained, deep storage is impracticable in consequence of the formation. The surface consists of 18 inches depth of sandy loam, under this are five or six feet of clay loam, and under this, to an unascertained depth, drift permeable to water. Excavated storages consequently must be shallow, and the stored water is soon lost by evaporation. Perhaps the difficulty might be overcome by lining the tanks with clay or other suitable impermeable material, but such expedients have not been attempted as yet. When the water fails the stock have to be shifted to more favoured localities, generally they are driven south to the Wimmera and Glenelg districts. Water can also be obtained from wells over the greater part of the Mallee, at depths varying from 20 to 100 or 150 feet. Sometimes the well water is fresh, or, at all events sufficiently so to be suitable for stock. More commonly it is either brackish or quite salt, sometimes so salt that, where it has had to be used perforce, that required for drinking purposes had to be distilled. Generally speaking the depth to water is less, and the water becomes salter, as we go north. A great deal of money has been expended by the Victorian Water Supply Department, in the Mallee country, in boring for artesian water, but without the slightest success.

The greater portion of the Mallee has passed into the occupation of holders, who remain tenants of the Crown, to which the whole of the lands revert in 1903. The purpose of the law was to give to pastoral occupiers such an assured tenure as would make it worth their while to improve the land, and especially to rid it of the vermin pests by which it was overrun. Cultivation and alienation of the rights of the lessees, were forbidden, except with the express sanction of the Board of Land and Works. As a matter of fact, however, a very large proportion of the land along the southern and eastern margin, and a small area contiguous to the Murray frontage has been subdivided by the lessees, with the sanction of the Board, and is now in the hands of holders who are essentially agriculturists, who occupy areas generally not exceeding about 1,000 acres, and who, although tenants of the Crown, transferees of the rights of the original pastoral occupiers, use the land for agriculture alone. Subdivision and settlement of that portion of the Mallee suited for tillage were progressing rapidly when public attention was called to the apparent irregularities of the system, and the difficulties to which it might give rise; and, on the advice of a Select Committee of Parliament, further subdivision and transference were stopped, with a view to further legislation whereby they might proceed under the direction and control of the State. At the present date, the area within the Mallee in actual occupation by agricultural settlers seems to be 651,000 acres, whereof 325,000 acres are under crop, almost exclusively wheat, and a further 186,000 acres are in preparation to be placed under crop next season. As showing what an important bearing the question of assured tenure has on the settlement of land, it may be noticed in passing that, in 1871, when this country was in the hands of purely pastoral occupiers, whom there was no apparent intention to disturb, it carried 425,000 sheep; in 1883, just prior to the passing of the first Mallee Act, it carried only 122,000 sheep, and was overrun with vermin; in this present year, 1892, it carries 320,000 sheep and 4,000 cattle, in addition to the large area that has been placed under crop. The population of the Mallee District, excluding the townships of Dimboola, Nhill, Netherby, and Natimuk, which are only partially dependent on it for their trade, but including Warracknabeal, which, though just on the edge of the fringe, is essentially the growth of Mallee settlement, is about 5,450, distributed as follows:—150 employed or dependent on pastoral properties, 2,700 living on agricultural holdings, and 2,600 dwellers in the towns and villages. These numbers, as well as the statements relating to the area occupied, etc., are independent of the 250,000 acres embraced within the Mildura Settlement, and of the population thereon; also of the men employed on the works of the Warracknabeal to Beulah and the Donald to Birchip railways, and of a few men engaged in wood-cutting along the Murray frontage, with their families. It should be further remarked that the number of resident agriculturists does not convey a quite correct impression of the actual number of persons engaged in and

dependent on the cultivation of Mallee lands. Many of the cultivated allotments, especially in the south-west, are held by non-residents, generally farmers residing and owning land in the Wimmera country, some miles to the south.

There is a consensus of opinion among the witnesses examined before the Parliamentary Committee that agricultural settlement in the Mallee cannot be permanently successful without an assured supply of good water, sufficient for the domestic needs of the settlers and for stock. This view is more than confirmed by examination of the country and by local inquiry. The provision of an artificial water supply for domestic and other ordinary uses is not to be confounded with an artificial supply for irrigation. Along the Murray frontage irrigation may be practised with success, so far as a readily available supply of water is concerned. The further question, whether under Victorian conditions it will pay to lift water for the purpose by steam machinery, and the more general one, whether a profitable market can be found for the products of irrigated agriculture, grown by labour paid for at Victorian rates, are in process of being solved in the irrigation districts created under our local law. Irrigation in the Mallee country generally, otherwise than near the river frontage, may be looked on as, for the present at all events, out of the question; and the subject to be considered here is solely the matter of a sufficient supply for domestic and ordinary use.

About twelve months ago a report on this subject was received from Mr. Chas. W. Smith, then Chief Assistant Engineer. The main conclusion arrived at by Mr. Smith was, that the portion of the Mallee likely to prove of value for agricultural settlement might be supplied—as to the southern portion, by enlargement and extension of the works of existing Trusts; as to the eastern and middle portion, by an extension of the Macorna Channel, should such prove feasible; as to the northern portion, by diversion from the Murray River. Mr. Smith recommended that the works be constructed by the Government, and placed under the control of Stipendiary Commissioners, appointed by and directly responsible to the State; that the capital cost and interest thereon be met by an increased rent charge on the lands, and the cost of maintenance and management out of the proceeds of rates and charges for water supplied; and that detailed surveys be undertaken, with a view to the more accurate location of the proposed works and the preparation of estimates of their cost. The Minister concurred in the final recommendation—to have surveys carried out and estimates prepared—and decided to have it given effect to. He was disinclined, however, to adopt the proposal that the works should be carried out by the State, and retained under what would be, in effect, State control. He leaned rather to the opinion that the machinery of the existing law relating to water conservation would prove sufficient to meet the case—by the enlargement of the districts of existing Trusts, and possibly by the creation of new Trusts. He was strongly of opinion that, at all events, direct State intervention should only be resorted to in the event of local government methods proving impracticable in the peculiar circumstances of Mallee settlement.

A liberal provision to meet every legitimate demand for water for domestic and stock use would be 2,000 gallons per square mile per day. In a draft Bill prepared by the New South Wales Water Supply Commission, it was proposed to limit the riparian right of owners of land fronting rivers and streams, in respect of a supply for ordinary domestic and stock use, to 2,000 gallons per day for every mile of frontage. The Commission had devoted much attention to the question of the proper limitation of such rights, and its conclusions are entitled to great respect. In this colony the question has also been much debated, and a similar conclusion, though it has nowhere been authoritatively or officially expressed, has been tacitly accepted and acted on. In the following estimates the safe course has been adopted of allocating 3,000 gallons per square mile per day, delivered, for the whole of the country after making a liberal allowance of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. for loss from the channels by percolation and evaporation during transit. This, it is assumed, would include provision for the service of such towns and villages as may hereafter be established among the agricultural settlements, but whose location it is, of course, impossible to forecast. The division marked No. 1 below is to be served from the Wimmera River by extensions of the works of the Wimmera Trusts, No. 2 to be served from Lake Boga, and No. 3

to be served from the Murray River. The total quantity of water required for the supply of each of the three divisions, expressed in millions of cubic feet per annum, is as follows :—

	Square Miles.	Millions of Cubic Feet per Annum.
No. 1. Wimmera Division ...	9,700	1,700
No. 2. Lake Boga Division ...	3,600	631
No. 3. Murray River Division ...	3,300	578

The first of these would, as has been already explained, be drawn from the Wimmera River and its tributaries, and would be available for delivery by gravitation; the second would be pumped from the storage formed by connecting Lake Boga with Lake Baker and Long Lake; the third would be pumped directly from the Murray.

