

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population (Persons, Males, Females), Births, Deaths, Marriages, Immigration, Emigration, General Revenue, General Expenditure, Crown Land Sales, Live Stock (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs), Postage, Shipping (Inwards, Outwards), Vessels Built, Vessels Registered, Mortgages and Liens, Imports, Exports (Wool, Tallow, Hides and Skins, Breadstuffs), and Year.

Table with columns for Year, Export of Gold, Government Expenditure on Railways, Electric Telegraphs, Banks of Issue, Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, Shires and Road Districts, Schools, Melbourne University, and Number of Persons.

Footnote text providing details and clarifications for the data presented in the tables, including information about revenue and expenditure figures and population statistics.

** In the absence of the special return usually furnished by the Government of New Zealand, but which had not been received up to the time of going to press, the figures relating to that colony for 1876 have been taken from published official documents. No information has, however, been discovered respecting the railways, electric telegraphs, or sales of Crown lands.

Main table with columns: Name of Colony, Area in Square Miles, Year, Population on the 31st December, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Immigrants by sea, Emigrants by sea, Public Revenue (Total, Proportion raised by Taxation), Public Expenditure, Public Debt on the 31st December, Imports, Exports, Shipping Inwards and Outwards (Vessels, Tons), Miles of Railway open on the 31st December, Miles of Telegraph open on the 31st December, Crown Lands (Granted and Sold to the 31st December, Amount realized to the 31st December).

Table with columns: Name of Colony, Year, Agriculture (Total Cultivation, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Other Cereals, Potatoes, Hay, Vines, Green Forage, Other Tillage) and Live Stock (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs).

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished.

1 The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria in all the years specified, and of Queensland in 1876, are for the twelve months ended 30th June. The figures for New Zealand in 1876 have been taken from the Treasurer's financial statement, and are for the twelve months ended 31st June 1877. In other instances the information relates to the years ended 31st December.
2 This column should contain statements of the number of miles of telegraph line open in the respective colonies. New South Wales has, however, always, and South Australia has until 1876, returned the number of miles of wire instead. The latter is always much greater than the number of miles of line.
3 The figures for Victoria and, it is believed, for the other colonies, do not refer to land of which the purchase was not completed.
4 These figures do not represent all the Crown lands alienated in New Zealand, but only such as were sold under Provincial land laws.
5 These figures have been taken from the published financial statement of the Treasurer of New Zealand, and are for the 30th June 1877. The accrued sinking funds at the same date amounted to £1,353,562.

6 Including beans and peas.
7 Including land under permanent artificial grass in all the colonies except New Zealand. This amounted in 1876 to 333,751 acres in Victoria; 7,291 acres in Queensland; 21,949 acres in South Australia; and to 113,571 acres in Tasmania.
8 Including land in fallow. This amounted in 1876 to 84,159 acres in Victoria; 264,101 acres in South Australia; 21,532 acres in Tasmania; and 257,954 acres in New Zealand.
9 The produce of crops in Queensland for 1874, 1875, and 1876 was not given. It has therefore been calculated upon the average per acre of the same crops in New South Wales.
10 In the New Zealand returns, the land under permanent artificial grass, which in other colonies is classed with green forage, is not considered as under cultivation. This amounted in 1876 to 2,152,885 acres.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1877-8.

(FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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P R E F A C E.

THE *Victorian Year-Book* for 1877-8 contains information relating to this colony, under the usual heads, but considerably more amplified than in former issues of the work.

A feature which distinguishes this from previous Year-Books is the publication of statistical data, not only relating to Victoria and the other Australasian colonies, but also to other British dominions and Foreign countries throughout the world. Such particulars, apart from the fact that they enhance the value of the work as one of general reference, are of great importance in showing the true position attained by this colony as compared with other portions of the civilised globe.

The following are the more important of the tables which now appear for the first time:—Governors of Australasian colonies, page 5; Area and population of British dominions, page 24; Ditto of Foreign countries, page 26; Ditto of the world, page 28; Revenues of British dominions, page 52; Ditto of Foreign countries, page 54; Taxation in Foreign countries, page 59; Public debts of British dominions, page 68; Ditto of Foreign countries, page 69; Marriage rates in European countries, page 74; Signing with marks in the Australasian colonies and in the United Kingdom, page 81; Birth rates in European countries, page 85; Illegitimacy in the Australasian colonies and in the United Kingdom, page 90; Excess of births over deaths in the Australasian colonies and in European countries, page 92; Death rates in European countries, page 95; Ditto in twenty-one towns in the United Kingdom, page 98; Infantile mortality in Melbourne and in eighteen English towns, page 104; Causes of death, in classified arrange-

ment, page 106 ; Duration of illness and period of residence in Australasia of persons dying of phthisis, page 117 ; Banks in Australasian colonies, page 132 ; Price of Victorian debentures in London and Melbourne, page 134 ; Imports and exports of British dominions, page 155 ; Ditto of Foreign countries, page 157 ; Exports of home produce from Victoria, page 158 ; Ditto from Australasian colonies, page 160 ; Excess of imports over exports, and the contrary in Australasian colonies, page 168 ; Ditto in British possessions, page 169 ; Shipping in British possessions, page 176 ; Ditto in Foreign countries, page 177 ; Postal returns of the United Kingdom, page 179 ; Money orders in ditto, page 180 ; Electric telegraphs in the United Kingdom and Foreign countries, page 183 ; Railways in the United Kingdom and in certain British possessions, page 189 ; Ditto in Foreign countries, page 190 ; Failures in England and the United States, page 197 ; Crime in the Australasian colonies, page 212 ; Convicts landed in Australasia, page 217 ; Crime in the United Kingdom, page 217 ; Land under certain crops in the United Kingdom and Foreign countries, page 235 ; Produce of such crops, page 236 ; Live stock in the United Kingdom and Foreign countries, page 251.

Besides these many new tables of minor importance are interspersed throughout the work, and additional columns have been embodied in forms previously in use. In numerous instances, moreover, fresh subjects not suited for tabular arrangement have been dealt with in paragraphs.

Advantage has been taken of the demand for a fresh edition (the fourth) of the Nosological Index in use throughout the Australasian colonies,* which is now in type, to append it to this work. This will afford a key to the system adopted for classifying the causes of death, and will be found especially useful in connection with the tables and paragraphs relating to vital statistics, extending from page 105 to page 123.

The figures printed on the three folding sheets, published after the table of contents, have been brought down to the latest date

* This index was originally compiled in the statistic branch of the Registrar-General's office, Melbourne, under the direction of the present writer.

by the insertion of the numbers for another year. The index to the paragraphs will be found as usual at the end of the work.

Knowing that, notwithstanding every care, it is almost impossible to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in a work containing so many figures as the *Victorian Year-Book*, it has been my custom to invite any who should discover errors to notify the same to me. This has each year resulted in a few inaccuracies, generally, I am glad to say, of an unimportant character, being reported. I take this opportunity to express my thanks to those who have kindly taken this trouble, and to add that I shall be equally obliged for information as to any mistakes, misstatements or misprints that may be found in the present volume.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 3rd October 1878.

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DIGEST OF STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1877-8.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

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

Principal
events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.—(Point Hicks, believed to be either the present Cape Conran or Cape Everard in Gippsland).
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed right round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1802. January 15th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
- „ December. —Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
1803. October 7th.—Attempt to colonise Port Phillip by Colonel Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by the Messrs. 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.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (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.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.

* For a detailed account of the early history of Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
 „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
 1854. November. —Riots on Ballarat. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 2nd December.)
 1855. „ 23rd.—New Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.

Governors. 2. 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 September 1839* 15th July 1851 ...	{ ... 5th May 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May 1854 ...	22nd June 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	22nd June 1854 ...	31st December 1855†
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January 1856 ...	26th December 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December 1856	10th September 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th September 1863	7th May 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May 1866 ...	15th August 1866
The Right Honorable John Henry Thomas Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	15th August 1866 ...	2nd March 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March 1873 ...	19th March 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. ‡	31st March 1873 ...	Still in office
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January 1875 ...	10th January 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January 1875 ...	14th January 1876

Duration of Governorships.

3. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Sir G. F. Bowen, not including the Acting-Governors, have held office has been about four years.

Interregnum in Victoria.

4. During the twelve days between the 19th March 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, there was neither Governor nor Acting-Governor in Victoria.

* 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.

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

5. Since the inauguration of responsible government, eighteen Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Chief Secretaries or Premiers, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:—

MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines ...	28th November 1855	11th March 1857
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March 1857 ...	29th April 1857
3. William Clark Haines ...	29th April 1857 ...	10th March 1858
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March 1858 ...	27th October 1859
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October 1859 ...	26th November 1860
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November 1860	14th November 1861
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November 1861	27th June 1863
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June 1863 ...	6th May 1868
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May 1868 ...	11th July 1868
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July 1868 ...	20th September 1869
11. John Alexander MacPherson ...	28th September 1869	9th April 1870
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April 1870 ...	19th June 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	19th June 1871 ...	10th June 1872
14. James Goodall Francis ...	10th June 1872 ...	31st July 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	31st July 1874 ...	7th August 1875
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August 1875 ...	20th October 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt. ...	20th October 1875 ...	21st May 1877
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May 1877 ...	Still in office

6. Before the present Government assumed office the average duration of Ministries had been about one year and three months. Duration of Ministries

7. The present is the ninth 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:— Parliaments.

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or Dissolution.
1	1	21st November 1856 ...	24th November 1857
	2	3rd December 1857 ...	4th June 1858
	3	7th October 1858 ...	24th February 1859
2	1	13th October 1859 ...	18th September 1860
	2	20th November 1860 ...	3rd July 1861
			11th July 1861

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or Dissolution.
3	1	30th August 1861 ...	18th June 1862
	2	7th November 1862 ...	11th September 1863
	3	26th January 1864 ...	2nd June 1864 25th August 1864
4	1	28th November 1864 ...	28th November 1865 11th December 1865
5	1	12th February 1866 ...	5th April 1866
	2	11th April 1866 ...	1st June 1866
	3	17th January 1867 ...	10th September 1867
	4	18th September 1867 ...	8th November 1867
	5	25th November 1867 ...	25th November 1867 30th December 1867
6	1	13th March 1868 ...	29th September 1868
	2	11th February 1869 ...	29th December 1869
	3	15th February 1870 ...	15th July 1870
	4	27th October 1870 ...	29th December 1870 25th January 1871
7	1	25th April 1871 ...	23rd November 1871
	2	30th April 1872 ...	17th December 1872
	3	13th May 1873 ...	25th November 1873 9th March 1874
8	1	19th May 1874 ...	24th December 1874
	2	25th May 1875 ...	7th April 1876
	3	11th July 1876 ...	22nd December 1876 25th April 1877
9	1	22nd May 1877 ...	9th April 1878.

Duration of
Parliaments.

8. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for two years and five months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for seven months.

Governors of
Australasian
colonies.

9. The following are the names of the present Governors of all the Australasian colonies, and the dates of their assuming office:—

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March 1873
New South Wales	Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	3rd June 1872
Queensland ...	Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	10th November 1876
South Australia ...	Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B.	3rd July 1877
Western Australia	Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, K.C.M.G., C.B.	3rd July 1877
Tasmania ...	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	13th January 1875
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable George Augustus Constantine Marquis of Normanby	3rd December 1874

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

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1878.

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
Austro-Hungary	Franz Joseph I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	" ...	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
China	Quang-Su ...	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875
Denmark	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Egypt	Ismail I. ...	1830	Khedive of Egypt ...	1863
France	Marshal de MacMahon	1808	President of the French Republic	1873
Germany	Wilhelm I. ...	1797	King of Prussia ...	1861
"	" ...	"	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Holland	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	Umberto IV. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia	Nassr-ed-Din ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Portugal	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania	Karl I. ...	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
Russia	Alexander II. ...	1818	Emperor of Russia ...	1855
Servia	Milan II. ...	1855	Prince of Servia ...	1872
Spain	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1875
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Tunis	Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok	1813	Bey of Tunis ...	1859
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States	R. B. Hayes ...	1822	President of the United States	1877

11. The land forces of Victoria embrace a paid Artillery Corps and the various Volunteer Corps, consisting of the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, Engineer, and Torpedo and Signal arms of the service. The following

table shows the designation and establishment of the various corps, also their strength at the end of 1877:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December 1877.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.		Total.		
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Paid Artillery	2	4	154	...	160	35	195
Volunteers:—							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop	5	4	20	...	29	1	30
Kyneton "	4	2	24	3	33	...	30
Castlemaine "	5	1	24	6	36	...	30
Sandhurst "	4	5	21	16	46	...	30
Ballarat "	3	5	22	5	35	...	30
Maryborough "	4	4	22	7	37	...	30
Southern "	1	...	29	1	31	...	30
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps	8	9	133	...	150	75	225
St. Kilda "	8	11	131	5	155	...	150
Metropolitan "	3	13	104	...	120	30	150
Williamstown "	8	8	134	...	150	50	200
Geelong "	5	12	91	...	108	42	150
S. Grant—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	3	37	...	43	} 53	150
Drysdale "	2	4	48	...	54		
Western—							
Portland Detachment...	3	6	} 200	4	229	...	225
Belfast "	4	4					
Warrnambool "	4	4					
Emerald Hill Corps	6	8	129	...	143	7	150
Sandridge "	5	3	98	...	106	44	150
Engineer Corps	6	7	126	...	139	11	150
Torpedo and Signal Corps...	6	...	18	...	24	6	30
Rifles—							
Metropolitan Corps	6	9	128	...	143	32	175
Carlton "	6	9	151	...	166	9	175
Northern "	5	3	99	...	107	43	150
Collingwood "	6	6	100	...	112	38	150
E. Collingwood "	3	6	124	...	133	17	150
Richmond "	5	5	103	...	113	37	150
Southern "	5	7	109	...	121	29	150
1st Ballarat "	12	14	148	...	174	126	300
2nd Ballarat Corps—							
Creswick Detachment	1	4	69	...	74	} 6	150
Clunes "	1	5	64	...	70		
Bendigo Corps	5	9	160	...	174	1	175
1st Castlemaine Corps	8	8	132	...	148	2	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment	3	4	58	...	65	10	75
Kyneton "	2	3	45	...	50	...	50
Malmesbury "	2	4	44	3	53	...	50
Total	169	213	3,099	50	3,531	704	4,185
Staff—Unattached, &c.	68	29	...	...	97	...	...
" Bands ... ..	...	4	81	...	85	...	...
Grand Total	237	246	3,180	50	3,713	...	...

12. It will be observed that, exclusive of the staff, the total military strength at the end of 1877 was 3,531, or 654 short of the establishment. The deficiency in all the corps is shown in the table to amount to 704; but against this must be set 50 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 654, as stated.

13. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1877 were as follow:—

RIFLES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.*

Branch of Service.	Total Number	Pattern of Rifles.						
		Martini-Henry.	Breech-loading Carbine.	Long Enfield.	Lancaster Large Bore.	Lancaster Reduced Bore.	General Hay.	Not stated.
Paid Artillery ...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Cavalry ...	151	40	66	...	...	41	4	...
Artillery ...	1,620	380	122	147	431	436	104	...
Engineers ...	181	40	...	1	49	91	...	...
Torpedo and Signal Corps	40	10	...	1	...	22	7	...
Rifles ...	2,494	501	...	111	658	1,189	35	...
Total ...	4,631	971	188	260	1,138	1,779	150	145

14. The following is the latest statement published of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces. It is taken from a return, dated 29th April 1875, furnished by the military authorities to a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the defences of the colony:—

Garrison guns ...	{	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9" ...	...	6
		" " " 80-pr. ...	...	25
		Smooth-bored, 68-pr. ...	...	30
Guns of position	{	" " " 32-pr. ...	...	38
		Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr. ...	...	6
Field guns ...	{	Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr. ...	...	6
		" " " 6-pr. ...	...	6
		Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 3-pr. ...	...	6
		Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr. ...	...	1
		" " " 12-pr. ...	...	9
Guns, 6-pr. ...	...	2		
Total ...		...	...	135†

15. The naval forces consist of the warships *Cerberus* and *Nelson*; also of a Naval Reserve, the men of which receive a small fee as a retainer.

16. The *Cerberus* is an ironclad, having two turrets; she is 235 feet long, is of 2,107 tons measurement, and has engines of 250 horse-

* Since the date of this return the forces have been armed with the Martini-Henry, and the muzzle-loading rifles have been called in.

† Some of these guns are stated to be of obsolete patterns, and some to be otherwise unserviceable.

power; she was built expressly for the colony in 1868, and was brought out through the Suez canal in the following year; her cost was about £175,000, of which £100,000 was defrayed by the Imperial Government. The *Nelson* is a wooden line-of-battle ship, and was presented to the colony by the Imperial Government; the cost of her outfit, passage, &c., amounting to about £30,000, was paid by the colony; her length is 220 feet, and she measures 2,736 tons. This vessel is now being cut down with the view of making her more efficient for coast and harbor defence.

Strength and
establishment.

17. The following table shows the establishment of the naval forces, also their strength, at the end of 1877. The latter was at that date equal to the former, except in the case of the Naval Reserve, which was 4 hands short:—

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December 1877.				Wanted to complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> ...	12	82	16	110	...	110
„ <i>Nelson</i> ...	1	8	...	9	...	9
Naval Reserve... ..	10	215	...	225	4	229
Total	23	305	16	344	4	348

Establishment of
H.M.V.S.
Nelson.

18. It will be observed that in the case of the *Nelson* the establishment was set down as consisting of 9 hands only. It should, however, be understood that this vessel, when the return was made, was lying in a dismantled state, ready to be handed over to the dockyard authorities for the removal of her upper portion; and under such circumstances her establishment amounted to merely a nucleus of what it would have done had she been in a condition for service.

Guns of
naval
forces.

19. The following are the guns in possession of the naval forces at the end of 1877:—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	...	4
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr....	...	2
„ „ Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr. ...	...	20
„ „ Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	...	20
„ „ Howitzer, 12-pr. ...	...	6
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	...	11
Total ... ..	...	63

20. The rifles and revolvers in possession of the naval forces at the same period were as follow. It will be seen that the former numbered 320, and the latter 143 :—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	...	50
„ „ Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading	...	...	24
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Revolvers—Pattern undescribed	...	...	119
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	...	40
„ „ Sea service	...	...	230
Total small arms	...	...	463

Small arms
of naval
forces.

21. In 1876-7 the expenditure on military and naval defences was as follows :—

Expenditure
on defences,
1876-7.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1876-7.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	s.	d.
Salaries—Staff	...	...	...	...	...	3,615	14	0
„ Artillery Corps	...	...	...	...	...	8,099	19	6
Contingencies—Artillery Corps	...	...	...	...	...	4,456	6	7
„ Volunteer Force	...	...	...	...	...	17,331	9	5
Musters for instruction	...	...	...	...	...	2,461	13	7
In aid of Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Cost of fitting, &c., torpedoes, and of engineering	...	...	...	...	...	411	1	6
Martini-Henry rifles and ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	11,780	1	6
Railway and transport arrears	...	...	...	...	...	4,942	15	2
Allowance to officer for selection and purchase of arms and military stores in England	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	54,599	1	3
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.						£	s.	d.
Salaries—H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	5,999	9	2
„ H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4,492	4	0
Contingencies—H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4,237	7	9
„ H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	4	7
Naval Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	3,684	14	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	19,420	19	6
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	...	74,020	0	9

22. A statement of the expenditure on defences during the last twenty-three years and a half will be found in the following table. It will be observed that the expenditure in 1876-7 was greater than that in any other year since 1868 :—

Expenditure
on defences,
1854 to
1877.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1877.

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
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	73,520	73,520
” ” <i>Nelson</i>	28,446	28,446
Total	1,596,044	422,993	2,019,037
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally	47,408
Land certificates to volunteers, including naval brigade, computed at £1 per acre	139,683
Grand Total	2,206,128

Retiring allowances.

23. Retiring allowances in Victoria are of two kinds, viz., those awarded to persons without reference to whether they are old or disabled, or are still fit for duty, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State either by themselves or their relatives; and those granted only to public servants, who, by reason of age or infirmity, are incapacitated from the performance of duty. The first are strictly pensions; the second, although often called pensions, are, properly speaking, not so, but superannuation allowances.

Reasons for granting pensions, &c.

24. Speaking generally, it may be said that a pension is granted as a recompense for distinguished services, whilst a superannuation allowance is awarded less on this ground than as a means of relieving the State from any obligation to retain officers in its employ after they have become too old or infirm to be useful. Superannuation allowances are moreover an appreciable element in the attractiveness and remuneration of the Public Service, enabling the State to obtain and retain at a more economical rate than would otherwise be possible the assistance it needs. The system is in fact one of deferred payments, and is an important guarantee of good behaviour and faithful discharge of duties.

Age an element in certain cases only.

25. The amount of a pension does not depend upon the age of the recipient, or whether the service for which it is granted has extended

over a long period or a short one. The recipient of a superannuation allowance, unless suffering from an infirmity supposed to be incurable, must have reached a certain minimum age, and must have served for not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service, and the number of years served.

26. Of pensions there were in 1876-7 five in all, embracing allowances to certain officers released from responsible offices on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £3,967, or an average of £793 6s. 8d. to each pensioner. Pensions.

27. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 148. They consisted of one former judge of the Supreme Court, and two former judges of County Courts, of one ex-Surveyor-General, and 134 other ex-officers of the Civil Service, also of 10 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £22,444, or an average of £151 13s. to each recipient. Superannuation allowances.

28. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 153, or 11 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £26,410, or £820 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £172 12s. 4½d., or £7 11s. 10½d. less than in 1875-6. Pensions, &c. 1876 and 1877.

29. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list during 1876-7, and the gross and average amount of their pensions and superannuation allowances, will be found in the following table:— Pensions, &c., 1876-7.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1876-7.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount.					
			Total.		Average to each Recipient.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Officer retired on political grounds*	1	866	13	4	866	13	4
Ditto ...	Persons released from responsible offices on political grounds	2	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

* This officer was The Right Honorable H. C. E. Childers. Sir Andrew Clarke's name was not on the pension list in consequence of his holding an office under the Imperial Government, the emoluments attached to which were higher than the amount of his pension.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1876-7—*continued.*

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount.					
			Total.		Average to each Recipient.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Puisne judge of Supreme Court	1	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Surveyor-General ...	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court judges ...	2	1,500	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the civil service	134	18,190	1	10	135	14	11½
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	10	253	13	7	25	7	4½
Total ...	... ..	153	26,410	8	9	172	12	4

Pensions, &c., and dates of commencement.

30. The years in which the respective pensions and superannuation allowances were granted are shown in the following table. The only ones dating from before 1862 are the pensions of Mrs. Petrie, daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.; and of the Right Honorable H. C. E. Childers, formerly a member of the Victorian Ministry, now in the British House of Commons; and the retiring allowance of Mr. Robert Hoddle, formerly Surveyor-General of Victoria:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—DATES OF COMMENCEMENT.

Year of Commencement.	Pensions.			Superannuation Allowances.		
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	
		£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.
1853 ... ..	...	...	...	1	1,000	0 0
1854	1	100	0 0	...	...	...
1857	1	866	13 4	...	...	...
1862 ... ..	...	...	...	2	229	12 4
1863	2	2,000	0 0	...	...	...
1864 ... ..	...	...	...	7	820	11 7
1865 ... ..	...	...	...	3	390	0 0
1866 ... ..	...	...	...	3	892	10 0
1867 ... ..	...	...	...	10	1,603	12 8
1868 ... ..	...	...	...	8	635	14 0
1869 ... ..	...	...	...	40	6,223	11 11
1870	1	1,000	0 0	8	1,671	2 7
1871 ... ..	...	...	...	5	771	16 5
1872 ... ..	...	...	...	11	1,561	14 8
1873 ... ..	...	...	...	4	513	1 8
1874 ... ..	...	...	...	14	3,392	0 8
1875 ... ..	...	...	...	4	196	7 10
1876 ... ..	...	...	...	22	2,092	10 11
1877 ... ..	...	...	...	6	449	8 2
Total ...	5	3,966	13 4	148	22,443	15 5

31. During the three years ended with 1876 the following pensions and superannuation allowances, which commenced before or during 1873, ceased, chiefly in consequence of the death of the recipients. The total amount thus saved to the revenue was £2,607, which is exclusive of a pension of £1,000, which lapsed almost immediately afterwards, owing to the death, on the 11th January 1877, of the Honorable R. D. Ireland, Q.C. His pension had been paid ever since the 20th August 1863:—

Lapsed pensions, &c.

LAPSED PENSIONS, ETC., 1874 TO 1876,* WITH DATES OF COMMENCEMENT.

Year of Commencement.			Number of Recipients.	Amount Lapsed.		
				£	s.	d.
1857	...	...	1	†800	0	0
1863	...	...	1	86	13	9
1866	...	...	2	432	10	0
1867	...	...	1	112	10	0
1869	...	...	7	805	4	9
1870	...	...	1	96	16	1
1871	...	...	2	81	15	5
1872	...	...	1	110	0	0
1873	...	...	2	81	15	8
Total	...	...	18	2,607	5	8

32. The amount actually payable in respect to pensions and superannuation allowances is, as I pointed out last year, always less than the total amount shown on the list. This is mainly due to the fact that some of the new allowances do not commence until the year has more or less advanced, and that some of the old ones fall in during the course of the year, owing to the death of the recipients. The difference between the amounts on the list and those payable in 1876-7 is shown in the following table:—

Pensions, &c., on the list and payable.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.—AMOUNTS ON THE LIST AND PAYABLE, 1876-7.

Pensions, &c., and Authority.	Amounts.						Difference.		
	On the List.			Payable. †			£ s. d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Pensions	3,966	13	4	3,466	13	4	£500	0	0
Superannuation allowances—									
Under Civil Service Act...	18,190	1	10	17,678	7	6	511	14	4
„ Lunacy Statute ...	253	4	7	224	5	10	29	7	9
„ other authority ...	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	...		
Total	26,410	8	9	25,369	6	8	1,041	2	1

* Pensions granted after 1873 are not included in this table, although they may since have fallen in.

† This is the pension of the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, whose name is not now on the pension list. See footnote to table following paragraph 29 *ante*.

‡ This column contains the amounts payable according to the Treasurer's Statement. The sums actually paid were still less, as the reductions in consequence of the deaths of recipients during the year, except in the case referred to in the next footnote, are not taken into account in the figures.

§ This difference was occasioned by the death of the Hon. R. D. Ireland, which took place during the year. His pension was consequently paid for six months only.

Retiring allowances under Civil Service Act.

33. The superannuation allowances under the Civil Service Act are of three kinds, viz. :—(1.) Under sections 39 and 40, which provide for an annual payment equal to half their salary to officers of not less than ten years' service, being sixty years of age *within* ten years of the passing of the Act. (2.) Under sections 39 and 44, which provide for an annual payment equal to a sixtieth of their salary for every year of service up to forty years to officers of not less than ten years' service who should attain the age of sixty years *after* a period of ten years from the passing of the Act. (3.) Under sections 42 and 44, which provide for an annual payment equal to a sixtieth of their salary for every year of service up to forty years to officers not having attained the age of sixty years who should be compelled to retire in consequence of infirmity of mind or body. The following were the number of persons entitled to these allowances, and the gross and average amounts paid in each of the groups during the year 1876-7 :—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT,
1876-7.

Group.	Section of Civil Service Act.	Number of Recipients.	Superannuation Allowances Payable.					
			Total Amount.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	XXXIX. and XL. ...	78	12,792	0	5	164	0	0
2	XXXIX. and XLIV.	20	1,620	12	8	81	0	7½
3	XLII. and XLIV. ...	33	3,265	14	5	98	19	2¾
Total		131	17,678	7	6	134	18	11¾

NOTE.—The totals in this table differ slightly from those in the line for Civil Service superannuation allowances in the table following paragraph 29 *ante*, as in the case of three officers superannuated towards the close of the financial year no payments were made during its currency.

Operation of 40th section of Civil Service Act.

34. I pointed out in a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book** that the operation of the 40th section (Group I.) has brought, not only the largest number of persons on the retired list and the heaviest charge to the revenue, but the average amount paid to each individual is much higher under it than under either of the other heads. Had it not been for this provision of the Civil Service Act, by which certain officers were exceptionally favored, and some received the benefit of nearly twenty years' service they had never worked for, the charge upon the revenue for superannuation allowances to public officers would have been very much smaller than it is.

Police pensions, how granted.

35. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statements, as they are paid under the Police Regulations

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraph 22.

Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund, called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is supplemented by an annual grant of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue. In 1876-7 they were of three kinds:— (1.) Under section 20, which provides for a retiring allowance equal to a fiftieth of their pay for every year of service up to thirty years to members of the force of not less than ten years' service who may have attained the age of fifty-five years. (2.) Under section 21, which provides for a retiring allowance upon the same scale to members of the force of not less than ten years' service who, not having attained the age of fifty-five years, may be obliged to leave through ill-health. (3.) Under section 22, which provides for a retiring allowance not exceeding half their pay to members of the force who, not having served for ten years, may be disabled in the performance of their duty. 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.

36. The number of recipients, and the gross and average amount of superannuation allowances payable to them, in 1876-7, under these three sections, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES TO THE POLICE, 1876-7.

Group.	Section of Police Regulations Statute.	Number of Recipients.	Amount Payable.			
			Total.	Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	XX. ...	17	1,679	0 11	98	15 4½
2	XXI. ...	43	3,128	4 0	72	14 11¾
3	XXII. ...	1	36	10 0	36	10 0
Total ...		61	4,843	14 11	79	8 1¼

Police pensions, 1876-7.

Allowances voted by Parliament.

37. In addition to the superannuation allowances, for which the amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended under any of the several Statutes by means of which retiring allowances are legalized. Two-thirds of these persons were, prior to retirement, teachers of State schools, and the bulk of the remainder belonged to the departments of Railways, Public Works, Water and Sewerage, and Roads and Bridges. The number of such allowances during 1876-7, their gross amount, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES VOTED BY PARLIAMENT, 1876-7.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Superannuation Allowances Payable.					
		Total Amount.			Average to each Recipient.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victorian Railways... ..	5	1,018	15	0	203	15	0
Public Works	5	481	5	0	96	5	0
Water and Sewerage	4	409	1	0	102	5	3
Roads and Bridges	2	549	3	4	274	11	8
Education	37	2,470	11	9	66	15	5½
Government Printing Office	1	97	10	0	97	10	0
Trade and Customs... ..	1	27	7	6	27	7	6*
Total	55	5,053	13	7	91	17	8½

Summary of retiring allowances.

38. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1876-7 :—

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE †
FROM THE REVENUE, 1876-7.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	2,366	13	4
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0-
Former judge of Supreme Court	1,500	0	0
„ judges of County Courts	1,500	0	0
„ Surveyor-General	1,000	0	0
„ officers of the Civil Service	17,678	7	6
„ „ Lunacy Department	224	5	10
„ police	2,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	5,053	13	7
Total	£32,423	0	3

PART II.—POPULATION.

Population.

39. At the end of each quarter an estimate of the population of Victoria is made by the Government Statist by means of the estimate of the previous quarter, and the difference between the numbers recorded as having been born and having died, and between those who arrived in the colony and those who departed therefrom by sea.

Imperfections in population estimates.

40. This estimate is to a certain extent imperfect, for in the first place no account is or can be taken of the arrivals or departures overland, and the calculated population is in consequence liable to be

* This in addition to an annuity of £54 15s. payable to the recipient, formerly a boatman in the Harbor Department. The extra amount was voted so as to bring the total allowance up to half his salary whilst in the public service.

† The amounts actually paid were in some instances less than these. See footnote to table following paragraph 32 ante.

‡ These figures represent the amount payable from the General Revenue. For total of retiring allowances to the police, see table following paragraph 36 ante.

greater or less than the truth, according as the latter or the former preponderate; secondly, persons going from Victoria to the neighboring colonies by means of the intercolonial steamers frequently do not take their passages beforehand, and consequently no record is made of their departure, whilst, as the arrivals by sea are all duly reported, the estimated population is from this cause apt to exceed the correct number; thirdly, as the registration of death must precede burial, all or nearly all the deaths are registered, but as there is no such absolute necessity for registering births, a certain percentage are always left unregistered. From this cause the estimate of population is likely to understate the truth. Until another census is taken it will not be possible to ascertain which of these disturbing influences is the most potent, or whether they counteract one another. In the meantime it will be well to remember that entire reliance is not to be placed upon the population estimates.

41. The crews of vessels coming to and leaving Victorian ports are not included amongst either the arrivals or departures, as it is held by the immigration authorities that the numbers about balance. Crews not included in estimate.

42. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of the year 1877 was as follows:— Population, 1877.

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER 1877.*									
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467,741
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393,046
Total ...									860,787

43. The increase of population during the year was 20,487, viz., 11,278 males and 9,209 females. Of this increase, about two-thirds—viz., 13,234, consisting of 5,927 males and 7,307 females—resulted from the excess of births over deaths, and the remainder—viz., 7,253, consisting of 5,351 males and 1,902 females—was due to excess of arrivals over departures. Increase of population, 1877.

44. The increase of population exceeded that in 1876 by 3,459, and was also in excess of that in any year of the previous decenniad except 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, as will be seen by the following figures:— Increase of population, 1867 to 1877.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.†								
1867	...	14,589	1871	...	25,846	1875	...	14,835
1868	...	23,043	1872	...	18,282	1876	...	17,028
1869	...	25,176	1873	...	19,765	1877	...	20,487
1870	...	26,809	1874	...	17,945			

* The latest estimate of population up to the time of these pages going to press was, for the 30th June 1878, and was as follows:—Males, 471,340; females, 396,268; total, 867,634.

† The estimated population at the end of each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

Increase by
births.

45. The increase by excess of births over deaths was 13,234, which was slightly above that in 1876, was also above that in 1875, but was below that in any other year of the previous decenniad. This is shown by the following figures, which indicate the excess of births over deaths in the eleven years ended with 1877:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

1867	...	...	13,875	1873	...	...	16,599
1868	...	...	17,176	1874	...	...	14,578
1869	...	...	15,410	1875	...	...	11,433
1870	...	...	16,731	1876	...	...	13,208
1871	...	...	17,464	1877	...	...	13,234
1872	...	...	16,530				

Increase by
immigra-
tion.

46. The increase by excess of arrivals over departures by sea was 7,253, which was equalled in 1868, and exceeded in 1869, 1870, and 1871, but in no other year of the previous decenniad. The following are the figures:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES. †

1867	...	2,100	1870	...	11,467	1873	...	3,166	1876	...	3,820
1868	...	7,253	1871	...	8,382	1874	...	3,367	1877	...	7,253
1869	...	11,152	1872	...	1,752	1875	...	3,402			

Males and
females.

47. The proportions of the sexes in the population—viz., 84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females—have not varied in the last five years.

Mean popu-
lation, 1877.

48. In order to afford means for making calculations in regard to the bearing of population on matters the operation of which extends over the entire year, such as revenue, taxation, imports, exports, &c., it is necessary to make an estimate of the mean or average population. This is effected by adding together the estimated numbers at the beginning of the year and at the end of each of the four quarters, and dividing the sum by 5. The following is the result of such a computation for the year under review:—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1877.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461,542
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388,328
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>849,870</u>

Ages, birth
places, and
religions.

49. No census of the colony has been taken since 1871, and as the elements of which the population is composed may have changed considerably since that period, it is impossible to give with certainty a statement of the ages, birthplaces, and religions of the people at the present time. The information in the next three tables has been based

* The number of births and deaths in each year from the first settlement of Port Phillip will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*. See also Part IV., Vital Statistics, *post*.

† The number of immigrants and emigrants in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*. See also paragraph 73 to paragraph 87 *post*.

upon the census proportions, but it must be taken only for what it may be worth:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1877 (ESTIMATED).

Age.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	67,847	67,879	135,726
5 to 10 "	61,615	62,210	123,825
10 to 15 "	49,524	50,016	99,540
15 to 20 "	30,215	33,240	63,455
20 to 25 "	27,616	29,863	57,479
25 to 30 "	33,225	29,847	63,072
30 to 35 "	38,270	28,325	66,595
35 to 40 "	44,192	27,765	71,957
40 to 45 "	40,131	21,088	61,219
45 to 50 "	25,421	13,357	38,778
50 to 55 "	19,071	10,021	29,092
55 to 60 "	10,060	5,619	15,679
60 to 65 "	7,294	4,438	11,732
65 to 70 "	3,511	2,218	5,729
70 to 75 "	2,304	1,549	3,853
75 years and upwards	1,246	893	2,139
Total	461,542	388,328	849,870

BIRTHPLACES AND ALLEGIANCE OF THE PEOPLE, 1877 (ESTIMATED).

Place of Birth.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	191,302	193,281	384,583
Other Australian colonies	16,532	16,922	33,454
England and Wales	117,833	81,209	199,042
Scotland	36,366	29,147	65,513
Ireland	56,843	60,415	117,258
Other British possessions	3,051	1,447	4,498
China	20,596	37	20,633
Other Foreign countries	19,019	5,870	24,889
Total	461,542	388,328	849,870
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects	425,351	384,282	809,633
Foreign subjects	36,191	4,046	40,237

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1877 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Belief.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	168,844	137,157	306,001
Presbyterians	71,548	62,578	134,126
Wesleyans	56,753	55,144	111,897
Other Protestants	33,986	28,331	62,317
Roman Catholics	101,856	100,788	202,644
Jews	2,369	1,863	4,232
Pagans	20,771	36	20,807
Other sects	5,415	2,426	7,841
Total	461,542	388,328	849,870

Occupations. 50. The following table is based, generally, upon the census proportions; but in the case of miners the estimate of the Secretary of Mines for 1877, and in that of persons engaged in pastoral pursuits and agriculture the numbers returned by the collectors of agricultural statistics in the same year, have been substituted for the census figures. Some slight changes have also been made in the numbers of laborers, domestic servants, and wives, widows, children, &c. Under all these heads the estimate may be considered tolerably reliable. The remainder of the figures must be taken only for what they may be worth, as in the case of the Ages, Birthplaces, and Religions:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1877 (ESTIMATED).

Occupation.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	4,602	201	4,803
" religion	969	72	1,041
" health	1,474	1,389	2,863
" law	1,315	1	1,316
" education	2,416	4,342	6,758
" art, science, and literature	1,962	193	2,155
Traders	10,551	1,537	12,088
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities	8,807	270	9,077
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ...	14,463	16,967	31,430
Domestic servants	2,701	24,126	26,827
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics ...	48,188	475	48,663
Miners	38,860	...	*38,860
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	769	2	771
" pastoral pursuits and agriculture...	67,670	30,079	†97,749
" pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	2,818	7	2,825
" land carriage	14,037	102	14,139
" sea navigation... ..	3,124	14	3,138
Dealing in food	15,095	1,224	16,319
Laborers... ..	31,062	20	31,082
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	410	43	453
Of independent means	1,552	611	2,163
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	178,823	302,037	480,860
Public burden	7,854	4,148	12,002
Of no occupation, unspecified	2,020	468	2,488
Total	461,542	388,328	849,870

Aborigines,
1877.

51. It is estimated that at the first colonization of Port Phillip the Aborigines numbered about 5,000. When Victoria became an independent colony the number was officially stated to be 2,693. A census was taken by the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines on the 15th March 1877, with the following result:—

* These figures were furnished by the Secretary for Mines.

† Number returned as employed on farms and stations on the 31st March 1877.

ABORIGINES, 1877.

Sex.	Black.		Of Mixed Blood.		Total.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Males ...	425	71	64	73	489	144	633
Females]	211	67	70	86	281	153	434
Total ..	636	138	134	159	770	297	1,067

52. The total number of Aborigines according to the table is 1,067. Decrease of Aborigines, According to an estimate made by the Board in 1873, the number of Aborigines at that time was 1,553. If the numbers at both periods are correct, the falling-off in four years has been 486, or nearly a third, and the Aborigines must be decreasing at a much faster rate than has been generally supposed.

53. The Board report that about half the Aborigines were usually Aborigines on stations. frequenting or residing on the different Aboriginal stations in 1876-7, and that most of the others were supplied with food and clothing through local guardians.

54. The clothing, provisions, &c., purchased for the use of the Clothing, &c., supplied to Aborigines. Aborigines throughout the colony, during the eighteen months ended with the 30th June 1877, amounted in the aggregate to £6,758.

55. Three of the Aboriginal males were married to women of Aborigines married to Europeans. European birth or origin.

56. When the last Victorian census was taken (2nd April 1871) the Mining population, 1877. total population of the goldfields was found to be 270,428. The present population is not known, but an estimate of the number of miners, distinguishing Europeans from Chinese, and those engaged in alluvial workings from those engaged on quartz reefs, is each year made by the Mining Department. The following is the result of that estimate at the end of 1877 :—

NUMBER OF MINERS, 1877.

Alluvial miners	... 23,315	European miners	... 28,129
Quartz miners	... 14,690	Chinese miners	... 9,876
Total	... 38,005	Total	... 38,005

57. According to this estimate the total number of miners was less Miners, 1867 to 1877. by 3,005 than the number in 1876. The miners have, for years past,

been falling off in numbers, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the estimated number of miners at the end of each year :—

NUMBER OF MINERS, 1867 TO 1877.

1867	...	...	63,053	1873	...	...	50,595
1868	...	...	64,658	1874	...	...	45,151
1869	...	...	63,787	1875	...	...	41,717
1870	...	...	59,247	1876	...	...	41,010
1871	...	...	58,279	1877	...	...	38,005
1872	...	...	52,965				

European and Chinese miners.

58. At the end of 1877 the Europeans employed in quartz mining exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by about 1,000, the numbers being 14,559 and 13,570 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers occupied in that industry at the same period being only 131, as against 9,745 occupied in alluvial mining.

Area of Australasian colonies.

59. 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, exceeds three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies according to estimates furnished officially by their respective Governments :—

AREA OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

				Square miles,
Victoria	...	...	...	88,198
New South Wales	...	...	...	310,938
Queensland	...	...	...	669,520
South Australia	...	...	...	914,730
Western Australia	...	...	...	1,000,000
	Total Australia	...	...	2,983,386
Tasmania	...	...	...	26,215
New Zealand	...	...	...	104,900
	Total Australasia	...	...	3,114,501

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

60. 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, then the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 22, that of South Australia 31, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, less than a seventh of that of Queensland, less than a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

Population of Australasian colonies.

61. The estimated population, the proportion of females to males, and the number of persons to the square mile in Victoria, during the five years ended with 1877, and in each of the other Australasian colonies during the four years ended with 1876, are shown in the following table :—

POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1873	430,042	360,450	790,492	83·82	8·963
	1874	439,159	369,278	808,437	84·09	9·166
	1875	447,148	376,124	823,272	84·12	9·334
	1876	456,463	383,837	840,300	84·09	9·527
	1877	467,741	393,046	860,787	84·03	9·760
New South Wales...	1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	82·30	1·723
	1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	81·76	1·798
	1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	81·38	1·951
	1876	347,869	281,907	629,776	81·04	2·025
Queensland ...	1873	87,154	59,536	146,690	68·31	·216
	1874	97,860	65,657	163,517	67·09	·241
	1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	62·92	·267
	1876	113,883	73,217	187,100	64·29	·279
South Australia ...	1873	101,540	96,535	198,075	95·07	·217
	1874	104,870	99,753	204,623	95·12	·224
	1875	107,944	102,498	210,442	94·95	·230
	1876	117,208	108,469	225,677	92·54	·247
Western Australia	1873	15,569	10,192	25,761	65·46	·026
	1874	15,722	10,487	26,209	66·70	·027
	1875	15,910	10,799	26,709	67·88	·027
	1876	16,166	11,155	27,321	69·00	·027
Tasmania ...	1873	55,368	48,849	104,217	88·23	3·975
	1874	55,117	49,059	104,176	89·01	3·974
	1875	54,643	49,020	103,663	89·71	3·954
	1876	55,633	49,851	105,484	89·61	4·024
New Zealand*	1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	73·67	2·819
	1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	75·90	3·256
	1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	76·22	3·533
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·804

NOTE.—For population of the neighboring colonies to the end of 1877, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

62. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony, but the one in which the sexes are most nearly equal in numbers is South Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two points: it will be observed that Victoria heads the first list, but stands third in the second:—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

* Maoris are not included. They were estimated on the 1st June 1874 to amount to 45,470.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES.

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

Population
of Australia
and Austral-
asia.

63. According to the figures in the last table, there were on the continent of Australia at the end of 1876 nearly two millions of inhabitants, and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were more than two million four hundred thousand. The exact numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and of persons to the square mile, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1876.*

	Population, 31st December 1876.			Females to 100 Males.	Fraction of a Person to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1,051,589	858,585	1,910,174	81·65	·640
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,332,802	1,081,931	2,414,733	81·18	·775

Proportion
of Victorians
in Austral-
asia.

64. It will be observed that rather less than half (four-ninths) of the inhabitants of Australia, and more than a third of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria.

Increase of
population
in Austral-
asia.

65. The total gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1876 was 61,811; the gain to the population of all the Australasian colonies during the same year was 86,851.

Area and
population
of British
dominions

66. The following table, showing the area and the ascertained or estimated population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies, has been compiled in this office from recent official documents, and is now published for the first time. It embodies the latest available information upon the subject :—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
England and Wales ...	58,311	1877	24,547,309	421
Scotland ...	30,463	"	3,560,715	117
Ireland ...	32,531	"	5,336,395	164

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Bahamas	5,390	1871	39,162	7
Turk's Island	50	"	4,723	94
Jamaica	4,193	"	506,154	121
St. Lucia	237	"	31,610	133
St. Vincent	147	"	35,688	243
Barbadoes	166	"	162,042	976
Grenada	133	1875	40,412	304
Tobago	114	"	17,901	157
Virgin Islands	94	1871	6,651	71
St. Christopher	68	"	28,169	414
Nevis	50	1875	11,680	234
Antigua	97	"	35,642	367
Montserrat	32	1871	8,693	272
Dominica	291	"	27,178	93
Trinidad	1,754	"	109,638	63
Total West India Islands ...	12,816	...	1,065,343	83
Bermudas	19	1875	13,302	700
Honduras	7,562	1871	24,710	3
British Guiana	76,000	"	193,491	3
Heligoland	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1,913	364
Gibraltar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	16,454	8,775
Malta	119	1875	147,306	1,238
Falkland Islands	6,500	"	1,102	0·2
Ascension	34	1871	27	0·8
St. Helena	47	"	6,241	133
Lagos	5,000	1875	60,221	12
Gold Coast	6,000	1871	408,070	68
Sierra Leone	468	"	55,373	118
Gambia	69	"	14,190	206
Cape of Good Hope	224,100	1875	818,685	4
Natal	18,750	"	322,000	17
British India	907,086	1871	190,663,623	210
Aden	5	"	22,507	4,501
Perim	7	"	211	30
Straits Settlements	1,445	"	308,097	213
Ceylon	24,702	1875	2,459,542	100
Mauritius	713	"	339,371	476
Labuan	30	1871	4,898	163
Hong Hong	31	1875	121,985	3,935
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	3,114,501	1877	2,414,733	0·8
Fiji	7,400	"	130,000†	18
Grand Total British dominions	7,981,548	...	236,935,784	30

67. According to the figures, the Australasian colonies occupy nearly two-fifths, and Victoria about a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain rather more than a tenth, and Victoria something less than a two hundred and eightieth of the population of the whole British Empire.

* For area and population of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 59 and 61 *ante*.

† Only about 1,500 of these are whites.

Proportion of
Australasia
and Victoria
to British
Empire.

Foreign
countries,
area and
population.

68. The next table gives the area and population of Foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information has, where possible, been drawn from official sources, and is brought down to the latest dates. The table is now published for the first time:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Argentine Confederation ...	1,619,463	1876	2,250,000	1
Austro-Hungary ...	240,276	1869	35,904,435	149
Belgium ...	11,370	1876	5,336,185	469
Bolivia ...	842,729	1861	1,987,352	2
Brazil ...	3,287,964	1872	9,448,233	3
Chili ...	204,580	1875	2,319,266	11
China*	3,924,627	...	425,213,152*	108
Columbia ...	504,773	1871	2,913,343	6
Costa Rica ...	26,040	...	185,000	7
Denmark ...	15,218	1875	1,880,100	124
„ colonies of ...	87,124	1870	127,401	1
Total Danish possessions ...	102,342	...	2,007,501	20
Ecuador ...	248,372	...	1,308,082	5
Egypt ...	1,406,250	1875	16,952,000	12
France ...	204,031	1876	36,905,788	181
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	258,306	1872	4,851,199	19
„ „ others ...	278,238	...	2,607,357	9
„ protectorates of ...	57,356	...	1,043,897	18
Total French dominions ...	797,931	...	45,408,241	57
Germany ...	209,830	1875	42,727,360	204
Greece ...	19,381	1870	1,457,894	75
Guatemala ...	41,830	1865	1,180,000	28
Haiti ...	10,204	...	600,000	59
Holland ...	12,718	1875	3,809,527	300
„ colonies of, Java & Madura ...	51,336	1874	18,125,269	353
„ „ others ...	615,420	...	6,261,722	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	679,474	...	28,196,518	41
Honduras ...	39,600	...	250,000	6
Italy ...	114,374	1871	26,801,154	234
Japan ...	155,480	1872	33,110,825	213
Liberia ...	60,000	...	720,000	12
Luxemburg ...	1,592	1871	197,528	124
Mexico ...	743,948	1873	9,343,470	13
Montenegro ...	1,770	1871	195,585	110
Morocco ...	219,000	...	3,000,000	14
Nicaragua ...	49,500	...	350,000	7
Paraguay ...	57,303	...	250,000	4
Persia ...	648,000	1875	3,000,000	5
Peru ...	503,364	1871	3,199,000	6

* Much doubt must exist as to the accuracy of estimates of the population of China. These figures, as well as some others in the table, have been taken from Martin's *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1873. London: Macmillan and Co.