Estimates of the cost of constructing and working the Wimmera scheme for 5,500 square miles, with storage and head-works for full area of 9,700 square miles, are as follow :—

CAPITAL COST.

Taylor's Lake Reservoir and feeding channels, as per estimate with scheme of Western Wimmera Trust ...	£60,000
Improvement of Yarriambiack Creek and diversion and storage works thereon ...	15,000
Main, secondary, and distributing channels, and all bridges and minor works thereon ...	173,000
Tanks, etc., for local storage ...	42,000
Surveys, engineering, and management...	36,000
Total ...	£326,000

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Interest and sinking fund, at 5½ cent. ...	£17,930
Maintenance and management ...	6,500
Total ...	£24,430

ANNUAL REVENUE.

Supply to 5,500 square miles, at £4 9s. per square mile ...	£24,475
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This would imply an annual charge of about £4 9s. per square mile, but which ought to undergo some reduction on the carrying out of the complete scheme for the whole area of 9,700 square miles. To put the charge another way, it would be equivalent to 1·463d., or nearly 1½d., for every 1,000 gallons delivered into the tanks. This would be in addition to the cost the settlers would have to incur for providing tanks, etc., on their holdings.

The following are estimates of the cost of constructing and working the Lake Boga scheme for 1,800 square miles, with storage and main contour channels for full area of 3,600 square miles :—

CAPITAL COST.

Improvement of channel from the river to Lake Boga, flood-gates, channel to Lake Baker, improvement of channel to Long Lake ...	£5,000
Pumping plant, including engines and boilers, foundations, buildings, etc. ...	13,000
Rising mains, with fittings ...	24,000
Service basin ...	5,000
Main, secondary, and distributing channels ...	65,000
Tanks, etc., for local storage ...	14,000
Surveys, engineering, and management...	16,000
Total ...	£142,000

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Interest and sinking fund, at 5½ per cent.	£7,810
Repairs and depreciation of plant	1,200
Maintenance, management, and working expenses	6,500
Total	<u>£15,510</u>

ANNUAL REVENUE.

Supply to 1,800 square miles, at £8 12s. 6d. per square mile per annum	<u>£15,525</u>
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These figures, therefore, give an annual charge of £8 12s. 6d. per square mile, subject to a slight reduction in the event of the scheme being extended to serve the whole of that part of the country shown as the Lake Boga Division. Such a charge, expressed in terms of the quantity of water supplied, would be equivalent to 2·84d., or rather more than 2¾d., for every 1,000 gallons delivered into the tanks, in addition to the cost of the tanks provided by the settlers on their holdings.

In these estimates nothing has been allowed for land compensation.

For the service of the No. 3, or Murray River Division, no scheme of works has been arranged in detail, nor any estimates of cost prepared. It is unlikely that any portion of this area—Mildura being excepted—will be taken up for agricultural settlement within the next ten years. Its supply will be, and can only be, directly from the Murray River by pumping. The arrangements for raising and distributing the water would be similar to those in operation at Mildura, or those herein proposed for the Lake Boga Division. The cost relatively to area may be assumed to be similar to, or at all events not greater than, that of the division proposed to be supplied from Lake Boga. It is needless in this place to say more of the supply to the area to be served from the Murray.

The rating powers given to Water Trusts under the existing law are limited to 2s. in the £1 of annual value of the properties within the Trust district, and liable to be rated in respect of the water supply; but larger rating powers will have to be conferred in respect of this new territory if any efficient system of works is to be constructed and maintained out of the rates levied thereon. In some portions of the districts now supplied, such, for example, as the outlying parts of those of the Wimmera Trusts, a rate even of 2s. in the £1 has proved barely sufficient to make ends meet; and it is not to be expected that a like rate will be enough here, where the cost must of necessity be much greater. In the Goulburn Valley the average ordinary annual valuation on agricultural lands, for municipal rating purposes, is about 3s. 3d. per acre, in the Loddon Valley about 2s. 6d., and in the established settlements in the Wimmera districts about the same. In the newly-settled and partially-cleared Mallee area, where, too, the occupiers have no assurance of titles that will mature into freeholds, it cannot be expected that the valuations of agricultural lands will exceed an average of 1s. 6d. per acre, or at most, say, £50 per square mile. But it has been shown in the foregoing that it would require an annual contribution of £4 9s. per square mile to supply by gravitation the more favourable portion of the Wimmera Division, and £8 12s. 6d. per square mile to supply by pumping the more favourable portion of the Lake Boga Division. These would be equivalent to nearly 1s. 10d. in the £1 in the first case, and 3s. 6d. in the £1 in the second, on a valuation of £50 per square mile. The rating powers in respect of this area for water supply should be at least double that of those in the other districts of the colony; or, say, 4s. in the £1 of annual value. No doubt the cost of works might be reduced by reducing the volume supplied to a given area; but this would be at a cost in efficiency that cannot be commended.

Briefly summarized, the conclusions arrived at are as follow:—Agricultural settlement in the Mallee country cannot be permanently successful without an assured water supply; and as the area is destitute of natural water-courses, the climate arid, and the soil generally porous and absorbent, the water supply must be artificial and

must be introduced from without. It would be for domestic and stock supply only; irrigation in this district is out of the question, except on the lands adjacent to the Murray frontage.

The supply, except as to small areas in the south-west and south-east, would be delivered from three sources. An area of 9,700 square miles would be served from the Wimmera, 3,600 square miles from Lake Boga, and 3,300 square miles directly from the Murray River. The Wimmera area would be provided for by storage at the sources and by extension of existing works, or alternatively might be by pumping from Lake Boga, though at considerably greater cost. The Lake Boga Division and the area adjacent to the Murray frontage would be supplied by pumping. The small portions referred to above would be—that in the south-west by wells, as in the Lowan Shire Trust; that in the south-east by tanks and dams filled from local catchments, as in the St. Arnaud Trust.

For the Wimmera section the co-operation of the existing Wimmera Trusts will be most desirable. Without it there would certainly arise grave difficulties in administration, such as no one with experience of like divided jurisdiction over sources of water supply would willingly confront. If voluntary co-operation cannot be secured, it will have to be considered whether the existing Trusts should not be superseded by legislation, or whether supply from the Wimmera should not be abandoned in favour of an extension of that from Lake Boga at enhanced cost.

The estimates for the scheme outlined in the report are—for 5,500 square miles of the Wimmera Division £326,000, and for 1,800 square miles of the Lake Boga Division £142,000. The whole of these sums would not be required at once, but by much the greater portion would be within about two years, the balance being extended over the remainder of ten years.

The cost of supplying the Mallee country will inevitably be high as compared with the cost of supplying other rural districts of the colony. This will entail high rates and will demand large rating powers, not less than double that accorded to existing Water Trusts, or, say, 4s. in the £ of annual valuation.

INDEX.