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

Country.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Portugal	34,499	1872	4,011,908	116
„ possessions, Azores ...	966	1868	252,480	261
„ „ Madeira and Porto Santo	317	1869	115,804	365
„ „ others ...	709,469	...	3,258,141	5
Total Portugese dominions	745,251	...	7,638,333	10
Roumania	45,642	1873	5,073,000	111
Russia in Europe	2,088,274	1870-5	74,145,223	36
„ Asia... ..	6,274,696	1871	12,122,827	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,362,970	...	86,268,050	10
San Domingo	18,045	...	250,000	14
San Salvador	9,594	1870	434,520	45
Servia	16,600	1874	1,352,522	81
Siam	250,000	...	11,800,000	47
Spain	195,716	1871	16,798,925	86
„ colonies of	113,678	...	6,419,339	56
Total Spanish dominions ...	309,394	...	23,218,264	75
Sweden and Norway	293,146	1875	6,200,528	21
Switzerland	15,977	1870	2,669,147	167
Tunis... ..	42,000	...	1,500,000	36
Turkey	1,742,874	...	28,165,000	16
United States	3,603,884	1870	38,558,371	11
Uruguay	72,151	1875	444,613	6
Venezuela	403,261	...	1,784,194	4
Grand Total of countries named	32,702,156	...	921,168,666	28
Grand Total of British dominions*	7,981,548	...	236,935,784	30
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	40,683,704	...	1,158,104,450	28

69. It will be seen that British dominions occupy something less than a fifth of the area, and contain rather more than a fifth of the population of the countries named in the table.

Proportion of British dominions to countries named.

70. According to a recent estimate,† the area of dry land on the face of the globe is 134,460,770 square kilometers,‡ which is equivalent to 51,901,857 square miles, and the population of the world is 1,439,145,300. The difference between these figures and the area and population accounted for in the lowest line of the last table is shown as follows:—

Area and population of the world.

* For details, see last table.

† The estimate of Messrs. Behm and Wagner. See Petermann's "Mittheilungen," entitled "Die Bevolkerung der Erde," Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1878.

‡ A square kilometer is .386 of a square mile.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.

	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mlle.
The world	51,901,857	1,439,145,300	27·7
Countries accounted for in last table	40,683,704	1,158,104,450	28·5
Difference	11,218,153	281,040,850	25·1

Proportion of countries named to world.

71. From the figures given it appears that nearly four-fifths of the earth's surface, and something more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of British dominions, &c., to world.

72. It also appears that British dominions cover nearly two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain about a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover between a sixteenth and a seventeenth of its surface, but contain only a six-hundredth of its population, and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a seventeen-hundredth of its population.

Immigration and emigration, 1877.

73. The persons of both sexes who arrived in and departed from the colony of Victoria by sea* in 1877, and the excess of arrivals over departures, were as follow :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1877.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals	29,229	11,967	41,196
Departures	23,878	10,065	33,943
Immigration in excess ...	5,351	1,902	7,253

Arrivals and departures, 1877 and former years.

74. The arrivals in 1877 exceeded those in the previous year by 5,399, and were more numerous than in any other year since 1858; the departures in 1877 exceeded those in 1876 by 1,966, and were more numerous than in any other year since 1863.

Years in which arrivals and departures, 1877, were exceeded.

75. The arrivals in 1877 were exceeded in all the years from 1852 to 1858, both inclusive, but in no other years since the colony was founded. The departures in 1877 were exceeded in 1853, 1854, 1861, 1862, and 1863, but in no other years.†

Adults and children arriving and departing.

76. The immigration authorities do not specify 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

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony and departures therefrom contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No account is or can be kept of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies.

† The number of immigrants and emigrants in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*. See also paragraph 46 *ante*.

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 1877. It will be observed that, whilst the adults arriving exceeded those leaving by about 24 per cent., the arrivals of children exceeded the departures by only about $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and the infants taken from the colony actually exceeded those brought there by nearly 100 :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
1877.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	37,351	3,430	415	41,196
Departures	30,024	3,411	508	33,943
Immigration in excess	7,327	19	...	7,253
Emigration in excess ... ..	...	...	93	...

77. The countries the immigrants came from and those the emigrants went to are specified in the following table. It will be noticed that arrivals from all the places except Queensland and South Australia exceeded the departures thereto, and that in those exceptions the excess of departures was but trifling. In 1876 and in 1875 the emigration exceeded the immigration in the case of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia; and 1877 is the first year since 1870 in which the arrivals from New South Wales have exceeded the departures to that colony :—

Countries wherefrom and whereto.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1877.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales	12,365	11,942	423	...
Queensland	26	39	...	13
South Australia	8,062	8,226	...	164
Western Australia	157	94	63	...
Tasmania	8,182	5,501	2,681	...
New Zealand and the South Seas...	4,469	3,685	784	...
The United Kingdom	6,376	3,372	3,004	...
Foreign countries	1,559	1,084	475	...
Total	41,196	33,943	7,253*	...

78. To account for the apparently small passenger traffic between Victoria and Queensland, as shown by the returns, it will be remembered that vessels passing between those colonies generally call at

Apparently few persons to and from Queensland accounted for.

* Net figures.

Sydney on their way, and the passengers are entered as being bound for and coming from New South Wales instead of the colony of their final destination or first departure.

Assisted
immigra-
tion.

79. The only assisted immigration which took place during 1877 was that of 17 warrant passengers from the United Kingdom, viz., 9 males and 8 females.

Chinese
arriving
and de-
parting.

80. The following were the numbers of Chinese included in the returns of immigration and emigration for 1877. It will be observed that more than twice as many Chinese came as went away :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE, 1877.

	Males.	Female.	Total.
Arrivals	448	1	449
Departures	210	...	210
Immigration in excess	238	1	239

Chinese
wherefrom
and where-
to.

81. Of the Chinese who arrived, 105 came from New South Wales or Queensland, 11 from South Australia, 56 from Tasmania, 137 from New Zealand, and 140 from China or other Foreign countries. Of the Chinese who left, 19 started for New South Wales or Queensland, 4 for Tasmania, 46 for New Zealand, and 141 for Foreign countries.

Immigration
and emigra-
tion in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

82. The arrivals in and departures from Victoria during the five years ended with 1877, and the other Australasian colonies during the four years ended with 1876, were as follow. All the arrivals and all the departures referred to were by sea :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants, or vice versâ.
Victoria	1873	29,460	26,294	3,166
	1874	30,732	27,365	3,367
	1875	32,744	29,342	3,402
	1876	35,797	31,977	3,820
	1877	41,196	33,943	7,253
New South Wales	1873	24,022	16,770	7,252
	1874	29,756	19,279	10,477
	1875	30,967	20,350	10,617
	1876	32,942	21,923	11,019
Queensland	1873	15,141	5,474	9,667
	1874	20,725	7,794	12,931
	1875	24,809	9,640	15,169
	1876	21,831	9,695	12,136
South Australia	1873	4,548	3,172	1,376
	1874	5,557	3,271	2,286
	1875	6,566	4,019	2,547
	1876	13,841	4,995	8,846

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants, or <i>vice versa</i> .
Western Australia	1873	285	639	— 354
	1874	660	601	59
	1875	733	520	213
	1876	409	650	— 241
Tasmania	1873	6,787	7,039	— 252
	1874	6,265	7,714	— 1,449
	1875	6,535	8,075	— 1,540
	1876	8,571	8,169	402
New Zealand	1873	13,572	4,761	8,811
	1874	43,965	5,859	38,106
	1875	31,737	6,467	25,270
	1876	18,414	6,459	11,955

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighboring colonies during 1877, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

83. It will be observed that more persons come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and more persons depart therefrom than from any of the other colonies. In 1875 and in 1874 the net gain to the population by excess of arrivals over departures was much greatest in New Zealand, but in 1876 this was exceeded by the net gain of Queensland, and was nearly equalled by that of New South Wales. In Western Australia, during the last-mentioned year, there was a slight loss to the population by the departures being in excess of the arrivals. In Tasmania, on the other hand, there was, for the first time during four years, a slight gain by the arrivals being in excess. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1876 in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

Gain of each colony by immigration.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1876.

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

84. According to the figures in the last table, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1876 by excess of immigration over emigration was 35,580; the net gain from the same source to the population of the whole of the Australasian colonies was 47,937.

Gain of Australia and Australasia by immigration.

85. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, the emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia, in 1877, numbered 31,071, which was less than the number in 1876, 1875, or 1874, but greater than the number in 1873, 1872, or 1871. The following are the figures for the seven years:—

Emigrants from United Kingdom to Australia.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA,
1871 TO 1877.

1871	...	...	...	...	12,227
1872	...	...	...	...	15,876
1873	...	...	...	...	26,428
1874	...	...	...	...	53,958
1875	...	...	...	...	35,525
1876	...	...	...	...	33,191
1877	...	...	...	...	31,071

Total in seven years 208,276

Imperial
emigration
returns.

86. During the same seven years, the emigrants from the United Kingdom to British North America numbered 166,528; to the United States, 1,058,430; and to all other places, 98,042; thus making, with the numbers to Australasia, already stated to have been 208,276, a grand total of 1,531,276.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australia.

87. In 1877 the arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 4,702. The net emigration to those colonies was thus 26,369.

Municipali-
ties.

88. Municipal bodies in Victoria are of two kinds;* the first being called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the second, shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), and are called municipalities. Each municipality is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, and purchasing, holding, and alienating land, &c.

Number of
municipali-
ties.

89. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 59 both in 1876 and 1877. The shires numbered 110 in the former, and 111 in the latter year.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

90. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, estimated population, number of dwellings, total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each city, town, or borough during the year 1877:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1877.

Names of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,700	590	82,697	16,539	2,772
Ballarat	2,880	18,395	4,542	715,428	103,688	22,275
Ballarat East	4,320	14,191	3,316	366,149	52,307	11,138
Belfast	5,440	2,400	400	150,900	12,053	1,815
Brighton	3,273	4,500	800	403,325	40,633	6,501
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	1,500	325	45,740	4,574	759
Brunswick	2,880	5,145	1,036	417,590	41,759	7,510

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

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1877—continued.

Names of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	
	Acres.					
Buninyong... ..	3,360	1,469	338	61,980	6,198	1,058
Carisbrook... ..	5,760	880	216	48,000	4,939	626
Castlemaine	5,760	7,500	1,400	253,999	36,286	6,109
Chewton	5,760	2,500	650	39,304	7,861	932
Clunes	5,760	5,500	1,264	175,150	17,515	3,956
Collingwood	1,241	21,200	4,922	1,121,830	112,183	16,878
Creswick	4,760	3,800	780	83,256	13,876	2,969
Daylesford... ..	5,758	4,500	1,100	167,920	16,792	2,931
Dunolly	5,758	1,500	450	79,928	9,991	1,690
Eaglehawk	3,735	7,800	1,500	303,170	30,317	4,654
Echuca	5,760	5,000	956	326,060	46,580	5,816
Emerald Hill	2,292	24,500	4,525	1,558,720	155,872	21,542
Essendon & Flemington	4,907	3,100	730	275,590	27,559	6,310
Fitzroy	800	17,060	4,100	1,436,390	143,639	22,117
Footscray	5,760	4,654	1,076	774,800	38,740	6,078
Geelong	3,100	12,200	2,200	713,110	71,311	15,865
Geelong West	722	5,000	1,141	158,130	17,570	2,148
Graytown	5,696	230	97	4,100	748	78
Hamilton	5,280	3,800	566	264,880	18,920	3,101
Hawthorn	2,240	4,868	943	554,592	46,216	6,231
Heathcote	3,483	1,580	290	50,796	6,350	897
Hotham	553	15,000	3,421	883,940	88,394	15,293
Inglewood	1,280	1,179	301	54,908	6,239	1,337
Kew	2,880	3,650	550	344,580	34,580	4,394
Koroit	5,760	1,470	263	162,936	13,578	1,660
Majorca	5,760	1,200	325	35,064	4,383	579
Malmsbury	3,840	1,000	300	65,470	6,547	1,309
Maryborough	5,760	3,000	670	140,000	17,265	3,492
Melbourne	4,480	62,000	13,027	8,757,130	875,713	118,108
Newtown and Chilwell	1,600	5,000	1,000	233,170	23,317	2,884
Portland	2,400	2,400	530	215,949	17,996	2,246
Prahran	2,400	18,400	3,896	1,467,305	164,487	17,739
Queenscliff	1,760	1,000	215	65,710	6,571	1,447
Raywood	5,760	650	163	11,295	1,971	449
Richmond	1,200	19,726	4,611	985,687	112,650	17,345
Rutherglen	1,280	500	120	15,000	2,948	730
Sale	4,900	3,000	544	168,000	16,809	2,253
Sandhurst	7,500	27,191	6,821	1,843,690	184,369	29,183
Sandridge	2,400	7,736	1,675	482,337	53,593	9,703
Sebastopol... ..	2,000	2,500	570	30,540	6,108	1,364
Smythesdale	1,440	750	235	18,560	3,712	553
St. Arnaud	6,306	2,764	576	139,220	13,922	2,327
Stawell	5,760	7,000	1,850	266,000	38,000	5,825
Steiglitz	5,760	350	130	20,000	2,046	222
St. Kilda	1,920	10,160	1,870	1,192,860	119,286	13,850
Talbot	5,760	3,350	740	61,580	12,316	1,906
Tarnagulla... ..	5,760	950	360	58,435	5,843	720
Walhalla	5,120	1,700	429	40,820	10,205	1,114
Wangaratta	5,760	1,392	364	119,805	11,981	1,878
Warnambool	3,262	4,833	894	286,120	28,612	6,407
Williamstown	2,540	8,000	1,760	520,000	48,657	7,795
Wood's Point	2,560	550	195	13,285	2,057	240
Total	231,546	406,833	88,658	29,332,080	3,035,751	450,108

91. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, estimated population, number of dwellings, total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire during the year 1877 :—

SHIRES, 1877.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,543,680	2,700	710	352,000	17,600	3,097
Alexandra ...	512,000	2,400	550	220,000	23,275	3,228
Ararat ...	1,165,280	8,500	1,800	2,240,000	112,442	16,541
Avoca ...	261,120	8,000	1,600	309,820	30,982	4,748
Avon ...	160,000	1,500	320	413,320	20,666	4,719
Bacchus Marsh ...	115,200	2,500	520	242,506	19,400	2,794
Bairnsdale ...	1,600,000	3,750	1,000	560,344	37,356	5,178
Ballan ...	230,400	7,750	1,500	591,330	39,422	5,780
Ballarat ...	126,720	8,000	1,000	401,550	40,155	6,900
Bannockburn ...	76,800	2,700	426	300,000	18,096	2,533
Barrabool ...	163,200	1,453	605	439,978	21,999	3,759
Beechworth ...	206,080	7,580	2,350	276,822	46,137	7,284
Belfast ...	140,800	2,809	506	759,408	36,162	5,809
Bellarine ...	74,240	3,612	710	219,570	21,957	3,315
Benalla ...	2,304,000	14,000	1,800	895,836	74,653	8,186
Berwick ...	380,160	2,200	630	920,000	23,000	3,355
Bet Bet ...	192,000	5,000	1,400	200,000	29,118	3,290
Boroondara ...	8,000	1,384	268	119,208	14,901	3,363
Braybrook ...	57,600	1,079	237	201,250	20,125	4,089
Bright ...	512,000	5,000	870	114,660	22,932	3,404
Broadford ...	166,400	1,400	250	111,072	6,942	861
Broadmeadows ...	46,720	2,000	300	187,420	18,742	2,812
Bulla ...	65,920	2,384	268	255,000	24,760	3,518
Bulleen ...	21,760	1,630	322	160,000	10,600	1,626
Bungaree ...	71,680	4,000	1,000	526,233	26,312	4,522
Buninyong ...	192,000	10,720	2,048	466,510	46,651	8,188
Caulfield ...	6,400	2,500	510	355,900	29,657	4,995
Chiltern ...	64,000	2,100	514	54,525	10,905	1,554
Coburg ...	4,480	1,650	340	102,698	10,270	2,334
Colac ...	486,400	5,500	950	1,046,610	87,217	11,227
Corio ...	128,000	2,630	500	300,000	28,840	3,746
Cranbourne ...	256,000	2,000	450	210,000	21,000	2,482
Creswick ...	140,800	6,500	1,200	730,100	36,505	5,566
Dandenong ...	37,760	1,500	245	142,272	11,856	2,961
Darebin ...	51,200	1,040	200	112,000	11,200	1,535
Dundas ...	896,000	4,200	950	955,877*	74,099	10,987
Dunmunkle ...	416,000	†	†	†	†	†
East Loddon ...	360,960	3,400	405	638,000	31,900	3,734
Echuca ...	1,766,400	12,000	3,000	2,000,000	141,302	13,114
Eltham ...	128,000	2,000	350	229,420	11,471	2,256
Flinders & Kangerong ...	121,600	1,470	670	171,888	14,324	2,020
Gardiner ...	3,840	1,403	320	327,000	16,350	3,787
Gisborne ...	83,200	3,000	580	350,000	17,300	2,447
Glenelg ...	896,000	4,500	1,600	615,392	76,924	9,954
Glenlyon ...	76,800	2,250	600	147,310	14,731	2,410

* No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

† No information. Shire only recently constituted; was formerly the eastern riding of the Shire of Wimmera.

SHIRES, 1877—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Goulburn ...	206,080	2,000	360	201,752	20,176	3,304
Grenville ...	197,120	8,600	2,000	300,250	38,282	6,856
Hampden ...	1,280,000	4,469	912	2,340,740	117,037	17,149
Heidelberg ...	28,800	3,200	397	222,202	17,700	4,315
Howqua... ...	311,040	1,518	489	27,867	7,268	1,211
Huntly ...	172,800	3,500	890	317,780	31,778	4,013
Jika	12,800	2,600	600	180,000	17,000	5,824
Keilor ...	33,280	668	160	126,021	12,602	1,788
Kilmore... ...	60,160	2,590	850	183,850	18,385	2,884
Korong ...	896,000	12,500	2,850	851,328	59,594	5,989
Kowree ...	874,000	2,000	400	244,871	24,487	3,328
Kyneton ...	147,200	9,000	1,800	1,153,350	57,668	11,962
Leigh ...	217,600	2,229	500	416,880	41,688	5,633
Lexton ...	183,680	2,500	550	550,000	27,076	3,813
Lilydale ...	128,000	1,850	403	237,528	19,795	4,496
Lowan ...	4,928,000	1,800	400	533,944*	41,391	5,374
Maffra ...	512,000	3,000	748	340,000	34,000	4,031
Maldon ...	97,280	5,340	1,850	401,000	39,955	5,919
Mansfield ...	1,088,000	3,000	520	396,270	31,700	4,156
Marong ...	422,400	8,272	2,800	333,650	66,730	8,853
Melton ...	73,600	1,200	233	166,990	16,699	1,634
Meredith ...	114,240	1,243	250	137,720	13,773	1,956
Merriang ...	83,200	1,200	200	207,716*	16,102	1,645
Metcalfe ...	132,480	5,000	1,070	312,495	31,249	4,644
Minhamite ...	288,000	2,000	460	739,470	36,974	3,446
Moorabbin ...	19,200	3,021	649	253,266	21,105	3,449
Mornington ...	79,360	2,000	470	274,960	18,748	2,824
Mortlake ...	538,880	2,554	400	786,325	78,633	10,524
Mount Alexander ...	39,040	5,000	1,400	129,309	21,551	3,029
Mount Franklin ...	68,053	3,900	900	149,112	18,639	2,574
Mount Rouse ...	339,200	3,000	550	1,000,000	60,208	10,061
McIvor ...	448,000	3,500	850	200,408	25,051	2,933
Newham ...	86,400	5,000	800	187,270	18,727	3,153
Newstead ...	64,000	4,428	738	162,600	16,260	2,713
North Ovens ...	140,800	2,230	400	115,680	14,460	2,718
Nunawading ...	15,360	1,391	301	128,680	12,868	2,343
Oakleigh ...	19,200	1,830	350	124,590	12,459	3,481
Omoo ...	659,200	1,600	360	149,142	10,653	1,307
Oxley ...	787,840	4,000	750	179,151	25,593	3,785
Phillip Island and Woolamai	192,000	1,025	350	160,000	9,000	994
Portland ...	640,000	5,700	1,100	550,000	55,000	7,395
Pyalong ...	134,400	2,000	300	205,488	12,843	1,614
Ripon ...	345,600	5,100	1,250	724,520	72,452	12,406
Romsey ...	35,200	1,400	270	362,140	18,107	3,108
Rosedale ...	768,000	3,292	700	470,000	47,331	4,327
Rutherglen ...	92,800	2,600	400	170,000	15,000	2,185
Seymour ...	152,960	2,050	490	173,592	21,699	2,248
South Barwon ...	35,840	1,875	448	132,360	13,236	3,840
Springfield ...	68,480	920	150	158,670	15,867	2,152
St. Arnaud ...	2,240,000	14,000	3,000	2,045,040	102,252	13,303
Stawell ...	544,000	4,250	946	566,728	47,229	5,473
Strathfieldsaye ...	113,280	3,600	800	253,390	23,036	3,283

* No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

SHIRES, 1877—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Swan Hill ...	9,600,000	7,000	2,000	1,007,547	75,566	5,181
Talbot ...	113,920	4,200	600	188,790	18,879	2,620
Towong ...	921,600	2,600	400	195,000	15,601	2,240
Tullaroop ...	136,960	6,000	1,500	224,000	32,000	5,276
Wannon ...	467,200	3,600	600	670,000	66,905	8,917
Waranga ...	736,000	7,898	2,103	609,000	87,000	10,949
Warrnambool ...	387,200	8,150	1,200	1,432,245	95,482	14,656
Whittlesea ...	80,640	1,440	300	126,000	12,600	3,300
Wimmera ...	1,350,400	15,000	2,800	1,143,980	114,398	13,295
Winchelsea ...	384,000	2,420	500	550,000	40,210	5,488
Wodonga ...	57,600	1,500	250	103,390	10,339	1,625
Wyndham ...	183,680	1,500	240	832,080	40,855	5,478
Yackandandah ...	320,000	3,120	780	304,673*	23,618	3,318
Yea ...	256,000	1,000	400	187,090*	14,500	1,650
Total ...	52,467,653	421,667	90,861	48,282,719	3,745,305	535,496

Area of municipalities. 92. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows :—

ESTIMATED AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES.

	Acres.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	231,546
Shires	52,467,653
Total	52,699,199

Proportion to total area of Victoria. 93. The estimated area of Victoria is 56,446,720 acres. It thus appears that about thirteen-fourteenths of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population of municipalities. 94. The estimated population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1877 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1877.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	406,833
Shires	421,667
Total	828,500

Proportion to population of Victoria. 95. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1877 was 849,870. It therefore follows that during that year about thirtynine-fortieths of the inhabitants of the colony enjoyed the advantages of local self-government.

Ratepayers in municipalities. 96. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1877 :—

* No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1877.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	89,898
Shires	...	...	...	89,873
Total	...	...	...	<u>179,771</u>

97. By the above figures, compared with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4·6 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer. Proportion of ratepayers to population.

98. According to a return recently (July 1878) laid before the Legislative Council, on the motion of the Honorable Sir Charles Sladen, the ratepayers assessed at £20 and upwards numbered 86,667. The following is the classification of these ratepayers as stated in the return, also the number (found by subtraction), amounting to 52 per cent. of the whole, rated at less than £20 :— Ratepayers classified according to rating.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATING.

Number of Ratepayers.		Number of Ratepayers.	
Under £20	... 93,104	£150 to £200	... 1,740
£20 to £25	... 19,825	£200 to £250	... 979
£25 to £30	... 10,967	£250 to £300	... 590
£30 to £35	... 10,736	£300 to £350	... 561
£35 to £40	... 6,021	£350 to £400	... 234
£40 to £50	... 11,284	£400 and upwards...	1,391
£50 to £100	... 17,742		
£100 to £150	... 4,597	Total	... <u>179,771</u>

99. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts :— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1877.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	88,658
Shires	...	...	...	90,861
Total	...	...	...	<u>179,519</u>

100. The dwellings in the colony have not been enumerated since 1871. At that time the number of all descriptions amounted to 158,481. The houses in municipal districts therefore now exceed by 21,038 the whole number returned at the last census. Increase in number of dwellings.

101. The area contained in shires is nearly 230 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population and dwellings in the former only slightly exceed those in the latter. The ratepayers in the two kinds of districts are about equal. Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared.

102. The population in municipal districts in 1877 exceeded by 18,648 that in 1876; the ratepayers exceeded the number in 1876 by 809, and the dwellings exceeded the number in the same year by 1,630. None of these increases are so great as those in 1876, as compared with 1875, when the population in municipalities increased by 27,374, the ratepayers by 1,841, and the dwellings by 3,420. Increase of population, dwellings, &c., in municipalities.

103. The increase of population in shires, which amounted to 9,932, was greater by about 1,200 than that in cities, towns, and boroughs, Increase of population in boroughs and shires.

which amounted to 8,716. In 1876 the increase of population in shires amounted to 24,262, whilst that in cities, towns, and boroughs amounted only to 3,112.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

104. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in the last three years at the amounts set down in the first column. It will be observed that no borough in any year, no shire in 1876 or 1877, and but one shire in 1875, was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipal district in any year levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound:—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1875 TO 1877.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Number of Shires.		
			1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
0s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
0 8½ ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 ...	1	1	...	...	5	5	4	...
0 10 ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
1 0 ...	29	28	24	94	100	99	...	...
1 3 ...	4	5	7	...	1	3	...	...
1 4 ...	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
1 6 ...	11	12	15	3	2	3	...	...
1 6½ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 ...	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 ...	4	5	4	1	1	...	...	...
Not stated ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...	59	59	59	108	110	111	...	...

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

105. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 49 per cent. in 1875, 47 per cent. in 1876, and 41 per cent. in 1877, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 87 per cent. in 1875, 91 per cent. in 1876, and 89 per cent. in 1877, were rated at that amount.

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

106. In 1875, 10; in 1876, 8; and in 1877, 4 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1875, 34; in 1876, 33; and in 1877, 42 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated.

107. The number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the four years ended with 1877, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. It will be noticed that a steady increase is shown in nearly all the groups, and that the figures for 1877, excepting those relating to properties rated between £400 and £500, are greater than in any of the three previous years; also, that the total number of properties in 1875 exceeded by 8,598 those in 1874, the total number in 1876 exceeded by 3,826 those in 1875, and the total number in 1877 exceeded by 3,047 those in 1876; the total increase of properties in the three years being thus 15,471:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.						Total.	
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.		£500 and upwards.
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	94,898	8,486	3,035	786	300	162	205	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
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
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,816	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,850	580	288	938	199,540
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,849	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513

108. 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 four years ended with 1877, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. A falling-off, amounting to £306,485, will be observed in 1877 in respect to the valuation of urban properties. This decrease is confined to properties under £100 and upwards of £200 in value, those valued at between £100 and £200 showing considerable increase. The falling-off referred to is much more than counterbalanced by the increased value of rateable property in shires extending over all the groups, and amounting in the aggregate to £2,139,097 :—

Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874 TO 1877.

Year.	Total Value of Rateable Properties.				
	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
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	18,213,513	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
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

Increase in
three years.

109. According to the above table, during the three years ended with 1877 the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £2,007,425, and in shires to £13,385,685.

Annual value
of rateable
property.

110. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In both descriptions of districts the totals and most of the groups show increase from year to year. The only group in which smaller numbers appear in 1877 than in the previous year is that relating to properties of the annual value of £200 and upwards in shires, but here the falling off was only slight:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1877.

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
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
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

Increase in
three years.

111. During the three years ended with 1877, the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £179,269 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £606,310 in shires.

Increase in
number
and value of
properties
rated.

112. 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 value, during the three years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1877, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires:—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1877.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Three Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50	12,322	£ 7,337,680	£ 351,568
£50 to £100	2,177	2,601,765	109,481
£100 to £200	586	1,442,512	61,951
£200 and upwards	386	4,011,153	262,579
Total increase	15,471	15,393,110	785,579

113. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to about four-fifths of the whole increase, was in those rated at less than £50. The largest increase in the total value of properties, amounting to 48 per cent. of the total gain, was in properties of a similar rating. The largest increase in the annual value of properties was also in those rated at less than £50, and was equal to 45 per cent. of the whole increase. The next largest increase under the last head was in properties rated at £200 and upwards, and amounted to about a third of the whole increase.

Largest increase in small properties.

114. Letters of naturalization are granted to aliens residing in Victoria upon their taking an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, as prescribed by the Aliens Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256); but, 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. The following table shows the native countries of those who have obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1877 and the previous ten years:—

Naturalization.

NATURALIZATION, 1867 TO 1877.

Native Countries.	Ten Years : 1867-76.	Year 1877.
France	27	6
Belgium	3	3
Holland	12	...
Austria	11	4
Prussia	188	} 43
Other German States	348	
Italy	27	2
Spain	3	1
Portugal	4	...
Russia	9	...
Other European countries	239	42
United States	22	...
South and Central American States	1	...
China	30	3
Other countries	6	...
Total	930	104

Number of electoral districts and members.

115. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548), the number of electoral districts in Victoria was increased from 49 to 55, and the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased from 78 to 86. With the exception of this change, and a few minor details provided for in the amending Act, the electoral system is the same as that described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.*

Members to each district.

116. Of the present electoral districts, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member.

Electors on the rolls.

117. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature was as follows on the 26th March 1878 :—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1878.

				Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Ratepayers	...	...	...	28,098	151,218
Non-ratepayers	...	...	...	1,956	33,188
Total	...	...	...	30,054	184,406

Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

118. At the last biennial election for the Legislative Council, which took place in August and September 1876, the seat was contested in three out of the six provinces, and in these, 51 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the provinces, the number of electors on the rolls, the number who voted in each contested province, and the proportion of the latter to the former, also the number of electors on the rolls in March 1878 :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1876 AND 1878.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors—			On the Rolls 26th March 1878.
	At Biennial Election, 1876—			
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
Total Number.		Percentage of Number on the Rolls.		
Central	9,330	†	†	9,948
South	3,283	1,901	57·90	3,621
South-Western	3,274	2,011	61·42	3,578
Western	2,911	†	†	2,848
North-Western	5,873	2,959	50·38	6,529
Eastern	3,048	†	†	3,530
Total	27,719	...	...	30,054
Deduct for uncontested provinces	14,289	...	...
Net result	13,430	6,871	51·16	

* Paragraphs 262 to 270.

† No contest.

Assembly's
population
and elec-
tors.

119. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly, held on the 11th May 1877, all the seats were contested except four. Returns have been received from all the districts except one, and these show that over 62 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows the results for each electoral district. It also contains an estimate of the total population and of the number of males over 21 years of age in each district at the time of the election, and a statement of the number of electors in each district according to the rolls made up on the 26th March 1878 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION AND ELECTORS.

Electoral Districts.	At General Election, 1877.					Number of Electors on the Rolls 26th March 1878.
	Estimated Population.		Number of Electors—			
	Of both Sexes and all Ages.	Males over 21 years of age.	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.	
Ararat	5,800	2,300	1,716	1,079	62·87	1,650
Avoca	24,500	9,500	4,193	1,952	46·55	4,517
Ballarat East	28,100	7,700	4,515	2,690	59·57	4,466
Ballarat West	27,900	8,300	7,108	3,771	53·05	6,851
Barwon	9,300	2,800	2,021	1,485	73·47	2,060
Belfast	5,300	1,600	1,111	788	70·92	1,072
Benambra	4,700	1,900	1,136	685	60·29	1,231
Boroondara	10,000	2,400	1,816	1,374	75·66	1,971
Bourke, East	7,600	2,100	1,749	1,309	74·84	1,674
Bourke Boroughs, East	9,100	3,100	2,037	1,423	69·80	2,059
Bourke, South	9,600	2,400	1,927	1,373	71·25	1,922
Bourke, West	18,300	5,200	4,200	2,452	58·38	4,234
Brighton	7,000	1,700	1,327	1,075	81·00	1,480
Carlton	12,600	3,500	2,616	1,869	71·44	2,779
Castlemaine	18,600	6,000	4,239	3,053	72·02	3,959
Collingwood	20,900	6,000	5,003	2,940	58·76	5,133
Creswick	33,100	11,200	6,255	4,290	68·59	6,058
Dalhousie	10,400	3,300	1,970	*	*	1,897
Delatite	14,000	2,800	2,212	1,528	69·07	2,233
Dundas	9,300	2,600	1,562	*	*	1,502
Emerald Hill	27,300	6,300	4,994	3,310	66·28	5,246
Evelyn	4,600	1,500	1,434	1,032	71·96	1,485
Fitzroy	20,200	5,100	4,462	2,920	65·44	4,582
Footscray	5,500	1,700	1,412	938	66·43	1,499
Geelong	22,500	4,900	4,726	2,810	59·45	4,748
Gippsland, North	15,700	6,000	3,912	†	†	4,211
Gippsland, South	6,400	2,100	1,503	824	54·82	1,651
Grant	19,000	4,700	3,381	2,093	61·90	3,242
Grenville	17,500	5,200	3,981	2,471	62·06	3,699
Kara Kara	17,700	4,600	2,575	1,736	67·41	2,689
Kilmore and Anglesey	9,800	3,300	2,105	1,414	67·17	2,048
Kyneton Boroughs ...	5,600	1,500	1,463	1,076	73·54	1,356
Maldon	11,300	3,100	1,754	*	*	1,606
Mandurang	29,200	9,900	8,155	4,934	60·50	8,474
Maryborough and Talbot	18,700	6,600	4,704	2,994	63·64	4,469
Melbourne, East ...	19,000	6,700	4,402	3,087	70·12	4,398

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION AND ELECTORS—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	At General Election, 1877.					Number of Electors on the Rolls 26th March 1878.
	Estimated Population.		Number of Electors—			
	Of both Sexes and all Ages.	Males over 21 years of age.	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.	
Melbourne, North ...	30,600	7,600	5,983	3,950	66·02	5,952
Melbourne, West ...	17,700	6,100	4,961	3,371	67·95	5,223
Moira ...	21,500	8,400	4,725	3,049	64·52	5,034
Mornington ...	10,700	3,200	2,275	1,158	50·90	2,444
Normanby ...	8,200	1,900	1,666	868	52 10	1,638
Ovens ...	19,000	7,500	3,745	2,279	60·85	3,769
Polwarth and South Grenville ...	8,000	2,300	1,580	962	60·88	1,535
Portland ...	6,500	1,500	1,354	619	45·71	1,407
Richmond ...	22,500	6,400	5,764	3,847	66·74	6,040
Ripon and Hampden ...	11,500	3,900	2,011	1,201	59·72	1,998
Rodney ...	21,000	7,700	5,136	3,310½	64·44	5,521
Sandhurst ...	33,500	10,100	6,932	4,693	67·70	7,012
Sandridge ...	8,000	2,300	1,916	1,301	67·90	1,935
St. Kilda ...	27,300	7,200	5,892	4,128	70·06	6,103
Stawell ...	11,600	4,300	2,371	1,495	63·05	2,423
Villiers and Heytesbury ...	17,400	4,800	3,838	2,043	53·23	3,788
Warrnambool ...	6,600	1,600	1,468	*	*	1,497
Williamstown ...	8,200	2,200	1,845	1,220	66·12	1,945
Wimmera ...	19,700	8,100	4,285	2,538	59·20	4,991
Total ...	845,600	256,700	181,423	...	...	184,406
Deduct for uncontested districts	...	...	6,754	...	...	...
Net result ...	...	...	174,669	108,807	62·29	...

Proportion of electors and members to population.

120. At the time of the last general election, 1 in every $4\frac{2}{3}$ persons in the colony, or 1 in every $1\frac{1}{2}$ males over 21 years of age, was an elector. The proportion of members to the total population was 1 to every 9,833, or 1 member to every 2,985 males over 21 years of age.

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

121. The United Kingdom returns 650 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 485 for England, 60 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom at the end of 1877 was 1 to every 51,453; or, for England, 1 member to every 50,613 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 59,345 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 50,823 persons.

Representation to population. Victoria and United Kingdom compared.

122. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would in 1877, instead of sending 86 members to Parliament, have returned only 16; if in the same proportion as England, she would have returned 17; if in the same proportion as Ireland, rather less than 17; and if in the same proportion as Scotland, 14.

PART III.—FINANCE.

123. The financial year 1876-7 commenced with a debit balance of *Finance* about £159,000, but the receipts during the year were sufficient not *account,* only to provide for all the expenses of the year but also to wipe out *1876-7.* this deficiency, and to admit of a credit balance of £207,000 being carried forward to 1877-8. The following are the exact figures :—

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1876-7.*

	£	s.	d.
Net receipts	4,723,876	10	0
Net expenditure	4,338,093	11	11
Receipts in excess of expenditure	365,780	18	1
Debit balance from 1875-6 brought forward	158,892	17	8
Credit balance to carry forward to 1877-8	206,888	0	5

124. It should be mentioned that portion of the receipts of a year *Recoups.* often consists of recoups from loans for expenditure previously defrayed under votes. Such amounts, being merely refunds of portion of the expenditure of former years, are not strictly speaking revenue, although for convenience sake it is customary to consider them as forming part thereof. The following figures show the unusually large extent to which the receipts of 1876-7 were augmented from this source :—

REVENUE AND RECOUPS, 1876-7.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue proper	4,513,737	14	3
Recoups	210,138	15	9
Total receipts	4,723,876	10	0

125. In the three financial years immediately preceding 1876-7 the *Excess of* expenditure was in excess of the receipts, but in the two years again *receipts and* prior to those the receipts were in excess. The following figures show *contrary.* the surplus or deficiency in each of the six years :—

	Receipts in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Receipts.
	£	£
1871-2	74,888	...
1872-3	139,182	...
1873-4 ... ..	...	70,548
1874-5 ... ..	...	81,697
1875-6 ... ..	...	247,687
1876-7	365,781	...

126. The large excess of expenditure over receipts in 1875-6 was *Large ex-* partly due to the circumstance that amounts were advanced over and *cess of* *expenditure,* *1875-6.*

* The revenue and expenditure of 1877-8, made up whilst these pages were going through the press, but not audited, were as follow:—Revenue, £4,504,415; expenditure, £4,634,448. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 853,235; so that the revenue per head was £5 4s. 10½d., and the expenditure per head £5 7s. 10½d.

above the expenses legitimately chargeable to the revenue, but were not recouped during the year. The fact that recoups for these advances were made in the year following, accounts for the receipts of 1876-7 being so greatly in excess of the expenditure.

127. According to the figures, the transactions of the sexennial period have resulted in a net credit balance amounting to £179,919.

128. The revenue of 1876-7 was the largest amount ever raised in the colony in any financial year, and exceeded that of 1875-6 by £398,721 if recoups be included, or by £188,582 if they be not included. The expenditure of 1876-7 was less than that of 1875-6 by £214,748, but was greater than that of any former year.*

129. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1876-7 will be found in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1876-7.

Year.	Average Population of each Year.	Revenue per Head.		Expenditure per Head.		Year.	Average Population of each Year.	Revenue per Head.		Expenditure per Head.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1851 ...	86,825	4	10 5	4	14 8	1865 ...	616,375	4	19 10	4	16 10
1852 ...	132,905	12	5 11	7	7 4	1866 ...	634,077	4	17 1	5	1 8
1853 ...	195,378	16	11 2	16	9 3	1867 ...	649,826	4	19 0	4	19 9
1854 ...	267,371	11	11 0	15	13 1	1868 ...	671,222	4	16 3	4	15 0
1855 ..	338,315	8	1 4	7	14 6	1869 ...	696,942	4	17 1	4	12 7
1856 ...	380,942	7	16 1	7	0 1	1870 ...	709,838	4	11 11	4	16 7
1857 ...	430,347	7	14 8	6	17 11	1871 (six months)†	731,528	2	6 3	2	8 0
1858 ...	483,827	6	2 11	6	7 10						
1859 ...	517,226	6	6 1	6	11 3	1871-2...	749,964	4	19 7	4	17 7
1860 ...	539,337	5	14 4	6	2 11	1872-3...	770,306	4	14 7½	4	11 0
1861 ...	541,012	5	9 1	5	14 4	1873-4...	789,438	5	4 0½	5	5 10
1862 ...	548,450	5	19 2	5	10 10	1874-5...	806,760	5	5 6¼	5	7 0½
1863 ...	561,322	4	18 10	5	2 8	1875-6...	822,231	5	5 2½	5	11 2¼
1864 ...	589,160	5	0 4	4	19 5	1876-7...	839,493	5	12 6½	5	3 10

130. In 1876-7, although 7s. 4d. more per head was raised, 7s. 4¼d. less was spent than in the previous year. Thus the whole difference between the two years was 14s. 8¼d. per head in favor of the year under review. The revenue per head was greater than in any other year since 1862; and although the expenditure per head was exceeded in the three previous years, it was so in no other year since 1862. From 1862 back to 1852—the year succeeding that in which gold was discovered—the revenue per head was only once less than in the year under review, viz., in 1861, and the expenditure per head was never once less than in the year under review.

* Figures showing the revenue and expenditure of each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.
 † The financial year was changed in 1871, so as to terminate on the 30th June instead of on the 31st December as formerly.

131. The following are the heads of revenue* in Victoria for the last four financial years, and the amounts received under each head:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1876-7.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.			
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	1,761,099	1,628,235	1,657,788	1,631,832
Excise	32,869	32,475	33,437	34,768
Ports and harbors	20,654	19,935	22,104	20,993
Licenses (business)	10,135	10,714	10,712	11,688
Duties on estates of deceased persons	72,085	32,526	48,963	44,103
„ on bank notes ... ..	...	...	7,191†	27,248
Mint	4,799	7,504	7,659	7,512
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase-money)	558,316	767,031	781,749	781,747
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase-money)	196,114	174,194	185,096	210,436
Penalties under Land Acts	13,200	5,528	53,167	54,233
Railways	851,425	921,714	983,033	1,078,082
Water supply	103,493	88,556	92,947	100,219
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply)	1,641	6,834	6,042	5,690
Post and telegraphs	186,637	198,326	209,213	226,597
Fines, fees, and forfeitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	97,730	111,304	112,664	121,676
Rents (ordinary)	1,393	749	674	730
Reimbursements in aid	48,803	33,640	48,434	41,596
Interest and exchange	84,077	75,025	48,086	95,106
Miscellaneous receipts	20,653	55,410†	16,197	19,482
Recoups from loans, for expenditure defrayed under votes	41,667	66,723	...	210,139
Total	4,106,790	4,236,423	4,325,156	4,723,877

Customs revenue.

132. The Customs revenue in 1876-7 was less than that in the previous financial year by about £26,000. The largest decreases were under the heads of spirits and “all other articles,” and the largest increase under the head of articles subject to *ad valorem* duties. Increases also took place under wine, beer and cider, cigars, sugar and molasses, hops, dried and preserved fruits and vegetables, and wharfage rates; and decreases under tobacco and snuff, tea, coffee, cocoa &c., opium, rice, and malt. The extent to which the revenue of 1876-7 was greater or less than that of 1875-6, in respect to the amount received under each of these heads, will be found in the following table, in which the results of the two years are compared:—

* 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.

† For six months only.

‡ Including “Immigration deposits,” £23,074; and accumulation of pension fund transferred to revenue, £14,500.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1875-6 AND 1876-7.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875-6.	1876-7.		
	£	£	£	£
Spirits	520,557	499,568	...	20,989
Wine	37,716	39,139	1,423	...
Beer and cider	27,096	30,352	3,256	...
Tobacco and snuff	100,001	97,034	...	2,967
Cigars	14,295	16,929	2,634	...
Tea	74,225	69,907	...	4,318
Sugar and molasses	90,038	90,394	356	...
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	17,069	15,622	...	1,447
Opium	17,021	15,520	...	1,501
Rice	16,657	13,489	...	3,168
Hops	6,412	9,934	3,522	...
Malt	16,810	14,129	...	2,681
Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables	42,863	42,994	131	...
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	301,575	329,617	28,042	...
All other articles	268,126	238,167	...	29,959
Wharfage rates	107,327	109,037	1,710	...
Total	1,657,788	1,631,832	...	Net Decrease 25,956

Tariff in last two years.

133. It may be remarked that there were no alterations in the rates of customs duties levied during the two years to which the table relates.

Heads of expenditure.

134. The following are the heads of expenditure* during the last four financial years and the amounts expended under each head:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1873-4 TO 1876-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.			
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.
	£	£	£	£
Legislature	56,614	56,552	57,521	58,807
Civil establishment	93,994	103,681	100,130	102,444
Judicial and legal	177,369	172,975	170,594	171,682
Public instruction, science, &c.†	537,759	596,102	572,675	490,409
Charitable institutions, medical, &c.	272,290	273,537	270,318	278,970
Mining	33,009	30,653	38,153	37,543
Police	194,329	198,312	199,738	197,371
Gaols and penal establishments	61,787	60,469	61,051	60,008
Mint ‡	21,667	20,000	20,000	18,333
Crown lands and survey	118,329	140,246	139,070	164,011
Railways §	405,319	437,931	489,751	565,473
Water supply §	25,129	38,485	80,849	18,099
Public works || ... ..	591,655	655,495	680,219	552,987

* See footnote to paragraph 131 *ante*.

† Including the amount expended on school buildings in the first three years. This was, in 1876-7, paid out of loans.

‡ The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; a large proportion of this sum, however, amounting to £38,793 in the last four years, has been repaid to the revenue, and is included in the table following paragraph 131 *ante*, under the head of re-imburements in aid.

§ Including amounts subsequently recouped from loans. See table following paragraph 131 *ante*.

|| Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans. Including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act; also amounts recouped from loans.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1873-4 TO 1876-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.			
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.
Customs	£ 93,840	£ 57,364	£ 56,311	£ 56,186
Harbors and lights	24,638	35,035	34,703	29,980
Defences	56,629	53,507	58,233	74,020
Post and telegraphs	309,112	357,890	301,909	360,398
Retiring allowances, pensions, &c.	31,508	34,694	34,101	36,917
Redemption of loans	35,100	35,000	...	...
Interest	726,142	742,008	793,600	818,670
Civil list*	78,570	70,984	71,227	29,604
Aborigines	7,055	6,209	6,100	7,500
Placed to railway loan liquidation and construction account †	200,000	100,000	300,000	200,000
Miscellaneous services	25,494	40,992	36,590	28,684
Total	4,177,338	4,318,121	4,572,843	4,358,096

135. The general expenditure as shown in the above table is defrayed exclusively out of the ordinary revenue of the colony; but in connection with this the expenditure of amounts raised by means of loans should be considered, since certain items, the expenditure on which has in some years been provided for from the revenue, have in other years been paid out of loans. As an illustration of this, the expenditure on school buildings may be pointed out, the cost of which, amounting in 1876-7 to £268,000, was, in that year, for the first time paid out of loans. The following table shows the expenditure from loans during each of the three financial years ended with that under review:—

Expenditure of loans.

EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS, 1874-5 TO 1876-7.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.
Water supply	£ 197,693	£ 60,827	£ 343,242
Railways... ..	655,886	683,905	128,835
Public buildings	37,257	55,000	58,851
State schools ... ..	...	...	268,221
Alfred gravings-dock	31,411	1,406	2,442
Total	922,247	801,138	801,591

* Including Governor's salary, salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, Executive Council, and Public Worship.

† This account was created under the Land Act 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360, secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of £200,000, proceeding from the alienation of land, should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures, or the further construction of railways. The total amount which had been paid to this fund up to the 30th June 1877 was £1,712,052 15s., viz., £1,500,000 paid in accordance with these provisions, and £212,052 15s. advanced during 1876-7 under the Railway Loan Act 1876 (39 Vict. No. 531, section 11) which provides that advances to this fund out of the Railway Loan may, from time to time, be made in anticipation of the moneys of the fund accruing and becoming available. The total amount expended up to the 30th June 1877, all on the survey or construction of lines of railway, was £1,690,896, leaving a balance of £21,156 15s. for payment of amounts not finally charged.

Revenue and
expenditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

136. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population of each of the Australasian colonies, are shown in the following table for the four years ended with 1876. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for five years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1872-3	3,644,135	4 14 7½	3,504,953	4 11 0
	1873-4	4,106,790	5 4 0½	4,177,338	5 5 10
	1874-5	4,236,423	5 5 0½	4,318,121	5 7 0½
	1875-6	4,325,156	5 5 2½	4,572,844	5 11 2½
	1876-7	4,723,877	5 12 6½	4,358,096	5 3 10
New South Wales	1873	3,324,713	6 0 11½	2,333,166	4 4 10½
	1874	3,509,966	6 2 8	2,939,227	5 2 8½
	1875	4,121,996	6 18 5½	3,341,324	5 12 2½
	1876	5,033,828	8 2 10½	4,749,013	7 13 7½
Queensland ...	1873	1,120,034	7 19 10½	956,335	6 16 6
	1874	1,160,947	7 9 8½	1,121,710	7 4 7½
	1875	1,261,464	7 6 4	1,404,198	8 2 10½
	1876*	1,263,268	6 19 4½	1,283,520	7 1 7½
South Australia...	1873	937,648	4 16 1½	839,152	4 6 0
	1874	1,003,820	4 19 8½	1,051,622	5 4 5½
	1875	1,143,312	5 10 2½	1,176,412	5 13 4½
	1876	1,320,204	6 1 1	1,323,337	6 1 4½
Western Australia	1873	134,832	5 4 9	114,270	4 8 9½
	1874	148,073	5 13 11½	143,266	5 10 3½
	1875	157,775	5 19 3	169,230	6 7 10½
	1876	162,189	6 0 1	179,484	6 12 10½
Tasmania ...	1873	293,753	2 16 8½	299,995	2 17 11½
	1874	327,925	3 2 11½	374,078	3 11 9½
	1875	343,676	3 6 1¾	385,731	3 14 2½
	1876	327,349	3 2 7½	336,388	3 4 4
New Zealand ...	1873	2,776,388	9 12 11¾	2,119,524	7 7 3¾
	1874	3,063,811	9 12 1¾	3,035,711	9 10 4½
	1875	2,813,928	7 16 10	3,431,973	9 11 3½
	1876	3,580,294	9 4 9¾	4,305,837	11 2 2¾

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighboring colonies during 1877, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Expenditure
greater
than
revenue in
most
colonies.