	Paragraph
Abolition of state aid to religion ...	668
Accidents on railways, compensation for ...	195
" tramways ...	234
Acclimatization society's gardens...	774
Administration, letters of ...	249 to 253
Affiliated colleges ...	692 to 695
Ages of children in state and private schools ...	706, 707, 744, and 745
" " Sunday schools ...	674
" inmates of charitable institutions ...	782
" persons arrested ...	292
" prisoners ...	367 and 368
" the people, 1891 (final figures) ...	page 465
Agricultural allotment, method of obtaining an ...	386
" and grazing lands, occupation of ...	385 to 388
" colleges ...	469
" labour, rates of ...	531 and 533
" lands, leases and rental of ...	522
" machinery and implements ...	532
" pests ...	563 to 567
" products, import of certain ...	481 to 483
" " prices of ...	523 to 525
" " value of ...	528, 529, 644 and 645
" settlement at Mildura ...	pages 500 and 514
" statistics (see also Cultivation) ...	433
" " bonuses for collecting ...	434
" " mode of collecting ...	433 and 434
" " summary for 56 years ...	Folding sheet No. 2
" " when published ...	435
Alienation, ambiguity of term as applied to crown lands ...	404
" of crown lands (see also Crown lands) ...	383 to 420
" " absolute and conditional, 1870 to 1891 ...	417 and 418
" " Acts relating to ...	383 to 394
Animals' Protection Society ...	817
Army and navy cadetships ...	664 and 667
" colonial candidates for ...	665 and 666
Arrested children, education of ...	292 and 293
Arrests by police (see also "Offences") ...	277 <i>et seq.</i>
" 1890 and 1891 ...	277
" 1881, 1886, and 1891 ...	278
" causes of ...	286 <i>et seq.</i>
" " and religions compared ...	298 and 299
" of post office and bank officials ...	303
" proportion to population ...	279
Art gallery ...	765
Assessment of pastoral lands ...	426
Assurance fund under transfer of land statute ...	244
Asylum for infants ...	802
" the blind ...	798
Asylums, inebriate ...	797
Auction, crown lands sold by ...	406, 413, and 414
Auriferous lands...	389
Australasia, Royal Humane Society of ...	803
Australasian capitals, police in ...	344
" " prostitution in ...	341 and 342
" colonies, apprehensions and summonses in ...	331 and 332
" " beer consumed in ...	574
" " breadstuffs imported into and exported from, 1891 ...	480

	Paragraph
Australasian colonies, coal raised in	630
" " crime in	321 to 336
" " cultivation in	439, 440, and 455 to 464
" " defences of, expenditure on	661
" " divorces in	259 and 260
" " drunkenness in	331, 332, and 335
" " education of adults in	759 and 760
" " " children in	702 to 705, 756, and 757
" " electric telegraphs in	156 to 162
" " expenditure on state education in	726 to 729
" " exports of home products	36 to 41
" " friendly societies in	823
" " gold raised in	601 to 603
" " imports and exports of	12 to 23
" " " " per head	14
" " " " valuation of, excessive	23
" " " " excess of, over exports, or vice versâ	65 to 67
" " insolvencies in	271
" " intercolonial trade of	20 to 22, 48, and 49
" " land per head under cultivation in	439 and 440
" " " systems in	395 to 403
" " lunatic patients in, recoveries and mortality of	791 to 795
" " military forces in	657
" " " inspection of	662
" " money orders sent to and from Victoria	144
" " naval defences, additional for	663
" " " forces in	658
" " police in	343
" " postal returns of	115
" " post offices in proportion to area in	116
" " produce per acre of principal crops in	455 to 457
" " railway capital, revenue, profits, etc., in	205, 209 to 213, and 215 to 220
" " " gauges in	199
" " " rolling stock in	225
" " " traffic in	221 to 223
" " railways in	198 to 213, and 215 to 225
" " " actual and theoretical cost of	206
" " school age in	702
" " schools (state) of, teachers and scholars in	702 to 705
" " shipping in	95 to 99
" " " on register in	105
" " silver raised in	617 to 622
" " spirits consumed in	576
" " tariffs of	page 466
" " tea consumed in	500 and 501
" " telegrams in	160
" " telephones in	159
" " wool produced in	547 to 551
" " " prices of	556
" statistics, 1891	pages 447 to 464
" summary for 19 years	Folding Sheet No. 3
Australia and Australasia, education in, cost of per scholar and per head of	
population	729
gold raised in	602 and 603
imports and exports of	18 and 19
" in excess of exports in	67
live stock in	539 and 541
lunatic patients in, mortality of	795
railways in	202 and 203
shipping in	98 and 99
telegraphs in	156 to 162
Australian meat in London	561
wool, prices of	553 to 556
Bacon and ham curing establishments	591
Ballarat School of Mines	763

	Paragraph
Bankruptcies	265 to 272
Barley, malting and other	453 and 454
Beehives	502A
Beer brewed and consumed in various countries	573 and 574
„ consumed per head	572
„ revenue from, 1866 to 1891	80 and 81
Beet sugar grown in various countries	492 and 493
Benevolent societies	815
Birthplaces of criminals	295 and 296
„ inmates of charitable institutions	780
„ prisoners	369 and 370
Blind asylum	798
Boats licensed	106
Bond, stocks in	84
Books and requisites for schools	720
Boring operations, cost of diamond drills for	640
Botanic garden	773
Boundary (rabbit) fence between Victoria and South Australia	564
Breadstuffs available for consumption	470 to 480
„ in New South Wales	476
„ United Kingdom	474 and 475
„ States	477
„ consumed per head	471 to 477
„ imports and exports of, 1837 to 1891	478 to 480
Breweries	570 to 573
Brickyards and potteries	579
British dominions, cotton, manufacture and consumption of, in	586 and 587
„ cultivation of principal crops in	458 to 464
„ defence forces (local) in	659 and 660
„ electric telegraphs in	167
„ imports and exports of	24 to 27
„ in excess of exports in	69 to 71
„ live stock in	539
„ railways in	227 and 228
„ shipping in	100 and 101
Broken Hill silver mines	619
Butter and cheese factories	590
Cadetships, military	664
„ naval	667
Canada, defence forces in	659
Candle works	588 and 589
Cane sugar produced in various countries	494 and 495
Causes of arrest	286 <i>et seq.</i>
„ insanity	796
Census table, ages of the people, 1891	page 465
Chaffey's irrigation settlement	508 and pages 500 and 514
Charitable institutions	776 to 818
„ accommodation	776 and 777
„ ages of inmates	782
„ birthplaces of	780
„ deaths in	778
„ grants to	783
„ "Hospital Sunday" fund, distributed amongst	787 and 788
„ inmates of	778 and 779
„ cost per head of	784 and 785
„ occupations of inmates	786
„ receipts and expenditure	783 to 785
„ religions of inmates	781
Charities, Royal Commission on	775
Charity Organization Society	805
Children's hospital	801
Churches and clergy	669 to 672
Classification of imports and exports	3 to 6
Clergy and church services	669 and 670
Coal	628 to 631
„ raised in Australasian colonies and various countries	630 and 631