137. In the last year the revenues of Victoria and New South Wales were in excess of the amounts expended in those colonies respectively, but in all the other colonies the expenditure was greater than the revenue.

* The Queensland figures for 1876 relate to the twelve months ended on the 30th June of that year.

138. The total revenue of each of the colonies, except Tasmania, was greatest in the last of the years named, but the total expenditure of Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania was exceeded in some of the other years shown. Increasing revenue in most colonies.

139. In all the colonies excepting Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the proportion of revenue per head was greater in the last year than in any of the previous ones. The expenditure per head in the case of New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand, was greater in the last year than in any other, but not in the case of Victoria, Queensland, or Tasmania. Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

140. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stand in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year shown. Victoria, for the first time, is not at the head of the list, and South Australia, for the first time, takes a higher position than Queensland. Order of colonies in respect to revenue, &c.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New South Wales. 2. Victoria. 3. New Zealand. 4. South Australia. | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Queensland. 6. Tasmania. 7. Western Australia. |
|---|--|---|

141. In respect to the revenue and expenditure per head, the colonies assume an altogether different order, New Zealand standing first, Victoria sixth, and Tasmania last, in regard to both those points:— Order of colonies in respect to revenue, &c., per head.

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

- | Revenue per Head. | | Expenditure per Head. * |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Zealand. 2. New South Wales. 3. Queensland. 4. South Australia. 5. Western Australia. 6. Victoria. 7. Tasmania. | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Zealand. 2. New South Wales. 3. Queensland. 4. Western Australia. 5. South Australia. 6. Victoria. 7. Tasmania. |

142. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for the latest year to which the table refers, it will be found that the aggregate revenue of the colonies on the continent of Australia amounts to 12½ millions, and their aggregate expenditure to nearly 12 millions sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly 16½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 16½ millions sterling. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population:— Revenue and expenditure of Australasia.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1876.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	12,503,366	6 12 6½	11,893,450	6 6 0½
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	16,411,009	6 17 11½	16,535,175	6 19 0

Revenue, &c., of Victoria and Australasia compared.

143. It will be observed that the large revenue and expenditure of New Zealand more than counterbalance the small revenue and expenditure of Tasmania, and hence the amounts per head for Australia are below those for all Australasia. It will also be noticed that the revenue and expenditure of Victoria are each £1 per head below the average of Australia, and much more than that amount below the average of Australasia.

Revenues of British dominions.

144. 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 information available; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the different countries and colonies named. The present is the first occasion on which such a table has been published in the *Victorian Year-Book*. The figures of revenue have been derived entirely from official sources. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist:—

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	1876-7	£ 78,565,036	£ s. d. 2 6 11½
Gibraltar	1875	42,144	2 11 2½
Malta	"	172,968	1 3 5½
ASIA.			
India	"	50,570,171	0 5 3½
Straits Settlements	"	320,594	1 0 5½
Ceylon	"	1,354,123	0 11 0¼
Labuan	"	8,758	1 15 9¼
Hong Kong	"	186,818	1 10 7½
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	"	692,896	2 0 10
Natal	"	260,272	0 16 2
Cape of Good Hope	"	2,246,179	2 12 11½
St. Helena	"	13,616	2 3 7½
Lagos	"	43,367	0 14 4½
Gold Coast	"	67,368	0 3 3½
Sierra Leone	"	83,141	1 10 0¼
Gambia	"	22,700	1 12 0

* The estimated mean population of the Australian continent, 1876, was 1,886,976, and of the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand was 2,379,015.

† For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 66 ante.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
AMERICA.			
Canada	1875	£ 5,135,149	£ s. d. 1 7 10½
Newfoundland	"	182,589	1 2 7½
Bermuda	"	25,722	1 18 8
Honduras	"	41,906	1 13 11
British Guiana	"	352,137	1 16 4½
West Indies—			
Bahamas	"	38,981	0 19 11
Turk's Island	"	7,723	1 12 8½
Jamaica	"	590,938	1 3 4½
St. Lucia	"	25,390	0 16 0½
St. Vincent	"	27,852	0 15 7½
Barbadoes	"	132,123	0 16 3½
Grenada	"	26,570	0 13 1½
Tobago	"	11,594	0 12 11½
Virgin Islands	1874	1,759	0 5 3½
St. Christopher	1875	26,566	0 18 10½
Nevis	"	10,002	0 17 1½
Antigua	"	37,818	1 1 2½
Montserrat	"	5,473	0 12 7
Dominica	"	22,097	0 16 3½
Trinidad	"	341,619	3 2 3½
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	1876	16,411,009	6 17 11½
Fiji	1877	46,063	0 7 1
Falkland Islands	1875	4,134	3 15 0½
Total ... ..	...	158,155,365	0 13 4½

145. It thus appears that, excluding the small islands of Heligoland, Perim, and Ascension, and the town of Aden, respecting the revenues of which no information is at hand, no less than 158 millions sterling are raised annually in Great Britain and her possessions; that of this amount about half is raised in the United Kingdom, about a third in British India, rather more than a tenth in Australasia, and about a thirty-third in Victoria.†

Aggregate
revenue of
British
possessions.

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

Large
amount
per head
raised in
Australasian
colonies.

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 66 ante.

† See table following paragraph 136 ante.

Revenues of
Foreign
countries.

147. The following table shows the actual or estimated revenues of the principal Foreign countries at latest dates, according to the best information obtainable. Such a table is now given for the first time. The calculations in the last column have been made in the office of the Government Statist:—

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenues.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
Argentine Confederation	1876	£ 2,716,726	£ s. d. 1 4 1½
Austro-Hungary	1877	59,497,730†	1 13 1½
Belgium	"	10,161,830	1 18 1
Brazil	1876-7	10,537,891	1 2 3¾
Denmark	1877-8	2,734,189	1 9 1
Egypt	1875	10,689,070‡	0 12 7½
France	1877	106,885,620	2 17 11
Germany	1874-7	84,873,246§	1 19 8¾
Greece	1877	1,401,678	0 19 2¾
Holland'	1876	8,642,556	2 5 4½
Italy	1877	59,564,396	2 4 5½
Japan	1876-7	12,599,128	0 7 7½
Mexico	1874-5	3,741,407	0 8 0
Peru	1875	10,220,000	3 3 10¾
Portugal	1876-7	5,346,661	1 6 7¾
Roumania	1876	3,915,776	0 15 5½
Russia	1877	81,539,714	0 18 10¾
Spain	1877-8	29,433,000	1 15 0½
Sweden and Norway	"	7,017,778||	1 2 7¾
Switzerland	1876	1,659,496	0 12 5½
Turkey	1875-6	19,106,352	0 13 6¾
United States	1877-8	54,000,010	1 8 0¼

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

148. According to this and the preceding table, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, next Germany, next Russia, and next the United Kingdom. After the revenues of these countries the largest amounts are raised in Italy, Austro-Hungary, the United States, British India, Spain, and Turkey. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies.

* For populations of Foreign countries on which these calculations were based, see paragraph 68 *ante*. The quotations of revenue are generally for somewhat later dates than those of population. The averages per head will not, however, be much affected thereby.

† This amount is made up of £37,663,781, revenue of Austria; £21,833,949, revenue of Hungary.

‡ According to the report of the Right Honorable Stephen Cave, who was sent to Egypt by the British Government in 1876 to examine into the state of the finances.

§ This amount is made up of the revenue of the empire, 1877-8, £22,975,649, and of the revenues of the following States at the dates named, viz. :—Alsace-Lorraine, £2,189,064 in 1876; Anhalt, £338,250 in 1876; Baden, £1,206,160 in 1876; Bavaria, £10,602,593 in 1874-5; Bremen, £599,170 in 1876; Brunswick, £1,385,006 in 1877; Hamburg, £1,206,165 in 1876; Hesse, £1,052,573 in 1875; Lippe, £33,208 in 1876; Lübeck, £128,837 in 1876; Oldenburg, £338,137 in 1875; Prussia, £32,581,920 in 1877-8; Reuss-Greiz, £24,494 in 1876; Reuss-Schleiz, £36,480 in 1876; Saxe-Altenburg, 111,178 in 1877; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £252,374 in 1877; Saxe-Meiningen, £190,000 in 1877; Saxe-Weimar, 315,998 in 1877; Saxony, £6,819,044 in 1877; Schaumburg-Lippe, £30,912 in 1874; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt £73,362 in 1875; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £95,809 in 1875; Waldeck, £70,000; and Württemberg, £2,216,863 in 1875-6.

|| This amount is made up of £4,782,778, revenue of Sweden, and £2,235,000, revenue of Norway.

149. France is the only European country named in the last table which raises more per head than the United Kingdom. Not one of the countries raises so much per head as any of the colonies on the Australian continent, or as New Zealand; and only one country (Peru) raises as much per head as Tasmania.

Countries raising largest amount per head.

150. The amounts of which the revenue is made up are of 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 harbor dues, tolls, business licenses, duties on bank notes, and duties on estates of deceased persons.* Of the latter class are the amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, water supply, and other public works, from post and telegraph offices, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the labor of prisoners, from the interest on the public account, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue for the financial year under review based upon this principle:—

Taxation.

REVENUE OF VICTORIA, 1876-7.

Amount raised by taxation ...	...	...	£1,770,684	14	9
" otherwise ...	...	...	2,953,191	15	3
Total ...	...	...	£4,723,876	10	0

151. The proportion raised by taxation amounted to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole revenue if the recoups already referred to be considered to form part thereof, and 39 per cent. if they be not so considered. Both these proportions are smaller than the proportion in 1875-6, when the taxation amounted to 41 per cent. of the total revenue.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation.

152. The amount raised by taxation divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 839,493, gives an average of £2 2s. 2½d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation and the average amount per head during each year since 1852:—

Taxation per head.

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1876-7.†

Year.	Taxation.		Year.	Taxation.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.‡		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.‡
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
1853 ...	800,577	4 1 11½	1856 ...	1,458,647	3 16 7
1854 ...	1,052,462	3 18 8½	1857 ...	1,331,362	3 1 10½
1855 ...	1,193,309	3 10 6½	1858 ...	1,414,511	2 18 5½

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.

* For amounts under each of these heads, see table following paragraph 172 *post*.

† According to figures made up whilst these pages were passing through the press, but not audited, the taxation in 1877-8 amounted to £1,712,958, or to £1 19s. 10½d. per head of the estimated mean population (859,285) of that financial year.

‡ For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 129 *ante*.

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1876-7—continued.

Year.	Taxation.		Year.	Taxation.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
1859	1,414,760	2 14 8½	1869	1,539,495	2 4 2
1860	1,330,761	2 9 4¼	1870	1,394,333	1 19 3½
1861	1,244,389	2 6 0	1871 (6 months)	724,261	0 19 9½
1862	1,183,194	2 3 2	1871-2... ..	1,612,034	2 3 0
1863	1,158,219	2 1 3½	1872-3... ..	1,784,056	2 6 4
1864	1,167,036	1 19 7½	1873-4... ..	1,896,842	2 8 0¾
1865	1,214,479	1 19 4¾	1874-5... ..	1,724,822	2 2 9
1866	1,219,567	1 18 5½	1875-6... ..	1,780,392	2 3 3¾
1867	1,516,231	2 6 8	1876-7... ..	1,770,685	2 2 2¼
1868	1,352,818	2 0 3¾			

Comparison of Victorian taxation, 1876-7 and former years.

153. It will be observed that the gross amount of taxation was less in 1876-7 than in the previous financial year by £9,707, and was also less than in 1873-4 and 1872-3, but greater than in any other year since 1852. It will also be noticed that the taxation per head was less in 1876-7 than in the previous financial year by 1s. 1½d., but was exceeded in all the years from 1852 to 1862, in 1867 and 1869, and in all the years from 1871-2 to 1875-6.

Taxation in Australasian colonies.

154. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation and the amount of taxation per head in Victoria during the last five financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the four years ended with 1876 :—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.
		£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1872-3	1,784,056	2 6 4
	1873-4	1,896,842	2 8 0¾
	1874-5	1,724,822	2 2 9
	1875-6	1,780,392	2 3 3¾
	1876-7	1,770,685	2 2 2¼
New South Wales... ..	1873	1,382,752	2 10 3¾
	1874	1,217,401	2 2 6½
	1875	1,138,901	1 18 3
	1876	1,161,406	1 17 7
Queensland	1873	546,732	3 14 6½
	1874	552,758	3 11 3¼
	1875	562,227	3 5 2¾
	1876†	568,776	3 2 9
South Australia	1873	362,246	1 17 1½
	1874	370,440	1 16 9½
	1875	339,103	1 12 8¼
	1876	445,548	2 0 10½

* For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 129 ante.

† The Queensland figures for 1876 relate to the twelve months ended on the 30th June of that year.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.
		£	£ s. d.
Western Australia	1873	71,625	2 15 7½
	1874	82,275	3 3 4
	1875	80,645	3 0 11½
	1876	85,177	3 3 0½
Tasmania	1873	178,942	1 14 6½
	1874	215,233	2 1 3¾
	1875	213,642	2 1 1½
New Zealand	1876	215,639	2 1 3
	1873	1,055,296	3 13 4½
	1874	1,294,276	4 1 2
	1875	1,350,296	3 15 3
	1876	1,350,025	3 9 8½

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1877, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

155. In 1876 the amount of taxation per head was much higher in New Zealand and lower in New South Wales than in any of the other colonies. Victoria occupied a middle position, three of the colonies being, in proportion to population, taxed at a higher and three at a lower rate. 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 head, and that with the lowest at the bottom of the list :—

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

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

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

156. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, whilst in 1876 Tasmania raised two-thirds of her revenue by taxation, New South Wales raised less than a fourth, and Victoria, as has been already stated, about 37 per cent.* The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the percentage of revenue raised by taxation being placed against the name of each colony :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE
RAISED BY TAXATION, 1876.

Percentage of Revenue.	Percentage of Revenue.
1. Tasmania ... 65·87	5. Victoria ... 37·48*
2. Western Australia ... 52·52	6. South Australia ... 33·75
3. Queensland ... 45·02	7. New South Wales ... 23·07
4. New Zealand ... 37·71	

* This is the proportion to the total revenue, including recoups. If recoups be not included, the proportion will be 39 per cent., or greater than that in New Zealand.

Taxation of
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

157. If the gross totals of taxation in the different colonies, raised in the last year 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 four millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to upwards of five millions and a half 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, 1876.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	4,031,592	2 2 8½	32·24
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	5,597,256	2 7 0¼	34·11

Comparison
of Victoria
and Aus-
tralasia.

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

Taxation in
United
Kingdom.

159. In the United Kingdom the taxation in 1876-7 including the proceeds of Customs and Excise duties, licenses, stamp duties, land tax and house duty, and property and income tax, amounted to £66,360,000 out of a total revenue of £78,565,036. Thus, about 84½ per cent. of the Imperial revenue was raised by taxation, the proportion per head of the population being £1 19s. 8¼d.

Taxation in
Canada.

160. Returns showing the taxation of British other than the Australasian colonies are not at hand, except in the case of Canada. In that dominion the taxation appears to have amounted in 1875-6 to £3,723,324, or to 69 per cent. of the total revenue (£5,397,018), and to about £1 0s. 2½d. to each individual of the population. It will be observed that the taxation of Canada is much higher in proportion to the revenue, but much lower in proportion to population, than the taxation of any of the Australasian colonies.

Taxation in
Foreign
countries.

161. 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 the total revenue. An endeavor, which it is believed

* For figures of population, see footnote to table following paragraph 142 ante.
† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 142 ante.

has been fairly successful, has, however, been made to do this in the case of the countries named in the following table :—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
Austro-Hungary ...	1877	42,319,924‡	1 3 6½	71·13
Belgium ...	„	4,405,480	0 16 6	43·35
Denmark ...	1877-8	2,047,967	1 1 9½	74·90
France ...	1877	96,052,240	2 12 0½	89·86
Holland ...	1876	6,561,537	1 14 5½	75·92
Italy ...	1877	38,947,707	1 9 0½	65·39
Portugal ...	1876-7	4,650,614	1 3 2½	86·98
Russia ...	1876	61,656,593	0 14 3½	75·70
Spain ...	1877-8	28,625,000	1 14 1	97·25
Sweden and Norway ...	„	3,597,221§	0 11 7½	51·26
United States ...	1877-8	52,070,000	1 7 0	96·41

162. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation is greater in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that England|| comes next in this respect ; Russia follows ; then the United States, Austro-Hungary, and Italy, in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies,¶ taken as a whole, is somewhat in excess of that levied in Holland.

Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

163. The average amount of taxation per head is greater in France than in any other independent country. The taxation per head, however, in New Zealand, Western Australia, and Queensland, but in no other Australasian colony,** is greater than that in France. The taxation per head in Victoria is 2s. 6d. more than in the United Kingdom,|| which of independent countries comes next to France in this respect. New South Wales is the only colony of the group in which the taxation per head is less than in the United Kingdom.

Taxation per head in various countries.

164. The countries which raise the largest proportion of revenue by taxation are Spain and the United States, next France, next Portugal, and next Great Britain.|| New Zealand, Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales,†† raise less of their revenues by taxation than any of the older countries. This is also the case in Queensland and

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 68 ante. The figures of taxation are generally for somewhat later dates than those of population.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 147 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £26,186,800 taxation in Austria and £16,133,124 taxation in Hungary.

§ This amount is made up of £2,283,333 taxation in Sweden and £1,313,888 taxation in Norway.

|| See paragraph 159 ante.

¶ See table following paragraph 157 ante.

** See table following paragraph 154 ante.

†† See paragraph 153 ante.

Western Australia, if Belgium and Sweden be excepted, and in Tasmania, if Belgium, Sweden, and Italy be excepted.

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

165. In connection with the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure of Victoria, the local or municipal revenue, taxation, and expenditure should also be considered. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of both descriptions of municipalities in the year 1877 :—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1877.

—				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	...	...	...	54,373	265,795	320,168
„ rates	...	...	...	202,609	178,971	381,580
„ tolls	...	...	...	30,408	26,669	57,077
„ licenses	...	...	...	70,463	37,904	108,367
„ registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	5,288	5,555	10,843
„ market dues	...	...	...	32,462	280	32,742
„ other sources	...	...	...	63,505	20,322	83,827
Total	...	...	...	459,108	535,496	994,604
EXPENDITURE.						
Public works	...	...	...	250,776	384,259	635,035
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	42,609	56,728	99,337
Other expenditure	...	...	...	141,389	76,501	217,890
Total	...	...	...	434,774	517,488	952,262

Government subsidy to municipalities.

166. Both kinds of municipal districts were subsidized by the State less heavily in the year under review than in the previous one, as will be seen by the following figures :—

MUNICIPALITIES, 1876 AND 1877.—RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.

—				1876.	1877.	Decrease.
				£	£	£
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	61,872	54,373	7,499
Shires	...	...	...	294,840	265,795	29,045
Total	...	...	...	356,712	320,168	36,544

Proportion of Government subsidy to revenue.

167. The Government subsidy formed 14 per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1876, but less than 12 per cent. in 1877. It formed about 50 per cent. of the revenue of shires in both years.

Salaries in municipalities.

168. Payments for salaries formed about 10 per cent of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs both in 1876 and 1877. The same

item formed 10 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in 1876, and about 11 per cent. in 1877.

169. In 1876, the expenditure of 20, and in 1877 that of 17 of the individual cities, towns, and boroughs, was greater than the revenue; but, notwithstanding this, the revenue of these municipalities, taken as a whole, exceeded the expenditure by over 5 per cent. in the former, and by over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the latter year. The expenditure of 43 of the individual shires in 1876, and that of 41 in 1877, exceeded the revenue of the same districts; but nevertheless the total revenue of shires exceeded their total expenditure by 2 per cent. in 1876, and by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1877.

Total revenue of municipalities in excess of expenditure.

170. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipal Government during the last three years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have in all cases been deducted. It will be observed that the amounts raised and the amounts expended annually for general and local purposes have each averaged, during the last three years, rather more than five millions sterling :—

General and local revenue and expenditure.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1874-5 TO 1876-7.*

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.					
	1874-5.		1875-6.		1876-7.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
REVENUE.						
General Government ...	4,236,423	5 10	4,325,156	9 1	4,723,876	10 0
Municipal Government ...	683,001	14 3	684,690	14 11	674,435	16 0
Total ...	4,919,425	0 1	5,009,847	4 0	5,398,312	6 0
EXPENDITURE.						
General Government ...	4,318,120	11 7	4,572,843	10 9	4,358,095	11 11
Municipal Government ...	572,242	14 7	649,654	10 10	632,094	3 9
Total ...	4,890,363	6 2	5,222,498	1 7	4,990,189	15 8

171. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head in the same three years. It will be observed that in 1876-7 the local revenue amounted to about 16s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to nearly £6 9s. per head† :—

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

* 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.

† Although the financial years of the General and Municipal Governments terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations (806,760; 832,231; and 839,493) as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 129 ante) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies very slightly, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,*
1874-5 TO 1876-7.

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.		
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.
REVENUE.			
General Government	£ s. d. 5 5 0½	£ s. d. 5 5 2½	£ s. d. 5 12 6½
Municipal Government	0 16 11½	0 16 7½	0 16 0½
Total	6 1 11½	6 1 10½	6 8 7½
EXPENDITURE.			
General Government	5 7 0½	5 11 2¾	5 3 10
Municipal Government	0 14 2¼	0 15 9¾	0 15 0¾
Total	6 1 2¾	6 7 0½	5 18 10¾

General and
local taxa-
tion.

172. The amount of taxation under the General and Local Governments is given in the following table for the same three years, the items being specified in each case. 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 municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation :—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1874-5 TO 1876-7.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.		
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.			
Customs duties	£ s. d. 1,527,439 10 7	£ s. d. 1,550,460 14 5	£ s. d. 1,522,794 18 6
Wharfrage rates	100,795 6 10	107,327 5 11	109,036 15 5
Ports and harbors	19,935 7 6	22,104 1 0	20,993 4 2
Spirits distilled in Victoria	32,474 15 8	33,437 5 9	34,768 3 8
Licenses (not territorial) ...	10,714 4 9	10,711 18 9	11,687 18 11
Duties on estates of deceased persons	32,526 1 1	48,963 3 2	44,103 7 1
Duties on bank notes ... ..	...	7,190 19 0	27,248 4 6
Toll receipts	936 12 1	196 9 3	52 2 6
Total	1,724,821 18 6	1,780,391 17 3	1,770,684 14 9
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.			
Rates	364,337 19 7	359,265 18 2	381,579 15 7
Toll receipts	69,106 9 1	61,055 9 6	57,077 8 5
Licenses	107,071 8 9	108,752 17 1	108,367 0 7
Registration of dogs and goats	10,293 5 4	10,782 13 6	10,843 2 5
Market dues	27,982 1 0	31,248 5 6	32,742 4 5
Total	578,791 3 9	571,105 3 9	590,609 11 5
Total general and local taxation	2,303,613 2 3	2,351,497 1 0	2,361,294 6 2

* See footnote (f) page 61 ante.

† See paragraph 150 ante.

173. The general and local taxation taken together represented in 1874-5 a proportion of £2 17s. 1½d. to each individual in the community, and in 1875-6 a proportion of £2 17s. 2¼d. per head, and in 1876-7 a proportion of £2 16s. 3d. per head.

General and local taxation per head.

174. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June 1877* Public debt. to £17,011,382.† This consisted of—

Debentures	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Stock	...	...	...	15,993,220	0	0
				1,018,162	9	5
Total	...	...	...	£17,011,382	9	5

175. The debentures are repayable at the following dates and places:—

Repayment of debentures.

REPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

When Repayable.	Amount Repayable.		
	In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	£	£	£
1st October 1883	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
„ 1884	...	812,500	812,500
„ 1885	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
„ 1888	130,000	...	130,000
„ 1889	276,100	...	276,100
1st January 1891	...	850,000	850,000
„ 1894	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
1st July 1899	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
„ 1901	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	1,536,220	14,457,000	15,993,220

176. The following is the condition of the loan account, and the steps whereby it reached its present amount:—

Loan account.

Amount authorized to be borrowed	...	...	£	s.	d.
Less stock unsold	...	£81,719	8	7	
„ amount repaid	...	1,603,100	0	0	
			1,684,819	8	7
			16,998,280	11	5
Increase by bonus paid on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock			13,101	18	0
Total	...	...	£17,011,382	9	5

177. Of the sums repaid, amounting in the aggregate to £1,603,100, £525,000 was borrowed for improvements of the city of Melbourne, and £210,000 for improvements of the town of Geelong, the principal in both cases being guaranteed out of the revenues of the colony; £800,000 was borrowed for the purpose of constructing works for the supply of water to Melbourne and suburbs, and £68,100 to purchase

Amounts repaid.

* On the 30th June 1878 the public debt amounted to £17,022,065.

† This is exclusive of a liability of £60,000 upon the purchase of the Ecdingo Water Works.

the privileges, rights, and property held by the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company.

Purposes for which debt was incurred.

178. The debt was contracted for the following purposes:—

	£	s.	d.
Construction of railways	13,515,886	9	5
Water supply, Melbourne and suburbs	462,771	0	0
Provincial water supply, graving-dock, and other public works	2,332,725	0	0
Defences	100,000	0	0
State school buildings	600,000	0	0
	<u>£17,011,382</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>

Rates of interest.

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

	£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	2,419,900	0	0
4 per cent.	5,518,162	9	5
Total	<u>£17,011,382</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>

Conversion of debentures into stock.

180. No conversion of debentures into stock has taken place since 1873. The value of the debentures converted is therefore identical with that quoted in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*, viz.:—

	£
6 per cent. debentures	76,680
5 per cent. „	397,100
Total	<u>£473,780</u>

Rates at which debentures were converted.

181. The 6 per cent. debentures were converted at rates varying from £113 to £118 per £100, and the 5 per cent. debentures at rates varying from £100 to £109 per £100. The total amount paid as bonus on conversion has already been stated to have been £13,101 18s. 0d. The stock produced therefore represents a liability of £486,881 18s. 0d., instead of £473,780.

Stock held by Treasurer and public.

182. To the 30th June 1877, stock of the following amounts had been purchased, and debentures amounting, with the bonus paid on conversion, to the following values had been converted by the Treasurer and by the public respectively:—

VICTORIAN STOCK.

	£	s.	d.
Stock purchased by the Treasurer	233,515	11	5
„ „ public	297,765	0	0
'Total	<u>531,280</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
Stock produced by debentures converted by the Treasurer	393,328	0	0
„ „ „ public	93,553	18	0
Total	<u>486,881</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

VICTORIAN STOCK—continued.

		£	s.	d.
Total stock held by the Treasurer	... ..	626,843	11	5
" " public	... ..	391,318	18	0
Total Victorian stock	... ..	£1,018,162	9	5

183. The whole of the Victorian stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest on stock.

184. The following amounts on account of various funds had been invested in the stock held by the Treasurer on the 30th June 1877 :— Investment of funds.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

		£	s.	d.
Trust fund general account	... ..	457,000	0	0
Suitors' fund	... ..	31,540	0	0
Estates of deceased persons	... ..	29,530	0	0
Municipalities	... ..	8,439	17	5
Specific trust accounts	... ..	7,333	14	0
Police superannuation fund	... ..	70,000	0	0
Assurance fund	... ..	23,000	0	0
Total stock held by the Treasurer	... ..	£626,843	11	5

185. On the 30th June 1877 the estimated population of Victoria was 849,021. If the amount of debt at the same period (£17,011,382) be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony will be shown to have been £20 Os. 9d.* Indebtedness per head.

186. As compared with the amounts on the 30th June 1876, the total debt shows an increase of £3,014,559 17s. 5d., and the average indebtedness per head shows an increase of £3 3s. 2½d. Increase of debt, 1876-7.

187. Three-fifths of the interest on the public debt is payable in October and April, the remainder in July and January. Six-sevenths is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the exact amounts payable at those times and places in 1876-7. It will be observed that the total amount payable was £886,121 :— Interest on debt.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1876-7.

Rate per cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable—					
		In Melbourne.		In London.		Total.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
6	July and January	...	...	51,000	0 0	51,000	0 0
5	" "	15,645	0 0	105,350	0 0	120,995	0 0
4	" "	...	...	180,000	0 0	180,000	0 0
	Total ...	15,645	0 0	386,350	0 0	351,995	0 0
6	October and April	73,399	4 0	420,000	0 0	493,399	4 0
4	" "	40,726	9 11	...	...	40,726	9 11
	Total ...	114,125	13 11	420,000	0 0	534,125	13 11
	Grand Total ...	129,770	13 11	756,350	0 0	886,120	13 11

* On the 30th June 1878 the public debt was £17,022,065. At the same date the estimated population was 867,634. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £19 12s. 4½d.

Interest on debt per head. 188. The interest on the public debt represented a charge of £1 1s. 1½d. per head of the mean population in 1876-7, as against a charge of 18s. 7½d. per head in 1875-6.

Proportion of interest to revenue. 189. The interest on the public debt in 1876-7 amounted to nearly 19 per cent., and in 1875-6 to something less than 18 per cent. of the revenue.

Expenses of debt. 190. The expenses connected with the public debt, consisting chiefly of premium on remittances to London and commission, viz., ½ per cent. on interest payable thereat, amounted to £8,483 in 1876-7, as against £7,221 in the previous year.

Debts of Australasian colonies. 191. The following table shows the total amount of debt and the indebtedness per head in Victoria at the close of each of the five financial years ended with 1876-7, and in the other Australasian colonies at the termination of each of the four years ended with 1876:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	At the end of each Financial Year.	
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.
		£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1872-3	12,367,757	15 17 1
	1873-4	12,485,433	15 13 0½
	1874-5	13,992,583	17 3 11½
	1875-6	13,996,823	16 17 6½
	1876-7	17,011,382	20 0 9
New South Wales	1873	10,842,415	19 7 0½
	1874	10,516,371	17 19 11½
	1875	11,470,637	18 18 2
	1876	11,759,519	18 13 5½
Queensland	1873	4,786,850	32 12 7½
	1874	5,253,286	32 2 6½
	1875	6,948,586	38 6 7
	1876	6,948,586	37 2 9½
South Australia	1873	2,174,900	10 19 7½
	1874	2,989,750	14 12 2½
	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7
	1876	3,837,100	17 0 0½
Western Australia	1873	35,000	1 7 2
	1874	119,000	4 10 9½
	1875	135,000	5 1 1
	1876	135,000	4 18 10
Tasmania	1873	1,477,600	14 3 6½
	1874	1,476,700	14 3 6
	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4½
	1876	1,520,500	14 8 3½
New Zealand	1873	10,913,936	36 17 6½
	1874	13,366,936	39 2 0½
	1875	17,400,031	46 5 10½
	1876	18,678,111	46 16 0½

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1877, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

192. According to the returns of the last year named, by far the most heavily indebted colony, in proportion to its population, is New Zealand, and the least so is Western Australia. Victoria is less heavily indebted than New Zealand or Queensland; but more so than any of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first :—

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

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

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

193. The amount of public debt is a larger multiple of the amount of public revenue in Queensland than in any other of the colonies. In Victoria it is larger than in South Australia, New South Wales, or Western Australia (in the last of which the debt is less than a year's revenue), but is smaller than in the other three colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to this matter, the figures by which the revenue of 1876 must be multiplied to equal the debt in that year being also shown :—

Proportion of revenue to debt in Australasian colonies.

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

	Times amount of Revenue is contained in amount of Debt.		Times amount of Revenue is contained in amount of Debt.
1. Queensland ...	5.50	5. South Australia ...	2.91
2. New Zealand ...	5.22	6. New South Wales ...	2.34
3. Tasmania ...	4.64	7. Western Australia ...	.83
4. Victoria ...	3.60		

194. 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 in 1876 nearly forty millions, and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was nearly sixty millions sterling. The following are the exact figures, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the same year :—

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1876.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.†	Multiple of Revenue.‡
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia ...	39,691,587	20 13 8½	3.17
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	59,890,198	24 14 3	3.65

* For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 136 ante.

† For the purposes of these calculations the estimated population of the Australian continent has been set down as 1,918,895, and of the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, as 2,423,454.—‡ For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 142 ante.

Public debts
of British
dominions.

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

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1876-7	£ 775,873,713	£ s. d. 23 3 11½	9·88
Malta	1875	268,248	1 16 5	1·55
ASIA.				
India	"	130,493,284	0 13 8½	2·58
Ceylon	"	623,719	0 5 0½	·46
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	"	895,600	2 12 9½	1·29
Natal	"	331,700	1 0 7½	1·28
Cape of Good Hope... ..	"	2,790,209	3 5 9	1·24
Lagos	"	11,517	0 3 9¾	·27
Sierra Leone	"	80,335	1 9 0¼	·97
AMERICA.				
Canada	"	24,168,412	6 11 1½	4·71
Newfoundland	"	262,232	1 12 6	1·44
Bermuda	"	12,734	0 19 1¾	·50
Honduras	"	13,062	0 10 6¾	·31
British Guiana	"	403,537	2 1 8½	1·14
West Indies—				
Bahamas	"	55,161	1 8 2	1·41
Turk's Island	"	1,000	0 4 3	·13
Jamaica	"	678,228	1 6 9½	1·15
St. Lucia	"	41,400	1 6 2½	1·63
Barbadoes	"	12,085	0 1 5¾	·09
Grenada	"	9,000	0 4 5½	·34
St. Christopher	"	9,200	0 6 6½	·35
Nevis	"	4,400	0 7 6½	·44
Antigua	"	58,520	1 12 10	1·55
Dominica	"	9,008	0 6 7½	·41
Trinidad	"	191,500	1 14 11¼	·56
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	1876	59,890,198	24 14 3	3·65
Total ... ..	...	997,188,002	4 4 2	6·30

Indebtedness
per head
of British
dominions.

196. The indebtedness of Australasia, taken as a whole, is, in proportion to population, greater than that of the United Kingdom or of any other of her dependencies. Of the individual colonies, however, New Zealand and Queensland are the only ones of which the indebtedness

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 66 ante.

† For revenues on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 144 ante.

‡ For public debts of the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 191 ante.

§ See table following paragraph 191 ante.

per head is greater than that of the United Kingdom. The first named of these is, in proportion to population, the most heavily indebted country in the world.

197. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far above that of any of its dependencies. Canada is the only one of these in which the debt is a greater multiple of its revenue than the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues, but the debt of Canada is not so large a multiple of its revenue as the debts of Queensland and New Zealand* are of theirs.

Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

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

Public debts of Foreign countries.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.†	Multiple of Revenue.‡
		£	£ s. d.	£
Argentine Confederation ...	1876	12,460,359	5 10 9½	4·59
Austro-Hungary ...	1877	354,737,008§	9 17 7½	5·96
Belgium... ..	1877	46,536,816	8 14 5	4·58
Brazil	1877	73,580,890	7 15 9	6·98
Denmark	1877	9,791,680	5 4 2	3·58
Egypt	1877	78,283,820||	4 12 4¼	7·32
France	1875	937,584,280	25 8 1¼	8·77¹
Germany ... ..	...	184,309,034¶	4 6 3¼	2·17
Greece	1877	15,360,103	10 10 8½	10·96
Holland	1875	77,276,673	20 5 8½	8·94
Italy	1876	400,000,000	14 18 6	6·72
Japan ... ..	...	8,645,000	0 5 2¾	·68
Mexico	1876	79,100,000	8 9 3¼	21·14
Peru ... ..	...	51,510,000	16 2 0¼	5·04
Portugal	1877	82,061,780	20 9 1	15·35
Roumania	1877	21,290,024	4 3 11¼	5·44
Russia	1877	426,000,000**	4 18 9¼	5·22
Spain	1877	550,000,000	32 14 9¼	18·69
Sweden and Norway ...	1877	13,700,096 ††	2 4 2¼	1·95
Switzerland	1877	1,104,000 †††	0 8 3¼	·67
Turkey ... ..	...	214,000,000§§	7 11 11½	11·20
United States	1876	435,389,551	11 5 10	8·06

* See table following paragraph 193 ante.—† For population on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 68 ante.—‡ For revenues on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 147 ante.—§ This amount is made up of £319,337,808, debt of Austria Proper, including debt of the whole empire; and £35,400,000, special debt of Hungary.—|| Not including the personal debt of the Khedive, which amounts to about £13,000,000.
¶ This amount is made up of the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Anhalt, £372,270 in 1877; Baden, £16,829,971 in 1876; Bavaria, £54,429,461 in 1876; Bremen, £4,619,276 in 1877; Brunswick, £4,593,732 in 1877; Hamburg, £6,283,926 in 1877; Hesse, £1,269,100 in 1876; Lippe, £70,000 in 1876; Lübeck, £1,284,214 in 1877; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £2,100,000 in 1877; Oldenburg, £1,748,767 in 1875; Prussia, £52,927,523 in 1877; Reuss-Greiz, £85,475; Reuss-Schleiz, £100,027; Saxe-Altenburg, £121,587 in 1877; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £85,175 in 1877; Saxe-Meiningen, £526,418 in 1876; Saxe-Weimar, £531,800 in 1877; Saxony, £17,044,402 in 1876; Schaumburg-Lippe, £70,000 in 1874; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £154,000; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £76,660; and Württemberg, £19,104,262 in 1877.
** Including £145,000,000 of paper money with forced currency.—†† This amount is made up of £9,786,096, debt of Sweden; and £3,914,000, debt of Norway.—††† There exists, as a set-off against this debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,271,332.—§§ Including £20,000,000 of paper money.

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

199. France is the only country in the world in which the national debt is, in the aggregate, larger than in the United Kingdom.* Next to these in point of indebtedness are Spain, the United States, Russia, Italy, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, Germany, and British India, in the order named. Besides these countries, Portugal, Mexico, Egypt, Brazil, and Holland have debts larger than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

200. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent country is Spain, which is, however, in this respect behind the colonies of New Zealand and Queensland.† Besides Spain and the colonies named, France is the only country whose debt per head is greater than that of the United Kingdom.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

201. Mexico is more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debts of Mexico, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Greece, are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of Great Britain* is to its revenue. The debts of the Australasian colonies‡ are much smaller in proportion to their respective revenues than the debts of most of the Foreign countries named in the table are to theirs.

Expenditure on immigration.

202. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote much money to this object, and in 1876-7 the amount so expended was only £500. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1876-7. §

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1851	...	116,362	15	9	1866	...	35,812 19 8
1852	...	206,552	5	2	1867	...	38,401 9 1½
1853	...	209,924	18	3	1868	...	32,548 10 4
1854	...	390,351	15	10	1869	...	50,637 7 8
1855	...	187,354	12	7	1870	...	33,312 18 9
1856	...	115,715	10	9	1871 (six months)	...	14,839 11 1
1857	...	115,876	15	2	1871-2	...	21,807 15 10
1858	...	59,023	8	5	1872-3	...	4,094 3 2
1859	...	48,809	3	4	1873-4	...	2,251 0 0
1860	...	6,948	0	0	1874-5	...	1,583 5 6
1861	...	63,739	0	6	1875-6	...	759 17 4
1862	...	115,209	10	4	1876-7	...	500 0 0
1863	...	50,080	14	7			
1864	...	47,886	16	0	Total	...	£2,012,192 15 1
1865	...	41,808	9	2			

* See table following paragraph 195 *ante*.—† See table following paragraph 191 *ante*.—‡ See paragraph 193 *ante*.

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

203. During the last twenty-seven years nearly thirty-four millions sterling have been expended by the General Government on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, Melbourne and country water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, a million and a half was spent in 1877. The whole is exclusive of the sums expended by local bodies on public works, roads, &c., and by the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company and its predecessors on the construction and maintenance of their lines. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1877 :—

Expenditure on public works.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.*

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1877.	During 1877.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victorian railways	14,722,456	1,019,201	15,741,657
Roads and bridges	6,840,508	16,759	6,857,267
Melbourne water supply (Year)	1,398,564	39,565	1,438,129
Other waterworks	1,569,858	170,374	1,740,232
Other public works	7,593,260	258,638	7,851,898
Total	32,124,646	1,504,537	33,629,183

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

204. In the tables of births, deaths, and marriages the urban districts are separated from the extra-urban ; and the former are subdivided into the metropolitan, embracing the City of Melbourne and the surrounding towns, boroughs, and villages, with their intermediate spaces extending for a distance of ten miles in each direction ; and the extra-metropolitan, embracing all independent cities, towns, and boroughs throughout the colony except those within a distance of ten miles of Melbourne, together with a few towns which were at one time separate municipalities, but having ceased to be so have become amalgamated with shires. The extra-urban districts embrace all parts

Town and country districts

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

of the colony outside a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne except such as are within the limits of independent cities, towns, and boroughs, and of the few amalgamated towns alluded to.

Marriages,
1877.

205. The marriages celebrated in 1877 numbered 5,103, as against 4,949 in the previous year. The excess in favor of 1877 was thus 154.

Marriages,
1877 and
former
years.

206. Marriages were more numerous in 1877 than in any other year since the first settlement of the colony.* The next highest numbers were 4,985 in 1875, 4,974 in 1873, and 4,949 in 1876. Until the year under review the marriages in Victoria had never amounted in any one year to as many as 5,000.

Marriage
rate.

207. The marriage rate, which had been decreasing for years past, showed a slight improvement in the year under review as compared with 1876. With that exception, however, it was lower than in any other year since the discovery of gold. The following table gives the number of marriages and the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the eleven years ended with 1877:—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1867 TO 1877.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1867	6·91	13·82
1868	6·99	13·98
1869	6·79	13·58
1870	6·67	13·34
1871	6·35	12·70
1872	6·30	12·60
1873	6·37	12·74
1874	6·17	12·34
1875	6·12	12·24
1876	5·96	11·92
1877	6·00	12·00
Mean of eleven years...	6·42	12·84

Marriage
rates in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

208. The marriage rate is at the present time lower in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. Taking the average of a series of years the only colony which shows a lower rate than Victoria is Tasmania, and that is less by only a small fraction. The following table gives the marriage rates of the different colonies for each year from 1866 to 1876, or for as many years between those periods as the figures are available for:—

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1866 TO 1876.*

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1866 ...	6·71	8·22	11·61	8·12	...	5·93	10·32
1867 ...	6·91	7·79	9·54	8·20	...	6·10	9·69
1868 ...	6·99	8·17	8·33	7·37	...	6·57	9·35
1869 ...	6·79	7·98	8·31	6·78	...	6·44	8·32
1870 ...	6·67	7·79	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1871 ...	6·35	7·73	8·06	6·77	...	5·90	7·15
1872 ...	6·30	7·42	8·70	7·20	5·56	6·17	6·85
1873 ...	6·37	7·97	9·66	8·00	6·25	6·36	7·91
1874 ...	6·17	7·59	8·62	8·00	6·96	6·83	8·87
1875 ...	6·12	7·73	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1876 ...	5·96	7·49	7·57	8·49	7·07	7·13	8·25
Means ...	6·49	7·81	8·80	7·62	6·62	6·43	8·43

209. In the last year the marriage rate of South Australia was higher than that of any other colony in the group, and had been steadily increasing for years previously. The rates in Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand have also been increasing, although not quite so steadily. The rates in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, on the other hand, have for some years been declining.

Colonies in which marriage rate is increasing, and the contrary.

210. 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 eleven years. It will be noticed that Victoria stands absolutely last in the list for 1876, and last but one in that showing the average for eleven years :—

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

Order in 1876.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. New Zealand.	2. New Zealand.
3. Queensland.	3. New South Wales.
4. New South Wales.	4. South Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. Western Australia.
6. Western Australia.	6. Victoria.
7. Victoria.	7. Tasmania.

211. The marriage rate of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent, taken as a whole, is decreasing from year to year with tolerable steadiness, as also are the marriage rates of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand. This is shown in the following table, which gives the rates for the four years ended with 1876 :—

Marriage rate in Australia and Australasia.

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the five years ended with 1877, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 to 1876.

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
Means	7·12	7·31

Vital statistics of other British colonies not available.

212. No information is available respecting the marriage, birth, or death rates of any of the British colonies except those of Australasia. As the returns of the Imperial Board of Trade give the Australasian rates, but make no mention of those obtaining in other colonies, it may be inferred that this information is not generally published in Her Majesty's possessions other than those of the Australasian group.

Marriage rates in European countries.

213. The following table gives for each of the eleven years ended with 1875 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The calculations have been made chiefly from figures found in the reports of the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1865 to 1875.

Year.	Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of the Mean Population.										
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Prussia.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1865 ...	8·75	7·41	5·51	8·90	7·05	8·00	9·05	8·45	7·90	7·85	9·00
1866 ...	8·75	7·37	5·45	8·40	6·70	6·75	7·75	8·35	7·90	7·95	5·60
1867 ...	8·25	6·97	5·42	7·65	6·10	8·90	9·30	8·35	7·85	7·10	6·70
1868 ...	8·05	6·67	5·07	7·30	5·45	9·25	8·80	7·65	7·85	6·65	7·15
1869 ...	7·95	6·70	5·01	7·35	5·65	10·35	8·90	7·75	8·20	8·10	7·95
1870 ...	8·05	7·15	5·29	7·35	6·55	9·70	7·35	7·90	6·00	6·25	7·30
1871 ...	8·35	7·13	5·37	7·30	6·50	9·50	7·95	7·95	7·20	...	7·45
1872 ...	8·75	7·53	5·02	7·50	6·95	9·20	10·30	8·20	9·75	...	7·50
1873 ...	8·80	7·79	4·82	8·10	7·30	9·25	10·15	8·50	8·85	...	7·90
1874 ...	8·55	7·58	4·61	8·20	7·25	8·95	9·70	8·30	8·25	...	7·60
1875 ...	8·40	7·42	4·53	8·45	7·00	8·45	9·00	8·30	8·35	...	8·40
Means ...	8·42	7·25	5·10	7·86	6·59	8·94	8·93	8·15	8·01	7·32	7·50

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

† The registrations in Ireland are admitted by the Registrar-General to be defective. He states that, notwithstanding prosecutions are resorted to to induce a general compliance with the law, numerous cases of neglect to register births and deaths are reported; that the registration of marriages is also unsatisfactory, owing to some of the clergy declining to sign the necessary certificates.—See 11th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 15. He also alludes to the subject in his 12th Annual Report, page 31, and suggests remedies. It is said that an approximation to the correct numbers would be obtained by adding one-third to the registered marriages and births, and one-fourth to the registered deaths in that country.—See 29th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xxiii.

214. The marriage rates of Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, taken over a series of years, are each about equal to the marriage rate in Sweden, but are lower than the rates of any of the other countries named except Ireland.* The marriage rates of Queensland and New Zealand, taken over a period of eleven years, are higher than those in any of the countries named except Austria and Prussia. The rate of South Australia for the last year is higher than that of any of the countries named except Prussia, but not so the average rate over eleven years. The mean marriage rate of New South Wales is lower than that in England and Wales, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, or France, and is about equal to that of Denmark and Italy.

* Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

215. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the five years ended with 1875. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are as defective as is alleged,* much disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom :—

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1875.

	Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.				
1871	8·21
1872	7·98
1873	8·03
1874	7·79
1875	7·67
Mean	7·93

216. As the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, it is not surprising that the marriage rate is much higher there than in the country; but in the last four years it has been higher in extra-metropolitan towns than in Melbourne and suburbs, for which circumstance it is not easy to assign a reason. The marriages celebrated in 1877 in metropolitan and extra-metropolitan towns, and in country districts, together with the estimated mean populations of such divisions, were as follow :—

Marriage rates in town and country.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1877.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1877.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	250,678	2,283	9·11
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	196,137	2,012	10·26
Country districts ...	403,055	808	2·00
Total ...	849,870	5,103	6·00

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 213 ante

Marriages
in each
quarter.

217. Marriages in Victoria are almost invariably most numerous in the autumn and spring-quarters, and least numerous in the summer and winter quarters. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of 1877, and the mean percentage in each quarter of the ten previous years:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1877.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1867 to 1876.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ...	1,214	23·79	24·39
Autumn ...	June ...	1,321	25·89	25·93
Winter ...	September ...	1,246	24·41	24·03
Spring ...	December ...	1,322	25·91	25·65
	Year ...	5,103	100·00	100·00

Former condition of persons married.

218. About four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters, next most numerous are generally those between bachelors and widows, although in the last two years these have been exceeded by marriages between widowers and spinsters. Marriages between widowers and widows are generally somewhat less than a twentieth of the whole. The following are the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1877, and the percentage during the previous decennial period:—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1877.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1867 to 1876.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters ...	4,081	79·97	80·09
Bachelors and widows ...	356	6·98	7·92
Widowers and spinsters ...	422	8·27	7·57
Widowers and widows ...	244	4·78	4·42
Total ...	5,103	100·00	100·00

Divorced persons.

219. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Five divorced males and four divorced females were married in 1877. In one of these instances the divorced couple were reunited; of the other divorced males, three married spinsters, and one a widow. Three of the divorced females married bachelors.

Deserted husbands and wives.

220. 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. Notwithstanding this disability, however, the provision is frequently taken advantage of. It was so in 1877 by one male and three females. The deserted male married a widow, and all the deserted females widowers. Deserted males and females remarrying are tabulated as widowers and widows, since it is only on the assumption that their former helpmate is dead that the law does not prohibit their contracting a fresh union.

221. During the last four years more widowers have remarried than widows. Formerly it was different. In the seven years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 3,857 and the widows 4,120, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of remarriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a circumstance would only be likely to happen in a country in which females are scarce as compared with males. In England and Wales, during the twenty years ended with 1874, 48 per cent. more widowers remarried than widows, the number of the former being 490,912, that of the latter 332,428. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who remarried in Victoria during each of the eleven years ended with 1877 :—

REMARRIAGES, 1867 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1867 ...	504	591	1874 ...	602	593
1868 ...	558	623	1875 ...	614	583
1869 ...	553	563	1876 ...	678	623
1870 ...	547	595	1877 ...	666	600
1871 ...	587	605			
1872 ...	522	552			
1873 ...	586	591	Total ...	6,417	6,519

222. The marriages of 3 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1877. Marriages of Aborigines.

223. Twenty Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1877, as against 14 in 1876, 20 in 1875, and 15 in 1874. During the eleven years prior to the year under review, 197 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of 18 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:— Marriages of Chinese.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE MALES, 1866 TO 1877.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Eleven Years : 1866 to 1876.	Year 1877.	Total : 1866 to 1877.
Victoria	70	10*	80
Other Australian colonies ...	37	5	42
England	43	4	47
Scotland	14	...	14
Ireland	21	1	22
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States	1	...	1
China	3	...	3
At sea	3	...	3
Total	197	20	217

Marriages
by different
sects.

224. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars.† In 1877 nearly 93 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and a little over 7 per cent. according to the latter system. The number of lay marriages has a tendency to increase, as will be seen by the following table, which gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect, and by lay registrars during 1877, and during the previous ten years:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages celebrated in—			
	Year 1877.		1867 to 1876.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Church of England	1,287	25·22	11,730	24·45
Presbyterians	980	19·21	9,917	20·68
Wesleyans	1,007	19·73	8,070	16·83
Independents	289	5·66	2,516	5·24
Baptists	190	3·72	1,637	3·41
Lutherans	75	1·47	491	1·02
Unitarians ... ..	...	...	16	·03
Society of Friends	1	·02	4	·01
Calvinistic Methodists	6	·12	111	·23
Roman Catholic Church	794	15·56	9,694	20·22
Jews	26	·51	201	·42
Other sects	72	1·41	480	·90
Lay registrars	376	7·37	3,149	6·56
Total	5,103	100·00	47,966	100·00

* In two of these instances the wives were daughters of Chinamen.

† The following remarks upon lay marriages are by the Registrar-General of England, Major George Graham, and will be found in his latest report:—"Marriage by civil contract has been in force in England and Wales during the last 40 years; and since 1874 nearly 800,000 persons have been married in register offices; out of which number more than 400,000 have been married during the last 11 years. Attempts are sometimes made to persuade persons who have been duly married in accordance with all the legal forms at the register office that such marriages are improper, and that the parties should not

225. Of the 3 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1877, 2 were solemnized according to the rites of the Presbyterian, and 1 according to those of the Baptist Church. Sects of Aborigines married.

226. Of the marriages of Chinese in 1877, 5 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, and 8 according to those of the Wesleyan Church; 1 was according to the rites of the Victorian Free Church, and 1 according to those of the Primitive Methodist Church; 5 were performed by lay registrars. Sects of Chinese married.

227. 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 1877, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:— Signing with marks.

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1877.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms ...	5,103	257	5·04
Brides ...	5,103	307	6·02
Mean ...	5,103	282	5·53

228. In proportion to the total numbers married an evident increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. This improvement is apparent from year to year; each year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. The following are the proportions in the last five years:— Increased numbers signing in writing.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1877.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873 ...	6·55	9·97	8·260
1874 ...	6·52	9·91	8·215
1875 ...	5·48	9·43	7·455
1876 ...	5·31	7·50	6·405
1877 ...	5·04	6·02	5·526

229. 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 time 86,062 marriages Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

live together as man and wife until a religious ceremony according to the rites of the Established Church has been gone through. I consider this to be most mischievous, tending as it does to disturb and unsettle the minds of hundreds of thousands of persons, who, availing themselves of the privilege granted by the Legislature in 1837, have been validly married in the register offices. It is to be regretted that any clergyman of the Established Church should be found to tell his parishioners, married according to the law of the land, that they are not properly married, as that implies that they are living in a state of fornication, and that their children are illegitimate. And as the civil is the only legal form of marriage in several great Christian States, the assertion that it is 'only suited to infidels' is still more to be regretted." —See 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, page xv. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1877.

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	14·947

Signing with marks in each sect.

230. 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 1877 and the average of the previous ten years. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the sects:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.					
	Year 1877.			1867 to 1876.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	4·58	4·27	4·42	5·23	9·10	7·16
Presbyterians ...	3·37	5·31	4·34	4·60	8·59	6·59
Wesleyans ...	4·37	4·27	4·32	5·06	7·94	6·50
Independents ...	1·73	4·50	3·11	4·65	9·02	6·83
Baptists ...	2·11	3·68	2·89	4·22	7·27	5·74
Lutherans ...	2·67	1·33	2·00	2·04	5·91	3·97
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	...	9·91	4·95
Roman Catholics ...	9·82	11·21	10·51	13·39	22·36	17·87
Jews ...	3·85	...	1·92	1·99	3·48	2·73
Other sects ...	4·17	1·39	2·78	8·37	7·68	8·02
Lay registrars ...	7·45	12·23	9·84	6·76	15·81	11·28
Total ...	5·04	6·02	5·53	6·72	11·79	9·25

Marriages by Unitarians and Calvinists.

231. In the 16 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the eleven years named in the table, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark. In the 117 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists all the males signed in writing, but 11 of the females signed with marks.

Roman Catholic and civil marriages.

232. It will be observed that the marriages by Roman Catholics and those by lay registrars are the only ones in which the numbers signing with marks are greater than the average of the colony taken as a whole.

Cases of both signing with marks.

233. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1877 numbered 502, but in only 62 of these, or about an eighth, did both parties so sign. In the 440 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas the marriages

in which one or both could not write amounted to about a tenth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 82 marriages could neither party write.

234. 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 have been deduced. It will be observed that the proportion of females signing with marks is smaller in Victoria than in any other colony, and although the proportion of males so signing is greater in Victoria than in New Zealand, the mean of the persons of both sexes unable to sign in writing is smaller in Victoria than in that or any other colony. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
2. New Zealand ...	1876	3·85	9·29	6·57
3. South Australia ...	1877	6·14	7·89	7·01
4. New South Wales ...	1876	9·57	11·38	10·47
5. Queensland ...	1876	7·82	15·85	11·83

235. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in any countries except the colonies just named and the United Kingdom. The following are the proportions using marks in England, Scotland, and Ireland.* From the figures it would seem that Scotland is before and Ireland is behind England in point of adult education, but that all are much behind even the most backward of the Australasian colonies:—

Signing with marks in the United Kingdom.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
England and Wales ...	1875	17·2	23·2	20·20
Scotland ...	1872	10·4	20·5	15·45
Ireland ...	1875	30·3	36·7	33·50

* See 38th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xxi.

Ages of
persons
married.

236. The age of both bride and bridegroom was specified in the case of all but 36 of the 5,103 marriages which took place in 1877. In 25 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 3 cases the age of the husband was stated, not that of the wife; and in 8 instances the age of the wife was given, not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination:—

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.														Total Husbands.					
	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.		55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.
17 to 18 years	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
18 to 19 "	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
19 to 20 "	3	7	9	5	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
20 to 21 "	1	...	9	14	14	16	17	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
21 to 25 "	5	23	80	151	175	179	747	90	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1470
25 to 30 "	1	14	50	106	115	137	699	256	56	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1444
30 to 35 "	8	25	38	74	63	338	224	92	35	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	915
35 to 40 "	2	4	5	18	25	90	99	62	37	15	7	2	...	...	...	...	366
40 to 45 "	1	2	3	5	4	2	56	59	58	53	33	7	5	2	...	...	290
45 to 50 "	4	6	1	26	40	33	35	41	27	8	4	...	...	...	225
50 to 55 "	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	13	14	15	31	21	13	12	2	1	...	...	127
55 to 60 "	1	3	5	2	5	15	17	10	6	4	...	...	68
60 to 65 "	1	2	3	5	3	7	4	...	1	...	...	...	26
65 to 70 "	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
70 to 75 "	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
75 to 80 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unspecified	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	33
Total wives ...	1	8	59	180	332	419	436	1998	800	331	213	145	86	44	14	7	1	1	28	5103

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Three men between 40 and 45 married girls between 17 and 18; two women between 55 and 60 married men between 40 and 45, &c.

Relative
ages of
husband
and wife.

237. An examination of the above table will show that in 1,236 instances, or 25 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 321 instances, or 6 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 3,510 instances, or 69 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Disparities
of ages.

238. In 1877, as in other years, some curious inequalities occurred in the ages of persons marrying, and these can be readily traced in the last table. Thus a man between 50 and 55 is shown to have married a girl of 14. This marriage was solemnized according to the rites of the Bible Christian Church, the bridegroom being an Englishman aged 54, and the bride a native of Victoria. Other columns show disparities of age not so striking as this, but sufficiently so to merit notice. Of these may be pointed out, amongst others, the marriage of a man between 70 and 75 to a woman between 25 and 30; the marriage of a man

between 75 and 80 to a woman between 40 and 45; the marriage of another man at the same age to a woman between 50 and 55; the marriage of a woman between 45 and 50 to a man between 21 and 25; and the marriage of a woman between 50 and 55 to a man between 30 and 35.

239. Of the males 127, and of the females 1,434, who married in 1877 had not attained the full age of 21 years. The tendency of males to marry under age is much less in Victoria than in England and Wales, and slightly less than in Ireland; the tendency of females to marry under age is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales, and much greater than in Ireland. Taking both sexes together, the tendency to marry under age is also greater in Victoria than in England and Wales, and much greater than in Ireland. These facts are brought out by the figures in the following table :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND AND WALES, AND IRELAND.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.			
	In Victoria.		In England and Wales.	In Ireland.
	Year 1877.	Ten Years: 1867 to 1876.	Ten Years: 1866 to 1875.	Eleven years: 1865 to 1875.
Bridegrooms ...	2·49	2·00	7·62	2·65
Brides ...	28·10	28·06	21·53	13·74
Mean ...	15·29	15·03	14·57	8·19

Marriages of minors.

240. The births registered in Victoria during 1877 numbered 26,010, as against 26,769 in 1876. The falling off in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 759.

241. The births were not only fewer in 1877 than in 1876, but were also fewer than in any other year to as far back as 1868. Prior to 1868, however, births were never so numerous in any year as those in 1877.*

Births in 1877 and former years.

242. The birth rate has been decreasing steadily for years past, and in 1877 was lower than it was in any year of the previous decenniad. The following are the figures for the eleven years :—

Birth rate.

Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
1867 ...	39·41	1873 ...	36·01
1868 ...	40·59	1874 ...	33·56
1869 ...	37·36	1875 ...	32·78
1870 ...	38·25	1876 ...	32·23
1871 ...	37·07	1877 ...	30·60
1872 ...	35·95	Mean of eleven years	35·80

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), ante.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

243. Complete returns of the births in the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1876, 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 figures for 1876 show a lower rate for Victoria than for any other colony, except Tasmania; and those for a series of years show a lower rate for Victoria than for any other colony, except Western Australia and Tasmania. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1866 to 1876, or for as many years between those periods as the figures are available:—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1866 TO 1876.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1866 ...	39·44	40·22	44·86	42·38	...	29·15	42·89
1867 ...	39·41	41·67	45·66	41·87	...	30·34	42·18
1868 ...	40·59	40·43	43·03	41·51	...	30·03	42·14
1869 ...	37·36	40·41	42·83	39·03	...	28·27	41·90
1870 ...	38·25	39·76	43·51	38·48	...	30·18	42·32
1871 ...	37·07	39·42	43·25	38·34	...	30·16	40·64
1872 ...	35·95	38·27	40·70	37·60	32·42	29·44	39·50
1873 ...	36·01	39·01	40·82	36·42	31·43	29·43	39·00
1874 ...	33·56	38·75	41·11	38·22	33·71	29·72	40·27
1875 ...	32·78	37·83	38·90	35·70	28·72	29·88	40·23
1876 ...	32·23	37·69	37·48	37·71	33·98	30·11	41·73
Means ...	36·60	39·41	42·01	38·84	32·05	29·70	41·16

Colonies in
which birth
rate is
increasing
and the
contrary.

244. The birth rate of Queensland during a series of years was higher than that of any other colony of the group, but in the last year the birth rate of New Zealand, which had been increasing pretty steadily for some years previously, was higher than that of any other colony. The birth rates of Western Australia and Tasmania had also been increasing. In South Australia the birth rate had been falling steadily until 1873, but since then had fluctuated in a manner not easily to be accounted for; whilst in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland the birth rates had maintained a downward tendency.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
birth rates.

245. 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 eleven years. It will be noticed that Victoria stands last but one in the list for 1876, and last but two in that showing the average during eleven years:—

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the five years ended with 1877, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1876. 1. New Zealand. 2. South Australia. 3. New South Wales. 4. Queensland. 5. Western Australia. 6. Victoria. 7. Tasmania.	Order in a Series of Years. 1. Queensland. 2. New Zealand. 3. New South Wales. 4. South Australia. 5. Victoria. 6. Western Australia. 7. Tasmania.
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246. In the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, also in those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate, like the marriage rate, is generally decreasing from year to year, as will be seen by reference to the following table, which gives the rates for the four years ended with 1876:—

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1876.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19
1874	36·46	36·70
1875	35·29	35·82
1876	35·20	36·04
Means	36·08	36·44

247. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the eleven years ended with 1875, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken chiefly from the reports of the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland:—

Birth rates in European countries.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1865 TO 1875.

Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.										
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Prussia.	The Netherlands.	France.†	Spain.	Italy.
1865 ...	35·4	35·5	25·9	31·4	32·8	39·1	39·1	35·9	26·5	37·9	38·3
1866 ...	35·2	35·4	26·5	32·2	33·1	44·2	39·2	35·3	26·1	37·3	38·7
1867 ...	35·4	35·1	26·3	30·5	30·8	34·7	36·9	35·2	26·2	37·3	36·5
1868 ...	35·8	35·3	26·7	31·2	27·5	39·3	36·8	34·7	25·7	34·4	35·3
1869 ...	34·8	34·3	26·7	29·5	28·2	40·2	37·7	34·5	25·7	35·7	37·0
1870 ...	35·2	34·6	27·7	30·5	28·3	40·5	38·1	35·9	25·5	35·4	36·7
1871 ...	35·0	34·5	28·1	30·2	30·4	39·9	33·8	35·3	22·6	...	37·0
1872 ...	35·8	35·0	27·8	30·3	30·0	39·9	39·7	35·8	26·8	...	37·8
1873 ...	35·5	34·9	27·1	30·7	30·8	40·3	39·7	36·0	26·1	...	36·3
1874 ...	36·2	35·7	26·6	30·8	30·9	40·1	40·1	36·1	26·2	...	34·9
1875 ...	35·5	35·4	26·1	31·8	31·0	40·4	40·3	36·3	26·0	...	37·7
Means ...	35·4	35·1	26·9	30·8	30·3	39·9	38·3	35·5	25·8	36·3	36·9

* The registrations in Ireland are admitted by the Registrar-General to be defective. See footnote to table following paragraph 215 ante.

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

248. The birth rate of Victoria, taken over a series of years, is about equal to that of Spain and Italy, lower than that of Austria and Prussia, and higher than that of any of the other countries named. But in the last three years the Victorian birth rate was lower than that not only of Austria and Prussia, but also of England and Wales, Scotland or Italy; and the only countries which had a smaller birth rate were Ireland,* Denmark, Sweden, and France. New Zealand and Queensland are the only Australasian colonies in which, over a series of years, the birth rate was higher than in any of the countries named, but in the last year the Queensland rate was lower than that of Austria or Prussia, and only about equal to that of Italy. In the last year the birth rates of South Australia and New South Wales were also equal to that of Italy, and higher than that of any of the other countries named except Austria and Prussia.

Birth rate in United Kingdom.

249. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the following is the birth rate of the United Kingdom during the five years ended with 1875. The calculations must, however, be affected if the registrations of Ireland are as imperfect as is alleged* :—

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1875.

		Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.
1871	...	35·0	1874	...	34·5
1872	...	34·4	1875	...	34·0
1873	...	34·1	Mean	...	34·4

Birth rates in town and country, 1877.

250. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1877; also, the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year :—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1877.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1877.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	250,678	8,295	33·09
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	196,137	6,635	33·83
Country districts ...	403,055	11,080	27·49
Total ...	849,870	26,010	30·60

Birth rates in town and country, 1873 to 1877.

251. During the last five years the birth rate of Melbourne and suburbs has decreased but slightly, whereas the birth rates of the extra-metropolitan towns and the country districts have considerably diminished. In 1873 the birth rate of the country districts was equal to

* See footnote to table following paragraph 213 ante.

that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. In the year under review the metropolitan rate was much above that of the country districts, and was within a fraction of that of the extra-metropolitan towns. The following table shows the birth rates in the three divisions during each of the last five years :—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Towns outside of Melbourne and Suburbs.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	34·36	40·98	34·40	36·01
1874 ...	52·98	39·82	30·57	33·56
1875 ...	33·63	37·60	29·64	32·78
1876 ...	33·20	38·23	28·69	32·23
1877 ...	33·09	33·83	27·49	30·60

252. The following table shows the mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1877 ; also the birth rate during the sexennial period, 1871 to 1876, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs :—

Birth rates metropolitan sub-districts.

BIRTH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1877.

Sub-districts.	Year 1877.			Six Years : 1871 to 1876.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Births per 1,000 of Mean Population during the period.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City *	62,000	2,121	34·21	35·20
Hotham Town	17,000	563	33·12	33·31
Fitzroy City	17,060	622	36·46	33·43
Collingwood City	21,200	762	35·94	37·25
Richmond Town	19,726	741	37·38	36·35
Brunswick Borough	5,145	201	39·07	38·84
Prahran Town	18,400	587	31·90	33·09
Emerald Hill Town	24,500	733	29·92	33·20
Sandridge Borough	7,736	313	40·46	38·40
St. Kilda Borough	10,100	294	29·11	29·38
Brighton Borough	4,500	119	26·44	34·35
Essendon and Flemington Borough	3,100	114	36·77	40·67
Hawthorn Borough	4,868	153	31·43	37·42
Kew Borough	3,650	103	28·22	27·48
Footscray Borough	4,654	208	44·69	48·75
Williamstown Borough	8,000	295	36·88	40·28
Remainder of district	17,000	366	21·53	22·70
Shipping in bay and river	2,039†	...	...	...
Total	250,678	8,295	33·09	34·04

* The Lying-in Hospital is in Melbourne City ; 490 births took place in it in 1877, and 3,516 births in the previous six years.

† Figures showing population of shipping at last census (2nd April 1871).

Places in
which
birth rates
were
highest and
lowest.

253. It will be observed that in 1877, as well as during the sexennial period 1871 to 1876, the highest birth rate was in Footscray, and, omitting the shipping, in which no births occurred, the lowest birth rate was in the portion of the district outside the limits of cities, towns, and boroughs. The average birth rates during the period of six years were exceptionally high in Essendon and Flemington, and Williamstown, whilst during the same period the birth rates were on the average exceptionally low in Kew and St. Kilda.

Births of
males and
females.

254. The births of males in Victoria during 1877 numbered 13,272, those of females 12,738. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104·2 boys to 100 girls. In the previous ten years 137,322 births of males and 131,852 births of females were registered, which give a proportion of 104·1 boys to 100 girls.

Births of
males and
females in
United
Kingdom.

255. It is a well-known fact that in every country more males are born than females. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1875, 104·5 boys were born to 100 girls; in Scotland, during 1876, 105 boys were born to 100 girls; and in Ireland, during 1875, nearly 106 boys were born to 100 girls.

Twins and
triplets.

256. Cases in which twins were born numbered 209, and cases in which triplets were born numbered 2, in 1877. In the twelve years ended with that year, 2,969 cases of twins and 23 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 320,194. There were thus 317,179 confinements in the twelve years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 107 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 13,790 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Illegitimate
births.

257. The illegitimate children born in 1877 numbered 1,275, or 1 in every 20 births registered. This is a proportion much above the average. The illegitimate births in 1876 were 1 in 27; in 1875, 1 in 34; in 1874, 1 in 28; and in 1873, 1 in 31. In the last twelve years, out of 320,194 infants born, 10,079 were set down as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child born to every 32 births.

Women
living in
concubi-
nage.

258. According to a calculation, the basis of which I have more than once explained,* it follows, from the number of births of legitimate children, that, approximately, 82,173 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during 1877, and from the number of births of illegitimate children that, exclusive of public prostitutes, who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation, at least 4,236 single women at a similar period of life were living

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraph 286, and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 490.

in concubinage. The total number of single women between 15 and 45 years of age may be estimated to have been 87,955 during the year. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 21 of these was living immorally.

259. Immorality, as shown by the records of illegitimacy, was never so rife in any year as it was in 1877. The numbers are found to fluctuate from year to year. The desire of a woman to conceal her shame and to protect her offspring from the social disabilities attaching to illegitimate birth may, and no doubt often does, impel her, when supplying the information necessary for registering her child's birth, to keep back the fact of its having been born out of wedlock, and this may occur with more frequency in some years than in others. Statistics of illegitimacy are for these and other reasons always more or less unreliable. It is certain that its extent is always as great as the returns indicate, but how much greater it may be there are no means of ascertaining. The following table shows the births registered as illegitimate during each of the five years ended with 1877 and their percentage to the total births, also the estimated number of single women (not public prostitutes) leading immoral lives in each year, and their proportion to the estimated total number of single women at child-bearing ages living in Victoria :—

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1878 to 1877.

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1877.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Percentage of Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,967	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,269	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,586	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,239	4·02
1877	1,275	4·90	4,236	4·82
Means	981	3·65	3,259	4·23

260. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian colonies which publish statistics of illegitimacy are apparently New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. According to these, illegitimacy is most rife in New South Wales, next so in Victoria, next in Queensland, and least so in New Zealand. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the four colonies named during each of the five years ended with 1876 :—

Illegitimacy in Australasian colonies.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1876.

Year.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.			
			Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	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
Means	...	...	3.28	4.13	3.01	1.58

Illegitimacy
in United
Kingdom.

261. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland more than twice as common as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named. In Ireland, on the other hand, if the figures are reliable, it is less prevalent than in any of those colonies, except New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the previous one:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,
1871 TO 1875.

Year.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	...	...	5.6	9.5	2.7
1872	...	...	5.4	9.1	2.5
1873	...	...	5.2	9.0	2.4
1874	...	...	5.0	8.7	2.3
1875	...	...	4.8	8.6	2.3
Means	...	...	5.20	8.98	2.44

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

262. Melbourne has generally a larger proportion of illegitimate births than any other district of Victoria, but in 1877 the proportion in extra-metropolitan towns was greater than in Melbourne. In country districts the proportion is always smaller than in the towns. In 1877 in Melbourne 1 birth in 16, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 13, and in country districts 1 birth in 47, was registered as illegitimate.

Births in
each quar-
ter.

263. As far as observations extend, births in Victoria are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next to that in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally in favor of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1877, and the percentage for the previous decennial period:—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—		Year 1877.		Percentage in Ten Years : 1867 to 1876.
			Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ...	...	6,181	23·76	23·56
Autumn ...	June ...	...	6,397	24·60	25·04
Winter ...	September ...	...	7,109	27·33	27·26
Spring ...	December ...	...	6,323	24·31	24·14
	Year ...	...	26,010	100·00	100·00

264. The deaths in 1877 numbered 12,776, as against 13,561 in Deaths, 1877. 1876. The decrease in the year under notice was thus 785.

265. The year in which more deaths occurred than in any other since Deaths, 1877 and former years. the first settlement of the colony was 1875, in which the number registered was 15,287. The next year in point of total mortality was 1876, and the next the year under notice.*

266. The births in 1877 exceeded the deaths by 13,234, or 104 per Excess of births over deaths. cent. In the eleven years ended with 1877 the proportion was 129 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those eleven years, and the excess of the former over the latter. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875 and 1876, when the mortality was swelled by the presence of epidemics:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1867 TO 1877.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1867 ...	25,608	11,733	13,875	per cent. 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
Mean ...	26,835	11,722	15,113	129

267. The colony of the Australasian group in which, during the Excess of births over deaths in Australasian colonies. four years ended with 1876, the excess of births over deaths has been proportionately the greatest is New Zealand, where the average annual excess amounts to the astonishingly high rate of nearly 200 per cent. The percentages of excess were all low in 1875, and generally

* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

also low in 1876, in consequence of the measles and scarlatina epidemics which affected the colonies in those two years. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1873 to 1876, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged according to the average annual percentage of excess over the period of four years, the colony with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last. It will be observed that Victoria occupies a middle place, three colonies being above her and three below her on the list:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1876.

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.				
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Mean of Four Years.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. New Zealand	208	209	153	230	197
2. New South Wales... ..	182	156	109	108	134
3. South Australia	170	124	84	132	123
4. Victoria	144	119	75	97	106
5. Queensland	154	128	63	99	104
6. Western Australia	94	80	61	140	91
7. Tasmania	103	83	49	82	77

Excess of
births over
deaths in
European
countries.

268. The following table shows the mean annual percentage of excess of births over deaths during a series of years in as many European countries as the information is available for. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in every one of those countries than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, also that the rate of excess of births over deaths is highest in Scotland, next highest in England, Ireland, and Denmark; and lowest in France, where the births annually exceed the deaths by only 8 per cent. :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Years over which the Average extends.		Mean Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.
	Number.	Period.	
			per cent.
England and Wales	23	1853 to 1875	57
Scotland... ..	22	1855 to 1876	59
Ireland	11	1865 to 1875	57
Denmark	26	1850 to 1875	57
Sweden	26	1850 to 1875	56
Austria	23	1853 to 1875	23
Prussia	23	1853 to 1875	40
The Netherlands	23	1853 to 1875	36
France	23	1853 to 1875	8
Spain	10	1861 to 1870	25
Italy	13	1863 to 1875	23

269. Deaths of males in 1877 numbered 7,345, and deaths of females, 5,431. These numbers furnish a proportion of 74 females to every 100 males. Females in the total population are in the proportion of 84 to every 100 males; therefore more males and fewer females died in 1877 than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

270. The annual death rate fluctuates considerably, but in all years presses more heavily upon males than upon females. The death rate of 1877 was not so low as that of 1870, 1871, 1872, or 1873; it was about equal to that of 1868, and was higher than that of the other five years to which the following table relates:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE,* 1867 TO 1877.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	T
1867 ...	362,417	287,409	6,613	5,120	18·25	17·81	18·06
1868 ...	371,817	299,405	5,865	4,202	15·77	14·03	15·00
1869 ...	384,267	312,675	6,221	4,409	16·19	14·10	15·25
1870 ...	390,480	319,359	6,114	4,306	15·66	13·48	14·68
1871 ...	404,983	333,742	5,845	4,073	14·43	12·20	13·43
1872 ...	415,605	345,386	6,308	4,523	15·18	13·10	14·23
1873 ...	424,729	355,633	6,565	4,936	15·45	13·88	14·74
1874 ...	434,073	364,615	6,994	5,228	16·11	14·34	15·30
1875 ...	442,623	372,411	8,563	6,724	19·35	18·06	18·76
1876 ...	451,134	379,545	7,716	5,845	17·10	15·40	16·33
1877 ...	461,542	388,328	7,345	5,431	15·91	13·99	15·03
Mean of eleven years ...					16·36	14·58	15·53

271. As, however favorable may be the circumstances for prolonging life, all must die at some time or other, it is evident that every country must have a death rate; and it has been maintained that, in countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause this death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living.† In Victoria the mortality reached as high as this rate only twice in the eleven years named in the table. In the last year it was 2 deaths below it per 1,000 persons living, and, according to the average annual mortality of the eleven years, it was 1½ deaths below it per 1,000 persons living.

* For total of mean population in each year, see table "Breadstuffs available for consumption," in Part VIII., Production, post; for total number of deaths, see Statistical Summary (first folding sheet) at commencement of this work; or the totals may be obtained by adding the males and females together.

† See Victorian Year-Book, 1875, paragraph 342, and Victorian Year-Book, 1876-7, paragraph 169; also page ix of Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February 1875, published in the Supplement to the 55th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England: London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875.

Death rates
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

272. The following table shows the death rates of the different Australasian colonies during the eleven years ended with 1876. It will be observed that over a series of years the annual death rates of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia were about equal; that the death rates of Queensland and Western Australia were above, and the death rates of Tasmania and New Zealand were below, the death rates of those three colonies. Also that over a series of years the death rate of each of the colonies except Queensland was below 17 per 1,000:—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1866 TO 1876.*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1866 ...	19·37	17·47	25·67	17·20	...	13·79	12·86
1867 ...	18·06	19·64	17·80	17·48	...	14·48	12·78
1868 ...	15·00	15·83	17·36	14·41	...	14·70	11·94
1869 ...	15·25	14·05	16·20	12·37	...	13·20	11·73
1870 ...	14·68	13·27	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1871 ...	13·43	12·54	14·83	12·87	...	13·38	10·13
1872 ...	14·23	14·11	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873 ...	14·74	13·84	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874 ...	15·30	15·12	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875 ...	18·76	18·09	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876 ...	16·33	18·11	18·82	16·28	14·18	16·54	12·66
Means ...	15·92	15·64	18·01	15·44	16·21	14·95	12·41

Order of
colonies in
respect to
death rates.

273. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates in the last year shown in the table, and according to the average of the whole period of eleven years. The colony with the lowest death rate is placed first, and that with the highest death rate last. It will be noticed that Victoria occupies the middle place in the list for 1876, and one place lower in that showing the average during eleven years:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1876.

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

Order over a Series of Years.

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

Death rate
in Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

274. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, also the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table. The mortality in 1875 and 1876 was increased by

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the five years ended with 1877, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

epidemics of measles and scarlatina (which, during portions of those years, visited the whole of the colonies), and rose to over 17 per 1,000. The average annual rate, however, over the period of four years did not reach that number:—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1876.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	14·43	14·20
1874	15·73	15·36
1875	19·08	18·63
1876	17·12	16·37
Means	16·59	16·14

275. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Ireland, the mean annual death rate is much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies. In Ireland the average rate is apparently lower than that in Queensland; but this may perhaps not really be the case, it being an admitted fact that the registrations of Ireland are defective.* Omitting Ireland, it will be observed from the following table that, in not one of the countries do the figures show an approach to so low a death rate as 17 per 1,000 in any year, except Sweden, during the three years 1871 to 1873, and only in one of these did the rate actually fall as low as 17 per 1,000:—

Death rates in European countries.

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1865 to 1875.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.										
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Prussia.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1865 ...	23·2	22·3	16·7	23·2	19·4	31·0	27·2	25·8	24·3	32·8	29·8
1866 ...	23·4	22·2	16·8	20·9	20·0	33·3	34·0	28·7	23·3	28·0	29·0
1867 ...	21·7	21·3	17·0	20·0	19·6	28·1	25·6	23·6	22·7	29·1	34·2
1868 ...	21·9	21·2	15·8	19·3	21·0	29·3	27·3	24·8	24·0	32·6	30·5
1869 ...	22·3	23·0	16·4	19·1	22·3	28·9	25·9	23·0	23·5	32·6	27·7
1870 ...	22·9	22·2	16·7	19·1	19·8	29·2	25·9	25·7	28·3	30·1	29·8
1871 ...	22·6	22·2	16·4	19·5	17·2	30·0	28·4	29·4	34·8	...	30·0
1872 ...	21·3	22·3	18·1	18·3	16·3	32·4	29·3	25·7	22·0	...	30·7
1873 ...	21·1	22·4	18·3	18·6	17·2	38·5	28·0	24·0	23·3	...	30·0
1874 ...	22·3	23·3	17·3	19·9	20·3	31·3	25·8	22·6	21·5	...	30·3
1875 ...	22·8	23·4	18·5	21·0	20·2	29·7	26·4	25·4	23·1	...	30·7
Means ...	22·3	22·3	17·1	19·9	19·4	31·1	27·6	25·3	24·6	30·9	30·2

NOTE.—The mortality of Sweden was increased by cholera in 1866; that of Austria by the same cause in 1866 and 1873, also by war in 1866; that of Prussia by cholera in 1866, and by war in 1866, 1870, and 1871; that of the Netherlands by cholera in 1866, and by smallpox in 1871; that of France by cholera in 1865 and 1866, and by war in 1870 and 1871.

* See footnote to table following paragraph 213 ante.

Death rate
in United
Kingdom.

276. The death rate of the United Kingdom, according to the Reports of the Registrar-General of England, was as follows during each of the five years ended with 1875. Some allowance should, however, be made for the defective registration in Ireland* :—

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1875.

		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				
1871	22·6
1872	20·9
1873	20·8
1874	21·6
1875	22·2
Mean		21·6

Death rates
in town and
country.

277. In every country the death rate in towns is higher than it is in the extra-urban districts. This is no doubt partly due to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, but also 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; also 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 1877 the death rate was somewhat higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, but in both it was very much higher than in the country districts. The following are the figures :—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1877.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1877.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs	250,678	5,309	21·18
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	196,137	3,860	19·68
Country districts ...	403,055	3,607	8·95
Total ...	849,870	12,776	15·03

Normal
death rate
in town and
country.

278. In Victorian towns the annual mortality is always much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living,† but in country districts it is always very considerably below this rate.

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

279. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the death rate in 1877, also the death rate during the sexennial period 1871 to 1876, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs :—

* See footnote to table following paragraph 213 ante.

† See paragraph 271 ante.

DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1877.

Sub-districts.	Year 1877.			Six Years: 1871 to 1876.
	Mean Population.	Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population during the period.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of Population.	
Melbourne City *	62,000	1,884	30.39	28.22
Hotham Town †	17,000	403	23.71	22.93
Fitzroy City	17,060	323	18.93	19.29
Collingwood City	21,200	433	19.95	20.70
Richmond Town	19,726	387	19.52	17.94
Brunswick Borough	5,145	76	14.77	15.51
Prahran Town	18,400	311	16.90	17.77
Emerald Hill Town ‡	24,500	397	16.20	17.21
Sandridge Borough	7,736	164	21.20	17.44
St. Kilda Borough	10,100	146	14.46	14.41
Brighton Borough	4,500	67	14.89	14.20
Essendon and Flemington Borough	3,100	60	19.68	17.80
Hawthorn Borough	4,868	94	19.31	18.04
Kew Borough §	3,650	132	36.16	31.70
Footscray Borough	4,654	80	17.19	17.30
Williamstown Borough	8,000	159	19.88	18.48
Remainder of district || ... ..	17,000	188	11.06	15.16
Shipping in bay and river ¶	2,039	5	2.45	5.48
Total	250,678	5,309	21.18	20.86

280. In 1877, also during the six years ended with 1876, the highest death rate was in Kew, which is to be accounted for by the fact that the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum is situated in that borough; the next highest death rate was in Melbourne City, where the mortality was augmented by that occurring in hospitals and some other charitable institutions; and the next in Hotham, where the mortality was swelled by that occurring in the Benevolent Asylum. The lowest death rate, both during 1877 and the sexennial period, was in the shipping; the next during 1877 in the extra-urban portion of the district, the next in St. Kilda; the next in Brunswick, and the next in Brighton. During the sexennial period, after the shipping, the lowest death rate was in

Places in which death rate was highest and lowest.

* The following institutions are, or were till closed, situated in Melbourne City:—The Melbourne, Alfred, Lying-in, and Children's Hospitals, the Immigrants' Home, the Nursery Industrial Schools (closed in 1873), the Melbourne Industrial Schools during 1877, the Melbourne Gaol, and the Carlton Lunatic Asylum (closed in 1873); 861 of the deaths in these institutions took place in Melbourne City in 1877, and 4,376 in the previous six years.

† The Benevolent Asylum is in Hotham Town; 78 deaths took place in it in 1877, and 552 in the previous six years.

‡ The two Orphanages are, and the Melbourne Industrial Schools were prior to 1877, in Emerald Hill Town; one death in these institutions took place in Emerald Hill in 1877, and 178 in the previous six years.

§ The Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum is situated in Kew Borough; 104 deaths took place in it in 1877, and 328 in the six previous years.

|| The Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and Pentridge Penal Establishment are in "Remainder of district;" 42 deaths took place in them in 1877, and 435 in the previous six years.

¶ In H.M.V.S. *Nelson* and the Penal Hulk *Success* no death occurred in 1877, and 8 deaths in the previous six years. The population given is that of the shipping at last Census (2nd April 1871).

Brighton; the next in St. Kilda, and the next in the extra-urban portion of the district.

Sub-districts
with death
rates over
17 per 1,000.

281. The death rate of the whole district was a fraction over 21 per 1,000 persons living in 1877, and a fraction under that rate in the sexennial period. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts, except Brunswick, St. Kilda, Brighton, the extra-urban portion, and the shipping; and during 1877 it was over 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts, except those just cited, with the addition of Prahran and Emerald Hill.

Death rates
in towns of
United
Kingdom.

282. The mortality of Melbourne and suburbs, taken as a whole, is lower than that of most towns in the United Kingdom. In the following list, which shows the death rate of 21 such towns, the only town with a lower death rate than Melbourne and suburbs is Portsmouth. The death rate of Melbourne City is, however, higher than that of most of them, and the death rate of Kew is higher than that of any town in the list* :—

DEATH RATES IN TWENTY-ONE TOWNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1871 TO 1875.

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				
Portsmouth	20·10
London	22·94
Bristol	23·56
Norwich	24·34
Edinburgh	24·54
Hull	25·22
Birmingham...	25·22
Nottingham...	25·40
Wolverhampton	25·52
Leicester	25·74
Bradford	26·12
Sunderland	26·32
Sheffield	26·36
Dublin	26·68
Leeds	27·40
Oldham	28·22
Newcastle-on-Tyne	28·78
Salford	29·32
Liverpool	29·52
Glasgow	30·02
Manchester	30·04
Mean of towns named	<u>25·28</u>

Deaths in
each month.

283. The mortality in Victoria is usually greatest 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. The following are the deaths in each month and their percentage to the total mortality in 1877, also the percentage of the deaths in each month during the decenniad which preceded that year to the total number of deaths which occurred in the same period :—

* The mortality of both Melbourne and Kew is swelled by deaths in charitable institutions. The death rate, however, of some of the English towns is no doubt affected by a similar cause.

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1877.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1867 to 1876.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January	1,170	9·16	10·68
February	1,173	9·18	9·28
March	1,211	9·48	10·63
April	1,285	10·06	9·77
May	1,094	8·56	8·61
June	986	7·72	7·50
July	1,010	7·91	7·75
August	1,013	7·93	7·07
September... ..	845	6·61	6·61
October	930	7·28	6·84
November	984	7·70	6·75
December	1,075	8·41	8·51
Year	12,776	100·00	100·00

284. Most deaths in Victoria occur in the summer quarter, next to that in the autumn quarter, and next generally in the spring quarter. This experience is different from that of the United Kingdom, wherein the greatest mortality invariably occurs in the winter quarter, and the least in the summer quarter. In England and Wales the mortality of the spring and autumn quarters is about equal, whilst in Scotland and Ireland the former is generally the more fatal period. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the preceding ten years; 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, will be found in the following table:—

Deaths at different seasons.

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.	Victoria.	England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.	Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.				
			Victoria.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
			Year 1877.	Average of Ten Years: 1867 to 1876.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer	March ...	September	27·83	30·58	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	June ...	December	26·34	25·88	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	September	March ...	22·46	21·44	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	December	June ...	23·37	22·10	24·62	25·00	26·15
	Year ...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

285. In the following table the deaths of males and females in 1877 at various ages are placed side by side with the estimated numbers of either sex of the same ages in the population. The percentage of

Population and deaths at each age.

those who died at those ages to the total number of deaths, and the percentage of those living at the same ages to the total population are also shown :—

POPULATION AND DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1877.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population at each Age, 1877.*			Number of Deaths at each Age, 1877.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	67,847	67,879	135,726	2,797	2,366	5,163
5 years to 10 years ...	61,615	62,210	123,825	289	308	597
10 " 15 " ...	49,524	50,016	99,540	163	186	349
15 " 25 " ...	57,831	63,103	120,934	393	373	766
25 " 35 " ...	71,495	58,172	129,667	419	424	843
35 " 45 " ...	84,323	48,853	133,176	738	537	1,275
45 " 55 " ...	44,492	23,378	67,870	994	422	1,416
55 " 65 " ...	17,354	10,057	27,411	758	339	1,097
65 " 75 " ...	5,815	3,767	9,582	514	267	781
75 and upwards ...	1,246	893	2,139	280	209	489
Total ...	461,542	388,328	849,870	7,345	5,431	12,776

PROPORTIONS PER CENT.

Under 5 years ...	14·70	17·48	15·97	38·08	43·57	40·41
5 years to 10 years ...	13·35	16·02	14·57	3·94	5·67	4·67
10 " 15 " ...	10·73	12·88	11·71	2·22	3·43	2·73
15 " 25 " ...	12·53	16·25	14·23	5·35	6·87	6·00
25 " 35 " ...	15·49	14·98	15·26	5·70	7·81	6·60
35 " 45 " ...	18·27	12·58	15·67	10·05	9·89	9·98
45 " 55 " ...	9·64	6·02	7·99	13·53	7·77	11·08
55 " 65 " ...	3·76	2·59	3·22	10·32	6·22	8·59
65 " 75 " ...	1·26	·97	1·13	7·00	4·92	6·11
75 and upwards ...	·27	·23	·25	3·81	3·85	3·83
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths at different ages.

286. It always happens that both males and females under 5 and above 45 years of age die in larger proportions than their numbers in the population, but at ages between 5 and 45 the proportions dying of either sex are smaller than the corresponding numbers at the same ages in the population. In 1877 rather less than half the males who died were under 25 years of age, and rather less than half the females who died were under 10 years of age.

Death rate at different ages in Victoria and England.

287. In 1877 the death rate of males under 5 years of age, between 15 and 25, and between 45 and 75 years of age, exceeded that of females at the same periods of life. At the age periods between 5 and 15, between 25 and 45, and over 75, the death rate of females exceeded that of males. These proportions differ from those obtained during the ten years which intervened between the censuses of 1861 and 1871, which

* In the absence of more accurate information, the population at each age has been estimated according to the proportions at the last census. The figures must, however, be received with caution.

are the ten years referred to below, in which the death rate of males exceeded that of females at all periods of life except between the ages of 25 and 35. In England and Wales, according to the experience of 30 years, the death rate of males exceeds that of females at all periods except those between 10 years and 35 years. The following table gives the result of the calculations for Victoria during 1877, and during the ten years 1861 and 1871; and for England and Wales during a period of 30 years:—

MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT DIFFERENT AGES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND.

Ages.	Number of Deaths to every 1,000 Living, at each Age.					
	Victoria.				England and Wales.	
	Year 1877.		Average of 10 Years.		Average of 30 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages	15·91	13·99	16·68	16·13	23·33	21·51
Under 5 years ...	41·23	34·86	55·08	49·66	72·42	62·46
5 years to 10 years ...	4·69	4·95	7·52	6·95	8·79	8·67
10 " 15 " ...	3·29	3·72	3·27	3·25	4·95	5·10
15 " 25 " ...	6·80	5·91	4·95	4·81	7·90	8·22
25 " 35 " ...	5·86	7·29	7·85	8·28	9·93	10·15
35 " 45 " ...	8·75	10·99	12·09	11·12	13·03	12·80
45 " 55 " ...	22·34	18·05	17·52	13·20	18·16	16·67
55 " 65 " ...	43·68	33·71	29·71	21·98	31·53	28·56
65 " 75 " ...	88·39	70·88	53·79	43·10	68·54	57·52
75 and upwards*	224·72	234·04	111·71	93·02	147·74	135·36

288. In Victoria the death rate of both males and females during 1877 exceeded that which prevailed in the ten years respecting which the rate is given at the periods 10 to 25, and 45 and upwards, but was lower at the other periods.

Death rate of males and females at various ages.

289. At all periods of life the death rate of both males and females in Victoria during the decenniad just referred to was lower than that in England and Wales; but in 1877 the death rate of males and females at periods from 45 upwards was higher than that in England and Wales.

Death rate at various ages in Victoria and England.

290. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 216 in 1877, as against 203 in 1876 and 186 in 1875. Those in the year under review comprised 112 males and 104 females. Eleven males and 13 females had passed the age of 90, and 1 male and 2 females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact ages recorded:—

Deaths of octogenarians.

* The figures in this line relating to England and Wales apply to males and females at from 75 to 80 only. The Victorian returns apply to all over 75.

NUMBER DYING AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1877.

Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.
80	19	17	87	10	4	95	4	...
81	16	11	88	5	3	96	1	1
82	12	10	89	2	...	98	1	...
83	7	10	90	...	4	100	...	1
84	13	8	91	1	2	101	...	1
85	9	15	92	2	2	102	1	...
86	8	13	94	1	2	Total	112	104

Causes of death of octogenarians.

291. In respect to 99 of these persons—viz., 49 males and 50 females—no other cause of death was set down than old age. Of actual complaints, the most common were affections of the lungs, and next affections of the brain. The following were the numbers of deaths set down to each cause:—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PERSONS AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1877.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Influenza ...	1	1	Lung diseases ...	17	16
Erysipelas ...	...	1	Stomach diseases ...	7	5
Dysentery and diarrhoea	6	5	Kidney diseases ...	3	...
Cholera ...	1	...	Skin disease ...	...	1
Dropsy ...	1	4	Old age ...	49	50
Cancer ...	2	1	Accidents ...	3	4
Mortification ...	4	1			
Brain diseases ...	14	11	Total ...	112	104
Heart diseases ...	4	4			

Infantile mortality, 1877.

292. The death rate of infants in 1877 was above that in 1876, and was also slightly above the average. The total number who died under 1 year of age was 3,299, and as the births numbered 26,010 it follows that 1 infant died to every 8 births, or 12·68 infants to every 100 births. In the decennial period 1867 to 1876 the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·20 to every 100 births.

Infantile mortality in Australasian colonies.

293. Of all the Australasian colonies which publish returns from which the death rate of infants can be calculated, the one in which the largest number of infants die in proportion to the number born is South Australia.* The rate in Victoria, taken over a series of years, is somewhat higher than that in New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but slightly lower than that in Queensland, and very much lower than that in South Australia. The following table gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former in each of the colonies of the group, except Western Australia (which does not publish any statement of the number of infants who die), for each of the eleven years ended with 1876. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

* The high infantile death rate in South Australia was first pointed out in a paper, by the present writer, read before the Adelaide Philosophical Society, on the 19th March 1878. Up to that date the fact seems to have been entirely unsuspected, and its announcement caused considerable discussion, together with some alarm in that colony.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.			
1866	25,010	3,838	15.35	16,950	1,939	11.44	4,127	690	16.72
1867	25,608	3,534	13.80	18,317	2,269	12.39	4,476	578	12.91
1868	27,243	3,054	11.21	18,485	1,791	9.69	4,460	552	12.38
1869	26,040	3,284	12.61	19,243	1,858	9.66	4,654	528	11.35
1870	27,151	3,203	11.80	19,648	1,867	9.50	4,905	526	10.72
1871	27,382	3,114	11.37	20,143	1,812	9.00	5,205	516	9.91
1872	27,361	3,334	12.19	20,250	2,116	10.45	5,265	578	10.98
1873	28,100	3,181	11.32	21,444	1,985	9.26	5,720	701	12.26
1874	26,800	3,341	12.47	22,178	2,428	10.95	6,383	776	12.16
1875	26,720	3,811	14.26	22,528	2,695	11.96	6,706	1,025	15.28
1876	26,769	2,980	11.13	23,298	2,629	11.28	6,903	994	14.40
Sums and means	294,184	36,674	12.50	222,484	23,389	10.52	58,804	7,464	12.69
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.			
1866	6,782	1,178	17.37	2,805	264	9.41	8,466	849	10.08
1867	7,041	1,254	17.81	2,971	267	8.98	8,918	873	9.79
1868	7,247	1,084	14.96	2,990	351	11.73	9,391	899	9.57
1869	6,976	911	13.06	2,859	291	10.18	9,718	957	9.85
1870	7,021	1,031	14.68	3,054	298	9.76	10,277	956	9.30
1871	7,082	961	13.57	3,053	260	8.52	10,592	882	8.33
1872	7,105	1,145	16.12	3,010	306	10.17	10,795	1,074	9.95
1873	7,107	990	13.93	3,048	266	8.73	11,222	1,213	10.81
1874	7,696	1,319	17.13	3,097	321	10.36	12,844	1,394	10.85
1875	7,408	1,343	18.13	3,105	407	13.11	14,438	1,816	12.58
1876	8,224	1,228	14.93	3,149	286	9.08	16,168	1,673	10.35
Sums and means	79,689	12,444	15.61	33,141	3,317	10.01	122,829	12,586	10.25

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

294. The colonies named in the table stand in the following order in regard to the death rate of infants—the colony with the lowest death rate being placed first, and the one with the highest death rate last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

295. In England and Wales the infantile mortality is greater than in any of the colonies except South Australia, deaths at under 1 year of age having occurred during the ten years 1861 to 1870 in the proportion of 15.4 to every 100 births. In Scotland, the infantile death rate during the four years, 1870 to 1873, was a fraction higher than that in Victoria, being in the proportion of 12.55 to every 100 births. In Ireland during 1875, which is the only year for which figures are at hand, the returns show only 9.5 deaths of infants to 100 births, but the registrations of Ireland are admittedly so defective that but little reliance can be placed on calculations based thereon.*

Infantile mortality in United Kingdom.

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 13 ante.

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

296. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always greater than that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs during the five years ended with 1877 averaged $17\frac{1}{3}$ per 100 births, whilst in the country districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged only about 10 per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the country districts during each of the five years named:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Year.	Births.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
Melbourne and Suburbs.				Victoria, outside Melbourne and Suburbs.		
1873 ...	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48
1874 ...	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87
1875 ...	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25
1876 ...	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84
1877 ...	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68
Sums and means }	40,677	7,049	17·33	93,722	9,563	10·20

Infantile mortality in English towns.

297. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Melbourne and suburbs is, on the average, greater than that of Portsmouth, London, or Bristol, but is less than that of fifteen other English towns of which particulars are available. The following are the towns in question, arranged in order according to the infantile death rate prevailing within their respective limits; the town with the lowest death rate being placed first, and that with the highest last. It is a remarkable fact that a very low infantile death rate prevails in London, whilst that in Liverpool is higher than in any other large town in England:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN EIGHTEEN TOWNS OF ENGLAND,

1870 to 1874.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Portsmouth ...	...	14·8	Salford ...	...	19·2
London ...	...	16·1	Norwich ...	...	19·3
Bristol ...	...	16·4	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	...	19·3
Wolverhampton ...	...	17·4	Bradford ...	...	20·2
Sunderland ...	...	17·6	Manchester ...	...	20·2
Birmingham ...	...	17·9	Leeds ...	...	20·5
Oldham ...	...	18·1	Leicester ...	...	22·6
Hull ...	...	18·1	Liverpool ...	...	23·9
Sheffield ...	...	18·8			
Nottingham ...	...	18·9	Mean of towns named	...	18·85

Deaths of infants in Lying-in Hospital.

298. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 490 children were born alive during 1877, and of these, 33, or not quite 7 per cent., died

before leaving the institution. In 1876 and 1875, 9 per cent., and in 1874, 7 per cent., of the infants born in the Lying-in Hospital died therein.

299. The average age at death in 1877 was 26·24 years, or 26 years and 3 months. For males the average age was 28·6 years, or 28 years and 7 months, and for females, 23·06 years, or 23 years and 1 month. The average age at which both males and females die is becoming more advanced from year to year. This will be seen by the following figures :—

		AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.	
		Males.	Females.
		Years.	Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	... ..	21·70	15·01
Year 1875	... ..	24·28	18·23
„ 1876	... ..	26·81	21·84
„ 1877	... ..	28·60	23·06

Average age at death.

300. The causes of death in Victoria, as in the United Kingdom, are arranged in classes and orders, according to the system proposed by Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., of the General Register Office, London, in conjunction with Dr. Marc d'Espine, and first made public by the former in his report, dated 15th February 1856, to the International Statistical Congress, held in Paris in 1855-6.

Classification of causes of death.

301. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer some years since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, to be used in connection with this classification in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under one or other of the heads in the list, 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.

Nosological Index.

302. Since the introduction of this system into Victoria in 1861, it has been adopted in all the Australasian colonies, and, as a consequence, the Nosological Index referred to has also come into use throughout the group.

Victorian index used throughout Australasia.

303. With the view of giving further publicity to this system, and rendering the death tables in this and subsequent issues of the *Victorian Year-Book* more easily understood, a copy of the Nosological Index is given as an appendix to this work.

Nosological Index printed in appendix.

304. The following table shows, in classified arrangement, the causes of death and the numbers who died from each cause during 1877 and during the twenty-three years and a half ended with 1876 :—

Causes of death classified.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.

(23½ Years : 1853 to 1876 ; and Year 1877.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
			23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.
		All causes	236,652	12,776
		Specified causes	235,095	12,763
CLASSES.				
I.	...	ZYMOTIC DISEASES :—Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases that are either epidemic, endemic, or contagious, induced by some specific body, or by the want of, or by the bad quality of food	73,809	3,559
II.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES :—Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary	30,639	1,834
III.	...	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	76,951	4,968
IV.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES :—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes	33,774	1,553
V.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS :—Thanatici (θάνατος, 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	19,922	849
ORDERS.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases :—Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain ; defilement)	68,126	3,194
	2	Enthetic diseases :—Enthetici (ἐνθετος, put in ; implanted)	589	41
	3	Dietic diseases :—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life ; diet)	3,802	237
	4	Parasitic diseases :—Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite)	1,292	87
II.	1	Diathetic diseases :—Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition ; diathesis)	6,070	434
	2	Tubercular diseases :—Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away)	24,569	1,400
III.	1	Brain diseases :—Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ...	25,208	1,382
	2	Heart diseases :—Cardiaci (καρδία, heart) ..	10,245	703
	3	Lung diseases :—Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung) ...	21,452	1,540
	4	Bowel diseases :—Enterici (έντερον, intestine) ...	16,384	1,018
	5	Kidney diseases :—Nephratici (νεφρός, kidney) ...	2,218	233
	6	Genetic diseases :—Aldoici (αἰδοία, pudenda) ...	408	19
	7	Bone and muscle diseases :—Myostici (μῦς, muscle ; ὀστέον, bone)	561	34
	8	Skin diseases :—Chrotici (χρῶς, skin)	475	39

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(23½ Years: 1853 to 1876; and Year 1877.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
			23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.
ORDERS— <i>continued.</i>				
IV.	1	<i>Developmental diseases of children</i> :—Paiḍiaci (παῖδια, youth)	11,646	452
	2	<i>Developmental diseases of women</i> :—Gyniaci (γυνή, woman)	2,289	139
	3	<i>Developmental diseases of old people</i> :—Geratici (γῆρας, old age)	2,939	314
	4	<i>Diseases of nutrition</i> :—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy)	16,900	648
V.	1	<i>Accident</i> :—Tychici (τύχη, chance)	18,064	726
	2	<i>Battle</i> :—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle; fight) ... ..	...	...
	3	<i>Homicide</i> :—Androphonici (ἀνὴρ, man; φονεύω, I kill)	410	30
	4	<i>Suicide</i> :—Autophonici (αὐτὸς, self; φονεύω, I kill)	1,378	92
	5	<i>Execution</i> :—Demiotici (δημῳόρης, executioner)...	70	1
DISEASES, ETC.				
I.	1	Small-pox	21	...
		Chicken-pox	40	...
		Measles	3,833	6
		Scarlatina	8,304	183
		Diphtheria	6,802	359
		Quinsy	553	14
		Croup	3,058	315
		Whooping-cough	3,569	245
		Typhoid fever, &c.	9,544	532
		Erysipelas	861	70
		Metria	562	42
		Carbuncle, boil, &c.	51	3
		Influenza, coryza, catarrh	791	30
		Dysentery	11,795	254
		Diarrhœa	15,176	963
		Cholera	1,061	60
		Ague	77	6
		Remittent fever	649	4
		Rheumatism	1,038	79
		Miasmatic diseases not classed	341	29
I.	2	Syphilis	459	31
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	128	10
I.	3	Glanders	2	...
		Privation	361	16
		Want of breast-milk	1,606	149
		Purpura and scurvy	244	11
I.	4	Alcoholism	1,566	6½
		Other dietic diseases... ..	25	...
		Thrush	859	48
		Worms, &c.	55	1
		Hydatids	362	37
II.	1	Other parasitic diseases	16	1
		Gout	120	18
		Dropsy	1,863	4½
		Cancer	3,207	329
		Tumor	316	20

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(23½ Years: 1853 to 1876; and Year 1877.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
			23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.
<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>				
II.	1	Polypus	7	1
		Noma	54	4
		Mortification	336	21
		Other diathetic diseases	167	...
II.	2	Scrofula	886	55
		Tabes mesenterica	1,951	77
		Phthisis	17,423	1,088
		Hydrocephalus	3,675	138
		Other tubercular diseases	634	42
III.	1	Cephalitis	3,670	237
		Apoplexy	3,992	274
		Paralysis	1,881	180
		Insanity	253	1
		Chorea	34	...
		Epilepsy	884	66
		Convulsions	8,700	332
		Other diseases of the nervous system	5,794	292
III.	2	Pericarditis	587	46
		Aneurism	1,224	84
		Other diseases of the circulatory system	8,434	573
III.	3	Laryngitis	690	52
		Bronchitis	6,734	464
		Pleurisy	1,217	100
		Pneumonia	9,161	629
		Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	1,812	188
		Asthma	563	42
		Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,275	65
III.	4	Gastritis	2,079	151
		Enteritis	4,361	194
		Peritonitis	1,302	81
		Ascites	375	22
		Ulceration of intestines	334	20
		Hernia	333	16
		Ileus	611	60
		Intussusception	141	11
		Stricture of intestines	58	3
		Fistula	34	2
		Stomach diseases undefined	1,077	54
		Pancreas disease	12	...
		Hepatitis	1,922	80
		Jaundice, gallstone	703	51
		Liver disease undefined	2,966	272
		Spleen disease	76	1
III.	5	Nephritis	285	21
		Ischuria	51	3
		Nephria	595	92
		Diabetes	176	10
		Stone, gravel	75	6
		Cystitis	202	28
		Other diseases of the urinary organs	834	73
III.	6	Ovarian dropsy	88	1
		Other diseases of the generative organs	320	18
III.	7	Arthritis	115	5

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(23½ Years: 1853 to 1876; and Year 1877.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
			23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.
<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>				
III.	7	Ostitis, periostitis	25	5
		Other diseases of the locomotive system	421	24
III.	8	Phlegmon, whitlow	46	1
		Ulcer	144	9
		Other diseases of the skin	285	29
IV.	1	Premature birth	4,150	290
		Cyanosis	264	22
		Spina bifida	189	15
		Other malformations	569	28
		Teething	6,463	97
		Other developmental diseases of children	11	...
IV.	2	Paramenia	70	8
		Childbirth	2,218	131
		Other developmental diseases of adults	1	...
IV.	3	Old age	2,939	314
IV.	4	Atrophy and debility	16,900	648
V.	1	Fractures, contusions, &c.	6,012	334
		Wounds	418	28
		Burns and scalds	1,829	101
		Sunstroke	331	23
		Struck by lightning	27	4
		Poison	309	21
		Snake or insect bite	58	5
		Drowning	4,007	150
		Suffocation	1,336	53
		Other or unspecified accidents	3,737	7
V.	3	Murder and manslaughter	410	30
V.	4	Wounds	423	30
		Poison	265	15
		Drowning	262	22
		Hanging	379	19
		Suicide by other means	49	6
V.	5	Judicial hanging	70	1
		Causes not specified	1,557	13

305. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1877, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the twenty-three years and a half ended with 1876, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period:—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.
(23½ Years: 1853 to 1876; and Year 1877.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1877.	Number of Deaths.	
23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.		23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.
2	1	Phthisis	17,423	1,088
4	2	Diarrhœa	15,176	963
1	3	Accidents	18,064	726

Causes of death in order of fatality.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*
(23½ Years: 1853 to 1876; and Year 1877.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1877.	Number of Deaths.	
23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.		23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.
3	4	Atrophy and debility	16,900	648
7	5	Pneumonia	9,161	629
9	6	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	8,434	573
6	7	Typhoid fever, &c.	9,544	532
12	8	Bronchitis	6,734	464
11	9	Diphtheria	6,802	359
8	10	Convulsions	8,700	332
22	11	Cancer	3,207	329
23	12	Croup	3,058	315
25	13	Old age	2,939	314
14	14	Diseases of the nervous system not classed ...	5,794	292
16	15	Premature birth	4,150	290
18	16	Apoplexy	3,992	274
24	17	Diseases of the liver not classed	2,966	272
5	18	Dysentery	11,795	254
21	19	Whooping-cough	3,569	245
20	20	Cephalitis	3,670	237
15	21	Enteritis	4,361	194
32	22	Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ...	1,812	188
10	23	Scarlatina	8,304	183
30	24	Paralysis	1,881	180
26	25	Childbirth and metria	2,780	173
27	26	Gastritis	2,079	151
34	27	Want of breast-milk	1,606	149
19	28	Hydrocephalus	3,675	138
39	29	Pleurisy	1,217	100
13	30	Teething	6,463	97
35	31	Suicide	1,378	92
55		Nephria	595	92
38	32	Aneurism	1,224	84
36	33	Peritonitis	1,302	81
29	34	Hepatitis	1,922	80
42	35	Rheumatism	1,038	79
28	36	Tabes mesenterica	1,951	77
48	37	Diseases of the urinary organs not classed ...	834	73
46	38	Erysipelas	861	70
45	39	Epilepsy	884	66
37	40	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	1,275	65
43		Malformations	1,022	65
33	41	Alcoholism	1,566	61
41	42	Cholera	1,061	60
54		Ileus	611	60
44	43	Scrofula	886	55
40	44	Diseases of the stomach not classed ...	1,077	54
51	45	Laryngitis	690	52
50	46	Jaundice, gall-stone	703	51
47	47	Thrush	859	48
56	48	Pericarditis	587	46
53	49	Tubercular diseases not classed	634	42
57		Asthma	563	42
31	50	Dropsy	1,863	41
56		Venereal diseases	587	41
62	51	Hydatids	362	37
49	52	Influenza, coryza, catarrh	791	30
60		Murder and manslaughter	410	30

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

(23½ Years: 1853 to 1876; and Year 1877.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1877.	Number of Deaths.	
23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.		23½ Years: 1853-1876.	Year 1877.
64	53	Miasmatic diseases not classed	341	29
70		Skin diseases	285	29
73	54	Cystitis	202	28
59	55	Diseases of locomotive system not classed	421	24
61	56	Ascites	375	22
65	57	Mortification	336	21
70		Nephritis	285	21
66	58	Ulceration of intestines	334	20
69		Tumor	316	20
68	59	Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	320	18
78		Gout	120	18
63	60	Privation	361	16
67		Hernia	333	16
58	61	Quinsy	553	14
72	62	Purpura and scurvy	244	11
77		Intussusception	141	11
74	63	Diabetes	176	10
76	64	Ulcer	144	9
84	65	Paramenia	70	8
17	66	Measles	3,833	6
81		Ague	77	6
83	67	Stone, gravel	75	6
79		Arthritis	115	5
92	68	Ostitis, periostitis	25	5
52		Remittent fever	649	4
87	69	Noma	54	4
85		Stricture of the intestines	58	3
88	70	Ischuria	51	3
88		Carbuncle, boil	51	3
91	71	Fistula	34	2
71		Insanity	253	1
80	71	Ovarian dropsy	88	1
82		Spleen disease	76	1
84	71	Execution	70	1
86		Worms, &c.	55	1
89	71	Phlegmon, whitlow	46	1
94		Parasitic diseases not classed	16	1
97	71	Polypus	7	1
75		Diathetic diseases not classed	167	...
90	...	Chicken-pox, &c.	40	...
91	...	Chorea	34	...
92	...	Dietic diseases not classed	25	...
93	...	Smallpox	21	...
95	...	Pancreas disease	12	...
96	...	Developmental diseases of children not classed	11	...
98	...	Glanders	2	...
99	...	Developmental diseases of adults not classed ...	1	...
Deaths from specified causes			235,095	12,763
Deaths from unspecified causes			1,557	13
Deaths from all causes			236,652	12,776

Death rate
from various
causes in
Victoria and
England.

306. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The totals of each class and order are given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1877 and to the twenty-three years and a half ended with 1876, and the results for England and Wales to the twenty-five years ended with 1874:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.		
			Victoria.		England and Wales.
			Year 1877.	Average of 23½ Years: 1853 to 1876.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		All causes	1,503·29	1,690·64	2,228·23
		Specified causes	1,501·76	1,679·52	2,205·66
		CLASSES.			
I.	...	Zymotic diseases	418·77	527·29	503·87
II.	...	Constitutional diseases	215·80	218·89	420·54
III.	...	Local diseases	584·56	549·74	849·97
IV.	...	Developmental diseases	182·73	241·28	355·15
V.	...	Violent deaths	99·90	142·32	76·13
		ORDERS AND DISEASES.*			
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	375·82	486·69	478·94
		Measles	71	27·38	42·82
		Scarlatina	21·53	59·32	103·80
		Diphtheria	42·24	48·59	
		Group	37·06	21·85	24·06
		Whooping-cough	28·83	25·50	51·46
		Typhoid fever, &c.	62·60	68·18	86·62
		Dysentery	29·89	84·26	6·72
		Diarrhœa	113·31	108·42	89·06
		Metria (see Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	4·94	4·01	5·99
	2	Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.)	4·82	4·21	7·47
	3	Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.)	27·89	27·16	11·36
	4	Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.)	10·24	9·23	6·10

* Only some of the principal diseases are given in this table.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.		
			Victoria.		England and Wales.
			Year 1877.	Average of 23½ Years: 1853 to 1876.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		ORDERS AND DISEASES*— <i>continued.</i>			
II.	1	Diathetic diseases	51·07	43·36	84·25
		Dropsy	4·82	13·31	38·51
		Cancer, &c.	41·18	25·22	36·92
	2	Tubercular diseases	164·73	175·52	336·29
		Phthisis	128·02	124·47	256·72
		Hydrocephalus	16·24	26·25	37·07
III.	...	Diseases of the systems—			
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.) ...	162·61	180·09	280·79
	2	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	82·72	73·19	94·97
	3	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)...	181·20	153·25	327·31
	4	Digestive (stomach, bowels—dis-	119·78	117·05	100·53
		eases, &c.)			
	5	Urinary (kidney, bladder—dis-	27·42	15·85	27·23
		eases, &c.)			
	6	Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.)	2·24	2·91	5·70
	7	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	4·00	4·01	7·74
	8	Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer,	4·59	3·39	5·70
		&c.)			
IV.	...	Developmental diseases—			
	1	Of children (malformation, teeth-	53·18	83·20	87·01
		ing, &c.)			
	2	Of adults	16·35	16·35	11·63
		Childbirth (<i>see</i> Childbirth and	15·42	15·85	11·20
		metria <i>infra</i>)			
	3	Of old people (old age) ...	36·95	21·00	137·37
	4	Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and	76·25	120·73	119·14
		debility)			
V.	1	Accident or negligence	85·42	129·05	} 76·13
	3	Homicide	3·53	2·93	
	4	Suicide	10·83	9·84	
	5	Execution	·12	·50	
I.	1	Childbirth and metria	20·36	19·86		17·19
IV.	2				

307. 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:—Zymotic diseases of the miasmatic order (chiefly dysentery and diarrhoea) and of the dietic and parasitic orders, diseases of the digestive system, violence, and the consequences of childbirth; also atrophy and debility, the death rate from

Results compared.

* See footnote, preceding page.

which is, however, only slightly in excess of that in England and Wales. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Zymotic
diseases.

308. Zymotic diseases in 1877 were below the average in point of fatality. Of the most prominent complaints under this head, croup, whooping-cough and diarrhoea were the only ones in the year under review which, in proportion to the population, caused deaths in excess of the mean of the preceding twenty-three years and a half. The first-named caused 315 deaths, or the largest number in a period of fourteen years; the second caused 245 deaths, which was exceeded in four of the previous thirteen years; and the last caused 963 deaths, which was exceeded in three years of the same period.

Children's
zymotic
diseases.

309. The following table shows the number of deaths from these three complaints, and from other zymotic diseases which particularly affect children, during the fourteen years ended with 1877 :—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	
1864 ...	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865 ...	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866 ...	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867 ...	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868 ...	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869 ...	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870 ...	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	158	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
Total in } 14 years }	2,946	6,162	5,038	2,168	2,603	4,757	11,097	34,771

Typhoid
fever.

310. The mortality from typhoid fever, although below the average of the twenty-three years ended with 1876, was greater in 1877 than in any year of the previous decenniad. This complaint, as I pointed out last year, appears to press more heavily upon females than upon males. In the eleven years ended with 1877 the sexes died of it in nearly equal numbers, whereas such an approach to equality was never reached in the population, and in the four years ended with 1876 the females who died of it actually exceeded the males. In the eleven years ended with 1877 the following deaths of males and females from typhoid fever were recorded :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1867 TO 1877.

Year.				Number who Died of Typhoid Fever.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	...	...	...	246	209	455
1868	...	...	...	162	133	295
1869	...	...	...	185	175	360
1870	...	...	...	212	204	416
1871	...	...	...	135	134	269
1872	...	...	...	174	149	323
1873	...	...	...	135	147	282
1874	...	...	...	216	254	470
1875	...	...	...	211	244	455
1876	...	...	...	166	209	375
1877	...	...	...	278	254	532
Total	...	...	...	2,120	2,112	4,232

311. The complaints referred to in the last three paragraphs belong to Order 1, miasmatic diseases. Deaths occasioned by diseases under the other three orders of the zymotic type were above the average; the complaints which caused the excess under Order 2, enthetic diseases, being venereal diseases; the chief causes under Order 3, dietic diseases, being want of breast milk, and alcoholism (drunkenness); and that under Order 4, parasitic diseases, being hydatids.

Enthetic, dietic, and parasitic diseases.

312. Of deaths under Class II., constitutional diseases, those under Order 1, diathetic diseases, were above the average, chiefly from the prevalence of cancer which caused 329 deaths, and stood eleventh on the list*—the twenty-second place being its usual position. Deaths under Order 2, tubercular diseases, the most fatal of which is phthisis, were, taken as a whole, below the average.

Constitutional diseases.

313. Deaths from phthisis in 1877 numbered 1,088, which is a larger number than was ever previously recorded in any year. A greater mortality in 1876 resulted from scarlatina, and in 1875 from measles, than from phthisis, but these epidemics having subsided, phthisis in 1877 resumed its place at the head of the list of causes of death,* thus showing itself to have been in that year, as in nearly every other, the most destructive of all complaints.

Deaths from phthisis.

314. The annual death rate from phthisis, as I have often pointed out,† has never been so low as 11, nor so high as 13, per 10,000 persons living. In 1877 the rate reached to 12·80 per 10,000, which was nearer the higher of those numbers than in any year except 1869. The following figures express the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportion to the population during each of the last eleven years :—

Death rate from phthisis.

* See table following paragraph 305 *ante*.

† See my remarks upon the subject of phthisis in this volume in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraphs 330 to 322; in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 512 and 513; in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 362 and 363; and in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876, paragraphs 197 to 203.

'DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1867 TO 1877.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 persons Living.*
1867 ...	793	12.20	1874 ...	1,011	12.66
1868 ...	746	11.11	1875 ...	1,027	12.60
1869 ...	893	12.81	1876 ...	1,010	12.16
1870 ...	888	12.51	1877 ...	1,088	12.80
1871 ...	841	11.38	Total in 11 years }	10,118	12.19
1872 ...	876	11.51			
1873 ...	945	12.11			

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

Period of illness and residence.

315. The following table shows the sexes of those who died of phthisis in 1877, also the duration of their illness contrasted with the length of time they had lived in the Australasian colonies :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1877.—DURATION OF ILLNESS AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period of Residence in Australasian Colonies.	Duration of illness.											Total.		
	Under 1 month.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Some months.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.		Some years, long standing, &c.	Unknown.
Under 1 month	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1 month to 6 months	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
6 months to 12 "	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
1 year to 2 years	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2 years to 3 "	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5
3 " 4 "	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4 " 5 "	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
5 " 10 "	...	1	2	7	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
10 " 15 "	...	3	3	5	14	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	13
15 " 20 "	...	5	4	6	12	13	8	2	1	1	...	...	3
20 " 25 "	...	6	10	19	21	1	24	23	6	3	2	3	4	
25 " and upwards	...	3	5	8	10	...	15	8	6	...	...	1	4
Not known (not Australians)	...	1	3	1	8	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	1
Born there †...	...	4	9	17	21	1	26	7	3	3	1	...	9	
Not known (no information respecting birthplace)	1	3	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	
Total	30	39	63	93	2	116	57	24	12	5	5	16	
														154
														616

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

† Including 74 natives of Victoria, 8 (1 being an Aboriginal) of New South Wales, 12 of Tasmania, 5 of South Australia, 1 native of Queensland, and 1 of "Australia" undefined.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1877.—DURATION OF ILLNESS AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALASIA—*continued.*

Period of Residence in Australasian Colonies.	Duration of Illness.											Total.	
	Under 1 month.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Some months.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.		Some years, long standing, &c.	Unknown.
FEMALES.													
Under 1 month
1 month to 6 months	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 months to 12 "	1	...	...	...	...	1
1 year to 2 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 years to 3 "	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3 " 4 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 " 5 "
5 " 10 "	...	1	...	2	4	...	5	5	1	2	...	1	4
10 " 15 "	2	6	10	1	8	3	...	...	2	...	7
15 " 20 "	...	2	7	4	8	...	9	8	5	...	4	...	11
20 " 25 "	...	2	4	12	10	...	22	23	5	3	5	2	3
25 " and upwards	...	5	4	6	15	...	5	13	4	1	3	...	12
Not known (not Australians)	5
Born there*	6	11	23	25	...	33	12	4	4	3	...	27
Not known (no information respecting birthplace)	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	10
Total	16	30	53	75	2	83	66	20	10	17	2	9
													89
													472

316. The duration of illness in connection with the period of residence in the colonies, as shown in the table, is now given for the first time. Omitting 243 persons, respecting whom the registers do not supply the information, it will be observed that 403, or 48 per cent. of the whole, died before they had been ill a year, and that 322, or a further 38 per cent., died after an illness of from 1 to 3 years; also that in the great majority of cases the period of residence in the colonies was of much longer standing than the complaint, thereby proving that the latter had been contracted in Australasia. Thus of the 593 deaths of persons born outside the Australasian colonies, respecting which full particulars are specified, as many as 569, or 96 per cent., contracted the disease in Australasia, and no more than 24, or 4 per cent., contracted it elsewhere.

317. The period of residence in the Australasian colonies of those who died of phthisis during 1876 having been given last year, the experience of two years is available. The following are the collected results of this period, the sexes being combined, and those omitted of whom the term of residence was not stated:—

* Including 123 natives of Victoria, 7 of New South Wales, 18 of Tasmania, 2 of South Australia, and 1 native of New Zealand.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS,* 1876 AND 1877.—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE
IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period of Residence in Australasian Colonies.	Numbers who Died from Phthisis.			
	1876.	1877.	Total in two Years.	Proportion per cent.
Under 1 month ...	6	4	10	·51
1 month to 1 year ...	25	20	45	2·30
1 year to 2 years ...	18	11	29	1·49
2 years to 5 years ...	33	39	72	3·68
5 years and upwards ...	672	682	1,354	69·26
Born there ...	193	252	445	22·76
Total ...	947	1,008	1,955	100·00

Natives and
others who
died from
phthisis.

318. It will be seen that out of 1,955 who died of phthisis in Victoria during 1876 and 1877, 445, or 23 per cent., were born in Australasia; that 1,354, or 69 per cent., more had resided there for upwards of five years; that 72, or a further 4 per cent., had lived there for upwards of two years; and that only 84, or about 4 per cent., had lived there for less than two years.

Sex of those
who died
from
phthisis.

319. Phthisis, both in 1876 and 1877, proved more fatal to males than to females; females in the latter year having died of it in the proportion of not quite 77 to 100 males, whereas in the population females existed in the proportion of 84 to 100 males. It is probable, however, that males of the phthisical ages bore a higher proportion to the total number of males living in the colony than females at those ages bore to the total number of females.

Age at death
from
phthisis.

320. About 85 per cent. of the deaths from phthisis of both males and females, occurred between the ages of 15 and 55; 2 per cent. of the males and 7 per cent. of the females died at under 15 years of age, and 13 per cent. of the males and 8 per cent. of the females died at over 55 years of age. These and other results may be obtained from the following table:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1877.—AGE AT DEATH.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	8	10	18
5 years to 10 years ...	1	6	7
10 " to 15 " ...	6	16	22
15 " to 25 " ...	92	104	196
25 " to 35 " ...	126	119	245
35 " to 45 " ...	149†	110	259
45 " to 55 " ...	156	66	222
55 " to 65 " ...	64	29	93
65 " to 75 " ...	12	10	22
75 and upwards ...	2	2	4
Total ...	616	472	1,088

* Exclusive of 63 in 1876, and 80 in 1877, of which the necessary particulars were not given in the registers.—† Including an Aboriginal native of New South Wales, aged 36.

321. In the United Kingdom, for the last few years, the deaths from bronchitis have exceeded those from phthisis. The death rate from the latter complaint, however, although it has declined considerably in the last quarter of a century, is still high. In England and Wales the mortality from phthisis in 1874 was at the rate of 21·04, and in 1875 of 22·24 per 10,000 persons living. In Scotland in 1873 the death rate from the same complaint was 24·6 per 10,000 living. In Ireland, during 1875, it was 19·29, and in the previous ten years it averaged 18·52 per 10,000 living. All these rates are higher than those in Victoria.

322. The death rate from phthisis in Melbourne and suburbs is much higher than that of the whole colony,* and increases from year to year. It is higher than that in Ireland, not so high as that in Scotland, but, as I have pointed out in previous Year-Books,† approximates closely to that of England and Wales. The following are the figures for the last five years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

1873	...	20·51	|	1877	...	22·74
1874	...	22·04	|			<u> </u>
1875	...	21·46	|	Mean		21·84
1876	...	22·46	|			<u> </u>

323. Under Class III., local diseases, deaths from brain diseases, Order 1, were much below the average in the year under review. Deaths from diseases of the circulatory, Order 2, and of the respiratory system, Order 3, were considerably above the average, those of the latter chiefly caused by the increase of pneumonia, which rose from the seventh to the fifth place, and that of bronchitis, which rose from the twelfth to the eighth place on the list.‡ Deaths from diseases of the stomach and bowels, Order 4, and of the bone and muscle, Order 7, were about equal to the average; gennetic diseases, Order 6, were somewhat lower than usual; whilst diseases of the urinary organs, Order 5, and of the skin, Order 8, show large increase.

324. Developmental diseases, Class IV., were very much less fatal than usual, and only caused about 18 deaths per 10,000 living, as against 24 per 10,000 in the previous twenty-three years and a half. Under Order 1, developmental diseases of children, the mortality was much below the average, the chief complaint, teething, occupying the thirtieth place on the list,‡ its usual place being the thirteenth. Developmental diseases of adults, Order 2, were, in point of fatality, exactly up to the average.

* See table following paragraph 314 ante.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875 paragraph 363, and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraph 201.

‡ See table following paragraph 365 ante.

The chief cause of death under this head is childbirth, which will presently be considered in connection with metria.* Deaths from old age, Order 3, numbered 314, which is much above the average; that entry stood in 1877, thirteenth on the list,† the twenty-fifth being its average place. Deaths under the head of atrophy and debility, Order 4, although always high, were in 1877, as in the previous year, below the average. The number set down was 648, and its place on the list† the fourth, its usual position being the third. The mortality under this head is almost entirely confined to young children and infants, 589 of the victims having been under 5 years of age, of whom 530 were under 1 year, and 241 under 1 month.

Atrophy and debility.

325. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the eleven years ended with 1877. Large numbers of deaths of young children are each year set down under this head, frequently no doubt from want of better information respecting the primary diseases. It is much to be desired that, where possible, medical men would define these deaths more accurately :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1877.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	...	...	...	399	347	746
1868	...	...	...	337	328	665
1869	...	...	...	386	337	723
1870	...	...	...	422	368	790
1871	...	...	...	368	311	679
1872	...	...	...	354	338	692
1873	...	...	...	378	336	714
1874	...	...	...	402	337	739
1875	...	...	...	413	349	762
1876	...	...	...	344	305	649
1877	...	...	...	344	304	648
Total in eleven years...				4,147	3,660	7,807

Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c.

326. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of the persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. During the whole period of eleven years, 88 females died of these complaints to every 100 males.

Violent deaths.

327. Deaths from external causes, Class V., numbered 849, which is much below the average. It will be readily believed that violent deaths are not so common now as they were in the early days of the gold

* See paragraph 335 *post*.

† See table following paragraph 305 *ante*.

discoveries. Deaths from accidents, Order 1, numbered 726, or about six-sevenths of the whole. Although 30 deaths were set down to murder or manslaughter, Order 2, only 1 execution, Order 4, took place during the year. Persons who committed self destruction, Order 3, numbered 92, which is in excess of the average.

328. 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 1877 and the previous decenniad, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :—

VIOLENT DEATHS, 1867 TO 1877.

Cause of Death.	Year 1877.			Ten Years; 1867 to 1876.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures, contusions	297	37	334	3,105	239	3,344
Gunshot wounds ...	11	1	12	206	32	238
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	10	6	16			
Burns and scalds ...	44	57	101	384	487	871
Sunstroke ...	16	7	23	134	55	189
Lightning ...	2	2	4	18	3	21
Poison ...	13	8	21	122	50	172
Snake, insect bite ...	3	2	5	31	13	44
Drowning ...	118	32	150	1,679	385	2,064
Suffocation ...	33	20	53	467	216	683
Others ...	6	1	7	79	18	97
Total ...	553	173	726	6,225	1,498	7,723
Homicide ...	20	10	30	125	77	202
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	7	...	7	68	1	69
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	21	2	23	148	20	168
Poison ...	10	5	15	129	43	172
Drowning ...	14	8	22	126	62	188
Hanging ...	17	2	19	187	14	201
Otherwise ...	6	...	6	15	5	20
Total ...	75	17	92	673	145	818
Execution ...	1	...	1	32	...	32
Grand Total ...	649	200	849	7,055	1,720	8,775

Violent deaths in detail.

Violent deaths in proportion to population.

329. During the eleven years ended with 1877, 73,885 males and 54,680 females died of specified causes ; and it results from these figures, and those in the above table, that, of the males, 1 in every 10 died a violent death ; 1 in every 11 died of an accident ; 1 in every 509 was a victim to homicide ; 1 in every 99 committed suicide ; and 1 in every 2,239 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent

death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 628 died by the hand of another; 1 in every 338 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths of males and females.

330. Males are much more subject to deaths from external causes than females. Of those who died from such causes in 1877, 649, or 76 per cent., belonged to the male, and 200, or 24 per cent., to the female sex.

Violent deaths: proportion of males and females.

331. 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 is murdered, about 2 males are murdered; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so; only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement. In the eleven years to which reference is made in the table, 33 males were executed.

Burns and scalds.

332. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion sudden deaths bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Suicidal deaths.

333. Ninety-two persons took their own lives in 1877, and 100 in the previous year. Both these numbers are above the average. During the ten years ended with 1876 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 82.

Modes of committing suicide.

334. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, cutting or stabbing the next, drowning and taking poison with almost equal frequency the next, shooting the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning, next so by taking poison, next by cutting or stabbing, next by hanging, and only once in the 162 cases named in the table by shooting.

Deaths in childbed.

335. Deaths of parturient women should be considered in connection with the number of births instead of with the population, as in the case of deaths from most other causes. They are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down as of Childbirth, Class IV., Order 2; but, if it should arise from puerperal fever, it is placed under the head of Metria, Class I., Order 1. The deaths from child-bearing have been more numerous in proportion to the births during the last five years than they were previously; but, except in 1874 and 1875, the rate has never been so high as in the year under review. The following are the deaths and death rate from these complaints during the last eleven years:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1867 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Metria.	Total.	
1867	117	20	137	53·50
1868	110	23	133	48·82
1869	105	18	123	47·23
1870	115	9	124	45·67
1871	90	12	102	37·25
1872	123	16	139	50·80
1873	127	44	171	60·85
1874	142	109	251	93·66
1875	154	83	237	88·70
1876	117	48	165	61·64
1877	131	42	173	66·51
Total in eleven years	1,331	424	1,755	59·46

336. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of eleven years was 1 to 168 births, but in 1877 the proportion was 1 to every 150 births. In 1876 the proportion was 1 to every 162 births; in 1875, 1 to every 113 births; and in 1874, 1 to every 107 births. All these proportions are higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the twenty-eight years ended with 1874, 200 births occurred to each death of a mother. In Scotland, during 1873, 1 woman is stated to have died in childbirth to every 207 births, and in Ireland, during 1875, 1 to every 138 births. The former rate is not so high as, but the latter is higher than, the average rate in Victoria.

Deaths in childbed in United Kingdom.

337. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, during 1877, 520 women were confined, and 490 infants were born alive. Eight deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition. Thus 1 death of a mother occurred to every 65 deliveries, or to every 61 births.

Deaths of women in Lying-in Hospital.

338. There are 32 general hospitals in Victoria, 8 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during 1877 was 14,810, and the number of deaths was 1,550. In 1876, the cases of sickness treated numbered 14,774, and the deaths 1,537. There was thus 1 death to every 9·5 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during 1877 as against 1 death to every 9·6 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year.

Sickness and deaths in general hospitals.

339. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of cases treated, the number of deaths which occurred in 1877, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year :—

Death rate in each hospital.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year 1877.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, 1876.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	30	3	10·00	12·90
Amherst	241	21	8·71	11·54
Ararat	318	20	6·29	6·25
Ballarat	916	95	10·37	10·89
Beechworth	511	31	6·07	7·60
Belfast	53	8	15·09	7·27
Bendigo	1,281	146	11·40	10·00
Castlemaine	865	65	7·51	5·44
Clunes	200	7	3·50	3·61
Creswick	250	22	8·80	5·69
Daylesford	181	18	9·94	8·69
Dunolly	260	26	10·00	13·38
Geelong	1,062	75	7·06	8·61
Hamilton	518	31	5·99	5·95
Heathcote	81	12	14·81	10·29
Horsham	250	16	6·40	12·57
Inglewood	428	28	6·54	6·67
Kilmore	137	14	10·22	13·23
Kyneton	336	34	10·12	8·76
Maldon	57	3	5·26	14·81
Mansfield	84	8	9·52	4·84
Maryborough	402	36	8·96	8·97
Melbourne	3,924	582	14·83	15·58
Melbourne (Alfred)	976	117	11·99	9·28
Pleasant Creek	397	40	10·08	6·95
Portland	64	3	4·69	8·32
Sale	241	20	8·30	10·32
St. Arnaud	196	16	8·16	7·41
Swan Hill	181	13	7·18	8·33
Wangaratta	194	23	11·86	7·81
Warrnambool	75	12	16·00	13·41
Wood's Point	101	5	4·95	2·82
Total	14,810	1,550	10·47	10·40

Highest and lowest death rates.

340. In proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality in 1876 occurred in the Melbourne Hospital, and the least in the Wood's Point Hospital. In 1877 the highest percentage of mortality occurred in the Warrnambool Hospital, and the lowest in the Clunes Hospital.

Sickness and deaths in hospital for women.

341. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 213 in 1876, and 251 in 1877. The deaths in the same institution numbered 7 in the former, and 14 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 30 died in 1876, and 1 in 18 in 1877.

Deaths in Lying-in Hospital.

342. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 407 women were confined in 1876, and 520 in 1877. Six died in the former year, and 8 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 68 died in 1876, and 1 woman in 65 in 1877.*

* Besides these deaths, which are of women only, 34 infants died in the institution in 1876, and 33 in 1877.

343. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 118 cases were treated, and 17 deaths occurred in 1876; 273 cases were treated, and 17 deaths occurred in 1877. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 7 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 16 patients in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in children's hospital.

344. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums numbered 2,421 in 1876, and 2,514 in 1877; deaths numbered 152 and 157. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 16 in both years.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

345. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in 1876 amounted to 649, and the deaths to 67, or 1 death to every 10 cases of sickness. In 1877 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 636, and the deaths 70, or 1 death to every 9 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

346. In 1876 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 449, and the deaths 22. In 1877 these numbers were 372 and 6 respectively. Thus, in 1876, 1 death occurred to every 20 cases of sickness, and, in 1877, 1 death to every 62 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

347. In hospitals for the insane during 1876 the cases of sickness numbered 1,779, and during 1877 they numbered 1,951. The deaths amounted to 185 at the former period, and 197 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to about every 10 cases of sickness at both periods.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

348. The cases of sickness treated in the Industrial and Reformatory Schools numbered 1,295 in 1876, and 20 deaths occurred. In 1877, 832 cases were treated, and 15 deaths took place. The deaths were, therefore, to the cases of disease in the proportion of 1 to every 65 in the former, and of 1 to every 55 in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in industrial schools.

349. In gaols and penal establishments 5,363 cases of sickness occurred in 1876, and 5,078 in 1877. The deaths in these two years respectively were 62 and 37. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 87 cases in 1876, and 1 death to every 137 cases in 1877. The proportions of deaths to cases of sickness are smaller in these than in any other public institutions; but it is also probable that the cases of sickness dealt with are, on the average, of a lighter character than those treated in the other institutions.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

350. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions in 1877 was 2,117, or 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions were in 1876 in the proportion of 1 to every $6\frac{1}{2}$, in 1875 in that of 1 to every $7\frac{1}{3}$, and in 1874 and 1873 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 1877:—

Deaths in public institutions.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1877.

Number of Deaths.		Number of Deaths.	
General hospitals ...	1,550	Hospitals for the insane ...	197
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	14	Female refuges ...	12†
Lying-in Hospital ...	41*	Industrial and reformatory schools ...	15
Hospital for Sick Children ...	17	Gaols ...	33
Benevolent asylums ...	157	Penal establishments ...	4
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	70		
Orphan asylums ...	6	Total ...	2,117
Blind asylum ...	1		

NOTE.—In 1877 no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital.

Vaccina-
tions.

351. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1877 was 22,559; and, as the number of births was 26,010, it appears that 87 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—1,539, or 6 per cent. of those born, having died before they were 3 months old, and 2,298, or 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., before they were 6 months old. The vaccinations amounted in 1876 to 80 per cent. of the births, in 1875 to 82 per cent., in 1874 to 83 per cent., and in 1873 to something less than 80 per cent.

Meteorologi-
cal observa-
tions, 1877.

352. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1877. 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, 1877.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	o	o	o
Portland ...	37·0	...	32	57
Melbourne ...	91·3	101	31	57
Cape Otway ...	270·0	97	39	55
Sandhurst ...	758·0	100	32	59
Ararat ...	1,050·0	...	...	...
Ballarat ...	1,438·0	102	27	55 $\frac{1}{2}$

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 ...	30·05	178	25·34	·73	4·4
Melbourne ...	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
Cape Otway ...	29·81	154	29·88	·87	7·6
Sandhurst ...	29·29	64	16·96	·72	4·8
Ararat ...	...	100	17·18	...	...
Ballarat ...	28·58	111	22·71	·62	5·6

* This includes the deaths of 33 children born in the institution.

† This includes the deaths of 10 children of inmates of the Female Refuge, Madeleine street.

353. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the eleven years ended with 1877 :—

Meteorology
in Mel-
bourne, 1867
to 1877.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR
ELEVEN 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.	Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	Inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
1867	108	30	58	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110	27	57	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108	27	57	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109	30	57	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106	32	58	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103	32½	58	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102	30	58	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	103	29	57	29·93	134	28 10	·72	6·1
1875	110	31	57	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6 2
1876	111	29	57	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	101	31	57	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8

354. It will be observed that the mean temperature in Melbourne is remarkably even from year to year. The diminished rainfall, and consequent drought, which occurred in 1877 and the previous year, will be at once recognised.

Tempera-
ture and
rainfall.

355. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

Meteorology
elsewhere
treated on.

PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

356. 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.

357. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872. From the time of its opening to the end of 1877, 2,159,167 ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at £8,590,159.

Royal Mint.

358. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received at the Mint in each year. It will be observed that the gold received in 1877 was 164,889 ounces less than that received in 1876, and 111,422 ounces less than that received in 1875.

Gold
received at
Mint.

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1876.

Year.			Quantity.	Value.
			oz.	£
1872	...	...	190,738	764,917
1873	...	...	221,870	887,127
1874	...	...	335,318	1,349,102
1875	...	...	489,732	1,947,713
1876	...	...	543,199	2,149,481
1877	...	...	378,310	1,491,819
Total ...			2,159,167	8,590,159

Gold issued from Mint

359. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 165,000 half-sovereigns in 1873, and 80,000 in 1877, 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 1877.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	number.	number.	oz.	£	
1872	748,000	...	1,205	3,610	751,610
1873	752,000	165,000	3,106	11,035	845,535
1874	1,373,000	...	2,912	10,417	1,383,417
1875	1,888,000	...	3,553	13,857	1,901,857
1876	2,124,000	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,145
1877	1,487,000	80,000	3,326	13,004	1,540,004
Total ...	8,372,000	245,000	17,727	66,068	8,560,568

Victorian and other gold minted

360. Less than three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint was raised in Victoria. Upwards of a fifth came from New Zealand. The remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies and by Natal. The following were the quantities from these countries respectively prior to and during 1877 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1877.

Country in which Gold was raised.	Quantity of Gold received.		
	Prior to 1877.	During 1877.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Victoria ...	1,312,732	290,920	1,603,652
New South Wales ...	1,414	357	1,771
Queensland ...	1,331	60	1,391
South Australia ...	34,102	10,989	45,091
Tasmania ...	22,435	6,684	29,119
New Zealand ...	403,638	67,718	471,356
Natal ...	735	181	916
Unknown ...	4,470	1,401	5,871
Total ...	1,780,857	378,310	2,159,167

361. The following table shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the four financial years ended with 1876-7, also the excess of the latter over the former. The net results alone are given, the amount of subsidy returned to the Treasury each year being omitted from both sides of the account. It will be observed that during the period to which the table relates the Mint has been worked at a loss to the country of £13,700:—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1873-4 TO 1876-7.

Year.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.
	£	£	£
1873-4	4,799	4,972	173
1874-5	7,504	15,701	8,197
1875-6	7,659	9,305	1,646
1876-7	7,512	11,229	3,717
Total ...	27,474	41,207	13,733

362. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during 1876 was 431,905 ounces, valued at £1,605,558, more than half of which came from Queensland. The total value of coin and bullion issued amounted to £1,651,293, consisting of 1,613,000 sovereigns, 60,000 half-sovereigns, and 2,130 ounces of bullion valued at £8,293. The total revenue for the year amounted to £10,496. It will be noticed that the coin and bullion issued was less in value by nearly half a million sterling than the coin and bullion issued from the Melbourne Mint in the same year.

363. There were 13 banks of issue in Victoria during 1877, possessing therein 324 branches or agencies. In the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods there were 10 banks of issue in the colony.

364. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1877, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighboring colonies at sight:—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1867.	1872.	1877.
London ..	par to 1 per cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.	par to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.
British India ..	5 per cent. premium, 2s. 1d. per rupee	2s. 1d. per rupee ..	5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee
New South Wales	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	2s. 3d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.	3s. 9d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.
Queensland ..	1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	9s. 3d. to 1 per cent. prem.
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	2s. to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. prem.	2s. 6d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	9s. 3d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.	3s. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

Rates of dis-
count.

365. The average rates of discount on local bills were as follow during the same three years. It will be observed that the rates were higher at the first period than at either of the subsequent periods, and that they were much higher at the last than at the middle period :—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1867.	1872.	1877.
Under 65 days	per cent. 7 to 8	per cent. 5 to 5½	per cent. 6 to 7
65 to 95 "	7 to 8	5 to 6	7 to 8
95 to 125 "	8 to 10	6 to 7	8 to 9
Over 125 "	9 to 10	7 to 8	8 to 10

Liabilities,
assets, &c.,
of banks.

366. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows :—

POSITION OF BANKS, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

LIABILITIES.			
	1867.	1872.	1877.
	£	£	£
Notes in circulation	1,182,701	1,327,374	1,350,114
Bills in circulation	127,501	90,523	70,254
Balances due to other banks	120,125	219,223	259,223
Deposits not bearing interest	2,860,280	5,305,693	4,980,155
Deposits bearing interest	6,599,684	6,992,234	11,523,373
Total	10,890,291	13,935,047	18,183,119
ASSETS.			
	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	1,974,288	2,708,390	2,109,793
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	615,217	662,632	328,864
Landed property	554,105	635,809	796,605
Notes and bills of other banks	139,734	164,699	143,425
Balances due from other banks	259,911	354,079	386,491
Debts due to the banks*	12,234,636	13,600,293	22,493,261
Total	15,777,891	18,125,902	26,258,439

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

	£	£	£
Capital stock paid up	8,136,325	8,276,250	8,756,894
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by banks	10 ³ / ₁₀ per cent.	9 ² / ₁₀ per cent.	10 ¹ / ₄ per cent.
Average rate of interest per annum paid to shareholders	12·192 per cent.	10·193 per cent.	11·689 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	496,000	421,800	511,810
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,123,674	2,171,705	2,739,862

* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due from one bank to another.

367. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

LIABILITIES.			
	1867.	1872.	1877.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Notes in circulation	10·86	9·53	7·42
Bills in circulation	1·17	·65	·39
Balances due to other banks	1·10	1·57	1·43
Deposits not bearing interest	26·27	38·07	27·39
Deposits bearing interest	60·60	50·18	63·37
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	12·51	14·94	8·04
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	3·90	3·66	1·25
Landed property	3·51	3·51	3·03
Notes and bills of other banks	·89	·91	·55
Balances due from other banks	1·65	1·95	1·47
Debts due to the banks	77·54	75·03	85·66
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

368. The following results are arrived at by analysing the bank returns at the three periods :—

Coin and bullion formed ...	{	16·41 per cent. of the assets in 1867	
	{	18·60 " " 1872	
	{	9·29 " " 1877	
The liabilities amounted to ...	{	69·02 per cent. of the assets in 1867	
	{	76·88 " " 1872	
	{	69·25 " " 1877	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	51·57 per cent. of the assets in 1867	
	{	45·66 " " 1872	
	{	33·35 " " 1877	
	{	74·71 per cent. of the liabilities in 1867	
	{	59·39 " " 1872	
	{	48·16 " " 1877	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	69·76 per cent. bore interest in 1867	
	{	56·86 " " 1872	
	{	69·82 " " 1877	

Analysis of bank returns.

Former periods and 1877 compared.

Government funds with the banks.

369. It will be observed that coin and bullion bore a much smaller proportion to the total assets, and that the paid-up capital bore a much smaller proportion both to the assets and the liabilities, in 1877 than at either of the former periods.

370. The Government moneys in the hands of the various banks standing to the credit of the public account, and the proportion they bore to the whole amounts on deposit, were as follow at the end of each of the last four years :—

GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1877.

On the 31st December.	Government Moneys.	
	Total Amount held by the Banks.	Percentage of all Moneys on Deposit.
	£	
1874	1,348,048	10·84
1875	677,445	4·93
1876	1,956,619	13·18
1877	1,148,176	6·96

Banks in Australasian colonies.