	Paragraph
Coliban water supply scheme	510 and 513
College, Gordon Technical	762
„ Training, for teachers	733
„ Working Men's	761
Colleges affiliated to university	692 to 695
„ agricultural	469
„ grammar schools, etc.	749
Commission, royal, on charities	775
Commitments for trial, results of	310 and 311
Companies' statute, transactions and fees	273
Conference, intercolonial postal, 1892	122
Consumption of beer	572 and 574
„ breadstuffs	467 and 470 to 480
„ spirits	576
„ sugar	495
„ tobacco	491
„ wine	498
Contracts for conveyance of foreign mails	123 to 132
Convalescent homes	812
Convictions in superior courts	312 to 315
Cookery instruction in state schools	715
Copyrights	647
Coroners' inquests	381 and 382
Cost of and earnings of prisoners	375 and 376
„ industrial school children	810
„ state education	721 to 730
„ treating silver ores	621
„ per head in charitable institutions	784 and 785
Cotton manufacture and consumption in various countries	586 and 587
Countries, European and other, beer brewed and consumed in	573 and 574
„ „ „ breadstuffs consumed in, per head	474 to 477
„ „ „ coal raised in	631
„ „ „ cotton manufacture and consumption in	586 and 587
„ „ „ cultivation of principal crops in	458 to 464
„ „ „ divorces in	261 and 262
„ „ „ electric telegraphs in	168 and 169
„ „ „ gold produce of	604
„ „ „ imports and exports of	28 to 31
„ „ „ „ in excess of exports in	72
„ „ „ live stock in	540
„ „ „ produce, average, of principal crops in	462 to 464
„ „ „ „ gross, of crops in	459
„ „ „ railways in	226 to 230
„ „ „ „ actual and theoretical cost of	208
„ „ „ „ freight on	224
„ „ „ „ proportion to population and area	204
„ „ „ „ receipts of	211, 212, 214, and 220
„ „ „ shipping in	102
„ „ „ silver produce of	622
„ „ „ spirits consumed in	576
„ „ „ sugar produced and consumed in	492 to 495
„ „ „ tea consumed in	500 and 501
„ „ „ „ exported from	499
„ „ „ tobacco consumed in	491
„ „ „ „ crops in	490
„ „ „ value of agricultural produce in	529
„ „ „ wheat yield per acre in	462 and 463
„ „ „ wine produced and consumed in	497 and 498
„ „ „ wool produced in	552
Courts, county	348
„ debts and damages awarded by	352
„ of general sessions	347
„ mines	349
„ petty sessions	350 and 351
„ supreme, sittings of	345 and 346
Crime (see also Offences).	
„ in Australasian colonies	321 to 336

	Paragraph
Crime in United Kingdom	337 to 340
" statistics of " and Australasia compared	339 and 340
" undetected	274 to 380
Criminals, ages and education of	319 and 320
" birthplaces and religions of	292 to 294
" committed for trial, convicted, etc.	295 to 297
" executed	310 and 311
" occupations of	317 and 318
" "probation system" for	301 to 303
" sentenced by magistrates	309
" " superior courts	304 to 308
" " to be whipped	312 to 315
" " solitary confinement	306, 315 and 316
" sexes of	307 and 314
Criminal cases tried in various courts	282 to 285
" children, education of	345, 347, and 350
Crops, minor (see also Cultivation)	292 and 293
" specific weight of	485 <i>et seq.</i>
Crown lands (see also Lands).	530
" "alienated," ambiguity of term	404
" " absolutely and conditionally	383 to 420
" " and amounts realized, 1891	413 to 415
" " "unalienated, classification of	409 to 412
" " to end of 1891	383 to 407
" available for selection	411 and 412
" conditions for selection of, in Australasian colonies	395 to 403
" modes of alienating	383 to 403
" occupation and alienation of, present system of	384 to 403
" pastoral occupation of, present system of	384 and 392 to 394
" " " under Land Act 1890	384
" revenue from	432
" selected	405 to 412
" " 1870 to 1891	418
" " price paid for	416
" sold by auction	406, 413 and 414
" " on deferred payments	414 and 415
" unalienated	409 to 412
Cultivation, average produce of crops under	443 to 464
" land per head under	438
" " in Australasian colonies	439 and 440
" " under, 1890-91 and 1891-2	437
" of gardens and orchards	502
" minor crops	485 <i>et seq.</i>
" " hops	487
" " raspberries	488
" " tobacco	489 to 491
" " vines	496 and 497
" principal crops	441 to 484
" " in Australasian colonies	455 to 457
" " British and foreign countries	458 to 464
" sugar	492 to 495
" wattles	582
" wheat	441 <i>et seq.</i>
" " in Australasian, British, and foreign countries	455 to 467
" " the world	465 to 467
" on government experimental farm	468
" proportion of each crop under	484
Cultivators, number of	436
Customs' bond, stocks in	84
" duties in Victoria	5 and 6
" revenue, 1890 and 1891	77
" tariffs in Australasian colonies	...page 466
Dairy produce, value of	559
Damages claimed and awarded by courts	352
Dead letters	112 and 113

	Paragraph
Deaf and dumb institution	799
Death, value of property left at	250
Deaths in charitable institutions	778
„ friendly societies	821
„ lunatic asylums	792 and 795
Debentures of Hobson's Bay Railway Co.	191
Defence works	653
Defences—Part IX.	649 to 667
„ expenditure on	654 to 656
„ „ in Australasian colonies	661
Design, schools of	763
Diamond drills	640 and 641
Dispensaries, free	814
Dissolution of marriages	254, 255, and 257
Distilleries	575
Dividends of gold mining companies	610
Divorce Act 1889	256 and 257
„ and matrimonial causes	254 to 262
Divorces	254, 255, and 257
„ in Australasian colonies	259 and 260
„ various countries, 1885	261 and 262
Drawbacks	82 and 83
Dredges owned by Harbor Trust	108 and 109
Drunkards, religions of	298 to 300
„ retreat for	797
Drunkenness, a minor offence	290
„ arrests for	286 to 290
„ „ of distinct individuals for	288
„ in Australasian colonies	331, 332, and 335
„ increase of	289
Duties of customs in Australasian colonies	page 466
„ on estates of deceased persons	251 and 252
Education, at school age	750 to 755
„ university	677 <i>et seq.</i>
„ children at school age receiving	747 and 750 to 755
„ Endowment Bill, 1891	725
„ higher, cost of	730
„ kindergarten system of	714
„ of adults	758
„ „ in Australasian colonies	759 and 760
„ children in „	756 and 757
„ „ of different religions	736, 737, 754 and 755
„ persons arrested	292 and 294
„ prisoners	371
„ state, cost of	721 to 730
„ system of Victoria, and success of	697
„ systems of Australasian colonies	702
„ technical, in Great Britain, royal commission on	footnote to 763
Eggs, imports of	483
Electric telegraphs (see also Telegrams)	152 to 170
„ „ additional lines and wires	152
„ „ in Australasian colonies	156 to 158 and 160 to 162
„ „ British and foreign countries	167 to 169
„ „ the world	170
„ „ reduced cable rates to Europe	163 and 165
England, lunatic patients in, mortality of	795
„ pauperism in	818
„ price of meat in	562
„ „ wheat and other agricultural products in	526 and 527
„ „ wool (Australian) in	556
Ensilage	503
Equity, fees in	263
„ transactions in	248
Estates, intestate	253
„ of deceased persons	249 to 253
„ „ „ duties on	251 and 252

	Paragraph
Examination for military and naval cadetships	664 and 667
„ matriculation	684 to 689
„ South Kensington certificate in science and art	763
„ State school scholarships, etc.	717 to 719
Executions	317 and 318
Exhibitions at grammar schools	footnote to 749
„ matriculation	686
„ State schools	719
Expenditure on defences, 1891-2	654 to 656
„ „ in Australasian colonies	661
„ industrial and reformatory schools	810
„ police gaols, etc.	379 and 380
„ State education	721 to 730
„ (advanced instruction)	730
Experimental farm (Dookie)	468
Exports (see also Imports and exports).	
„ for drawback	82 and 83
„ of eleven chief articles	55
„ home produce from Australasian colonies	36 to 41
„ principal articles, value of	54 to 60
„ rabbit skins	566
„ sugar and wool, decreased value of	57 to 60
„ Victorian products	32 to 35
„ „ increase or decrease of	33 to 35
„ wool from Australasian colonies	550 and 551
Eye and ear hospital	800
Factories (see Manufactories).	
Failures	265 to 272
Fallow land	504
Farm, government experimental	468
„ holdings, number of	436
„ labour, wages paid for	531 and 533
Farms, leases and rental of	522
„ plant and improvements on	532
Fees received by registrar-general	273
„ university	681
Fellmongeries, etc.	580 and 581
Female refuges	811
Fence for rabbits between Victoria and South Australia	564
Flour and other breadstuffs, consumption of	470 to 480
„ mills	568 and 569
Food, live stock slaughtered for	542 to 544
„ rabbits used for	567
„ wheaten, available for consumption... ..	470 to 480
Forces, military and naval (see also Defences)	649 to 652 and 657 to 659
Foreign weights and measures	2
Forest saw mills	583
Free and extra subjects in state schools	713 to 716
„ dispensaries	814
„ libraries	770
Friendly societies	819 to 823
Gallery, national	765
Gaols and prisoners (see also Prisoners)	354 to 380
„ deaths in	365
„ police, etc., expenditure on	379 and 380
„ “probation system” for first offenders	309
„ punishments in	372 and 373
„ sickness and deaths in	364 and 365
Garden, botanic	773
Gardens and orchards	502
„ „ parks in Melbourne	771 and 772
„ zoological and acclimatization	774
Geelong waterworks	514
General sessions, courts of	347
Gold, alluvial and quartz	606

	Paragraph
Gold and silver, relative production and values of ...	625 and 626
„ diamond drills employed in searching for ...	640 and 641
„ from quartz and other matrices, average yield of ...	614
„ price of ...	239
„ raised, 1851 to 1891 ...	598 to 602
„ „ in Australasian colonies ...	601 to 603
„ „ British and foreign countries ...	604
„ „ the world ...	604 and 605
„ „ value of, to each miner ...	607 and 608
„ reefs ...	606
„ yields, estimated ...	609
Gold-fields reservoirs ...	515
„ revenue from ...	637
Gold mines at great depth ...	615
„ miners, earnings of ...	607 and 608
„ mining companies, dividends paid by ...	610
„ „ „ state aid to ...	638 and 639
„ „ leases ...	616
„ „ machinery ...	611 and 612
Goulburn weir ...	506
Gordon technical college ...	762
Governesses' institute ...	813
Government experimental farm ...	468
Graduates of university ...	690
Grammar schools, etc. ...	749
Grazing rights ...	384 to 387 and 423 to 426
Harbor Trust, dredges of, and quantities dredged ...	108 and 109
„ improvements ...	107
Health Society ...	804
Home for convalescents ...	812
Hops, cultivation of ...	487
Horses (see Live stock).	
Hospital, children's ...	801
„ eye and ear ...	800
„ Sunday fund ...	787 and 788
Hospitals (see Charitable institutions).	
Humane Society of Australasia ...	803
Immorality in Australian capitals...	341 and 342
Imports and exports, 1891 (detailed) ...	6 to 9
„ „ at each port...	50
„ „ classification and index of ...	3 to 6
„ „ effects of borrowing, on ...	68
„ „ from and to different countries ...	42 to 47
„ „ increase or decrease of, from and to various countries ...	43 and 44
„ „ intercolonial ...	20 to 23
„ „ mode of valuing ...	4
„ „ of Australasian colonies ...	12 to 23
„ „ „ „ per head ...	14
„ „ breadstuffs, 1837 to 1891 ...	478 to 480
„ „ British dominions ...	24 to 27
„ „ each article, 1891 ...	6
„ „ foreign countries ...	28 to 31
„ „ Victorian, British, and foreign produce ...	31 to 35
„ „ over-valuation of ...	23
„ „ per head ...	10 and 11
„ in bond (or stocks in bond) ...	84
„ of agricultural products ...	481 to 483
„ eggs ...	483
„ eleven chief articles ...	52
„ live stock overland ...	240 and 241
„ principal articles ...	51 to 53
„ over exports, excess of, 1891 ...	7
„ „ „ 1837 to 1891 ...	61 to 64
„ „ „ in Australasian colonies ...	65 to 68
„ „ „ British dominions ...	69 to 71

	Paragraph
Imports over exports, excess of, in foreign countries	72
„ taxation on	77 and 78
„ transhipped	73 to 75
Improvements on farms	532
Index of classified list of imports and exports	6
Industrial museum	766
„ schools (see also Charitable institutions)	807 to 810
Inebriate asylums	797
Infant asylum	802
Inquests	381
„ fire	382
Insanity (see also Lunatics), causes of	796
Insolvencies	265 to 272
Inspection of military forces in Australasia	662
Instruction in State schools, cost of	721 to 730
Interchange—Part VI.	1 to 241
Intercolonial trade	20 to 23
„ „ 1881 to 1891	48 and 49
„ „ 1889 and 1890 compared	20 to 22
Interest on Hobson's Bay railway debentures	191
Intestate estates	253
Irrigation	505 to 510 and page 500
„ National works for	506 to 516
„ position and prospects of	page 500
„ settlement at Mildura	508 and pages 500 and 514
„ trusts	507
Judicial separations	254, 255, and 257
Juvenile offenders, punishment of	308
Kindergarten instruction	714
Kow swamp regulating reservoir	506
Labourers, agricultural, wages of	531 and 533
Land (see also Crown lands).	
„ Act, amending, 1891	384
„ „ now in force relating to sale and occupation of crown lands	383 to 391
„ auriferous	389
„ available for occupation at end of 1891	411 and 412
„ forces	649 and 650
„ „ in Australasian colonies	657
„ in fallow	504
„ revenue	432
„ selected, licence liens on	421
„ systems in Australasian colonies	395 to 403
„ titles to acts connected with	242 to 247
„ Transfer statute	242 to 247
„ under cultivation (see Cultivation).	
„ „ swamps	390
Law, crime, etc.—Part VII.	242 to 382
Leases for minerals other than gold	632 and 633
„ gold mining	616
„ of farms	522
„ under present land act	422 to 431
Letters, dead	112 and 113
„ newspapers and packets	110 <i>et seq.</i>
„ of administration, etc.	249 to 253
Libraries, free, etc.	770
Library, Melbourne public	764
„ patent office	768
„ Supreme Court	769
Licence liens	421
Licences and leases, pastoral, 1891	423 to 431
Licensed vehicles in Melbourne	236
Lighters and boats licensed	106
Litigation	346 to 353
Live stock	534 to 541