371. The total liabilities and total assets of the banks during the last quarter of 1876 in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, which does not appear to publish banking returns, will be found in the following table:—

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876.

Name of Colony.	Number of Banks.	Total Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	12	1,335,478	54,472	287,179	14,850,148	16,527,277
New South Wales	10	1,113,323	37,123	247,357	14,859,505	16,257,308
Queensland	6	345,437	14,598	42,520	3,091,681	3,494,236
South Australia... ..	6	442,541	10,653	57,064	3,316,096	3,826,354
Tasmania	5	117,558	2,696	2,582	1,463,008	1,585,844
New Zealand	6	874,517	60,833	47,578	6,238,471	7,221,399
Total	45	4,228,854	180,375	684,280	43,818,909	48,912,418

Name of Colony.	Total Assets.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Balances due from, and Notes and Bills of, other Banks.	Other Securities chiefly Government.	Debts due to Banks.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	3,519,377	790,129	470,156	...	19,138,461	23,918,123
New South Wales	2,727,103	359,276	3,539,158	...	13,627,551	20,253,088
Queensland	754,271	111,304	96,833	...	3,400,046	4,362,454
South Australia... ..	733,168	151,611	134,731	25,000	4,724,443	5,768,953
Tasmania	256,499	39,245	28,881	...	1,357,198	1,681,823
New Zealand	1,614,918	210,185	96,701	614,208	9,240,059	11,776,071
Total	9,605,336	1,661,750	4,366,460	639,208	51,487,758	67,760,512

Proportion of specie to assets in Australasian banks.

372. Coin and bullion bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the Queensland banks, and a lower one to those of the South Australian banks, than to those of any of the other colonies. The Victorian banks had a higher proportion of coin and bullion than those of New Zealand, New South Wales, or South Australia. The following are the figures, the colonies being placed in order, those having the highest proportion of coin or bullion being placed first and those having the lowest last:—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Queensland ...	17.29	4. New Zealand ...	13.71
2. Tasmania ...	15.25	5. New South Wales ...	13.47
3. Victoria ...	14.71	6. South Australia ...	12.71

373. The liabilities bore a smaller proportion to the assets in the New Zealand banks, and a larger one in those of Tasmania, than in the banks of any of the other colonies. The liabilities of the banks in Victoria were smaller in proportion to their assets than those in Queensland, New South Wales, or Tasmania. In the following statement the colony of which the liabilities were smallest in proportion to the assets is placed first, and that in which the liabilities were proportionately the highest is placed last:—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. New Zealand ...	61.32	4. Queensland ...	80.10
2. South Australia ...	66.33	5. New South Wales ...	80.27
3. Victoria ...	69.10	6. Tasmania ...	94.29

374. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks were not returned for 1867 and 1872. The rates on deposits left for a period of twelve months ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1877, 1876, and 1875, and from 4 to 6 per cent. in 1874.

375. Two kinds of Savings Banks exist in Victoria, the ordinary 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 1877, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates*:

SAVINGS BANKS, 1877.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balances.	
			Total Amount.	Average per Depositor.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	166	44,361	£ 652,089	£ s. d. 14 14 0
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	11	28,884	923,216	31 19 3
Total ...	177	73,245	1,575,305	21 10 1½

376. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has been increasing from year to year. With the exception of 1874, there was a larger amount remaining on deposit in 1877 than in any former year. The following are the figures during the last six years:—

* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

			Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.
1872	...	...	52,749	...	£1,405,738
1873	...	...	58,547	...	1,498,618
1874	...	...	64,014	...	1,617,301
1875	...	...	65,837	...	1,469,849
1876	...	...	69,027	...	1,507,235
1877	...	...	73,245	...	1,575,805

Rate of interest in Savings Banks.

377. The highest rate of interest Savings Banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent. This rate was allowed in all the years.

Price of debentures in London.

378. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the London prices at the beginning, middle, and end of 1877, and at the end of the first quarter of 1878, of debentures payable in London:—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1877-8.

Rate per annum.	Interest.		Amount of outstanding Debentures.	Price per £100 Bond.			
	When Payable.			1877.			1878.
				January.	June.	December.	March.
6	April and October	..	£ 7,000,000	111½-112½	119½-110½	108-109	111-112
5	January and July	..	2,107,000	109-110	108½-109½	110½-111½	109-110
6	"	"	850,000	116	119-121	117-119	115-117
4	"	"	4,500,000	96½-97½	98½-99	97½-98½	97½-97¾

Price of debentures and stock in Melbourne.

379. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named:—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1877-8.

Rate per annum.	Interest.		Amount of outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.						
	When Payable.			1877.				1878.		
				January.	March.	June.	Sept.	January.	March.	June.
6	April and October		£ 236,600	103½-105	103½-104½	103½-104	105	..	104½	103
6	"	"	580,620	105-106	105-106	104½-105	106	106-106½	106-106½	106
6	"	"	180,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	"	"	276,100	..	..	..	..	..	108	108
5	January and July		£ 312,900	..	..	103	100	99-101½	100-101½	101
4	April and October		1,003,602*	96-100	97-100	99-99½	98½	98	96	94

Mortgages, liens, and releases.

380. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool, effected during 1877, also the number and amount of releases registered in the same year. The number of releases of live stock and

* Government stock. The others are debentures.

wool appears small as compared with the number of mortgages and liens; but it happens, in regard to this description of property, that, although the mortgage may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS AND RELEASES, 1877.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land	5,489	£ 3,977,745	3,304	£ 3,082,590
Live stock	711	485,524	94	393,724
Wool	310	242,869	1	2,500
Total	6,510	4,706,138	3,399	3,478,814

381. The live stock mortgaged in 1877 consisted of 676,930 sheep, 43,925 head of cattle, 2,405 horses, and 341 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 1,179,097.

Live stock and wool mortgaged.

382. The following figures show the number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the last eleven years. It will be observed that the greatest number of transactions took place in 1877, but the amount advanced was larger in 1873, 1874, and 1876 than in that year:—

Mortgages and liens, 1867 to 1872.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1867 TO 1877.

Number of Transactions.			Amount.	Number of Transactions.			Amount.
1867 ...	3,380	...	£3,754,672	1873 ...	5,155	...	£5,248,365
1868 ...	3,509	...	3,485,315	1874 ...	5,929	...	6,019,904
1869 ...	4,036	...	4,701,485	1875 ...	6,035	...	4,542,569
1870 ...	4,410	...	4,203,743	1876 ...	6,417	...	5,081,387
1871 ...	4,849	...	4,278,197	1877 ...	6,510	...	4,706,138
1872 ...	5,151	...	4,076,229				

383. During the seventeen years ended with 1877, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property have amounted in the aggregate to £47,863,164, and the sums paid off have amounted in all to £24,025,670. The balance is £23,837,494, or about half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Difference between mortgages and releases, 1861 to 1877.

384. The bills of sale filed and satisfied in the last four years were as follow. It will be observed that those filed in 1877 and the amount included therein were much less than in former years, which is chiefly owing to the law relating to bills of sale having been made much more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during the year.

Bills of sale.

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1877.

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

Contracts
for sale and
letting.

385. The contracts for sale filed in 1877 numbered 605, securing an amount of £47,720. The contracts for letting filed numbered 668, the rents named therein varying from 2s. 6d. to £5 per week.

Building
societies.

386. Sixty-one building societies sent in returns of their operations during 1877, as against 58 in the previous year. The following are the principal items furnished for the two years. It should be observed that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 AND 1877.

	1876.	1877.
Number of societies	58	61
Number of members	21,750	21,824
Amount advanced during the year	£870,203	£815,860
Income during the year	£1,011,397	£1,182,718
Working expenses during the year	£28,571	£31,193
Assets at date of balancing	£2,750,660	£2,878,167
Liabilities "	£2,352,282	£2,492,890
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£611,598	£748,253

Falling off
in business
of building
societies.

387. The business done by building societies was, according to the figures, not so great in 1877 as in 1876, the amount of advances having been less in the year under review by £54,343 than it was in the former year. The aggregate income of building societies, however, increased by upwards of £170,000 during the period intervening between the dates of the returns of the two years.

Rates of
interest in
building
societies.

388. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months ranged in both years from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 per cent. These are the extreme figures; the average rates were from 6 to 7 per cent.

Moneys on
deposit at
end of 1876
and 1877.

389. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of 1876 and 1877 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:—

* An explanation of the small amount of business done in 1877 is given in the last paragraph.

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1876 AND 1877.

				1876.	1877.
				£	£
Amount deposited with banks	...	...	...	14,850,148	16,503,528
"	"	savings banks	...	1,507,235	1,575,305
"	"	building societies	...	611,598	748,253
Total				16,968,981	18,827,086

390. It will be observed that the moneys on deposit at the end of 1877 exceeded those at the end of 1876 by nearly two millions sterling. Increase in deposits.

PART VI.—INTERCHANGE.

391. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

392. The returns of imports and exports during 1877, 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 character should be kept together. The present is the third year 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, I regret to say, has not yet been adopted by the other colonies represented at the Conference. Imports and exports, 1877.

393. The table of imports and exports is preceded by an alphabetical index, by the assistance of which the position of any article may be readily found. Index of imports and exports.

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

* * This index refers to the tables of imports and exports which immediately follow it.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other	... 14	Antimony—crude, ore,	...	Barley	... 22
Aerated waters	... 23	regulus	... 32	Basket and wicker	...
Agricultural — imple-	...	Apparel	... 19	ware	... 25
ments, machinery	... 9	Arms and ammunition	8	Bass	... 25
Air-bricks	... 12	Arrowroot	... 22	Bath bricks...	... 29
Ale and porter	... 23	Arsenic	... 14	Beans	... 22
Alkali	... 14	Artificial flowers	... 19	Beef—salted	... 21
Almond oil	... 26	Asphalte	... 14	Beer	... 23
Almonds	... 22	Axle—arms, boxes	... 10	Beeswax	... 24
Alum	... 14	Axles	... 10	Birds	... 33
Anchors	... 11	Bacon	... 21	Biscuits	... 22
Angora wool	... 24	Bagging	... 20	Bitters	... 23
Animal food	... 21	Bags, sacks	... 20	Black oil	... 26
„ substances	... 24	„ paper	... 25	„ sand	... 32
Animals and birds	... 33	Bark	... 25	Blankets	... 15

* 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.

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Blasting powder	... 8	Chocolate	... 23	Felt—sheathing, hoods,	
Blue	... 25	Cider	... 23	&c.	... 20
Boats	... 11	Cigars	... 23	Fencing wire	... 32
Boilers, steam	... 9	Clay tobacco pipes	... 4	Fibre	... 25
Bolts and nuts	... 22	Clocks	... 6	Firearms	... 8
Bone-dust	... 24	Clover seed	... 25	Firebricks	... 12
Bones	... 24	Coal	... 28	Fireworks	... 5
Bonnets	... 19	Cocoa beans	... 23	Fish—fresh, preserved,	
Books, printed	... 1	Cocaoant fibre	... 25	salted	... 21
Boots	... 19	" oil	... 26	" ova	... 33
Boot-webbing	... 20	Cocoanuts	... 22	Flannels—piece	... 15
Borax	... 14	Cod, cod liver oil	... 26	Flax	... 25
Bottled fruit	... 22	Coffee	... 23	" manufactures	... 17
Bottles	... 29	Coir and other matting	20	Flock	... 24
Bran	... 25	Coke	... 28	Floorcloth	... 20
Bran bags	... 20	Colors	... 14	Flour	... 22
Brandy	... 23	Colza oil	... 26	" sacks	... 20
Brassware	... 32	Combs	... 24	Flowers, artificial	... 19
Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Confectionery	... 22	Food, animal	... 21
" bath	... 29	Copper — ore, sheet,		" vegetable	... 22
Bristles	... 24	ware, wire	32	Fresh fish, meat	... 21
Broadcloths, &c.	... 15	" specie	... 31	Fruit — bottled, dried,	
Broom corn	... 25	Copra	... 25	green, currants, rais-	
Brooms—hair, brush-		Cordage	... 20	sins	... 22
ware	... 35	" iron, steel	... 32	Fuel	... 28
Brownware	... 29	Cordials	... 23	Furniture, furniture	
Brushware, brooms	... 35	Cork and corks cut	... 25	springs	... 13
Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cornsacks	... 20	Furs	... 19
Building materials	... 12	Cotton and flax manu-		Fuse	... 8
Butter	... 21	factures	... 17	Galvanized iron—cord-	
Camels	... 33	Cotton seed oil	... 26	age, buckets, tubs,	
Canary seed	... 25	Cotton — piece goods,		guttering, sheet, ware	32
Candles	... 24	waste, wick	17	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13
Canes	... 25	" raw	... 25	Gin	... 23
Canvas	... 20	Curiosities	... 36	Ginger, ground	... 23
Caps and hats — felt,		Currants	... 22	Glass — bottles, plate,	
silk, straw, &c.	... 19	Cutlery	... 9	window, ware	... 29
Caps, percussion	... 8	Dholl	... 22	Gloves	... 19
Carbolic acid	... 14	Dogs	... 33	Glue, glue pieces	... 24
Cards, playing	... 1	Doors	... 12	Glycerine	... 14
Carpeting	... 15	Drapery	... 18	Goat skins	... 24
Carriages, carriage ma-		Dress	... 19	Goats	... 33
terials	... 10	Dried fruit	... 22	Gold—leaf, plate, spe-	
Cartridges, cartridge		Drinks and stimulants	23	cie	... 31
cases	... 8	Druggeting	... 15	Goods manufactured,	
Carts, waggons, &c.	... 10	Drugs	... 14	unenumerated	... 36
Carving, figures, &c.	... 4	Dyes	... 14	Grain	... 22
Casks	... 25	Dynamite	... 8	Gram	... 22
Castor oil	... 26	Earthenware	... 29	Grass seeds	... 25
Cattle	... 33	Eggs	... 21	Grates and stoves	... 32
Cement	... 12	Electro-plated ware	... 32	Grease	... 24
Chaff	... 25	Elephants	... 33	Greasy wool	... 24
Chain cables	... 11	Engine-packing	... 20	Grindery	... 35
Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	Engines, steam	... 9	Grindstones	... 29
Cheese	... 21	Engravings	... 3	Guano	... 14
Chemicals	... 14	Essences & essential oils	14	Gum	... 25
Chicory	... 23	Explosives	... 8	Gun caps	... 8
China matting	... 20	Fancy goods	... 35	Gun-cotton	... 8
" ware	... 29	Feathers	... 24	Gunnybags	... 20
Chinese oil	... 26	" ornamental	... 19	Gunpowder	... 8

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Guttapercha goods ...	25	Linseed meal ...	25	Naphtha ...	14
Haberdashery ...	18	" oil ...	26	Neatsfoot oil ...	26
Hair—curled, seating ...	24	Liquorice ...	22	Nets and netting ...	20
Hams ...	21	Lithofracteur ...	8	Nut oil ...	26
Hardware ...	35	Live animals ...	33	Nuts ...	22
Hares ...	33	Lubricating oil ...	26	Oakum ...	25
Harmoniums ...	2	Macaroni ...	22	Oars ...	11
Harness ...	10	Machinery—agricultural, weaving and spinning ...	9	Oatmeal ...	22
Hats and caps—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19	Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Oats ...	22
Hatters' materials ...	19	Maize ...	22	Oilcake ...	25
Hay ...	25	Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oilcloth ...	20
Hemp ...	25	Malt ...	22	Oilmen's stores ...	35
Hides ...	24	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, &c ...	18	Oils of all kinds ...	26
Holloware ...	35	Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	" in bottles ...	26
Honey ...	21	" mixed metals ...	32	Olive oil ...	26
Hoofs ...	24	Manures ...	14	Onions ...	22
Hops ...	23	Marble ...	29	Opium ...	14
Horned cattle ...	33	Matches ...	14	Opossum skins ...	24
Horns ...	24	Materials, building ...	12	Optical instruments ...	6
Horses ...	33	" carriage ...	10	Ordnance stores ...	35
Hosiery ...	19	" hatters' ...	19	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32
Ice ...	30	" printing ...	35	" bags ...	20
Implements, agricultural ...	9	" telegraphic ...	35	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c... ...	32
Indefinite articles ...	36	" watchmakers' ...	6	Organs ...	2
Indiarubber goods ...	25	Mats ...	20	Ornamental feathers ...	19
Ink—printing, colored, and writing ...	14	Matting—china, coir ...	20	Oxalic acid ...	14
Instruments, musical... ...	2	Meal, linseed ...	25	Paintings ...	3
" optical ...	6	" oat ...	22	Paints ...	14
" scientific ...	6	Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Palm oil ...	26
" surgical ...	7	Medicinal oil ...	26	Paper—bags, hanging, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25
Iron—bar, castings, galvanized, hoop, ores, pig, pipes, plate, rod, scrap, sheet, ware, wire, &c. ...	32	" roots ...	14	Parasols ...	19
Ironmongery ...	35	Medicines, patent ...	14	Patent leather ...	22
" saddlers' ...	10	Meerschaum pipes ...	4	" medicines ...	14
Isinglass ...	21	Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	Peanuts ...	22
Ivory ...	24	Methylated spirits ...	14	Pearl barley ...	22
Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ...	19	Milk, preserved ...	23	" shell ...	24
Jams and preserves ...	22	Millet ...	25	Peas ...	22
Jewellery ...	31	Millinery ...	19	Pepper ...	23
Jute ...	25	Millstones ...	29	Perfumed spirits ...	23
Kangaroos ...	33	Mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32	Perfumery ...	23
" skins ...	24	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Perry ...	23
Kerosene oil ...	26	Molasses ...	22	Personal effects ...	36
" shale ...	28	Mouldings ...	4	Phormium, N. Z. ...	25
Lamps and lampware ...	13	Musical instruments... ...	2	Photographic goods ...	35
Lard ...	21	Muslins ...	17	Pianofortes... ...	2
" oil ...	26	Must ...	23	Pickles ...	23
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	Mustard ...	23	Picric acid ...	14
Leather, leatherware... ...	24	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Figs ...	33
Lime ...	12	Nails ...	32	" skins ...	24
Limejuice ...	23	Natural history, specimens of ...	36	Pine oil ...	26
Linen piece goods ...	17			Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
				" tobacco ...	4
				Pistols ...	8
				Pitch ...	25
				Plants ...	34
				Plaster of paris ...	29

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Platedware ...	32	Seal skins ...	24	Tares ...	25
Plumbago ...	32	Seeds—canary, clover, grass ...	25	Tartaric acid ...	14
Pollard ...	25	Sewing machines ...	9	Tea ...	23
Porcelain ...	29	Shale ...	28	Telegraphic materials ...	35
Pork, salted... ..	21	Shell—pearl, tortoise ...	24	" wire ...	32
Potatoes ...	22	Shellfish ...	21	Timber, all kinds ...	25
Poultry ...	33	Ships, boats, &c. ...	11	Tin—block, foil, ore, plates, ware ...	32
Powder — blasting, sporting ...	8	Shoes ...	19	Tobacco ...	23
Precious stones ...	31	Shot ...	8	" pipes ...	4
Preserved fish, meats ...	21	Silk—manufactures, mixtures; silks ...	16	Tools ...	9
" milk ...	23	Silver—plate, specie... ..	31	Tortoise shell ...	24
" vegetables... ..	22	Skins ...	24	Toys ...	5
Preserves ...	22	Slate slabs ...	29	Travellers' samples ...	35
Printing ink ...	14	Slates, roofing ...	12	Turnery ...	4
" materials ...	36	Slops ...	19	Turpentine ...	14
" paper ...	5	Snuff ...	23	Tweeds ...	15
Prints, pictures, &c. ...	23	Soap ...	24	Twine ...	20
Provisions, preserved and salted ...	21	Soda—ash, bicarbonate, caustic, crystals, ni- trate, silicate ...	14	Umbrellas ...	19
Pulse ...	22	Specie ...	31	Unserviceable cordage ...	20
Pulu ...	25	Specimens of natural history ...	36	Upholstery ...	13
Putty ...	29	Spelter ...	32	Utensils ...	9
Quartz ...	29	Sperm oil ...	26	Varnish ...	25
Quicksilver ...	32	Spices ...	23	Vegetable food ...	22
Rabbits skins ...	24	Spinning and weaving machinery ...	9	" oil ...	26
Rags ...	25	Spirits, methylated ...	14	" substances ...	25
Railway materials ...	35	" other ...	23	Vegetables—fresh, pre- served ...	22
Railway rails, chairs, &c. ...	32	Split peas ...	22	Vermicelli ...	22
Raisins ...	22	Sponges ...	24	Vestas ...	14
Rape oil ...	26	Starch ...	25	Vinegar ...	23
Ratans ...	25	Stationery ...	1	Waggons ...	10
Raw cotton ...	25	Steam boilers, engines ...	9	Walnuts ...	22
" sugar ...	22	Stearine ...	24	Washed wool ...	24
Refined sugar ...	22	Steel, cordage ...	32	Watches ...	6
Regulus ...	32	Stimulants ...	23	Water ...	30
Resin ...	25	Stone, clay, earthen- ware, and glass ...	29	Watchmakers' materials ...	6
Ribbons ...	16	" grind, mill, ware, &c. ...	29	Weaving and spinning machinery ...	9
Rice ...	22	Stoves ...	32	Whalebone ...	24
Rock salt ...	23	Straw ...	25	Wheat ...	22
Roots, medicinal ...	14	" hats ...	19	Whiskey ...	23
Rope ...	20	Sugar—candy, raw, re- fined ...	22	Whiting ...	29
Rugs ...	20	Sulphur ...	14	Wicker and basket ware ...	25
Rum ...	23	Surgical instruments... ..	7	Wine ...	23
Rye ...	22	Tackle for sports and games ...	5	" spirits of ...	23
Sacks, bags ...	20	Tallow ...	24	Wire netting ...	32
Saddlery ...	10	" oil ...	26	Wooden tobacco pipes ...	4
Saddlers' ironmongery ...	10	Tanks, iron ...	32	Woodenware ...	25
Saddle-trees... ..	10	Tapioca ...	22	Wool ...	24
Sago ...	22	Tar ...	25	" and worsted manu- factures ...	15
Salad oil ...	26			Woolen piece goods ...	15
Salt ...	23			Woolpacks ...	20
Salted beef, pork, fish ...	21			Works of art ...	3
Saltpetre ...	23			Writing paper ...	25
Sashes ...	12			Yarn ...	15
Sauces ...	23			Zebraw ...	33
Sausage skins ...	24			Zinc — ingots, sheet, perforated ...	32
Scientific instruments ...	6				
Scoured wool ...	24				
Screws ...	32				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877.

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

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.		
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>		
Books, printed	170,918	38,325
Cards, playing	1,646	1,083
Stationery	61,461	29,458
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>		
Instruments, musical—harmoniums	1,974	474
" " organs	13,454	4,529
" " pianofortes	74,835	10,516
" " undescribed	10,811	3,691
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>		
Paintings and engravings	19,769	2,949
Works of art	3,220	1,737
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>		
Mouldings	1,923	797
Pipes, tobacco—clay	3,380	150
" " meerschaum	7,583	1,539
" " wooden, &c.	9,968	3,418
Turnery	392	894
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>		
Fireworks	1,101	172
Toys	14,129	2,900
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>		
Clocks	13,855	2,179
Instruments, optical	7,088	219
" scientific	6,978	1,233
Watches	67,787	15,563
Watchmakers' materials	3,583	...
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>		
Instruments, surgical	4,836	20
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>		
Arms, army and military	6,726	16
" pistols, &c.	1,217	49
" sporting	11,487	1,096
Ammunition, &c., caps	2,074	35
" cartridges	2,424	434
" cartridge cases	379	25
" dynamite	4,200	2,985
" fuse	5,645	1,125
" gun-cotton	1,091	320
" lithofracteur ... ..	...	17,795
" powder, blasting	26,337	2,827
" " sporting	10,277	1,297
" shot	5,191	1,317
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>		
Agricultural implements, undescribed	8,413	13,362
Boilers, steam ... ..	...	2,184
Cutlery	43,557	4,789
Engines, steam	23,986	17,096
Machinery, agricultural... ..	11,346	9,128
" weaving and spinning	9,191	...
" undescribed... ..	55,944	64,038
Sewing machines	68,917	34,435
Tools and utensils:	41,405	2,275

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—continued.

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

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.		
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>		
Axles and arms	6,656	271
Axle-boxes	386	67
Carriages	7,932	9,192
Carriage materials	5,914	1,914
Carts, waggons, &c.	1,177	1,977
Saddlery and harness	6,993	12,080
Saddlers' ironmongery	17,442	804
Saddle-trees	650	...
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>		
Anchors	850	69
Boats	212	387
Chain cables	2,115	219
Oars	205	15
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>		
Bricks, air	34	...
" clay	6	155
" fire	2,260	145
Cement	19,566	2,707
Doors	21,866	3,683
Lime	1,038	1,931
Sashes, window	11	1,989
Slates, roofing	34,163	728
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>		
Furniture and upholstery	42,028	41,359
Furniture springs	435	...
Gasaliers and chandeliers	2,434	...
Lamps and lampware	1,799	268
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>		
Acid, acetic	4,595	829
" carbolic	204	...
" oxalic	156	...
" picric	3	...
" tartaric	1,464	...
" undescribed	6,762	2,094
Alkali, soda ash	4,234	22
" " bicarbonate	2,009	132
" " caustic	12,548	269
" " crystals	5,080	796
" " nitrate	3,085	...
" " silicate	2,326	442
Alum	996	11
Arsenic	124	1
Asphalte	15	...
Borax	217	...
Drugs and chemicals	54,191	19,265
Dyes	7,969	47
Essences and essential oils	6,400	781
Glycerine	572	589
Guano	17,366	1,829
Ink, printing	4,395	623
" colored	103	...
" writing	5,142	54
Manures, undescribed	3,936	2,535

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—*continued.*

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

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>		
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>		
Matches and vestas	45,544	10,077
Medicines, patent	5,115	841
Medicinal roots, &c.	2,928	29
Naphtha	936	...
Opium	79,149	13,814
Paints and colors	60,486	6,875
Spirits, methylated	391	228
Sulphur	6,049	62
Turpentine	9,479	727
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.		
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>		
Blankets	56,948	10,748
Carpeting and druggeting	57,351	6,483
Flannels, piece	130,838	14,949
Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	334,280	63,619
" " mixed with cotton (wool predominating)	111,146	1,361
" " women's dress goods and shirting (all wool)	274,005	17,983
Rugs	10,576	1,626
Yarn	1,288	645
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>		
Silks	160,136	23,578
" (mixed with other material)	34,257	770
" ribbons	64,576	9,398
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>		
Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	741,882	51,228
" " (cotton predominating)	24,340	...
" waste	7,364	335
" wick	5,593	986
Linen piece goods	37,493	616
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>		
Haberdashery	239,156	34,358
Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silk, &c.	91,045	3,552
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>		
Apparel and slops	346,682	216,482
Bonnets, straw, untrimmed	337	13
" fancy and trimmed	2,026	185
Boots and shoes	217,503	104,207
Feathers, ornamental	20,149	456
Flowers, artificial	14,690	1,245
Furs	669	275
Gloves	67,332	7,582
Hats and caps, straw	51,720	3,588
" " silk	790	124
" " felt, &c.	83,349	19,235
Hatters' materials	5,457	123
Hosiery	164,779	22,301
Jaconet frilling and ruffing, &c.	215	...
Millinery	12,197	226
Umbrellas and parasols	27,866	3,214

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—continued.

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

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.		
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>		
Bagging	32	193
Bags and sacks, bran bags	5,278	1,341
" " corn and flour sacks	32,737	6,609
" " gunny bags	12,027	1,191
" " ore bags ... ..	...	287
" " woolpacks	36,100	15,708
" " undescribed	6,593	2,740
Boot webbing	23,519	...
Canvas	25,164	1,780
Cordage	8,000	15,889
" unserviceable	605	40
Engine packing	478	126
Felt, sheathing	428	116
" hoods, &c.	1,136	...
Mats	3,662	581
Matting, china	4,835	1,520
" coir and other	5,005	629
Nets and netting	417	60
Oil and other floor cloths	19,705	2,521
Twine and lines	22,191	4,186
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.		
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>		
Bacon	1,653	4,587
Beef, salted	553	2,544
Butter	3,236	17,670
Cheese	2,557	19,307
Eggs	13,738	188
Fish, fresh	2,412	5
" preserved	106,429	16,546
" salted	23,415	1,439
" shell	26,568	356
Hams	5,155	1,481
Honey	52	217
Isinglass	4,977	397
Lard	668	241
Meats, fresh	261	55
" preserved	2,874	123,727
Pork, salted	2,204	1,423
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>		
Arrowroot	2,368	235
Biscuit	183	22,147
Confectionery	11,392	18,920
Flour	3,326	118,995
Fruit, bottled	2,339	796
" dried	16,400	4,444
" " currants	83,269	9,542
" " raisins	34,811	10,201
" green	47,224	5,646
Grain and pulse, barley	26,226	745
" " beans and peas	2,019	1,107
" " dholl	40	...
" " gram	1,851	355

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—continued.

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

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.		
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>		
Grain and pulse, maize	129,698	6,341
" " malt	93,802	16,935
" " oats	129,876	34,805
" " pearl barley	1,866	498
" " rice	96,965	60,321
" " rye	98	...
" " split peas	1,936	392
" " wheat... ..	20,861	24,600
Jams and preserves	10,628	10,278
Liquorice	3,107	303
Macaroni and vermicelli	1,731	156
Maizena and corn flour	9,423	2,058
Molasses	14,566	2,849
Nuts	2,536	521
" almonds	4,016	601
" cocoanuts	1,847	16
" peanuts	406	...
" walnuts	657	23
Oatmeal	946	5,590
Onions	17	5,131
Potatoes	182	77,840
Sago	7,796	1,006
Sugar candy	43	...
" raw	285,394	17,459
" refined	469,029	271,752
Tapioca	2,447	469
Vegetables, fresh	271	2,123
" preserved, salted, &c.	1,802	1,932
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>		
Aerated and mineral waters	2,037	2,281
Beer (ale and porter), bottled	162,259	31,360
" " draught	38,766	6,443
Chicory	3,634	334
Chocolate and cocoa	15,441	3,303
Cider and perry	164	8
Cocoa beans	2,335	...
Coffee	74,804	25,112
Ginger	4,150	825
" ground... ..	169	...
Hops	65,021	21,239
Limejuice	802	438
Milk, preserved	5,277	4,332
Mustard	12,950	2,641
Pepper	11,792	2,399
Perfumery (not alcoholic)	4,201	866
Pickles	8,874	4,590
Salt	19,302	3,412
" rock	2,649	1,473
Saltpetre	3,524	78
Sauces	6,435	2,347
Spices	11,632	1,357
Spirits, brandy, bottled	165,871	41,745
" " bulk	188,123	44,573

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—*continued.*

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

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>		
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—continued.</i>		
Spirits, cordials and bitters	8,378	4,079
" gin	27,381	10,736
" of wine	1,911	895
" perfumed	9,340	455
" rum	45,985	7,753
" whiskey, bottled	20,772	6,878
" " bulk	66,787	12,427
" undescribed	45,486	9,428
Tea	599,725	282,571
Tobacco (manufactured)	246,441	160,735
" (unmanufactured)	62,712	29,230
" cigars	74,477	45,229
" snuff	589	337
Vinegar	13,341	2,799
Wine	125,143	55,744
" must ... ..	...	43
" sparkling	43,842	12,405
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.		
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>		
Beeswax	138	895
Bones	735	1,815
Boncdust ... ..	...	27,720
Bristles	1,359	...
Candles	48,198	31,889
Combs	8,462	1,428
Feathers (not ornamental)	313	13
Flock	133	514
Glue	1,366	200
" pieces ... ..	...	2,708
Grease	2,851	311
Hair	2,628	415
" curled	5,606	756
" seating	4,357	218
Hides... ..	80,055	2,997
Horns and hoofs	216	2,651
Ivory... ..	1,620	...
Leather	19,479	203,659
" cut into shapes	11,037	3,286
" imitation	7,489	109
" patent, &c.	74,949	371
Leatherware	28,979	4,641
Sausage skins	4,238	2,492
Shell, pearl	106	10
" tortoise	25	...
Skins, goat	37	...
" kangaroo	3,042	1,067
" opossum	1,650	3,765
" rabbit	2,575	5,790
" seal ... ..	...	9
" sheep, with wool... ..	41,353	18,718
" " without wool	196	8,224
" undescribed	137	...
Soap, common	73	7,317

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—continued.

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

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.		
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>		
Soap, fancy	3,057	535
Sponges	2,741	384
Stearine ... ..	...	28,441
Tallow	22,535	90,455
Whalebone	594	...
Wool,* angora ... ..	...	76
" scoured	159,827	1,010,310
" washed	250,807	1,567,155
" greasy	1,619,495	3,093,330
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>		
Bark	2,501	51,394
Bass	1,960	...
Blue	7,488	1,085
Bran	835	3,100
Canes and ratans	457	192
Casks	2,239	1,497
Copra	1,667	100
Cork	715	27
Corks, cut	17,715	3,885
Cotton, raw	14	...
Fibre, coconut	152	...
" undescribed	4,586	60
Flax, "phormium," N. Z.	10,159	...
Gum	10,227	718
Gutta-percha goods	248	...
Hay and chaff	379	38,838
Hemp	14,229	...
Indiarubber goods	21,265	492
Jute	9,855	...
Meal, linseed	359	173
Millet, broom corn, &c.	4,205	...
Oakum	421	36
Oilcake	187	211
Paper bags	571	4,890
" printing	119,082	2,826
" wrapping	13,794	3,166
" writing	32,045	212
" " cut	563	...
" undescribed	8,392	4,025
" " cut	636	...
Paperhangings	34,507	1,535
Pitch and tar	2,548	360
Pollard	47	353
Pulu	423	49
Rags	417	2,149
Resin	5,759	758
Seeds, canary	1,888	31
" clover	1,814	...
" grass	18,276	472
" undescribed	14,379	3,227

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 45,631,322 lbs., valued at £2,030,129, of which all but 7,984,104 lbs., valued at £368,261, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 98,468,208 lbs., valued at £5,670,871, of which 24,434,990 lbs., valued at £1,297,937, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—*continued.**.* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	£		£	
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.</i>				
Starch	13,735	1,338		
Straw ... ..	...	124		
Tares	121	...		
Timber	536,761	42,181		
Varnish	13,042	2,210		
Wicker and basket ware	2,405	1,122		
Woodenware	38,717	15,272		
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
Almond	95	...		
Black	4,312	...		
Castor	32,593	34,964		
Chinese	8,725	1,177		
Cocanut	3,541	210		
Cod	10,413	438		
Codliver	1,729	3		
Colza	7,899	3,205		
Cotton-seed	126	...		
Kerosene	114,906	30,808		
Lard	409	46		
Linseed	30,012	6,935		
Lubricating	512	...		
Medicinal	231	...		
Mutton-bird	5	...		
Neatsfoot	92	1,577		
Nut	470	...		
Olive	6,318	713		
Palm	4,680	807		
Pine	46	...		
Rape	18	...		
Salad	13,675	1,101		
Sperm	194	149		
Tallow ... ..	...	14,941		
Oils in bottles ... ..	...	1,870		
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>				
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>				
Coal	325,367	1,414		
Coke, &c.	3,487	28		
Kerosene shale	13,192	...		
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i> (See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)				
Bricks, bath	302	7		
Brownware	2,640	1,311		
Chinaware and porcelain	17,879	2,377		
Earthenware	52,585	9,650		

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

† The Customs returns of 1877 did not distinguish any mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connection with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i>		
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass— continued.</i>		
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)		
Glass, bottles	16,258	1,009
„ plate	15,644	349
„ window	27,398	1,432
Glassware	45,373	13,571
Marble, wrought	3,605	2,626
„ unwrought	3,237	117
Plaster of paris	189	31
„ „ American	4,615	...
Putty	1,770	113
Quartz	156	...
Slate slabs	763	6
Stones, grind	906	194
„ mill	488	392
„ unwrought	4,940	652
„ wrought	2,941	3,453
Stoneware	1,616	897
Whiting	3,167	257
<i>Order 30.—Water.*</i>		
Ice ... ..	...	...
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>		
Gold	433,961	2,090,112
Gold-leaf	3,273	287
Jewellery	48,702	13,315
Plate, gold	287	...
„ silver	5,398	303
Precious stones, cameos, &c.	5,108	...
Silver	95	...
Specie, copper	2,860	...
„ gold	41,300	2,814,907
„ silver	9,550	5,500
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>		
Antimony, crude ... ..	...	3,302
„ ore	1,421	12,102
„ regulus ... ..	...	31,638
Brassware	17,202	964
Copper	5,942	6,306
„ ore ... ..	...	1,808
„ sheet	6,758	346
„ wire	184	...
Copperware	1,940	784
Electro-plated ware	11,135	136
Grates and stoves	1,331	190
Iron, bar and rod	115,543	12,190
„ bolts and nuts	4,732	170
„ castings	7,786	11,581

* Water has been placed in the class "Minerals," &c., in accordance with the grouping adopted in the English census returns of 1851, 1861, and 1871.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—continued.

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

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.		
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—</i>		
<i>continued.</i>		
Iron, galvanized buckets and tubs	597	1,131
„ „ cordage	4,681	197
„ „ guttering, &c. ... ..	...	4,565
„ „ sheet	163,712	54,889
„ hoop	15,528	1,523
„ ore	44	...
„ pig	33,318	148
„ pipes, cast	113,623	3,361
„ „ wrought	32,614	2,092
„ plate	29,805	2,089
„ railway rails, &c.	173,323	1,390
„ scrap	887	1,940
„ sheet	16,834	1,325
„ tanks	8,293	5,215
„ wire, fencing	131,632	73,411
„ „ telegraphic	3,580	1,329
„ „ undescribed	24,107	158
Ironware, galvanized	251	39
Lead, ore	8,141	...
„ pig	7,361	925
„ pipe	52	1,044
„ sheet	3,987	2,504
Metal, manufactures of	104,567	43,013
„ yellow	11,555	1,891
Metals, undescribed	230	...
Metalware, mixed	7,175	149
Nails	57,180	13,230
Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c.	1,466	3,180
Platedware	28,614	6,069
Plumbago	85	...
Quicksilver	14,160	1,153
Screws	7,394	1,068
Spelter	83	4,634
Steel	18,295	1,008
„ cordage	2,376	55
Tin, block	10,706	5,702
„ foil	2,149	41
„ ore	148	1,573
„ „ black sand	160	1,263
„ plates	43,403	4,325
Tinware	4,284	2,588
Wire netting	1,286	113
Zinc, ingots	904	80
„ perforated	424	13
„ sheet	5,986	95
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.		
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>		
Birds	148	80
Camels	1,000	1,250
Dogs	150	50
Elephants	8,000	8,000
Fish ova	100	...

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877—*continued.**.* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—<i>continued.</i>		
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—continued.</i>		
Goats	3	50
Hares ... ..	...	8
Horned cattle*	503,395	22,072
Horses*	133,356	116,455
Kangaroos	10	...
Pigs	4,827	25
Poultry	8	52
Sheep*	382,809	179,058
Zebras	200	...
Animals, undescribed ... ..	...	15,530
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>		
Plants	3,041	1,819
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.		
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>		
Brushware and brooms, hair	8,927	5,004
" undescribed	7,170	...
Fancy goods	51,435	14,742
Grindery	18,966	2,626
Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	115,635	45,814
Holloware	14,429	510
Oilmen's stores	18,101	14,556
Ordinance stores, undescribed	34,068	...
Photographic goods	1,786	309
Printing materials	25,551	7,234
Railway materials, undescribed ... ..	...	13,542
Telegraphic materials (except wire)	8,878	983
Travellers' samples	59,999	85,722
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>		
Curiosities	46	290
Goods manufactured, undescribed	16,124	10,855
Personal effects	51,140	18,684
Specimens of natural history	438	680
Total	16,362,304	15,157,687

394. The total declared value of the imports in 1877 having been Imports, exports, and trade, 1877.
£16,362,304, and that of the exports £15,157,687, the excess of imports over exports was £1,204,617, and the total value of external trade was £31,519,991.

395. The value of imports in 1877 exceeded that in 1876 by Imports and exports, 1876 and 1877 compared.
£656,950. The value of exports in 1877 exceeded the value in 1876 by £961,200.

* For numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep, imported overland, see table following paragraph 501 *post.*

Imports and exports in 1877 and former years. 396. The imports in 1877 were exceeded in value by those in 1875, 1874, 1873, 1857, and 1854 only; the exports in 1877 were exceeded in value by those in 1874, 1873, 1868, and 1856, but no other years.*

Exports and exports per head. 397. The value of exports per head of the population was less in 1877 than in any other year since that of separation from New South Wales except 1876 and 1870; the total value of trade per head was less than in any of those years except 1876, 1872, 1871, and 1870, and the value of imports per head was less than in any of those years except 1876, 1872, 1871, 1870, and 1867. The following table shows the values per head in each year, commencing with that in which Victoria became an independent colony:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1877.

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	27	19	8	24	0	8	52	0	4
1861	25	0	3	25	11	3	50	11	6
1862	24	11	10	23	15	6	48	7	4
1863	25	3	0	24	3	4	49	6	4
1864	25	8	4	23	11	10	49	0	2
1865	21	10	2	21	6	8	42	16	10
1866	23	5	11	20	6	7	43	12	6
1867	17	19	4	19	11	8	37	11	0
1868	19	16	11	23	4	8	43	1	7
1869	19	19	2	19	6	5	39	5	7
1870	17	10	11	17	11	4	35	2	3
1871	16	14	2	19	14	2	36	8	4
1872	17	19	10	18	4	7	36	4	5
1873	21	3	9	19	12	2	40	15	11
1874	21	4	7	19	6	8	40	11	3
1875	20	9	6	18	2	4	38	11	10
1876	18	18	1	17	1	10	35	19	11
1877	19	5	1	17	16	8	37	1	9

Imports and exports in Australasian colonies. 398. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for each of the Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the four years ended with 1876:—

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.
 † For mean population of each year, see table "Breadstuffs available for consumption," Part VIII., Production, *post*.

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	1873	16,533,856	21	3	9	15,302,454	19	12	2½
	1874	16,953,985	21	4	6½	15,441,109	19	6	8
	1875	16,685,874	20	9	5½	14,766,974	18	2	4½
	1876	15,705,354	18	18	1½	14,196,487	17	1	9½
New South Wales	1873	11,088,388	20	3	5	11,815,829	21	9	10½
	1874	11,293,739	19	14	8½	12,345,603	21	11	5½
	1875	13,490,200	22	13	1¼	13,671,580	22	19	2½
	1876	13,672,776	22	2	4	13,003,941	21	0	8½
Queensland	1873	2,885,499	20	11	10¼	3,542,513	25	5	7½
	1874	2,962,439	19	2	0	4,106,462	26	9	6¼
	1875	3,328,009	19	6	0¾	3,857,576	22	7	6
	1876	3,126,559	16	19	5½	3,875,581	21	0	9¾
South Australia	1873	3,841,100	19	13	8	4,587,859	23	10	2¼
	1874	3,983,290	19	15	8	4,402,855	21	17	4
	1875	4,203,802	20	5	1½	4,805,051	23	3	0¾
	1876	4,576,183	20	19	8½	4,816,170	22	1	8¾
Western Australia	1873	297,328	11	11	0	265,217	10	6	0½
	1874	364,263	14	0	4¼	428,837	16	10	0¾
	1875	349,840	13	4	5¼	391,217	14	15	8½
	1876	386,037	14	5	9½	397,293	14	14	1½
Tasmania	1873	1,107,167	10	13	9½	893,556	8	12	6½
	1874	1,257,785	12	1	5	925,325	8	17	7¼
	1875	1,185,942	11	8	3	1,085,976	10	9	0
	1876	1,133,003	10	16	8¼	1,130,983	10	16	3¾
New Zealand	1873	6,464,687	22	9	3¾	5,610,371	19	9	11¼
	1874	8,121,812	25	9	4¼	5,251,269	16	9	4
	1875	8,029,172	22	7	5¾	5,828,627	16	4	10
	1876	6,905,171	17	16	5¼	5,673,465	14	12	10½

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1877, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

399. In the last year named in the table as compared with the preceding one, Victoria and New Zealand showed a decrease, and South Australia and Western Australia an increase in the case of both imports and exports. The value of the imports of New South Wales increased, but that of the exports diminished. In Queensland and Tasmania the value of the imports diminished, but that of the exports increased.

Increase of external trade or the contrary.

400. In all the years the total value of imports and exports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The Victorian figures are, however, largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighboring colonies brought to Melbourne for convenience of shipment, and this appears in the returns of both imports and exports. The

Comparison of external trade in different colonies.

colony in which the total value of imports and exports has invariably been lowest is Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the total value of imports and exports:—

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

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

Imports and exports per head.

401. New South Wales stood in 1876 at the head of the list showing the order of the colonies in regard to the value of imports per head of population, and South Australia at the head of that showing the order of the colonies in regard to the value of exports per head. Victoria stood third in the first and fourth on the second list. Tasmania stood at the bottom of both lists. The following are the lists referred to:—

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

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

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

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

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

402. The imports and the 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. It must be borne in mind that in making up this return the total of the imports and exports of each colony is 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:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

—	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	1873	34,646,171	20 9 9	35,513,872	21 0 0
	1874	35,557,716	20 5 7	36,724,866	20 18 10½
	1875	38,057,725	20 18 11½	37,492,398	20 12 8½
	1876	37,466,909	19 18 11½	36,289,472	19 6 5½
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1873	42,218,025	20 5 5½	42,017,799	20 3 6½
	1874	44,937,313	20 12 11½	42,901,460	19 14 2½
	1875	47,272,839	20 14 8½	44,407,001	19 9 7
	1876	45,505,083	19 3 11½	43,093,920	18 3 7½

403. By this table it appears that the external trade of Australia, External trade greatest in 1875. both with and exclusive of Tasmania and New Zealand, was greater in 1875 than in any other of the years named.

404. The following table shows the imports and exports during External trade of British dominions. 1875 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The calculations have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from the most recent official documents. Such a table is now given for the first time :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1875.
(Including coin and bullion, except where asterisks are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.	
	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
EUROPE.						
United Kingdom	407,204,366	12	3 6	309,240,365	9	4 11
Malta*	10,324,587†	70	1 9½	9,500,011†	64	9 9¼
ASIA.						
India	44,363,160	0	4 7¾	57,984,549	0	6 1
Straits Settlements... ..	11,536,106	37	8 10¼	11,502,687	37	6 8½
Ceylon	5,361,240	2	3 7	5,375,410	2	3 8½
Labuan	119,363	24	7 4¾	114,334	23	6 10¼
AFRICA.						
Mauritius	2,194,824	6	9 4¼	2,522,099	7	8 7½
Natal*	1,268,838	3	18 9¾	835,643	2	11 10¾
Cape of Good Hope	5,762,743	6	15 9¾	4,393,320	5	3 6¼
St. Helena... ..	80,937	12	19 4¼	23,456	3	15 2¼
Lagos	459,737	7	12 8¼	517,536	8	11 10½
Gold Coast	364,672	0	17 10¼	327,012	0	16 0¼
Sierra Leone	326,011	5	17 9	350,202	6	6 6
Gambia*	142,755	10	1 2¼	147,465	10	7 10
AMERICA.						
Canada	25,639,642	6	19 1	16,226,454	4	8 0¼
Newfoundland*	1,532,944	9	9 11¼	1,340,001	8	6 0¾
Bermuda*... ..	244,486	18	7 7	61,253	4	12 1
Honduras*	175,321	7	1 10¼	202,512	8	3 10¾
British Guiana*	1,837,158	9	9 10¼	2,337,122	12	1 7
West Indies—						
Bahamas	172,183	4	9 8¾	108,893	2	15 7¼
Turk's Island*	23,340	4	18 9¾	26,364	5	11 7¾
Jamaica*	1,759,942§	3	9 6½	1,410,485	2	15 8¾
St. Lucia*	150,740	4	15 4¾	159,468	5	0 10¾
St. Vincent*	152,082	4	5 2¾	207,616	5	16 4¼
Barbadoes*	1,187,493	7	6 7	1,474,910	9	2 0¾
Grenada*	118,385	2	18 7	171,332	4	4 9¼
Tobago*	67,772	3	15 8¾	92,015	5	2 10

* In these cases the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† Imports of dutiable articles only, but including goods intended for exportation in the same vessels or transhipment.

‡ Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels or transhipped.

§ Imports for consumption.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1875—
continued.

(Including coin and bullion, except where asterisks are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
AMERICA—continued.				
West Indies—				
Virgin Islands*	4,378	0 13 2	1,889	0 5 8
St. Christopher*	132,858	4 14 4	140,512	4 19 9
Nevis*	23,095	1 19 6½	57,914	4 19 2
Antigua*	180,363	5 1 2½	249,677	7 0 1¼
Montserrat*	26,678	3 1 4½	33,555	3 17 2½
Dominica*	62,312	2 5 10¼	71,623	2 12 8½
Trinidad	1,507,794	13 15 0½	1,625,082	14 16 5½
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	47,272,839	20 14 8¾	44,407,001	19 9 7
Falkland Islands*	42,460	38 10 7¼	38,939	35 6 8
Total	571,823,604	2 8 4	473,278,706	2 0 0

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

405. The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria are greater than those of any of the countries or colonies named in the last table except the United Kingdom, British India, and Canada.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

406. The total value of the imports of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is greater than that of the imports of any Imperial possession, except the United Kingdom itself. The total value of the exports of these colonies is less than that of the exports of the United Kingdom and of India, but greater than that of the exports of any other possession.

Trade per head compared with other British possessions.

407. Omitting such colonies as Malta, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, and the Falkland Islands, the imports and exports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australian colonies are greater than the imports and exports per head of any other portion of the British Dominions.

External trade of Foreign countries.

408. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the United Kingdom and the principal Foreign countries during 1875 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents. This is the first occasion on which such a table has been published:—

* In these cases the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 393 *ante*.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1875.*
(Including bullion and specie.)

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	407,204	12 3 6	309,240	9 4 11
Argentine Confederation	11,628	5 3 4	10,486	4 13 2
Austro-Hungary	85,414	2 7 7	80,862	2 5 0
Belgium	106,334	19 18 6	86,821	16 5 5
Brazil	17,000	1 16 0	17,500	1 17 0
Chili	9,116	3 18 7	8,332	3 11 10
Denmark	12,650	6 14 7	9,483	5 0 11
France	216,214	5 17 2	203,696	5 10 5
Germany	237,365†	5 11 1	...	...
Greece	4,300	2 19 0	2,696	1 17 0
Italy	51,908	1 18 9	44,504	1 13 2
Mexico	5,697	0 12 2	5,087	0 10 10
Russia	85,104	1 2 11‡	64,915	0 17 6‡
Spain	21,284	1 5 4	23,527	1 8 0
Sweden and Norway	24,849	4 0 1	17,457	2 16 4
United States	119,563	3 2 0	126,161	3 5 5
Total	1,415,630	4 2 5	1,010,767	2 18 10

NOTE.—No returns are published of the exports of Germany.

409. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom represent a higher value than those of any other country in the world. The imports and exports of Australasia are above those of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Chili and Mexico taken together, or than those of Spain and Sweden and Norway taken together, and are nearly equal to those of Italy. The imports and exports of Victoria exceed those of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, Mexico, Denmark, or Greece, and are not greatly below those of Brazil.

Trade in
Australia
and other
countries
compared.

410. The external trade of the United Kingdom as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population is greater than that of any other independent country in the world except Belgium. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies as similarly expressed is greater than that of the United Kingdom, and that of several of those colonies is greater than that of Belgium.

Trade per
head in
Australia
and other
countries
compared

411. 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

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

* The returns of Spain are for 1873; those of Greece and Mexico for 1874; those of all the other countries for 1875.

† Exclusive of bullion and specie.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of £20 19s. 9d., and the exports of £20 15s. 0d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

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 value of imports and exports in 1877, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1877.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	11,269,086	74·35
The United Kingdom	7,170,888	43·83	1,303,588	8·60
Other British possessions	5,635,994	34·44	1,721,022	11·35
Foreign States	3,555,422	21·73	863,991	5·70
Total	16,362,304	100·00	15,157,687	100·00

Exports of
Victorian
produce.

412. It will be observed that over 74 per cent. of the exports were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria.* This is a higher proportion than obtained in the three previous years or in 1869 or 1870. In the remaining five years of the preceding decenniad, Victorian produce bore a higher proportion to the total exports than it did in the year under review, the highest point reached being 78·37 per cent., which occurred in 1867. The following table gives the total value of articles of Victorian produce exported and their proportion to the total exports in each of the eleven years ended with 1877:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1877.

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 6 11	78·37
1868	11,697,893	17 8 6½	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 13 9	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 16 5½	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 1 10½	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 2 9	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 4 4½	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 4 3½	73·52
1875	10,571,806	12 19 5	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 4 6½	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 5 2½	74·35

Exports of
Victorian
produce per
head.

413. The table also contains a statement of the value of Victorian produce exported in each year per head of the population. This was greater in the year under review than it was in 1876, 1875, or 1870, but less than in any other year of the previous decenniad. The highest

* There is reason to fear that the entries in respect to Victorian and outside produce are sometimes loosely made. See my remarks on this subject in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 105 and 106, and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraphs 383 and 384.

value per head (£17 8s. 6½d.) was in 1868, and the lowest (£12 4s. 6½d.) was in 1876. The former was £4 3s. 4½d. above and the latter £1 0s. 8d. below the value of exports of Victorian produce or manufacture in 1877.

414. 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 1877, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1871 TO 1877.

Articles.	1871.	1872.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—bullion	5,423,687	4,644,484	4,632,941	3,617,261	2,341,087	2,026,453	2,037,027
specie ...	...	411,767	1,088,015	1,354,751	1,479,016	1,587,104	2,814,907
Wool † ...	4,287,011	4,260,801	4,809,205	4,996,748	4,694,139	4,852,333	4,872,986
Tallow ...	469,069	353,858	288,091	199,564	203,243	174,507	90,455
Soap ...	3,284	5,675	4,997	6,102	4,978	6,786	7,702
Candles ...	1,331	1,278	1,130	988	361	5,805	9,060
Preserved meats	355,161	257,448	240,674	175,774	184,297	166,570	123,406
Hides ...	4,795	4,351	6,137	3,923	2,754	2,996	2,997
Skin — sheep,	34,995	44,218	46,266	52,459	45,855	56,056	30,037
&c.							
Bones ...	3,808	4,222	4,788	2,830	2,017	2,765	1,815
Bone-dust ...	19,802	17,010	7,186	8,081	11,983	13,743	27,720
Leather ...	159,866	215,143	218,424	190,199	244,027	194,083	201,583
Horned cattle	1,402	9,911	24,169	11,789	21,456	31,262	22,072
Horses ...	41,059	49,389	61,561	69,933	97,998	80,740	115,285
Sheep ...	6,400	16,335	17,817	24,699	27,175	40,987	178,878
Horns and hoofs	2,774	2,397	4,702	3,733	3,153	3,733	2,651
Glue pieces ...	1,085	770	556	505	70	538	2,708
Butter, cheese	18,999	9,494	5,881	7,544	19,281	53,857	36,339
Hams, bacon,	2,730	1,460	977	964	1,312	3,025	5,391
lard							
Beef and pork,	4,775	9,626	1,345	2,736	1,979	2,261	2,515
salted							
Oil—neatsfoot,	175	...	799	5,157	2,359	7,968	16,518
and ex tallow							
Manure ...	5,410	4,970	20,745	15,049	4,946	4,067	2,585
Flour ...	3,853	11,255	40,666	39,022	15,011	11,457	113,612
Grain and pulse	703	23,685	2,934	2,611	7,623	10,615	32,263
Bran and pollard	361	971	1,396	1,923	1,697	4,171	3,453
Fruit ...	37	532	179	2,059	3,944	5,940	4,853
Hay and chaff	8,643	7,986	9,785	7,474	22,101	56,524	38,338
Jams and pre-	1,921	393	3,500	1,178	1,216	4,794	4,061
serves							
Oatmeal ...	1,751	1,049	410	190	377	4,360	5,590
Onions ...	1,504	2,155	3,062	1,233	5,939	3,969	5,131
Potatoes ...	19,859	43,525	27,938	40,891	63,483	65,242	77,840
Plants ...	596	303	1,285	1,022	1,235	1,620	1,819
Seeds ...	1,707	1,125	524	1,103	2,479	4,275	3,670
Vegetables ...	491	89	65	710	1,227	4,151	2,123
Wine ...	3,013	3,206	3,630	2,681	4,312	4,705	3,172
Bark and timber	9,493	22,291	14,818	17,864	59,596	80,845	68,717
Minerals, metals,	34,982	40,415	31,998	26,177	37,098	53,440	57,876
&c., exclusive							
of gold							
Agricultural	5,615	4,529	6,258	7,322	17,703	10,475	10,492
implements							

* Exclusive of Border traffic from 1st June 1873 to 31st January 1874.

† It is believed that a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1871 TO 1877—*continued.*

Articles.	1871.	1872.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel & slops	8,328	62,589	75,545	107,581	106,468	125,460	138,771
Biscuit	5,946	9,807	12,488	15,752	19,039	17,689	22,147
Boots and shoes	1,385	4,521	8,411	13,208	14,151	21,436	34,643
Confectionery	2,274	1,822	5,378	9,626	8,840	12,104	15,156
Cordage ...	8,068	6,683	8,456	8,468	10,761	11,304	14,681
Stationery ...	141	853	1,092	2,379	2,979	9,499	13,227
Furniture and upholstery	5,857	6,292	9,307	12,315	17,534	23,464	28,678
Hardware and manufactures of metals	901	858	1,176	10,212	13,637	10,366	14,865
Machinery ...	26,057	18,608	45,599	21,673	30,660	40,675	51,728
Saddlery and harness	1,386	2,100	3,444	5,724	8,576	12,582	9,262
Woollens and woollen piece goods	3,256	5,997	8,920	5,609	8,742	15,347	15,972
Sugar, refined, and molasses	118,995	100,121	85,739	171,022	142,721	102,796	149,847
All other arti- cles	31,986	49,741	21,303	64,697	98,724	104,022	222,112
Total ...	11,151,622	10,758,658	11,876,707	11,352,515	10,571,806	10,155,916	11,269,086

Exports of
home pro-
duce from
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

415. 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 1876, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports :—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876.

[Colony.]	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony, 1876.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria	10,155,916	12 4 6½	71·54
New South Wales ...	10,691,953	17 5 10½	82·22
Queensland	3,807,974	20 13 5½	98·26
South Australia ...	4,338,959	19 17 11½	90·09
Western Australia ...	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
Tasmania	1,117,584	10 13 9	98·82
New Zealand	5,488,901	14 3 3½	96·75

Order of
colonies in
respect to
exports of
home pro-
duce

416. It will be remarked that articles of home produce or manufacture exported from New South Wales are of a greater aggregate value than that of home-produced articles exported from any other colony of the group, also that in this respect Victoria comes next to and is not much below New South Wales. The following is the order of the

* Exclusive of Border traffic from 1st June 1873 to 31st January 1874.

colonies in respect to the total value of the exported articles produced or manufactured in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1876.

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

417. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population, Queensland stands first and South Australia second, and Victoria is below any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following is the order of the colonies in this particular :—

Order of colonies in respect to exports per head of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1876.

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

418. The value of articles of domestic produce bears a higher proportion to that of all articles exported in Western Australia, and lower in Victoria, than in any other colony. The colonies in this respect stand in the following order :—

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1876.

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

419. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1876 to nearly 36 millions sterling, or to 84 per cent. of the total exports.

Exports of Australasian produce.

420. In 1877 fully half the imports into Victoria were from the United Kingdom, and nearly a quarter from New South Wales. The latter consisted chiefly of wool and live stock. Forty-three per cent. of the exports were to the United Kingdom, after which the countries to which the greatest value of goods were sent are those grouped under the head of "Other British possessions," which received 28 per cent. of the whole exports ; the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent to Ceylon, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. Next to these countries, the best customer for Victorian exports was New South Wales, which received 14 per cent. of the whole. The value of the imports from and the exports to the different countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table :—

Trade with various countries, 1877.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1877.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	8,800,411	50·78	6,574,848	45·38
New South Wales ...	3,982,162	24·34	2,183,717	14·41
Queensland ...	20,599	·13	64,545	·42
South Australia ...	290,361	1·77	550,415	3·63
Western Australia ...	17,120	·11	59,250	·39
Tasmania ...	304,861	1·86	486,952	3·21
New Zealand ...	599,261	3·66	884,691	5·84
Other British possessions ...	1,166,915	7·13	4,198,603	27·70
The United States ...	647,090	3·95	123,189	·81
Other Foreign States ...	1,033,524	6·32	31,477	·21
Total ...	16,362,304	100·00	15,157,687	100·00

Trade with various countries at three periods.

421. The next table shows the value of imports from and exports to the same countries in 1877, and in the first year of the two previous quinquennials. It will be observed that the imports from the United Kingdom were considerably higher at the last period than at either the first or second. The exports to the United Kingdom, however, were lowest at the last period. As between the first period and the last, the imports from all the neighboring colonies increased except those from South Australia; and the exports to all the neighboring colonies increased, except those to New Zealand. It should be remarked that the value of imports from New Zealand, at the middle period, was more than eleven times as great as it was at the first, and nearly twice as great as at the last:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1867.	1872.	1877.	1867.	1872.	1877.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	6,199,581	6,622,136	8,300,411	8,177,220	8,216,074	6,574,848
New South Wales ...	2,101,064	2,754,717	3,982,162	947,848	962,702	2,183,717
Queensland ...	9,187	8,380	20,599	8,723	89,730	64,545
South Australia ...	294,602	295,727	290,361	358,407	354,757	550,415
Western Australia ...	581	9,151	17,120	21,329	48,165	59,250
Tasmania ...	176,875	247,451	304,861	278,854	278,048	486,952
New Zealand ...	103,951	1,161,509	599,261	1,026,666	962,846	884,691
Other British possessions	1,066,041	1,286,823	1,166,915	1,879,724	2,707,041	4,198,603
The United States ...	696,907	339,680	647,090	3,592	216,447	123,189
Other Foreign States ...	1,025,341	965,748	1,033,524	22,064	35,390	31,477
Total ...	11,674,080	13,691,322	16,362,304	12,724,427	13,871,195	15,157,687

NOTE.—At the last period, the imports from and the exports to New South Wales are inclusive of Border traffic.

Trade with neighboring colonies.

422. A steady increase will be observed at each successive period in the imports from the neighboring colonies; also a slight increase in the exports to the same colonies between the first period and the second,

and a considerable increase between the second period and the third. The excess was at each period considerably in favor of the imports, but this excess was least at the first period, and greatest at the middle period. The following are the amounts at the three periods :—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor of Imports.
	£	£	£
1867 ...	2,686,260	2,641,827	44,433
1872 ...	4,476,935	2,696,243	1,780,692
1877 ...	5,214,364	4,229,570	984,794

423. In 1877, 82 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 90 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A sixth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but less than a thirtieth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which over 10 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1877, 6 per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports, and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during that year :—

Imports and exports at each port.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1877.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	13,420,089	82·02	13,641,781	90·00
Geelong	185,907	1·13	910,556	6·01
Portland	3,197	·02	15,896	·10
Belfast	1,841	·01	10,315	·07
Warrnambool	21,441	·13	29,809	·20
Port Albert	1,123	·01	...	...
Cowana	1,454	·01	11,020	·07
Echuca	1,672,974	10·22	321,178	2·12
Narung	77,021	·47	1,786	·01
Swan Hill	97,715	·60	27,763	·18
Tocumwall	11,015	·07	705	...
Wahgunyah	184,452	1·13	33,112	·26
Wodonga	498,882	3·05	142,668	·94
Howlong	27,400	·17	6,698	·04
At stations	157,793	·96	...	...
Total	16,362,304	100·00	15,157,687	100·00

424. I have frequently explained that each port gets credit for the imports of such goods only as are landed thereat direct from other countries, or on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign

Exports coastwise from three ports.

trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods of which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No return can be given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for the last three years contain a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland, with the following results:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS,
1875 TO 1877.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Warrnambool	£257,953	£293,971	£277,465
Belfast	270,114	467,162	365,208
Portland	228,015	378,453	320,587

Chief articles
exported
coastwise.

425. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1877, shipped from Warrnambool was £152,339, from Belfast £298,505, and from Portland £285,950. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1877 were beer, butter and cheese, leather, live stock, potatoes, salt provisions, tallow, and woollens, from Warrnambool; grain, leather, live stock, potatoes, skins, and tallow, from Belfast; and bark, grain, leather, and skins, from Portland.

Imports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

426. The values of sixty of the principal articles imported in 1877 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials are placed side by side in the following table. In comparing the values, it must be borne in mind that at the first period the wool coming across the Murray from New South Wales was not included in the returns of imports, neither was the gold from the adjacent colonies, it being transhipped in bond to avoid the export duty:—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

(See Index following paragraph 393 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1867.	1872.	1877.
		£	£	£
1	Books	72,014	94,473	170,918
	Stationery	83,515	58,094	61,461
2	Musical instruments	21,475	40,148	101,073
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	14,029	32,033	85,225
9	Cutlery	19,156	44,741	43,557
	Machinery	68,077	46,902	100,467
	Tools and utensils	43,776	76,785	41,495
13	Furniture and upholstery	38,745	25,223	42,028
14	Drugs and chemicals	76,050	69,175	54,191
	Matches and vestas	45,246	41,642	45,544
	Opium	88,392	87,851	79,149
	Paints and colors	19,671	37,049	60,486
15	Carpeting and druggeting	35,613	36,725	57,351
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	948,548	805,130	917,793

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1867, 1872, AND 1877—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 398 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1867.	1872.	1877.
		£	£	£
16	Silks	119,974	273,378	258,969
17	Cottons	458,644	636,441	766,222
	Linen piece goods	54,437	43,245	37,493
18	Drapery	170,209	109,586	... †
	Haberdashery	104,653	201,854	239,156
19	Apparel and slops	373,825	289,189	346,682
	Boots and shoes	256,524	245,838	217,503
	Gloves	50,302	48,220	67,332
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	128,452	99,325	138,222.
	Hosiery	123,193	109,421	164,779
	Millinery	100,096	36,431	12,197
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	77,067	115,370	92,735
21	Butter and cheese	64,286	6,855	5,793
	Fish	113,026	78,652	158,924
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted ...	96,907	7,882	12,700
22	Flour and biscuit	43,417	21,395	3,509
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	122,708	117,305	184,043
	Grain—oats	27,341	119,220	129,876
	„ wheat	65,941	157,647	20,861
	„ other (including rice)	416,443	377,215	261,226
	Sugar and molasses	866,006	1,065,275	769,032
23	Beer, cider, and perry	297,103	136,869	201,189
	Coffee	61,205	43,655	74,804
	Hops	67,692	72,408	65,021
	Spirits	420,665	365,865	579,984
	Tea	516,344	534,648	599,725
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	297,480	280,473	384,219
	Wine	163,154	111,058	168,985
24	Candles	203,821	75,797	48,198
	Hides, skins, and pelts	6,821	69,553	129,045
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	35,736	85,433	141,933
	Wool	170,321*	1,215,094	2,030,129
25	Paper (including paper bags)	122,518	159,609	175,083
	Timber	217,744	301,831	536,761
26	Oil of all kinds	282,672	207,939	241,001
28	Coal	145,075	184,374	325,367
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	35,138	45,682	73,104
	Glass and glassware	61,721	50,135	104,673
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,691 †	986,494	433,961
	Jewellery	34,855	50,291	48,702
	Specie	1,081,760	268,865	53,710
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, &c.)	317,901	413,362	712,041
	Nails and screws	50,567	56,475	64,574
33	Live stock	590,170	758,858	1,024,390
35	Fancy goods	18,397	27,494	51,435
	Hardware and ironmongery	97,405	61,337	115,635
	Oilmen's stores	69,552	17,431	18,101
	Total	10,775,266	12,236,745	14,149,762

* Not including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

† At this period, gold from the adjacent colonies was transhipped under bond, and therefore did not appear in the returns of imports and exports.

‡ In 1877 articles formerly comprised under this head are distributed under other headings.

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

427. The exports of forty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years. It will be noticed that the total value has steadily increased from period to period :—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

(See Index following paragraph 393 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1867.	1872.	1877.
		£	£	£
1	Books	25,656	16,119	38,325
	Stationery	33,355	38,070	29,458
9	Machinery	17,377	41,694	90,262
15	Woolens and woollen piece goods ...	31,923	53,792	110,286
18	Drapery	421,672	177,031	... †
19	Apparel and slops	77,074	127,366	216,482
	Boots and shoes	39,446	50,618	104,207
21	Butter and cheese	15,997	10,373	36,977
	Meats—fresh and preserved ...	5,864	257,855	123,782
	„ salted	43,835	13,788	10,035
22	Flour and biscuit	78,474	31,596	141,142
	Grain—oats	3,923	1,410	34,805
	„ wheat	31,856	30,374	24,600
	„ other (including rice) ...	42,623	59,084	86,694
	Potatoes	38,938	43,526	77,840
	Sugar	110,262	189,212	289,211
23	Coffee	34,937	21,972	25,112
	Spirits	108,200	103,665	138,969
	Tea	185,515	190,872	282,571
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	129,488	153,929	235,531
	Wine	51,653	48,038	68,192
24	Bones and bone-dust	8,663	21,232	29,535
	Candles	23,369	18,406	31,889
	Hides	26,775	4,951	2,997
	Horns and hoofs	434	2,397	2,651
	Leather and leatherware ...	73,905	218,101	212,066
	Skins and pelts	4,683	44,218	32,564
	Soap	11,417	5,910	7,852
	Tallow	34,968	353,358	90,455
	Wool*	3,824,956	4,651,665	5,670,871
25	Bark	7,021	20,559	51,394
	Hay and chaff	7,782	7,987	38,838
26	Oil of all kinds	64,816	67,927	98,944
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	5,738,993	5,197,340	2,090,112
	Specie—gold	671,936	668,191	2,814,907
	„ silver	1,082	18,480	5,500
32	Antimony—ore, regulus, &c. ...	4,972	13,883	47,042
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ...	9,390	27,693	8,538
33	Live stock	99,499	75,635	317,660
35	Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	48,792	71,332	45,853
	Total	12,191,521	13,149,649	13,764,149

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1877 to 1877.

428. In twenty-three out of the forty-one years ended with 1877 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in

* Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns until 1872.

† See footnote to last table marked †.

the other eighteen 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 favor of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction ; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1877.

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	...	1862 ...	448,365	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1863 ...	552,431	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1864 ...	1,076,431	...
1840 ...	306,507	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1841 ...	164,094	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1842 ...	78,644	...	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1843 ...	...	66,446	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1844 ...	...	105,785	1869 ...	444,636	...
1845 ...	...	215,304	1870 ...	...	14,256
1846 ...	...	109,640	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1847 ...	...	230,815	1872 ...	...	179,873
1848 ...	...	301,683	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	Total ...	30,558,930	13,392,991
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	Deduct	13,392,991	...
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	excess of		
1856 ...	...	527,491	exports	17,165,939	...
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	Net excess		
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	of imports		
1859 ...	1,755,032	...			
1860 ...	2,131,026	...			
1861 ...	...	296,154			

429. It will be observed that, in the forty-one years of which mention is made in the table, the imports exceeded the exports by upwards of £17,000,000, or an average of nearly £420,000 per annum. It should, however, be remembered that these amounts would be much reduced if the sums paid for freight should be deducted from the imports, and the cost of victualling, ships' stores, and coals for the use of steamers be added to the exports.

430. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, the next in 1857, and the next in 1860. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, and next in 1871.

431. During each of the four years ended with 1876, the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand ; and the exports exceeded the imports in Queensland and South Australia.

Excess of imports over exports in forty-one years.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

Excess of imports, &c., in Australasian colonies.

In 1876 the imports of New South Wales, and in 1873 the imports of Western Australia exceeded the exports, but in the other three years the exports of these colonies were in excess of the imports. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during those four years, and the net result for each colony over the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1876.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 4 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1873	1,231,402	...	6,172,045	...
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
New South Wales ...	1873	...	727,441	...	1,291,850
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	...	3,079,626
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	...	2,007,560
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	85,096
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	648,057	...
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	7,157,110	...
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
Total	14,678,158	7,165,078	13,977,212	6,464,132
Deduct excess of exports	7,165,078	...	6,464,132	...
Net excess of imports	7,513,080	...	7,513,080	...

Colonies in
which
imports
exceed
exports, and
contrary.

432. It will be observed that during the four years to which the table relates goods to the value of over 6 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of about two-thirds of a million by Tasmania, and of over 7 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away ; but that goods to the value of nearly 1½ millions were sent away by New South Wales, of 3 millions by Queensland, of 2 millions by

South Australia, and of a twelfth of a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

433. It will also be noticed that the Australian Continent, taken as a whole, sent away goods to the value of £292,087 more than it received ; but the Continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, received goods to the value of £7,513,080 more than it exported.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

434. 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 one thousand two hundred millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was £97,964,001.†

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

435. The following are the British possessions in which in 1875 the imports exceeded the exports and the contrary. The Straits Settlements and Ceylon are omitted from the list, as in them the value of imports nearly balanced that of exports †:—

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1875, EXCEEDED EXPORTS,

AND THE CONTRARY.

Countries in which Imports exceeded Exports.		Countries in which Exports exceeded Imports.	
United Kingdom,	Newfoundland,	India,	St. Vincent,
Malta,	Bermuda,	Mauritius,	Grenada,
Labuan,	Bahamas,	Lagos,	Tobago,
Natal,	Jamaica,	Sierra Leone,	St. Christopher,
Cape of Good Hope,	Barbadoes,	Gambia,	Nevis,
St. Helena,	Virgin Islands,	Honduras,	Antigua,
Gold Coast,	Australasia,	British Guiana,	Montserrat,
Canada,	Falkland Islands.	Turk's Island,	Dominica,
		St. Lucia,	Trinidad.

436. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1875 exceeded the exports in the same year by £98,544,898 ; but if the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess of imports over exports was only £580,897.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

437. The imports, during 1875, of all the foreign countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table‡ exceeded the exports, with the exception of Brazil, Spain, and the United States. The aggregate imports of those countries, with the addition of the United Kingdom, exceeded the exports by 405 millions sterling, and without the United Kingdom by 30 millions sterling.

Excess of imports over exports in foreign countries.

438. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the eight years ended with 1877. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. The transhipments have been much greater in the last four years than formerly, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken

Transhipments, 1870 to 1877.

* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S ; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London : Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

† See table following paragraph 404 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 408 ante.

place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the terminus of which is Melbourne :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1877.

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1874	...	£3,527,461
1871	...	1,191,169	1875	...	4,280,798
1872	...	1,292,656	1876	...	3,193,644
1873	...	1,827,842	1877	...	3,398,207

Transshipments of principal articles.

439. The principal articles transhipped in 1877 were — specie, £1,419,218; drapery, £391,802; wool, £246,106; tin and tin ore, £190,128; copper and copper ore, £105,724; iron, £70,116; tea, £58,884; coal, £54,278; bags and sacks, £52,513; oil, £50,679; gold, £50,316; sugar, £41,020; jewellery, £32,155; candles, £30,039; boots and shoes, £29,193; flour, £28,927; apparel and slops, £25,168; beer, £24,748; books, £22,564; spirits, £21,595; and musical instruments, £21,588.

Transshipments to various countries.

440. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped in 1877, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1877.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
United Kingdom	£ 713,639	£ 608,546 §
New South Wales	1,783,183*	385,349
New Zealand	28,894	346,877
Queensland	337	16,749
South Australia	276,060†	266,442
Tasmania	196,887‡	240,743
Western Australia	20,782	11,606
Fiji	274	208
Malden Island	4,718	1,013
Mauritius	25,271	101
India	220,322	1,513,787 ||
China	62,359	437
Manilla	420	...
Guam	...	666
Java	1,665	606
Japan	60	...
Natal	1,621	...
Cochin China	500	...
Canada	650	...
Norway	11	...
France	5,800	...
United States	54,754	5,077
Total	3,398,207	3,398,207

* Includes gold coin, £1,392,847; copper, £86,262; tin, £77,818; nickel ore, £7,250; coal, £54,278.

† Includes copper, £17,870; wool, £200,811.

‡ Includes tin, £105,871; wool, £28,223; spermi oil, £22,171.

§ Includes tin, £183,683; wool, £341,690; spermi oil, £22,171; copper, £81,528; nickel ore, £7,250.

|| Includes gold coin, £1,392,847; copper, £22,604; gold bullion, £50,316.

441. The Customs revenue in 1877 was less than that in 1876 by **£64,846**. Part of this falling off was due to the transfer of the wharfage rates of the Port of Melbourne to the Harbor Trust Commission at the middle of the year, so that these rates were collected by the Customs during six months only. The following are the figures for the last two years :—

Customs revenue.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1876 AND 1877.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1876.	1877.
Import duties	£ 1,629,776	£ 1,605,539
Export duty on redgum timber ... ..	...	183
Wharfage and harbor rates	103,439	57,882 *
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria † ...	34,223	35,779
Ports and harbors ‡	20,042	22,937
Fees	7,133	6,968
Fines and forfeitures	218	225
Miscellaneous	8,482	8,954
Total	1,803,313	1,738,467

442. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1876 to **£19,223**, and in 1877 to **£22,462**.

Pilotage rates.

443. Since the system of allowing drawbacks on dutiable goods re-exported was first introduced in 1872, a steady increase in the business has taken place from year to year, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1877.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid.
	£	£
1872	461,559	29,083
1873	522,752	43,685
1874	753,033	62,895
1875	831,799	79,055
1876	832,292	81,915
1877	854,509	87,021

444. The tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1877 than in any former year. The number of vessels was exceeded in four years, viz., 1853, 1854, 1869, and 1873. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the five years ended with 1877 :—

Vessels inwards and outwards.

* Includes only six months wharfage for the Port of Melbourne.

† A portion of the amounts in this line were not paid to the Customs, but direct into the Treasury.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to **£19,623** in 1876, and to **£22,614** in 1877; and the latter to **£419** in 1876, and to **£323** in 1877.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1873 TO 1877.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985

Nationality of vessels.

445. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1877, 82 per cent., embracing 60 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 13 per cent., embracing 32 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 5 per cent., embracing 8 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1877, 67 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 28 per cent. to British, and 5 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1877.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,788	555,831	29,443	1,822	563,137	29,757
British ...	292	308,531	12,246	288	299,694	11,878
Foreign ...	112	75,299	2,239	109	72,493	2,151
Total ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786

Foreign vessels.

446. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1877 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was American, the next French, and the next Norwegian. In the three previous years the order was the same, except that German vessels were slightly more numerous than Norwegian:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1877.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
United States ...	37	37	74
France ...	18	19	37
Norway ...	15	13	28
Germany ...	13	13	26
Holland ...	11	13	24
Sweden ...	10	8	18
Denmark ...	3	2	5
Hawaii ...	2	2	4
Costa Rica ...	2	1	3
Portugal ...	1	1	2
Total ...	112	109	221

447. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last four years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels much the worst. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial, and many of the British vessels, are steamers, whilst very nearly all the Foreign ones are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	19 tons ...	19 tons ...	19 tons ...	19 tons
British " "	24 " ...	21 " ...	25 " ...	25 "
Foreign " "	41 " ...	46 " ...	45 " ...	34 "
All " "	21 tons ...	22 tons ...	21 tons ...	21 tons

Crews, and proportion to tonnage.

448. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1877, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

Steam and sailing vessels.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1877.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers	1,105	483,187	31,112
Sailing vessels	1,087	456,474	12,816
Total	2,192	939,661	43,928

449. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 16 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 36 tons.

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

450. Ninety-five per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1877 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 67 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 69 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year:—

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1877.

Arriving—		Inwards.			
		Vessels.		Tons.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes	2,090	95·35	920,118	97·92	
In ballast	102	4·65	19,543	2·08	
Total	2,192	100·00	939,661	100·00	

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1877—*continued.*

Outwards.				
Departing—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ...	1,494	67·33	648,445	69·33
In ballast ...	725	32·67	286,879	30·67
Total ...	2,219	100·00	935,324	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

451. In the same year, 80 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 78 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 89 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, most vessels were entered and cleared at Echuca, on the Murray, but their aggregate tonnage differed very slightly from that of those entered and cleared at Geelong. After Echuca, the greatest number of ships were entered and cleared at Swan Hill, another of the Murray ports. 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, 1877.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,760	854,728	1,732	828,180
Geelong ...	74	25,135	76	29,722
Portland ...	13	6,996	28	11,042
Belfast (Port Fairy) ...	13	3,791	25	6,786
Port Albert ...	4	482	4	482
Warrnambool ...	29	7,646	56	15,041
Wahgunyah ...	2	231	2	231
Echuca ...	156	28,114	151	29,620
Swan Hill ...	108	8,936	108	8,936
Cowana ...	33	3,602	37	5,284
Total ...	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324

Shipping in
Australasian
colonies.

452. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the four years ended with 1876. It may be remarked that the number and tonnage of vessels during 1876 were not so great as in 1875 in Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand, but they were greater in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, than in any of the other years named. In Tasmania the number of vessels in 1876 was exceeded by that in 1875, but their tonnage was greater in 1876 than in any of the other years :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1873	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912	4,413	1,519,015
	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1875	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499	4,394	1,673,885
	1876	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026	4,236	1,657,088
New South Wales	1873	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	4,373	1,762,478
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1875	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	4,670	2,168,187
	1876	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	4,578	2,127,725
Queensland	1873	582	176,172	569	176,852	1,151	352,524
	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1875	868	395,234	831	368,948	1,699	764,182
	1876	954	454,822	895	419,520	1,849	874,342
South Australia...	1873	799	265,437	732	250,203	1,531	515,640
	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1875	844	316,823	790	294,558	1,634	611,381
	1876	881	346,812	890	385,518	1,771	732,330
Western Australia	1873	137	69,669	150	70,568	287	140,237
	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1875	154	66,919	151	67,242	305	134,161
	1876	173	79,108	157	75,018	330	154,126
Tasmania	1873	661	118,353	681	119,759	1,342	238,112
	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1875	631	129,102	664	133,107	1,295	262,209
	1876	639	141,181	616	136,303	1,255	277,484
New Zealand	1873	739	289,297	704	281,347	1,443	571,144
	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	1,866	834,547
	1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	1,744	786,514

453. The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in New South Wales are in excess of the number and tonnage of those entered and cleared in Victoria. This is doubtless owing to the large amount of shipping in the former colony engaged in the coal trade. With this exception the shipping entering and leaving Victorian ports is much greater both in regard to numbers and tonnage than that of any other colony of the group. In 1876 the shipping of South Australia and New Zealand was about equal, a few more vessels having entered and left the ports of the former, and a slightly larger tonnage being credited to those entering and leaving the ports of the latter. According to the returns of that year, the following is the order in which the respective colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping which trades to and from their ports:—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1876.

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

Shipping in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

454. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian Continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the four years ended with 1876. An increase in the tonnage, and generally also in the number of vessels, is observable from year to year :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1873	11,755	4,289,894	14,540	5,099,150
1874	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1875	12,702	5,351,796	15,863	6,448,552
1876	12,764	5,545,611	15,763	6,609,609

Shipping in
British
possessions.

455. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1875. The information is derived entirely from official documents, and is now published collectively for the first time :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1875

(Exclusive of the coasting trade).

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		tons.	
United Kingdom	46,276,838	AMERICA—continued.	tons.
Gibraltar	4,163,302	British Guiana... ..	425,430
Malta	4,832,457	West Indies—	
ASIA.		Bahamas	142,419
India	4,835,516	Turk's Island	129,596
Straits Settlements	3,235,104	Jamaica	766,378
Ceylon	2,216,403	St. Lucia	45,637
Labuan	16,949	St. Vincent	48,096
Hong Kong	3,893,687	Barbadoes	409,176
AFRICA.		Grenada	163,654
Mauritius	467,827	Tobago	17,634
Natal	137,227	Virgin Islands (1874)	10,539
Cape of Good Hope	746,335	St. Christopher	64,502
St. Helena	129,348	Nevis	14,330
Lagos	276,965	Antigua	60,577
Gold Coast	180,174	Montserrat	15,818
Sierra Leone	284,463	Dominica	24,748
Gambia	112,338	Trinidad	526,169
AMERICA.		AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Canada	5,329,208*	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	6,448,552
Newfoundland	456,503	Falkland Islands	45,352
Bermuda	129,699		
Honduras	64,734		
		Total	87,143,684

* Returns from British Columbia not received.

456. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria is greater than that to any other British possession outside of Australia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Canada. The tonnage to Australia, even without Tasmania and New Zealand, is greater than that to any other British possession except the United Kingdom itself.

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

457. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the United Kingdom and the principal foreign countries during 1875. The information has been derived from official documents, and has not previously been published in its present form:—

Shipping in United Kingdom and Foreign countries.

SHIPPING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1875.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
United Kingdom	22,693,163	23,583,675	46,276,838
Argentine Confederation	906,523	859,196	1,765,719
Austro-Hungary*	4,146,098	4,146,530	8,292,628
Belgium	2,440,681	2,429,135	4,869,816
Denmark	1,873,703	1,790,071	3,663,774
France	8,270,409	8,447,003	16,717,412
Germany	5,381,024	5,346,534	10,727,558
Greece (1874)	1,690,936	1,859,089	3,550,025
Holland	2,326,270	2,355,302	4,681,572
Italy	3,833,343	4,251,252	8,084,595
Russia	4,413,158	4,360,270	8,773,428
Spain (1873)	2,970,045	3,675,315	6,645,360
Sweden and Norway	4,420,445	4,438,316	8,858,761
United States	11,692,810	11,896,507	23,589,317
Total	77,058,608	79,438,195	156,496,803

458. It will be observed that the shipping trading to the United Kingdom is about double that to the United States, and considerably more than double that to any other country. The shipping trading to Victoria is equal to that to the Argentine Confederation, but less than that to any other of the countries named. The shipping trading to Australasia is greater than that to the Argentine Confederation, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, or Holland, and is about equal to that trading to Spain.

Shipping in British and Foreign countries compared.

459. The vessels built and registered in Victoria during 1877 were as follow. It will be noticed that the vessels built were all small, their average size being only 61 tons. The vessels registered were also many of them small, the average size of the whole being no more than 253 tons:—

Vessels built and registered.

* Including coasting trade.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1877.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Schooners ...	5	202	Barques ...	5	1,987	55
Steamers ...	2	223	Brigantines ...	3	504	20
			Ketch ...	1	34	3
			Schooners ...	6	535	25
			Ships ...	2	1,961	33
			Steamers ...	9	1,567	124
Total ...	7	425	Total ...	26	6,588	260

Vessels on the register.

460. The vessels on the register at the end of 1877 numbered 358, viz., 77 steamers and 281 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 13,045 tons and carried 867 men; and the latter measured 48,941 tons and carried 1,850 men.

Lighters and boats.

461. The lighters licensed in 1877 numbered 160, and the boats licensed, 517. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods. Of the latter, 2 were to be employed in oyster fishing, and 515 for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Postal returns.

462. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers, which passed through them in the last two years. A satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.*	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1876 ...	886	18,963,503	9,010,147	1,909,391	29,883,041
1877 ...	948	20,910,958	9,809,064	2,527,904	33,247,926
Increase...	62	1,947,455	798,917	618,513	3,364,885

Proportion of letters, &c., to population.

463. The letters, newspapers, and packets, despatched and received were in the proportion of 3,597 in 1876, and of 3,912 in 1877, to every 100 of the population in those years.

Registered letters.

464. An increase also took place in the letters registered in Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures:—

REGISTERED LETTERS.					
1876 ...	...	...	...	...	177,598
1877 ...	...	...	...	...	196,866
Increase	...	...	...	...	19,268

* Including post cards since the 1st April 1876.

465. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1876, Dead letters. 132,783, or 1 in every 143 of the total number received; and in 1877, 144,876, or 1 in 144. In the former year 1,354, and in the latter year 1,523, contained articles of value. The total value of such articles was, in 1876, £16,903, for £16,665 of which, or 98½ per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1877 the value of articles found in letters was £15,263, for £13,936 of which, or 91 per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1876, 994, or 1 in every 19,078 letters posted, and in 1877, 1,301, or 1 in every 16,073, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed; 141 in the former and 108 in the latter year bore obscene or libellous addresses. Of these, 90 in 1876 and 51 in 1877 were post cards.

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

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1876 AND 1877.

		1876.			1877.
Returned, delivered, &c.	...	120,039	...	128,291	
Destroyed or on hand	...	12,744	...	16,585	
Total	...	132,783	...	144,876	

467. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for Postal returns of United Kingdom. the year 1876 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876.

Country.	Millions delivered in 1876 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	856	242	1,098
Scotland	91	33	124
Ireland	72	24	96
Total United Kingdom	1,019	299	1,318

468. To every 100 of the population, 4,500 letters, newspapers, and Proportion of letters, &c., to population of United Kingdom. packets were delivered in England and Wales, 3,500 in Scotland, and 1,800 in Ireland, during the year. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in 1876 were in the proportion of 3,900 to every 100 of its inhabitants.

469. In France, during 1876, the number of letters despatched Postal returns of France and Belgium. was 367,443,837, and the number of newspapers, packets, &c., was 376,005,934. In Belgium, during 1875, the number of letters

forwarded was 60,522,771, the number of newspapers 65,480,000, and the number of packets, &c., 35,615,883.

Money
orders.

470. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 246 places up to the end of 1877. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favor of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the various Australasian colonies. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years. An increase will be observed in all the items:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1876 ...	234	123,025	£ 379,570	125,595	£ 403,525
1877 ...	246	131,173	395,829	133,587	423,588
Increase	12	8,148	16,259	7,992	20,063

Money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

471. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1876 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876.

Country.	Money Orders Issued 1876—	
	Number.	Amount.
England and Wales	14,766,117	£ 23,063,803
Scotland	1,418,753	2,367,283
Ireland	1,137,263	1,994,254
Total United Kingdom	17,322,133	27,425,340

Proportion
of money
orders to
population

472. Fifteen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1877 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 60 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 40 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 21 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

Electric
telegraphs.

473. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 206 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand. They are also connected with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with the Eastern Archipelago, Asia,

Europe, and America. They are likewise united with a submarine cable to Tasmania. The lines were extended during the year by 142 miles, and 455 miles of wire were added to that previously existing. The increase of communication and business during the year is shown in the following table:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1876 ...	181	2,743	4,745
1877 ...	206	2,885	5,200
Increase ...	25	142	455

Year.	Number of Telegrams.			Amount Received.
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
1876 ...	682,684	119,262	801,946	52,468
1877 ...	729,436	190,549	919,985	57,429
Increase ...	46,752	71,287	118,039	£4,961

474. The electric telegraphs are incorporated with the Post Office, therefore the expenditure accounts of the two departments are combined. The revenue accounts are, however, kept separate. The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in the last two years. An increase will be observed under all the headings:—

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Gross Revenue of the—			Gross Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	170,890	52,468	223,358	321,658
1877 ...	183,198	57,429	240,627	336,095
Increase ...	12,308	4,961	17,269	14,437

475. In the expenditure, the cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, is included. This is set down at £37,322 in 1876 and £36,009 in 1877.

Postal com-
munication
with
United
Kingdom.

476. The expenditure of the joint department exceeded the revenue by £98,300 or 44 per cent. in 1876 and by £95,468 or 40 per cent. in 1877.

Excess of
expenditure
over
revenue.

477. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of each of the four years ended with 1876:—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian col-
onies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open—	
		Line.	Wire.
Victoria	1873	2,295	3,928
	1874	2,467	4,293
	1875	2,629	4,510
	1876	2,743	4,745
New South Wales*	1873	4,674	6,521
	1874	5,340	7,449
	1875	5,743	8,012
	1876	6,073	8,472
Queensland	1873	3,059	...
	1874	3,616	...
	1875	3,956	...
	1876	4,633	6,081
South Australia*	1873	3,069	3,807
	1874	3,144	3,900
	1875	3,147	3,904
	1876	3,470	4,305
Western Australia	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	1,159
Tasmania	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
New Zealand	1873	2,389	...
	1874	2,632	...
	1875	3,156	...
	1876	3,170	7,093

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1877, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

478. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1876 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1876.

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

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

479. On the continent of Australia there were 18,078 miles, and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there

* The miles of telegraph line in New South Wales in all the years, and in South Australia in all the years except 1876, have been estimated from the miles of wire which alone were returned.

were 21,883 miles of telegraph line open at the end of 1876. At the same date 24,762 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 32,618 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

480. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open in the principal European countries, according to the latest returns. The information has all been drawn from official sources, except in the case of the United Kingdom. Such a table is now published for the first time:—

Telegraphs
in European
countries.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom	1877	...	107,600*
Belgium	1875	3,079	13,099
Denmark †	1874	1,730	4,879
France ‡	1875	32,052	84,421
Germany	"	22,175	81,978
Holland	"	2,136	7,658
Hungary	"	8,903	30,877
Italy	"	13,312	46,885
Russia	1874	50,686	100,977
Sweden and Norway	1875	8,956	19,199

481. The number of miles of railway open in Victoria at the end of 1877 was 949 $\frac{3}{4}$, of which 932 $\frac{3}{4}$ —viz., 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of double and 768 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of single line—belonged to the State, and 17—viz., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of single line—were the property of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company. An Act has just been passed sanctioning the purchase of this Company's lines by the Government. All the lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge of South Australia, but not of New South Wales, in which colony a 4 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches gauge has been adopted. The private line of railway, however, between Moama and Deniliquin, in New South Wales, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. The following figures show the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled on Government and on private lines during 1877:—

Railways:
length,
gauge, &c.

* Including 5,800 miles rented by private persons.

† Returns officially given in *Nouvelles géographiques*—line 368, wire 1,038. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4.7 English miles.

‡ Returns officially given in *kilometres*—line 51,614, wire 135,944. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to $\frac{1}{621}$ of an English mile.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1877.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year. miles.
	Single Lines. miles	Double Lines. miles	Total. miles	Total £	Average per Mile. £	
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.						
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Main Line, Melbourne to Sandhurst ...	...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,966,064*	49,291	} 1,206,888
„ Sandhurst to Echuca	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	593,558	10,552	
Castlemaine and Dunolly Line	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	281,021	5,916	
Ballarat & Maryborough Line	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	250,889	5,903	
Maryborough and Avoca Line	15	...	15	58,969	3,931	
Sandhurst and Inglewood Line	30	...	30	151,552	5,052	
Total Northern System ...	191 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	292	6,302,053	21,582	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown Line ...	...	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	398,122 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,354	} 864,732
Geelong Line ...	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,045,875 $\frac{5}{8}$	27,343	
Ballarat Line ...	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,714,970	32,056	
Ballarat and Ararat Line ...	57	...	57	306,428	5,376	
Ararat and Stawell Line ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	109,157	5,822	
Ararat and Hamilton Line ...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	279,583	4,204	
Geelong and Colac Line ...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	280,141	5,547	
Portland and Hamilton Line	54	...	54	223,509	4,139	
Total Western System ...	283 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	344 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,357,785	12,650	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Line (including Racecourse Branch) ...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	76,021	16,005	} 685,006
North-Eastern Line ...	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,545,666	8,481	
Wangaratta & Beechworth Line	23	...	23	152,333	6,623	
Total North-Eastern Line	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	1,774,020	8,448	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland Line || ...	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	552,000	6,400	29,955
Total Government Railways	768 $\frac{1}{4}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	932 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,985,858 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,922	2,786,581
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Company's Railway	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	17**	867,077 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,005	484,426
Grand Total ...	775 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{4}$	949 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,852,935	14,586	3,271,007

* Including the Melbourne station, which cost £335,578.

† The lengths of the Williamstown and Essendon lines are given from the Footscray Junction and the Essendon Junction. These are points on the Main line distant from the Melbourne railway terminus $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively. The North-Eastern line starts from Essendon, and the Geelong line from a point on the Williamstown line called the Williamstown Junction; these are places distant from the same terminus $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively. The length of the Ballarat line is given from West Geelong.—‡ Including the pier and breakwater, which cost £147,899.—§ Including the Geelong pier, which cost £17,444.

|| Length of extent open at the end of 1877, comprising the section between Oakleigh and Bunyip, a distance of $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the portion between Moe (station) and Sale, a distance of $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The cost of these sections has not been given; it has therefore been calculated from the average per mile authorized for the whole line. The expenditure on the proposed total length, viz., 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, amounted to £619,504 13s. on the 31st December 1877.

¶ The total cost of the Government Railways to the end of 1877, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £15,741,667.

** Consisting of the Melbourne and St Kilda line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the Melbourne and Sandridge line, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the Melbourne and Windsor line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the Windsor and Brighton line, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the Richmond and Hawthorn line, 2 miles.

†† This represents the cost to the present company; the original cost was much greater.

482. At the end of 1877 the following lines were in course of construction. The amount authorized for their construction was £1,147,450, but the sum expended up to that date had amounted to only £78,365. Their proposed total length is 193 miles, which, added to the length of the completed lines, makes a grand total of 1,142 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles :—

Railways in progress.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 1877.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Total Length.	Total Authorized Cost.	Amount Expended to 31st December 1877.
	miles.	£	£
NORTHERN SYSTEM.			
Dunolly and St. Arnaud Line ...	33	189,750	3,329
Woodend and Daylesford Line ...	26	166,400	1,389
Total Northern System ...	59	356,150	4,718
WESTERN SYSTEM.			
Stawell and Horsham Line ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	307,625	4,766
Geelong and Queenscliff Line ...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	123,625	544
Geelong to Racecourse ...	2	11,500	...
Warrenheip and Gordons Line ...	11	63,250	30
Total Western System ...	88	506,000	5,340
NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM.			
Springs and Wahgunyah Line ...	14	80,500	502
EASTERN SYSTEM.			
Gippsland Line* (Oakleigh to Sale) ...	32	204,800	67,805
Grand Total ...	193	1,147,450	78,365

483. The quantity and description of rolling-stock on Government and private lines, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of the same year :—

Rolling-stock.

ROLLING-STOCK, 1877.

Lines.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Locomotive.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
Government lines	139	119	103	222	2,000	167	£ 1,135,611
Private lines ...	17	87	15	...	202	12	142,434
Total ...	156	206	118	222	2,202	179	1,278,045

484. The passenger rates per mile were as follow at the same period. It appears by the figures that the rates are somewhat higher on Government than on private lines :—

Passenger rates.

* This is the last section of the Gippsland line. The amount expended to the 31st December is obtained by deducting the sum authorized for the 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles given in the previous table from that expended on the whole line to the end of the year, which amounted to £619,805.

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1877.

		d.		d.
First class, Government lines	...	2	Second class, Government lines	1½
„ private lines	...	1½	„ private lines	...

Miles
open and
travelled.

485. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled on Government lines and on private ones during 1876 and 1877. As regards the Government lines, it must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year* :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Total.	
	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
1876... ..	702½	2,399,748	17	472,323	719½	2,872,071
1877... ..	932¾	2,786,581	17	484,426	949¾	3,271,007
Increase ...	230½	386,833	...	12,103	230½	398,936

Passengers
and goods
on Govern-
ment lines.

486. The financial year of the Government Railways was changed in 1876 from the 30th June to the 31st December. It is necessary, therefore, to show the passenger and goods traffic during the years ended 30th June 1876 and 31st December 1877, and during the six months intervening between these periods. These amounts will be found in the following table :—

PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
1876 AND 1877.