	Paragraph
Live stock carried on railways	179
„ imports of, overland	240 and 241
„ slaughtered	542 to 544
Loans, public, imports and exports affected by	68
„ to mining companies	639
London, price of wheat in	526
„ „ wool, Australian, in	556
Lunacy collections in	264
Lunatics (see also Insanity), boarded out and out on probation	789
„ employment of	790
„ in Australasia and England compared	791
„ mortality of	792 and 795
„ recoveries of	793 and 794
Machine labour, rates of	533
Machinery used in mining	611 and 612
„ „ on farms	532
Magistrates, sentences of	304 to 308
Mail charges, reduction in European	131
„ contracts, new	123 and 124
„ English, time occupied in transmission	125 to 129
„ service, inland, cost of	137
„ services to United Kingdom	123 to 131
„ „ „ cost of	130 to 132
„ subsidy payable by each colony	124
Mallee pastoral leases, number, area, and rental of	427 to 431
„ „ occupation	392 to 394
Manufactories, works, etc.	568 to 597
„ „ detailed list of	594
„ „ summary of	592, 593, and 596
„ bacon and ham curing establishments	591
„ breweries	570 to 573
„ brickyards and potteries	579
„ butter and cheese factories	590
„ distilleries	575
„ flour mills	568 and 569
„ soap and candle works	588 and 589
„ tanneries, etc.	580 and 581
„ tobacco	577 and 578
„ value of materials used, and articles produced in	595
„ woollen mills	584 and 585
Manufacture of cotton in various countries	586 and 587
Manufacturing produce, value of	595
Matriculated students	688
Matriculation examination	684 to 689
Matrimonial causes	254 to 262
Meat from Australia in London	561
„ price of, in London	562
Mechanics' institutes	770
Melbourne home (for governesses)	813
„ licensed vehicles in	236
„ price of wool in	554 and 555
„ prices in	238
„ „ of silver in	620
„ prostitution in	341 and 342
„ public library	764
„ „ reserves and gardens of, etc.	771 and 772
„ University	676 <i>et seq.</i>
„ wages in	237
„ water consumption in 1890 and 1891	519
„ waterworks	511 and 512
Metropolitan Board of works, sewerage by	521
Mildura irrigation settlement	508 and pages 500 and 514
Military and naval expenditure	654 to 656
„ „ forces	649 to 652 and 657 to 659
„ cadetships	664
Mills, flour	568 and 569

	Paragraph
Mills, woollen ...	584 and 585
Miner, value of gold raised to each ...	607 and 608
Miners for minerals other than gold ...	635
Minerals raised—gold (see also Gold) ...	598 to 609
" " other than gold ...	617 to 635
" " silver ...	617 to 626
Mines, courts of ...	349
" deepest in Australasian Colonies ...	615
" schools of ...	763
Mining companies, dividends of ...	610
" " public loans to ...	639
" diamond drills used in ...	640 and 641
" grants in aid of ...	638 and 639
" leases ...	616
" machinery ...	611 and 612
" on private property ...	642
" produce, value of ...	643 to 645
Ministers, clergy, etc., number of ...	669
Minor crops ...	485 <i>et seq.</i>
Money orders ...	142 to 149
" " average value of ...	146
" " in the United Kingdom ...	147 and 148
" " proportion of, to population ...	149
" " rates of commission on ...	143
Murray ports, shipping at ...	94
Museum, industrial ...	766
" national ...	767
Music, chair of, at university ...	683
National gallery ...	765
" irrigation works ...	506 to 510
" museum ...	767
Naval cadetships ...	667
" defences, additional for Australasian colonies ...	663
" forces in Australasian colonies ...	658
" " strength and establishment of ...	651 and 652
New Guinea, statistics of ...	...page 464
New South Wales (see also Australasian colonies).	
" " " breadstuffs available for consumption in ...	476
" " " crime in ...	322
" " " insolvencies in... ...	270
" " " land system of ...	397
" " " money orders in ...	145
" " " postal revenue and expenditure, 1891 ...	140
" " " prisoners in ...	378
New Zealand, land system of ...	403
Newspapers and packets posted ...	110 <i>et seq.</i>
" per head ...	117 and 118
Night shelters ...	816
Occupations of criminals ...	301 to 303
" inmates of charitable institutions ...	786
" insolvents... ...	268 and 269
Offences dealt with by summons ...	275
" for which arrests were made ...	286 <i>et seq.</i>
" in prisons, punishment for ...	372 and 373
" minor ...	290
" number of ...	274 <i>et seq.</i>
" reported ...	274
" serious... ...	281
Orchards ...	502
Order of colonies in respect to crime ...	324 to 329 and 333 to 336
" " " expenditure on State education ...	727 and 728
" " " exports of home products ...	38 and 39
" " " " " in proportion to total ...	
" " " " exports ...	40
" " " " imports and exports... ...	15

	Paragraph
Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head	17
" " " letters and newspapers per head	117
" " " railways open	200 and 201
" " " scholars and attendance at state schools	704 and 705
" " " shipping entered and cleared	97
" " " telegrams transmitted	160
" " " telegraph line, extent of	157 and 158
Ormond college	694
" Hon. F., institutions founded by	683, 694, and 761
Parcels post	114
Parks and gardens in Melbourne	771 and 772
Part VI.—Interchange	1 to 241
" VII.—Law, crime, etc.	242 to 382
" VIII.—Production	383 to 648
" IX.—Defences	649 to 667
" X.—Social condition	668 to 823
Passengers on railways, and passenger rates	178 and 179
" tramways, and receipts therefrom	233
Pastoral occupation under land act 1890	384 and 422
" " " mallee pastoral leases act	392 to 394 and 427 to 431
" produce (see also Wool), value of	560, 644, and 645
" statistics	534 to 562
Patent office library	768
Patents	646
Pauperism in England and Wales	818
Petty sessions, courts of	350 and 351
Phylloxera vastatrix	496
Picture gallery, National	765
Pilotage rates	79
Plant and improvements on farms	532
Police and gaols, etc., expenditure on	379 and 380
" arrests by	277 <i>et seq.</i>
" gaols (see Gaols).	
" in Australasian capitals	344
" " colonies	343
" number of	343 and 344
Ports, imports and exports at various	50
" shipping entered and cleared at various	93 and 94
" Victorian, transhipments in	73 and 74
Postage and other stamps issued	138 and 139
Postal conference, intercolonial	122
" notes	150 and 151
" revenue and expenditure	133 to 137
" " " New South Wales, 1891	140
" " defective accounts of	133
" staff	141
" subsidies	123 and 124
" Union, Universal	121 and 122
Post office (see also Mails and Letters)	110 to 151
" " orders	142 to 149
" offices in proportion to area in Australasian colonies	116
" Parcels'	114
Potteries	579
Poultry	537 and 538
Price of gold	239
" meat in London	562
" wheat in London and England	526 and 527
" wool in London and Melbourne	553 to 556
Prices	238
" of agricultural produce	523 to 525
" " " in England	526 and 527
" silver in Melbourne	620
Prisoners absconding	366
" ages, birthplaces, and religions of	367 to 370
" Aid Society	806
" cost and earnings of	375 and 376

	Paragraph
Prisoners, distinct individuals	355 to 361
„ education of	371
„ grounds of detention of	362 and 363
„ incarcerated several times during the year	360 and 361
„ in Victoria and New South Wales compared	378
„ not guilty of crime	363
„ proportion of warders to	377
„ „ to population	359
„ trades of	374
Prisons (see Gaols).	
Private property, mining on	642
„ schools (see also Schools)	734 to 747 and 749
Probate duties	251 and 252
„ and letters of administration	249 to 253
“ Probation system ” for first offenders	309
Produce, dairy, value of	559
„ of principal crops	442 to 454
„ pastoral, value of	560
Production—Part VIII.	383 to 648
Property left by deceased persons	249 to 253
„ private, mining on	642
Prosecutions for non-attendance at school... ..	712
Prostitution in Australian capitals	341 and 342
Public charities	776 to 818
„ estate (see also Crown lands)	383 to 432
„ „ 1891	410
„ instruction, expenditure on	721 to 730
„ „ „ in Australasian colonies	726 to 729
„ lands (see also Crown lands)	383 to 432
„ library, Melbourne	764
„ reserves in Melbourne	771 and 772
„ schools (see also Schools)	697 to 733
Punishment for offences in gaols	372 and 373
„ of juvenile offenders	308
„ separate and solitary confinement	307 and 314
„ whipping	306, 315 and 316
Quarries, stone	597
Quartz, average yield of gold from	613
Queen's college	695
Queensland, land system of	398
„ village settlements in	399
Quicksilver, produce of the world	636
Rabbit fence	564
„ skins, export of	566
„ suppression act 1890	565
Rabbits, State expenditure on destruction of	563
„ used for food	567
Railway accidents, compensation for	195
„ debentures, Hobson's Bay	191
„ debt	186
„ lines in Australasian colonies, gauges of	199
Railways (see also Tramways)	173 to 231
„ authorized but not commenced	175
„ capital cost of	187 to 192
„ „ actual and theoretical	206 and 208
„ „ per mile in various countries	210
„ debt contracted for	186
„ earnings and expenses of, per mile	184 and 185
„ „ from goods traffic per ton	224
„ „ (gross) of, per diem	212
„ „ per mile open	211
„ „ train mile	213 and 214
„ expenditure on	187 and 192
„ Hobson's Bay lines, gain on working of	193 and 194
„ in Australasian colonies	198 to 213 and 215 to 225

Paragraph

Railways in Australian colonies, revenue of, etc. ...	205, 213, 215 and 217 to 219	
" British and foreign countries ...	210 to 212, 214, 220, 224 and 227 to 230	
" course of construction ...	...	174
" the world ...	...	231
" length, cost, etc., of lines open ...	...	173
" " open, mileage, passengers carried, etc. ...	...	179
" opened for traffic in 1890-91 ...	...	180
" passenger fares on ...	...	178
" purchased by the state ...	...	190
" receipts (net) and cost of, compared ...	188, 189, 192 to 194 and 196	
" " (gross) and expenditure of, 1853 to 1891-2 ...	...	197
" " and working expenses of ...	...	181 to 183
" rolling stock on ...	...	177
" Standing Committee Act 1890 ...	...	176
" suburban (late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay lines) cost and net income of, etc. ...	...	190 to 194
Rainfall in Victoria, 1891 ...	...	518
Raspberries, cultivation of ...	...	488
Rates of agricultural labour ...	...	531 and 533
Recommendations of Royal Commission on Charities ...	...	775
Reformatory schools (see Charitable institutions) ...	...	809
Refuges for females ...	...	811
Registrar-general, duties of ...	...	273
Religion, abolition of State aid to ...	...	668
Religions of criminals ...	295 and 297 to 300	
" inmates of charitable institutions ...	...	781
" prisoners ...	...	369 and 370
Religious denominations, churches, clergy, and schools of ...	...	669 to 673
" " education of children of different... ...	...	736 and 737
" " of private schools ...	...	736 to 741
Rent of mallee blocks and allotments ...	393, 394, 423 and 427	
" runs and grazing rights ...	...	423 and 425
Rentals of farms... ...	...	522
Reserves in Melbourne ...	...	771 and 772
Reservoirs ...	...	509 to 517
Retreat for inebriates ...	...	797
Revenue and expenditure of charitable institutions ...	...	783 to 785
" " Melbourne water works ...	...	512
" " post and telegraph offices ...	133 to 137, 154 and 155	
" " railways ...	...	181 to 185
" " University ...	...	691
" from crown lands ...	...	432
" customs ...	...	77 to 81
" " 1890 and 1891 ...	...	77
" gold fields ...	...	637
" spirits, wine, and beer, 1866 to 1891 ...	...	80 and 81
" offences against ...	...	291
Rolling stock on railways ...	...	177
Royal Commission on Charities ...	...	775
" Humane Society of Australasia ...	...	803
Runs and grazing rights ...	384 to 388, and 423 to 425	
Sailing vessels ...	...	90 and 91
Saw mills ...	...	583
Scholars, 1891, total number of ...	...	746 and 747
" exempt from further attendance at school ...	...	711
" in Australasian colonies, cost of instruction of ...	...	726 to 729
" private schools, sexes of ...	...	742 and 743
" proportion to children of school age ...	...	744 and 745
" state schools, ages of ...	...	706 and 707
" " sexes of ...	...	708
" Sunday schools ...	...	673 to 675
" " proportion of, to population ...	...	675
" " to each teacher ...	...	739 to 741
Scholarships at grammar schools ...	...	footnote to 749
" state schools ...	...	717 and 718
School age, children at, difference between Census and school returns of ...	...	748

	Paragraph
School age in Australasian colonies	702
„ buildings belonging to the State	731
„ prosecutions for non-attendance at...	712
Schools (see also Colleges).	
„ classification of, under Public Service Act 1883	732
„ for the blind	798
„ grammar, and colleges, etc.	749
„ increase of	699 and 700
„ industrial and reformatory	807 to 810
„ of design	763
„ mines	763
„ private	734 to 747, and 749
„ „ 1873-92	734 and 735
„ „ ages and sexes of scholars in	742 to 747
„ „ connected with each religious denomination	736 to 741
„ „ teachers in	738 to 741
„ savings on closing and amalgamation of	722
„ State	697 to 733
„ „ 1872-91	697
„ „ ages of scholars in	706 and 707
„ „ and private, ages of children in	706, 707, and 744 to 748
„ „ attendance at	709 to 712
„ „ books and requisites for	720
„ „ buildings, number of, and accommodation	731
„ „ exhibitions at	719
„ „ expenditure on	721 to 730
„ „ „ in Australasian colonies	726 to 729
„ „ free and extra subjects at	713 to 716
„ „ in Australasian colonies	702 to 705
„ „ instruction in cookery in	715
„ „ kindergarten instruction in	714
„ „ scholarships at	717 and 718
„ „ sexes of children in	708
„ „ teachers in	697, 698, 701, and 732
„ Sunday	673 to 675
Seed, wheat used for	471
Selection, crown lands available for	411 and 412
„ of crown lands (see also Crown lands)	386 and 416
Selections, average size of	419
„ forfeited, 1891	420
„ number and area of taken up, 1870-91	416 to 420
Selectors, number of, 1870-91	417
Sentences by magistrates	304 to 308
„ superior courts	312 to 315
Sessions, courts of general	347
„ „ petty	350 and 351
Sewerage of greater Melbourne	521
Shelters, night	816
Shipping	85 to 106
„ at each port	93 and 94
„ entered and cleared	85 <i>et seq.</i>
„ in Australasian colonies	95 to 99
„ British possessions and foreign countries	100 to 102
„ increase in	86
„ Nationality of	87 and 88
„ with cargoes and in ballast	92
Ships belonging to Australasian colonies	105
„ built and registered	103
„ crews of, and proportion to tonnage...	89 and 91
„ of naval forces	652
„ on the Register	104
„ steam and sailing	90 and 91
Sickness and deaths amongst friendly societies	819 to 821
Silver and gold, relative production and values of	625 and 626
„ mines at Broken Hill	619
„ ores, cost of treating	621
„ prices of	620

	Paragraph
Silver produced in Australasian colonies ...	617 to 622
" " principal countries ...	622
" " the world ...	622 and 623
Silt raised by dredges ...	109
Smuggling and offences against the revenue ...	291
Soap and candle works ...	588 and 589
Social condition—part x. ...	668 to 823
Societies, benevolent ...	815
" friendly ...	819 to 823
Society, Charity Organization ...	805
" Discharged prisoners' aid... ...	806
" for the protection of animals ...	817
" Health ...	804
" Royal Humane, of Australasia ...	803
Solitary confinement, criminals sentenced to ...	307 and 314
South Africa, local forces in ...	659
" Australia, land system of ...	400
Spirits, consumption of, in various countries ...	576
" revenue from, 1865 to 1891 ...	80 and 81
Stamps, commission on sale of ...	139
" issued, 1890 and 1891 ...	138
State aid to education ...	721 to 730
" " mining ...	638
" " religion, abolition of ...	668
" expenditure on rabbit destruction ...	563
" schools (see also Schools) ...	697 to 733
" " extra subjects taught in ...	716
Steam engines on farms ...	532
" " used in mining ...	611
Steamers ...	90 and 91
Stock, live (see also Live stock) ...	534 to 541
Stocks in bond ...	84
Stone quarries ...	597
Students attending lectures ...	689
" matriculated ...	688
Suez Canal, Victorian goods passing through, 1889 to 1891 ...	76
Sugar, cultivation and consumption of ...	492 to 495
" exported, affected by prices ...	57 and 58
Summary disposal and sentences by magistrates ...	304 to 308
Summons, offences dealt with by ...	275
Sunday schools ...	673 to 675
Suppression Act, Rabbit ...	565
Supreme court, civil sittings ...	346
" " criminal sittings ...	345
" " library ...	769
Swamp lands ...	390
Tanneries, fellmongeries, etc. ...	580 and 581
Tariffs of Australasian colonies ...	page 466
Tasmania, land system of ...	402
Taxation on imports ...	77 and 78
Tea, consumption of, per head in various countries ...	500 and 501
Teachers (see also Schools).	
" classification and salaries of ...	732
" in private schools ...	738 to 741
" state schools ...	697, 698, 701 and 732
" Sunday schools ...	673
" training college for ...	733
Technological schools ...	763
Telegram, course of, from Australia to London ...	164
Telegrams, cost of, 1890 and 1891 ...	153
" in Australasian colonies ...	160
" to and from Europe ...	164
Telegraph subsidies payable by Victoria ...	166
" revenue and expenditure ...	154 and 155
Telegraphs (see Electric telegraphs).	
Telephone wire, length of, in Australasian colonies ...	159

	Paragraph
Telephones	171 and 172
Time occupied in conveyance of mails	125 to 129
Titles to land, Acts connected with	242 to 247
Tobacco, cultivation and consumption of	489 to 491
„ manufactories	577 and 578
Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared (see Shipping).	
Trade marks	648
Training college for teachers	733
Tramway accidents	234
„ passengers and receipts	233
Tramways	232 to 235
Transactions and fees in Registrar-General's office	273
„ in equity	248
„ under land statute 1890 and 1891	245 to 247
Transfer of land statute	242 to 247
„ „ assurance fund	244
Transshipments	73 to 75
Trinity college	693
Trust, Melbourne harbor (see Harbor trust).	
„ Tramways (see Tramways).	
Trusts for irrigation and water supply	505 to 510
Undetected crime	319 and 320
United Kingdom, breadstuffs available in	474 and 475
„ coal raised in	631
„ cotton, manufacture and consumption of, in	586 and 587
„ crime in	337 to 340
„ executions in	318
„ failures in	272
„ imports in excess of exports in	69
„ mail services to, cost of... ..	130 to 132
„ money orders in	147 and 148
„ „ sent from Victoria to	144
„ postal returns of	119 and 120
„ railways in	226 and 227
„ wheat, average yield of in	460 to 462
United States, breadstuffs available in	477
„ coal raised in	631
„ cotton manufactured and consumed in	586 and 587
„ railways in	230
„ sugar beet in	493
„ tobacco in	490
Universal Postal Union	121 and 122
University (of Melbourne)	676 <i>et seq.</i>
„ Ballarat school of mines affiliated to	692
„ Chair of Music established at	683
„ colleges affiliated to	692 to 695
„ extension	696
„ fees	681
„ graduates	690
„ matriculation examination at	684 to 689
„ open to females	680
„ receipts and expenditure of	691
„ students	688 and 689
Valuation of Friendly Societies	822
„ imports and exports	4 to 23
Value of agricultural machinery and implements	532
„ „ pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce	644 and 645
„ „ produce	528 and 529
„ dairy produce	559
„ gold raised to each miner	607 and 608
„ manufacturing produce	595
„ materials used and articles produced in manufactories	595
„ mining produce	643 to 645
„ pastoral produce	560
„ property left by deceased persons	250
„ World's production of gold and silver	624

	Paragraph
Vehicles licensed in Melbourne	236
Victoria, land system of	396
Victorian goods passing through the Suez Canal, 1889 to 1891	76
„ statistics, summary for 56 years... ..	folding sheet No. 1
Village settlements in Queensland	399
„ „ New Zealand	403
Vines, cultivation of	496 and 497
Wages	237
„ of agricultural labourers	531 and 533
War vessels	652
Warders in proportion to prisoners	377
Water consumption in Melbourne	519
„ „ various towns	520
„ supply and irrigation trusts	505 to 517
„ „ Coliban scheme of	513
Waterworks and reservoirs	505 to 517
„ revenue and expenditure of Melbourne	511
„ Trusts under Irrigation Act	506 to 509
„ under government	510
„ „ local bodies	516
Wattle, cultivation of	582
Weight of crops, specific	530
Weights and measures	1 and 2
Western Australia, land system of	401
Wheat, average prices of	523 to 527
„ „ produce of	442 to 446
„ „ „ in Australasian colonies	455
„ „ „ United Kingdom and other countries	460 to 463
„ cultivation of	441 to 446
„ flour and bread available for consumption	470 to 480
„ required for seed	471
Whipping ordered for criminals	306, 315 and 316
„ recommended for youths	308
Wilson hall at University	682
Wine produced and consumed in various countries... ..	497 and 498
„ revenue from, 1866 to 1891	80 and 81
Women admitted to University	680
„ refuges for	811
Wool exported, affected by prices... ..	57 to 60
„ of New South Wales passing through Victoria	16
„ prices of, in London and Melbourne	553 to 556
„ produced	546
„ „ in Australasian colonies and other countries	547 to 552
„ season in Victoria	545
„ washing establishments	580 and 581
„ weight of greasy fleeces	557
„ „ loss of, in scouring	558
Woollen mills	584 and 585
Working Men's College	761
Works, defence	653
World, cotton consumption of the	587
„ electric telegraphs of the	170
„ gold produce of the	604, 605 and 624
„ live stock of the	541
„ quicksilver production of the	636
„ railways of the	231
„ silver produce of the	622 to 624
„ wheat consumption and production of the	467
„ „ crop of the	465 and 466
Writs	353
Zoological and acclimatisation gardens	774

END OF VOLUME II.