Periods.	Number of Passengers Carried.	Weight of Goods Carried (including Live Stock).
Year ended 30th June 1876	2,978,138	tons. 928,300
Six months ended 31st December 1876... ..	1,582,057	494,864
Year ended 31st December 1877	3,395,709	1,030,558

Miles open
for traffic.

487. At the end of the first period named in the above table 621½ miles were open for traffic, at the end of the second period 702½ miles, and at the end of the third period 932¾ miles.

Passengers
and goods
on private
lines.

488. The following were the passengers and goods carried on private lines in the years 1876 and 1877. A considerable increase appears in the former, but a slight falling off in the latter :—

* The Main, Castlemaine and Dunolly, Ballarat and Maryborough, Maryborough and Avoca, Sandhurst and Inglewood, Williamstown, Geelong, Ballarat, Ballarat and Ararat, Ararat and Stawell, Essendon, North-Eastern, and Wangaratta and Beechworth lines were opened for traffic prior to the 31st December 1876, as also was the Geelong and Colac line, as far as Winchelsea, a distance of 25½ miles. The remaining portions were opened during the year 1877 as follows :—The Geelong and Colac line from Winchelsea to Birregurra, 12½ miles, on the 13th March, and on to Colac, 12 miles, on the 27th July. The Ararat and Hamilton line as far as Dunkeld, 47½ miles, on the 24th April, and on to Hamilton, 19 miles, on the 29th October. The Gippsland line from Morwell to Sale, 38½ miles, on the 1st June, from Oakleigh to Bunyip, 36½ miles, on the 8th October, and from Moe station to Morwell, 8½ miles, on the 1st December. The whole of the Portland and Hamilton line, 53 miles, on the 19th December.

PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED ON PRIVATE RAILWAYS,
1876 AND 1877.

Year.				Number of Passengers Carried.	Weight of Goods Carried.
1876	...	...	...	3,669,729	tons. 224,718
1877	...	...	...	3,942,217	222,253
Increase	...	...	...	272,488	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	2,465

489. The following were the receipts and working expenses on Government lines during the same three periods for which the passenger and goods traffic was given,* also the proportion of the latter to the former at each period. It will be observed that the receipts were higher in proportion to the working expenses in the middle period than in either of the others, but this is attributed to an unusually small proportion of the cost of maintenance having fallen to this half-year:—

Receipts and working expenses on Government lines.

RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
1876 AND 1877.

Periods.†	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	£	£	per cent.
Year ended 30th June 1876 ...	994,767	499,407	50·20
Six months ended 31st December 1876 ...	551,961	253,403	45·91
Year ended 31st December 1877 ...	1,135,799	592,481	52·16

490. The receipts on private lines in 1877 differed from those in 1876 by £533 only. The working expenses of those lines amounted to about 50½ per cent. of the receipts in 1877, and to 49½ per cent. in 1876. The following were the receipts and working expenses in the two years:—

Receipts and working expenses on private lines.

RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES ON PRIVATE RAILWAYS,
1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st December.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	£	£	per cent.
1876 ...	183,306	90,698	49·48
1877 ...	183,839	93,215	50·70
Increase ...	533	2,517	1·22

* See Table following paragraph 486 *ante*

† For extent of line opened at the end of each period, see paragraph 487 *ante*.

Railways in Australasian colonies.

491. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
Victoria	1873	458
	1874	605
	1875	617
	1876	719½
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401½
	1875	437
Queensland	1876	509
	1873	218
	1874	249
South Australia	1875	265
	1876	298
	1873	202
Western Australia	1874	234
	1875	274
	1876	328
Tasmania	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
New Zealand	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172½
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1877, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

492. It will be observed that, notwithstanding Victoria has a smaller area than any of the other colonies except Tasmania, she is, in point of railway construction, the foremost colony of the group. As regards the total length she is very closely approached by New Zealand, but it must be remembered that double lines extend over 174 miles of the Victorian railways, whilst the railways of New Zealand are, it is believed, all single lines. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stand in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

493. At the end of 1876, 1,892 miles of railway were open for traffic upon the continent of Australia, and a further extent of 1,201 miles was in course of construction. If the railways in Tasmania and New Zealand be added to those on the continent, the result will be a total of 2,783 miles open, and 1,628 miles in course of construction.

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

494. The following are the statistics of the railways of the United Kingdom for the year 1876, taken from the latest official documents :—

Railways in United Kingdom.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers in the Year.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	11,989	544,831,959	481,285,047	50,504,152	28,466,366
Scotland ...	2,726	82,717,408	40,018,122	6,676,943	3,597,993
Ireland ...	2,157	30,665,109	17,378,553	2,736,773	1,471,150
Total United Kingdom }	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	59,917,868	33,535,509

495. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies. The following is all the information given in the returns for 1875, which are the latest published :—

Railways in British possessions.

RAILWAYS IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1875.

	Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	6,497
Ceylon ...	91
Mauritius ...	66
Natal ...	5
Cape of Good Hope ...	149
Canada ...	4,443
Jamaica ...	25
Honduras ...	55
British Guiana ...	21

496. Taken in the aggregate, the railways in the dominion of Canada extend over more than twice the length of all the lines upon the Australian continent, and the railways in British India extend over more than twice the length of all the lines in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Railways in Australia, Canada, and India compared.

497. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. It has never before been published in its present form :—

Railways in Foreign countries.

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Receipts.	Expenses.
		£	£	£
Argentine Confederation	1,369	11,377,217	917,805	633,939
Austro-Hungary ...	11,085	...	...	...
Belgium ...	2,223	51,021,393	5,098,243	3,282,001
Brazil ...	1,876	...	...	...
Chili ...	976	...	...	...
Denmark ...	777	...	561,993	338,722
France ...	12,273	379,760,440*	33,925,344	16,888,788
German Empire ...	17,061	339,225,112	42,151,000	26,534,000
Holland ...	976	...	...	...
Italy ...	4,771	91,833,000	5,806,192	3,905,640
Mexico ...	640	...	...	...
Peru ...	1,041	...	...	...
Portugal ...	625	...	...	...
Russia ...	11,560	...	...	...
Spain ...	3,424	...	4,031,076	1,714,952
Sweden and Norway ...	2,520	15,768,575	1,594,949	1,031,957
Switzerland ...	1,247	...	...	...
United States ...	74,658	970,400,000	104,791,000	66,041,000
Uruguay ...	454	...	...	...

NOTE.—The returns of Spain are for 1872, those of Austro-Hungary for 1873, those of Russia for 1874, those of the Argentine Confederation and Portugal for 1876, and all the rest for 1875.

498. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1877 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. It will be observed that wages were, upon the whole, higher at the last period than at either of the others. The rates of wages in country districts are generally somewhat higher than those in the metropolis. Throughout Victoria the recognised working day for artisans and general laborers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Description of Labor.	1867.	1872.	1877.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR.†			
Farm laborers ... per week, with rations	13s. to 15s.	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	17s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 25s.
Reapers ... per acre, "	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	4s. to 5s.	3s. to 5s.	4s. to 7s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 9d.
PASTORAL LABOR.†			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£30 to £40	£30 to £45	£25 to £50
Stockkeepers ... " "	£50 to £60	£30 to £50	£35 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " "	£22	£25 to £30	£20 to £40
Generally-useful } men on stations } per week, "	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 30s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared, "	14s. to 16s.	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.

* Officially stated in francs, viz., 9,494,011,000. To reduce these to pounds sterling the franc has been assumed to be equal to 90d.—† See also Part VIII., Production, post.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1867, 1872, AND 1877—continued.

Description of Labor.	1867.	1872.	1877.
ARTISAN LABOR.			
Masons per day, without rations	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 11s.	10s.
Plasterers " "	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 11s.	10s.
Bricklayers " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters " "	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 9s.	10s.
Blacksmiths " "	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, { per annum, with board } without family { and lodging }	£45 to £60	£50 to £80	£50 to £80
Married couples, { " " } with family { " " }	£35 to £45	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on { " " } farms and stations { " " }	£40 to £60	£40 to £60	£50
Grooms " "	£30 to £55	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Gardeners per week, " "	20s. to 28s.	20s. to 25s.	20s. to 25s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks { per annum, with board } and lodging }	£25 to £30	£35 to £52	£35 to £60
Laundresses " "	£25 to £30	£30 to £40	£30 to £45
General servants " "	£25 to £30	£25 to £35	£25 to £40
Housemaids " "	£25 to £30	£25 to £35	£25 to £36
Nursemaids " "	£10 to £20	£20 to £35	£25 to £35
MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.			
General laborers per day, without rations	6s. to 7s.	5s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers { per cubic yard, without } rations }	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s.
Seamen per month, with rations	£4 to £5	£5 to £6	£5 to £6
Miners* per week, without rations	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3

499. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three Prices. periods. In country districts the cost of groceries, tobacco, wine, coal, &c., is naturally higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally lower than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Articles.	1867.	1872.	1877.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.*			
Wheat per bushel	4s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. to 7s. 4d.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Barley " "	3s. to 6s.	2s. 8d. to 7s.	3s. to 5s. 6d.
Oats " "	2s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.	2s. 9d. to 3s. 7d.	3s. to 5s.
Maize " "	2s. 11d. to 4s.	2s. 11½d. to 4s.	3s. 10d. to 6s.
Bran " "	10d. to 1s. 6d.	10½d. to 1s. 5½d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.
Hay per ton	£3 10s. to £9	£3 5s. to £4 5s.	£3 5s. to £7 10s.
Flour, first quality "	£11 to £18	£12 15s. to £16 10s.	£11 12/6 to £16 5s.
Bread per 4lb. loaf	5d. to 9d.	5½d. to 8d.	6½d. to 9d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£10 to £37	£10 to £30	£16 to £49
Saddle and harness .. "	£3 to £25	£6 to £50	£6 to £63

* See also Part VIII., Production, post.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1867, 1872, AND 1877—continued.

Articles.	1867.	1872.	1877.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—			
<i>continued.</i>			
Cattle—			
Fat ... each	£3 to £9 17s. 6d.	£4 10s. to £13 10s.	£5 10s. to £19 10s.
Milch cows ... "	£3 to £12	£4 to £8 5s.	£4 10s. to £13
Sheep, fat ... "	5s. to 18s.	5s. 6d. to 21s.	3s. to 28s.
Lambs, fat ... "	3s. to 14s.	4s. 9d. to 13s.	2s. to 11s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail ... per lb.	2d. to 7d.	3½d. to 7d.	3d. to 9d.
Mutton " ... "	1½d. to 6d.	1½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 5d.
Veal " ... "	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.
Pork " ... "	9d.	6d. to 9d.	8d. to 10d.
Lamb " ... per quarter	2s. 6d. to 4s.	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 2s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter—			
Colonial, retail ... per lb.	8d. to 1s. 8d.	5d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 2s.
Imported, salt, } wholesale }	6d. to 1s. 1d.	4½d. to 1s. 2d.	...
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail ... "	1s. to 1s. 8d.	4d. to 7d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.
Imported, wholesale ... "	1s. to 1s. 2d.	8½d. to 1s. 1d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
Milk ... per quart	6d.	6d.	4d. to 5d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese ... per couple	8s. to 14s.	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 10s.
Ducks ... "	5s. to 8s.	4s. to 6s.	5s. to 7s.
Fowls ... "	3s. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	4s. to 6s. 6d.
Rabbits ... "	2s. to 5s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. to 2s.
Pigeons ... "	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.
Turkeys ... each	5s. to 12s. 6d.	5s. to 10s.	5s. to 11s. 6d.
Sucking pigs ... "	10s. to 16s.	6s. to 12s.	10s. to 16s.
Bacon ... per lb.	10d. to 1s. 4d.	11d. to 1s. 2d.	10d. to 1s.
Ham ... "	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.
Eggs ... per doz.	10d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£2 10s. to £4	£1 10s. to £7	£3 to £3 10s.
Retail ... per lb.	½d. to 1½d.	¾d. to 1d.	½d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	2s. 6d. to 54s.	1s. 6d. to 18s.	6s. to 20s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	4d. to 1s.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 9d.
Turnips ... "	4d. to 2s. 6d.	4d. to 1s. 6d.	4d. to 1s.
Radishes ... "	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 7s.	6d. to 8s.	6d. to 4s.
Cauliflowers ... "	1s. 6d. to 8s.	9d. to 5s.	6d. to 4s.
Lettuces ... "	3d. to 1s. 8d.	4d. to 9d.	3d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	...	...	¾d. to 3½d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	6d. to 3s. 3d.	8d. to 2s. 7d.	8d. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee (in bond) ... "	8d. to 10½d.	7d. to 10½d.	11d. to 1s. 3d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£23 10s. to £50	£24 to £52	£30 to £48
Rice ... "	£18 to £30	£16 10s. to £27	£14 to £26
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	4d. to 2s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 8d.	7d. to 3s. 6d.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29 to £35	£29	£20 to £31
Candles—			
Tallow ... per lb.	6d.	4½d. to 4½d.	4d. to 5½d.
Sperm ... "	11d. to 1s. 5d.	10½d. to 1s. 0½d.	8d. to 1s. 3d.
Salt ... per ton	£4 5s. to £6	£3 15s. to £5 10s.	£3 10s. to £8
Coals ... "	24s. to 27s. 6l.	20s. to 50s.	31s. to 38s.
Firewood ... "	7s. to 12s.	12s. to 20s.	11s. to 18s.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1867, 1872, AND 1877—continued.

Articles.	1867.	1872.	1877.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£6 to £9	£7 10s. to £10	£5 10s. to £9 10s.
" " ... per doz.	6s. 6d. to 10s. 3d.	8s. 6d. to 12s.	7s. to 11s. 6d.
Porter " ... per hhd.	£4 to £7	£5 5s. to £6	£5 10s. to £7 5s.
" " ... per doz.	7s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 12s. 3d.	7s. 6d. to 11s.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	5s. to 7s.	4s. 3d to 7s.	4s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.
Rum " ... "	3s. to 3s. 9d.	2s. 10½d. to 4s.	2s. 3d. to 4s. 1½d.
Whiskey " ... "	4s. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 9s.
Hollands " ... "	1s. 10½d. to 2s. 7d.	2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Port wine " ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£20 to £100	£16 to £100
" (duty paid) per doz.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.
Sherry (in bond) ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £120	£20 to £135
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	15s. to 60s.	20s. to 80s.	28s. to 80s.
Claret ... "	30s. to 60s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.	10s. 9d. to 85s.
Champagne ... "	30s. to 80s.	30s. to 80s.	25s. to 80s.

500. The price of gold in 1877 ranged from £3 to £4 6s. per oz. ^{Price of gold.} Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1877 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in the Sandhurst district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realised as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 16s. to £4 3s., and in the Ararat district, where the prices ranged from £3 13s. to £4 6s. The lowest average was in the Sandhurst district, in which the prices ranged from £3 to £4 2s. 6d.

501. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the ^{Imports of live stock overland.} inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1877 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but only slightly larger as regards cattle and sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1877.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	9,587 ...	76,752 ...	772,435
" " Customs	6,484 ...	71,794 ...	770,229

502. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs im- ^{Imports of pigs.} ported overland in 1877 numbered 228. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 3,585, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

503. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock ^{Value of live stock overland.} (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1876 was £1,139,666, and in 1877 £947,637.

PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer of Land Statute. 504. 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 first introduced into Victoria in the year, 1862, and continues in force to the present period.

Lands under the Statute. 505. 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, 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.

Assurance fund. 506. The assurance and indemnity fund established under the Transfer of Land Statute to secure the Government against possible losses is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund at the end of 1877 was £47,314, of which £26,940 had been invested in Government stock. Three claims have been made upon the fund since its first formation, and £718 Os. 4d. has been paid to claimants.

Transactions under the Statute, 1876 and 1877. 507. The following is a statement of the transactions which took place under the Transfer of Land Statute in 1876 and 1877. An increase will be observed in all the items:—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1876 AND 1877.

		1876.	1877.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number	1,128	1,275
Extent of land included	... acres	44,339	85,956
Value of land included	... £	1,018,626	1,299,030
Certificates of title issued	... number	10,045	10,894
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	...	13,638	15,319
Registering proprietors	...	30	495
Other transactions	...	13,769	15,524
Forms sold	...	635	415
Fees received	... £	22,150	25,784

Proportion of land under the Statute. 508. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1877 was 6,883,140 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £16,466,850. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1877 was 11,151,120 acres. It therefore follows that at that period 62 per cent. of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Transactions in Equity. 509. The transactions in Equity during 1876 and 1877 were as follow. The business was not heavy in either year:—

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1876 AND 1877.

	1876.	1877.
Suits by bill	number 88	83
Petitions filed	" 52	6
Commissions	" 8	11
Decrees issued	" 37	42
Orders issued	" 140	149
Reports issued	" 86	92
Writs of injunction issued	" 6	6
Conveyances settled by Master	" 1	—
Recognizances entered into	" 9	4
Rolls filed	" 44	51

510. An increase of 104 took place in the number of probates and letters of administration issued in 1877, as compared with that in 1876, and an increase of over a million sterling in the total value of the property bequeathed :—

Probates and letters of administration.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1876 ...	770	£ 1,743,332	705	£ 534,125	1,475	£ 2,277,457
1877 ...	840	2,804,856	739	517,174	1,579	3,322,030
Increase	70	1,061,524	34	...	104	1,044,573
Decrease	...	...	...	16,951	...	...

511. During the thirteen years ended with 1877 the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to over twenty and a half millions sterling (£20,583,606).

Value of property bequeathed.

512. According to the present law † duties are levied in Victoria on the net value of real and personal estates of deceased persons within the colony upon the following scale ; half duty only being paid by widows, children, or grandchildren, on estates of a value not exceeding £20,000 :—

Scale of probate, &c. duties.

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates of less than £1,000 in value	...	1 per cent.
" £1,000 to £5,000	...	2 "
" £5,000 to £10,000	...	3 "
" £10,000 to £20,000	...	4 "
" £20,000 to £30,000	...	5 "
" £30,000 to £40,000	...	6 "
" £40,000 to £60,000	...	7 "
" £60,000 to £80,000	...	8 "
" £80,000 to £100,000	...	9 "
" £100,000 and upwards	...	10 "

513. The amounts realized by the State from duties on estates of deceased persons during the seven years ended with 1877 were as follow :—

Amount of probate, &c., duties.

* Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.

† The Acts relating to Estates of Deceased Persons are 34 Vict. No. 388, 35 Vict. No. 403, 36 Vict. No. 427, and 39 Vict. No. 523.

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1877.

						£
1871	...	...	...	...	...	17,069
1872	...	...	...	...	...	37,643
1873	...	...	...	...	...	39,026
1874	...	...	...	...	...	67,998
1875	...	...	...	...	...	50,057
1876	...	...	...	...	...	33,638
1877	...	...	...	...	...	82,201

Divorce and
matrimonial.

514. The following business was done under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in 1876 and 1877. It will be observed that no decree for judicial separation took place in either year; also that the decrees for dissolution of marriage increased from 8 in 1876 to 11 in 1877:—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1876 AND 1877.

				1876.	1877.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage	...	...	number	25	27
" judicial separation	...	...	"	6	13
" alimony	...	...	"	7	14
Decrees dismissing petitions	...	...	"	1	—
" for dissolution of marriage	...	...	"	8	11
" for judicial separation	...	...	"	—	—
" for alimony	...	...	"	2	1

Divorces in
16 years.

515. 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, 112 decrees of dissolution of marriage and 33 decrees of judicial separation have been granted.

Fees in
Equity, &c.

516. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £961 in 1876, and to £936 in 1877; those on Probates amounted to £1,165 in 1876, and to £1,203 in 1877; those in Divorce amounted to £134 in 1876, and to £213 in 1877.

Collections
in Lunacy.

517. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy increased from £8,755 in 1876 to £9,695 in 1877.

Insolencies.

518. The insolencies in 1877 exceeded those in 1876 by 3. The liabilities, however, were less by nearly 90,000, and the deficiency, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, was less by £81,000 than in that year. The following are the returns of the two years:—

INSOLVENCIES, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Number of Insolencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
1876	712	£ 551,814	£ 280,962	£ 270,852
1877	715	462,651	272,720	189,931
Increase	3	...	...	...
Decrease	...	89,163	8,242	80,921

519. The deficiency, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, amounted to 49 per cent. of the liabilities in 1876, but only to 41 per cent. of the liabilities in 1877. Deficiency of insolvents.

520. In the 14 years ended with 1877, the number of insolvents who filed their schedules was 12,279; their declared liabilities amounted to £7,729,159, and the declared deficiency to £4,366,738. The liabilities were thus in the proportion of £629 to each insolvent, and the deficiency was in the proportion of 56 per cent. to the liabilities. Insolventes in 14 years.

521. According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* the failures which have occurred in England and Wales during the eight years ended with 1877, and according to the statistics of Messrs. Dun, Barlow, and Co., the failures which have occurred in the United States during the same eight years, have numbered as follow :— Insolventes in England and United States.

FAILURES IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number of Failures in—	
	England and Wales.	The United States.
1870	8,151	3,551
1871	8,164	2,915
1872	8,112	4,069
1873	9,064	5,183
1874	9,250	5,830
1875	9,194	7,740
1876	10,848	9,092
1877	11,247	8,822
Total	74,030	47,202

522. The intestate estates, respecting which administration was granted to the Curator, in 1876 numbered 244; those in 1877 numbered 191. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £53,243 in the former, and to £33,644 in the latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £55,992 in 1876, and £50,393 in 1877. In the eleven years ended with 1877, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 2,503, and their estimated value £333,656. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the eleven years was £307,160. Intestate estates.

523. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1876 and 1877 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 Offences re-

* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 510 ante.

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 :—

OFFENCES, 1876 AND 1877.

Offences in respect to which—	1876.	1877.	Increase.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	17,016	19,312	2,296
2. " " apprehended by the police	25,281	26,532	1,251
3. The offenders were still at large † ...	4,727	5,351	624
Total number of offences ...	47,024	51,195	4,171

Summons cases.

524. The offences reported were 8 per cent. more numerous in 1877 than in 1876. The chief increase was in those in respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons but were not taken into custody, of which the increase was 13 per cent. These do not demand lengthened consideration, as they consist chiefly of breaches of the Local Government Act or of municipal bye-laws, offences against Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statutes, &c., and must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made. The following are the particulars given respecting those which were dealt with in 1876 and 1877 :—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1876 AND 1877.

—	1876.	1877.	Increase.
Offences against the person	2,459	2,540	81
" " property	506	673	167
Other offences	14,051	16,099	2,048
Total	17,016	19,312	2,296
Case dismissed by magistrates	6,338	7,616	1,278
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	10,678	11,696	1,018

Charges counted as persons.

525. The apprehensions made by the police were 5 per cent. more numerous in 1877 than in 1876, and very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion for these ; but, in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one

* It does not follow that in the remaining instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or, on other charges, even prior to that period.

† It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests are and are not 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.

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.

526. The persons † who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1877, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials, were as follow:—

PERSONS † ARRESTED, 1867, 1872, AND 1877. ‡

	1867.	1872.	1877.
Taken into custody	23,721	23,705	26,532
Discharged by magistrates... ..	8,191	7,473	8,106
Summarily convicted or held to bail	14,573	15,544	17,832
Committed for trial	957	688	594

Arrests, 1867, 1872, and 1877.

527. More arrests, it will be observed, were made at the last period than at either of the others. This, however, does not prove that crime has increased; in fact, in proportion to the number of persons in the colony, arrests were far more numerous at the first period than they were at the second or last period. The estimated average population in 1867 was 649,826; in 1872, 760,991; and in 1877, 849,870. The arrests were therefore in the proportion of 1 to every 27 persons living at the first period, and of 1 to every 32 persons living at the second and third periods.

Arrests in proportion to population.

528. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 65 per cent. at the first period, of 68 per cent. at the second period, and of 69 per cent. at the third period.

Proportion of times charge was sustained.

529. The diminution in the number of serious offences is shown by the decreasing number of commitments for trial at each successive period. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 25 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 34 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 45 arrests at the third period.

Diminution of serious offences.

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

Males and females arrested.

* An attempt has been made to show the distinct individuals arrested in one year. See paragraphs 547 to 561 post.

† See last paragraph.

‡ A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

*
MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

	1867.		1872.		1877.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody	18,791	4,930	19,031	4,674	20,652	5,880
Discharged by magistrates ...	6,488	1,703	5,956	1,517	6,131	1,975
Summarily convicted or held to bail	11,442	3,131	12,442	3,102	13,985	3,847
Committed for trial	861	96	633	55	536	58

Cases in which charge was sustained.

531. 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 65 per cent. and 65½ per cent. in 1867; of 69 per cent. and 68 per cent. in 1872; and of 70 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1877.

Relative proportions of the sexes.

532. The next table shows the relative proportions of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods. It will be observed that, with a trifling exception in the case of those committed for trial, the proportion of females to males in all the groups was greater at the last period than at either of the former periods; but that at neither period was it anything like equal to the proportion that females bore to males in the total population. At the first period the females in the colony were in the proportion of 79, at the second period of 83, and at the third period of 84 to every 100 males:—

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1867.	1872.	1877.
Taken into custody	26·24	24·56	28·47
Discharged by magistrates	26·25	25·47	32·21
Summarily convicted or held to bail ...	27·36	24·93	27·51
Committed for trial	11·15	8·69	10·82

Causes of arrest.

533. 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:—

* See paragraph 525 ante.

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Offence.	1867.	1872.	1877.
Murder and attempt at murder	22	34	20
Manslaughter	27	29	30
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	51	67	53
Assaults	1,243	1,460	1,614
Rape and indecent assaults on females ...	65	75	48
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	14	23	14
Other offences against the person	99	93	95
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. ...	252	175	157
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. ...	215	150	195
Other offences against property	3,875	3,650	3,492
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	128	57	120
Drunkenness	9,351	10,566	12,447
Other offences against good order	6,380	5,329	6,272
Offences relating to carrying out laws ...	569	647	442
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	151	62	74
Offences against public welfare	1,279	1,288	1,459
Total	23,721	23,705	26,532

534. Arrests for murder and attempt at murder; for rape and indecent assaults against females; for robbery with violence, burglary, and miscellaneous offences against property; and for offences relating to carrying out laws were less numerous at the last period than at either the second or the first. Apprehensions for manslaughter, for assaults, for offences against public welfare, and for drunkenness were more numerous at the last period than at either of the other periods. Offences at last period.

535. Murder, shooting at with intent to do bodily harm, and sexual offences were most rife at the middle period. At the same time, miscellaneous offences against the person and against good order; cattle stealing; forgery and offences against the currency; and smuggling, and other offences against the revenue were, according to the arrests made, more common than at either of the other periods. Offences at middle period.

536. Drunkenness, judging from the arrests made, would appear to be increasing. It is, however, not quite certain that the offence increases to the full extent shown by the arrests. It is possible that as the more serious offences diminish and consequently demand less attention from the police, the latter may find leisure to exercise greater vigilance in respect to drunkards, and hence the larger number of apprehensions made. Drunkenness.

537. Making every allowance, however, drunkenness is quite common enough to show that vigorous effort on the part of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil is not uncalled for. In the four Proportion of drunkards to population.

years ended with 1877, the apprehensions for this offence have numbered 10,981, 11,541, 11,624, and 12,447. In many cases no doubt the same individual was arrested over and over again. Supposing, however, each arrest had represented a distinct individual there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness:—

In 1874, one person in every 73 living in Victoria
 „ 1875, „ „ 71 „ „
 „ 1876, „ „ 72 „ „
 „ 1877, „ „ 68 „ „

Age and
education
of arrested
persons.

538. The ages of those taken into custody in 1877, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1877.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	3	98	409	510
10 to 15 „ ...	...	74	495	168	737
15 to 20 „ ...	3	489	1,334	209	2,035
20 to 25 „ ...	16	889	1,776	380	3,061
25 to 30 „ ...	20	784	1,741	327	2,872
30 to 40 „ ...	34	1,574	3,770	935	6,313
40 to 50 „ ...	39	1,253	3,668	984	5,944
50 to 60 „ ...	18	626	2,072	644	3,360
60 years and upwards	10	235	1,047	397	1,689
Unknown ...	...	3	7	1	11
Total ...	140	5,930	16,008	4,454	26,532

Education of
children
arrested.

539. 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 1877, according to the table, was 1,247, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 77, or about a sixteenth, could read and write well; and 577 or 46 per cent., were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 4. Only 1 of these could read and write well, 1 could read only, and 2 were entirely uneducated.

Education of
adults.

540. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 25,285, and of these, 5,993, or nearly a fourth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 3,877, or more than a seventh, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 590, of whom 202, or more than a third, could read and write well or were possessed of superior instruction, and 74, or an eighth were unable to read. According to these figures, the persons 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

* See paragraph 525 *ante*, also table following paragraph 547 *post*.

nearly so well educated as the general population, for, at the last census, all over 15 years of age, except about a seventh, were returned as being able to read and write, and only a tenth were returned as entirely illiterate.

541. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1877, and the ratio of those of each country and sect to the numbers of the same country and sect in the mean population, calculated according to the proportions which prevailed at the last census :—

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
criminals.

**BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1877.**

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.†	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Population.†
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria	4,817‡	12·53	151	3·93
Other Australian colonies ...	1,093	32·67	48	14·35
England and Wales ...	7,721	38·79	195	9·80
Scotland	2,628	40·11	48	7·33
Ireland	8,513	72·60	86	7·33
China	350	16·96	16	7·75
Other countries	1,410	...	50	...
Total	26,532	31·22	594	6·99
RELIGION.				
Protestants	14,837	24·15	384	6·25
Roman Catholics	11,083	54·69	179	8·83
Jews	91	21·48	7	16·52
Pagans	350	16·82	17	8·17
Others	171	...	7	...

542. It is always found that fewer Victorians are arrested, and fewer are committed for trial, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This is no doubt mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers. The country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is generally Ireland. In 1877, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 792, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered

Relative
numbers of
each birth-
place.

* See paragraph 525 *ante*, also table following paragraph 547 *post*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made, will be found in the tables following paragraph 49 *ante*.

‡ Including 76 Aborigines.

the Irish by more than 80,000. The offences with which the Irish were charged could not, however, as a whole, have been of so serious a nature as these in respect of which persons of most other nationalities were arrested, as the proportion committed for trial was as low as that of the Scotch, and lower than that of natives of England and Wales or any other country, except Victoria. The proportion of natives of Australian colonies, exclusive of Victoria, committed for trial, exceeded that of persons of any other nationality. Next to the Victorians, proportionately to their numbers in the population, fewer Chinese were arrested than persons of any other nationality. The proportion of Chinese committed for trial, however, slightly exceeded that of the Scotch or Irish.

Relative
numbers of
each
religion.

543. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied more than twice as many arrested persons as the Protestants, more than two and a half times as many as the Jews, and more than three times as many as the Pagans. In view of a similar proportion, fewer Protestants were committed for trial than were members of any of the other sects distinguished. Seven Jews were committed for trial during the year, which, as the numbers of this sect in the population are but small, renders the proportion of committals of Jews nearly twice as high as that of Roman Catholics, and more than twice as high as that of adherents to any other sect. Next to that of Protestants, the smallest proportion of committals was of Pagans, which was slightly lower than that of the Roman Catholics. The Pagans committed for trial in both 1876 and 1877 were exceptionally few. In the two previous years, in proportion to their respective numbers in the population, they were much more numerous than either the Protestants or the Roman Catholics. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds of arrest of the members of the respective religious sects will be found in the next table.

Causes of
arrest and
religions,
1877.

544. Last year the birthplaces of the persons taken into custody were given in connection with their offences. On this occasion, the following table is substituted, showing the religions. It will be observed that the 20 cases of murder and attempts at murder were equally divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics, 10 of each having been arrested for that crime; 53 Protestants, 23 Roman Catholics and 3 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting, or serious wounding; 38 Protestants, 22 Roman Catholics, and 2 Pagans were arrested for sexual offences against females or males. About 7,000 Protestants, 5,400 Roman Catholics, 11 Jews, but only 10 Pagans were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, seriously wounding, or a sexual offence:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1877.

Offences.	Religions.					Total.
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	
Murder and attempts at murder	10	10	...	...	...	20
Manslaughter	18	7	...	1	4	30
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	35	16	...	2	...	53
Assaults	898	685	8	17	6	1,614
Rape and indecent assaults on females	28	19	...	1	...	48
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	10	3	...	1	...	14
Other offences against the person	61	32	...	2	...	95
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	87	67	1	2	...	157
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	116	74	...	4	1	195
Other offences against property	2,001	1,351	23	106	11	3,492
Forgery and offences against the currency	98	19	2	1	...	120
Drunkenness	6,954	5,379	11	10	93	12,447
Other offences against good order	3,284	2,766	33	159	30	6,272
Offences relating to carrying out laws	256	159	8	16	3	442
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	36	22	4	11	1	74
Offences against public welfare	945	475	...	17	22	1,459
Total	14,837	11,084	90	350	171	26,532

545. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 69 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 73 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 49 per cent. of those of Jews, of 48 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 72 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. Religions of Drunkards.

546. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1877. It will be noticed that, of the males, more laborers were arrested than persons of any other calling, and next to them, artisans and mechanics, but that only 10 males have been set down as belonging to the criminal or pauper classes. This group, which consisted entirely of public prostitutes, contains nearly a third of the arrested females:— Occupations of persons arrested.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1877.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Government officers	4	...
Local government officers	7	...
Others ministering to government, defence, or protection	13	...
Clergy	1	...
Medical men, dentists, druggists, nurses	51	13
Lawyers, law-court officers	34	...
Teachers, governesses	46	16
Architects, civil engineers, surveyors	25	...
Actors, vocalists, musicians	48	4
Authors, editors, reporters	18	...
Artists, sculptors	4	...
Photographers	10	...
Merchants, shopkeepers, dealers	645	31
Bank officials	1	...
Accountants, agents, brokers, collectors	102	...
Commercial clerks	325	...
Others assisting in the exchange of money or goods	36	...
Hotel, boarding, eating-house keepers, servants	310	10
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, hatters, barbers, &c. ...	1,130	117
Domestic servants	86	563
Artisans, mechanics, contractors, &c.	2,745	4
Miners, &c.	1,011	1
Squatters, station laborers, herdsmen, and others engaged about animals	368	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	895	2
Carriers, carters, cab, omnibus—owners, drivers, railway officials	585	1
Ships' officers, sailors, boatmen, stevedores, lumpers ...	1,781	1
Butchers, bakers, greengrocers, millers, brewers, dairy-men, and others dealing in food	616	3
Laborers, woodsplitters, bushmen	8,107	1
Rag and bottle gatherers, shoeblacks, nightmen, lamp-lighters, &c.	64	...
Of independent means	9	...
Criminal and pauper classes	10	1,838*
No occupation, unspecified †	1,565	3,275
Total	20,652	5,880

Arrests of
distinct
individuals.

547. It has been already stated‡ that, in making up the tables, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge. In the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* a table was given showing the actual number of individuals who passed into the hands of the police during 1876 so far as the particulars could be gathered from a comparison of the names, ages, birthplaces, religions, localities, &c., appearing in the returns furnished by the police; also the number of offences the arrested persons were respectively charged with. The preparation of this table involved such an amount of time

* Prostitutes.

† Including 816 male and 229 female children.

‡ See paragraph 525 *ante*.

and labor as I did not feel justified in causing to be devoted to the construction of a similar table for 1877, more especially as the proportions would probably not differ greatly from those in the previous year. The table for 1876, in which the results are given according to sex, age, and birthplace is therefore re-published. The offences for which arrests were made during that year numbered 25,281 or 1,251 less than those in 1877:—

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1876.

Sex, Age, and Birthplace of Arrested Persons.	Number of charges on which arrests were made.	Number of distinct individuals arrested.	Number of charges on which distinct individuals were arrested.												
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 and upwards.*		
SEX.															
Males ...	19,528	14,948	12,004	2,029	566	180	87	31	24	10	4	4	9		
Females ...	5,753	3,846	2,898	539	201	82	48	35	14	9	3	5	12		
Total ...	25,281	18,794	14,902	2,568	767	262	135	66	38	19	7	9	21		
AGE.															
Under 10 years ...	481	470	461	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15 " ...	704	629	572	45	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 " ...	1,841	1,404	1,140	178	46	17	10	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 25 " ...	2,745	2,079	1,633	314	87	23	12	7	1	...	...	1	1		
25 to 30 " ...	2,827	2,110	1,659	316	78	28	16	3	3	3	...	...	4		
30 to 40 " ...	6,265	4,554	3,550	650	203	69	37	17	11	6	1	2	8		
40 to 50 " ...	5,792	4,219	3,294	582	201	70	37	15	9	2	2	4	3		
50 to 60 " ...	3,045	2,182	1,676	328	102	38	12	11	6	4	2	...	3		
60 years & upwards	1,552	1,120	892	145	41	15	10	7	3	1	2	2	2		
Unknown ...	29	27	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIRTHPLACE.															
Victoria ...	4,105	3,293†	2,776	361	91	31	17	8	4	2	...	1	2		
Other Australasian colonies ...	1,069	774	608	111	26	12	8	4	...	2	...	...	3		
England and Wales ...	7,492	5,675	4,569	737	218	70	39	13	17	1	3	4	4		
Scotland ...	2,587	1,822	1,381	286	91	28	15	8	4	3	...	1	5		
Ireland ...	8,258	5,780	4,360	886	301	109	56	32	11	11	4	3	7		
China ...	343	290	245	38	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	1,427	1,160	963	149	34	11	...	1	2	...	...	...	...

548. The charges on which individuals are arrested, as shown in the first column of the table, correspond in the majority of cases with the number of times they are arrested. Instances sometimes occur, however, of an individual being arrested at the same time on two charges, less frequently on three, and occasionally, but not often, on four or even more. In such cases, the individual, although arrested only once, would

Manner in which charges are multiplied.

* Two males and 1 female were arrested on 12, 1 male and 1 female on 13, 1 female on 14, 1 female on 16, and 1 female on 17 charges during the year.
 † Including 6 Aborigines, of whom 49 were arrested on 1, 7 on 2, 4 on 3 and 13 on 4 charges during the year.

be the occasion of as many entries being made in the tables of arrested persons as he had offences laid to his charge.

Sexes of those arrested more than once.

549. It appears that the tendency of females to become arrested over and over again, or at any rate on a variety of charges, is greater than that of males, for, whereas the arrested persons, respecting which particulars are given in the table, were distinct individuals in as many as 77 per cent. of the cases of arrests of males, they were so in only 67 per cent. of the cases of arrests of females; also, whilst only 1 male in every 5 males arrested was charged with more than one offence, the proportion of the other sex was 1 to every 4.

Ages of those arrested more than once.

550. The persons arrested more than once, or on more than one charge, during 1876 amounted to only 6 per cent. of those under 15 years of age, to 20 per cent. of those between 15 and 25 and of those over 60 years of age, and to 22 per cent. of those between 25 and 60 years of age.

Countries of those arrested more than once.

551. Sixteen per cent. of the Victorians arrested during the year were taken into custody more than once or on more than one charge, as also were 22 per cent. of the natives of other Australasian colonies, 19 per cent. of the English, 24 per cent. of the Scotch, 25 per cent. of the Irish, and 15 per cent. of the Chinese.

Results of summary disposal.

552. The results of the summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1877 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS, 1877.

Sentence.				Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	...	...	...	4	...
" 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	121	36
" 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	266	182
" 4 months	...	...	...	23	8
" 3 months	...	...	...	749	396
" 2 months and under 3 months	...	...	...	174	62
" 1 month and under 2 months	...	...	...	766	374
" 15 days and under 1 month	...	...	...	80	13
" 8 days and under 15 days	...	...	...	487	198
" 7 days and under	...	...	...	3,872	1,311
Fined	...	...	...	6,307	812
Ordered to find bail	...	...	...	291	74
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	...	...	...	429	232
Otherwise dealt with	...	...	...	416	149
Total sentenced				13,985	3,847
Discharged				6,131	1,975
Total summarily disposed of				20,116	5,822

Whipping ordered by magistrates.

553. Corporal punishment to males only may be ordered by magistrates, for certain offences. In such cases the offender may be sentenced

to be whipped once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Five offenders were so sentenced in 1877, in addition to terms of imprisonment. Of these, 3 were ordered to be whipped once, and 2 twice. Of those sentenced to one whipping, 1 was to receive 20 and another 50 lashes; the number of lashes to the third was not stated. Of those sentenced to two whippings, 1 was to receive 50 lashes on each occasion; the number of lashes to the other was not stated. One was a lad between 10 and 15 years of age, 2 were between 25 and 30, 1 was between 50 and 60, and the other was upwards of 60 years of age.

554. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow:—

Results of commitments for trial.

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

	1867.	1872.	1877.
Number for trial	957	688	675*
Convicted and sentenced...	553	407	340
Acquitted	310	203	131
Not prosecuted	94	78	98
Awaiting trial ... ..	...	...	106

555. Of those committed for trial in 1867 and 1872 respectively, 863 and 610 were eventually tried. Including 81 remaining for trial from the previous year, 471 were tried in 1877. At the first period 64 per cent., at the second period 67 per cent., and at the third period 72 per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

Proportion of convictions obtained.

556. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in the year under review:—

Sentences in superior courts.

SENTENCES OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1877.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	1	...
Hard labor on roads or public works for 15 years...	1	...
" " 10 years and under 15 years	3	...
" " 7 years and under 10 years	4	...
" " 4 years and under 7 years	37	...
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	93	4
" 1 year and under 2 years	68	1
" 6 months and under 1 year	59	5
" 1 month and under 6 months	29	4
" under 1 month	10	...
Fined†	9	...
Awaiting the pleasure of the Crown	7	2
Total tried and convicted	321	19

* Including 81 remaining for trial from the previous year. In 1867 and 1872 the returns were not made up until the result of the commitments for trial was known, so that none were shown as remaining for trial at the beginning of the year or awaiting trial at its end.

† Four individuals, fined respectively, £200, £100, £89, and £50. Two fined each £20 Three fined in smaller amounts.

Whipping
ordered by
superior
courts.

557. In addition to the terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, several of the persons sentenced were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for certain periods, and six were ordered to be whipt. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of 4 of these, for one of whom three whippings of 20 lashes each; for another, three whippings of 15 lashes each; for another, 1 whipping of 25 lashes; and for another, 1 whipping of 20 lashes was prescribed. Unnatural offence was the crime of another, the number of whippings to be administered was 3 of 24 lashes each. Robbery under arms was the crime of the remaining offender, a boy only 14 years of age, who, in addition to a week's solitary confinement, and 3 years in the Reformatory, was sentenced to three whippings with a birch rod, the number of stripes to be inflicted at each castigation not being mentioned. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment under Act 27 Vict. No. 233 for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and in the case of youths under sixteen for several other offences; also under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape or rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings
ordered by
magistrates
more severe
than by
Judges.

558. Although the offences for which whipping is ordered by courts of petty sessions are only light as compared with these for which it is generally ordered by superior courts, a comparison of a previous paragraph* with the last one will show that the whippings ordered by the former are often more severe than those ordered by the latter.

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1877.

559. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment in 1874 was 11, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1875 was 5, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; the number in 1876 was 11, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; the number in 1877 was 11, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts. The total number of whippings to be administered was 74, of which 18 were ordered by magistrates and 56 by superior courts.

Executions.

560. One criminal, an Englishman, claiming to be a member of the Church of England, was executed in 1877 for murder. Executions have taken place in Victoria in each year since its separation from New South Wales, except 1874. In the thirteen years ended with 1877 the total number of executions was 42. Those executed were all males, and no native of Victoria is included in the list. The following table shows their birthplaces, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold :—

* See paragraph 553 ante.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1865 TO 1877.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed								42
Birthplace—Australian colonies, not Victoria								2
„	England	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„	Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
„	Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	China	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„	At sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Religion—Church of England...								13
„	Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„	Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„	Pagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offence—Murder								37
„	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„	Unnatural offence on a child	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

561. The offences in respect to which no person was apprehended were 13 per cent. more numerous in 1877 than in 1876, in which year they were not quite 2 per cent. more numerous than in 1875. The following are the numbers in the last two years classified as being against the person, against property, and others. It should be remarked that in all probability the malefactor did not in all these 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 might be arrested after that date, or might even before that date have been arrested, and perhaps punished for other misdeeds:—

Undetected crime.

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1876	381	3,968	378	4,727
1877	457	4,431	463	5,351
Increase ...	76	463	85	624

562. The next four tables giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies have been compiled in this office from their respective *Statistical Registers*. Such particulars have never previously

Crime in Australasian colonies.

been published collectively. The following table gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during the year 1876, 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; also, for each colony, except Western Australian and New Zealand, the amount of undetected crime as represented by the number of offences reported, but in respect of which no arrest was made:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876.

Name of Colony.	Number of Offences for which Persons were—				Number of Reported Offences for which no one was Apprehended. * (Undetected Crime.)
	Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	
Victoria	42,297	27,505	680	384	4,727
New South Wales ...	45,105†	30,404	1,391	822	19,111
Queensland	10,180†	6,126	285	132	4,646
South Australia ...	9,375	7,929	239	124	857
Western Australia ...	7,509	5,847	95	47	...
Tasmania	9,207	7,208	96	51	482
New Zealand	22,141	16,100	414	249	...
Total	145,814	101,119	3,200	1,809	...

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

563. By this table it would appear that, notwithstanding the smaller population, crime is much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria, there being, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. In New South Wales, during 1876, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter were more than twice, as numerous as in Victoria; the apprehensions and summonses exceeded those in Victoria by a fifteenth, and the summary convictions by a ninth; at the same time the reported offences for which no one was arrested were more than four times as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria.

Proportion of crime in each colony.

564. The position of the respective colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table which shows, in proportion to the population of each colony the number of apprehensions and summons cases, of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment; also the proportion of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

* Not including civil cases.

† Not including cases brought up for lunacy. In New South Wales 814, and in Queensland 320 lunatics were admitted to asylums during the year. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876.

Name of Colony.	Proportion per 1,000 of—		Proportion per 10,000 of—		Proportion per cent. of—	
	Apprehensions and Summons Cases* to Population.	Summary Convictions to Population.	Commitments for Trial to Population.	Convictions after Commitment to Population.	Summary Convictions to Apprehensions and Summons Cases*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria	50·92	33·11	8·19	4·62	65·03	56·47
New South Wales	72·96	49·18	22·50	13·30	67·40	59·10
Queensland	55·27	33·26	15·47	7·17	60·18	46·32
South Australia	42·99	36·36	10·96	5·69	84·58	51·88
Western Australia	277·95	216·43	35·17	17·40	77·87	49·47
Tasmania	88·04	68·93	9·18	4·88	78·29	53·12
New Zealand	57·14	41·55	10·68	6·43	72·72	60·14
Total	61·52	42·66	13·50	7·63	69·35	56·53

565. Judging from the number of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in 1876, as compared with the population, the three colonies to which criminals were formerly transported, viz., New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia are, as will readily be supposed, those in which crime is more rife than in the remainder which have always been free from the convict taint. According to this standard Western Australia would appear to be the colony in which the population is the most criminal of any in the group, South Australia that in which it is least so, and next to South Australia, Victoria. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect, the colony with the lowest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the highest last:—

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, &c.

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

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

566. As regards the persons summarily convicted, Victoria is absolutely at the top of the list, not one of the other colonies, in proportion to its population, showing so small a number. The three convict colonies retain the same positions as in the last grouping, and but little change occurs in the position of the others. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in this particular:—

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

* Not including civil cases.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS SUMMARILY
CONVICTED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

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

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

567. Victoria shows also in proportion to population a smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony. Western Australia and New South Wales are still at the bottom of the list, but Tasmania occupies a position inferior only to that of Victoria.

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

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

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

568. In respect to convictions in the superior courts the colonies follow the same order which they do in regard to commitments for trial, except in the case of South Australia and New Zealand, which change places, the former standing third and the latter fourth.

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained.

569. Punishment, it would appear, does not follow the offence with such certainty in Victoria as in most of the other colonies, since the number of convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is lower in this colony than in any of the others except Queensland. In South Australia a larger proportion of the charges investigated by magistrates, and in New Zealand a larger proportion of those coming before the superior courts are brought home to the offenders than in any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to both these kinds of convictions. The colony in which the rates of convictions to charges is greatest being placed first, and that in which it is least last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS
OBTAINED.

In Magistrates' Courts relatively to
Apprehensions and Summonses.

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

In Superior Courts relatively to
Commitments for Trial.

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

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

570. 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 New South Wales and Queensland the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance

being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia, as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being only entered when an arrest takes place.

571. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various colonies during 1876 so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers*. It will be observed that in New South Wales arrests for offences against the person exceeded those in Victoria by 3,375, or 80 per cent., for offences against property by 1,628, or 38 per cent., and for drunkenness by 4,547, or 39 per cent. :—

Arrests, &c., for various offences in Australasian colonies.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876.

Offences.	Number of Arrests or Summons Cases in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Murder, attempts at murder, and manslaughter	34			5		13	31
Rape, and other offences against females	86	7,578	1,226	19	515	11	51
Other offences against the person	4,083			735		876	1,743
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	136			30		61	54
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	170	5,898	1,238	27	537	18	43
Other offences against property	3,964			544		903	1,776
Drunkenness ...	11,624	16,171	3,679	2,837	6,457	1,807	7,153
Other offences ...	22,200	15,458	4,037	5,178		5,518	11,290
Total ...	42,297	45,105	10,180	9,375	7,509	9,207	22,141

572. Subjoined is a statement of the number of arrests or summonses in proportion to the population of each colony for the various offences grouped under four heads :—

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876.

Offences.	Arrests or Summons Cases per 1,000 of the Population in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Zealand. New
Against the person	5.06	12.26	6.66	3.48	19.06	8.60	4.70
Against property...	5.14	9.54	6.72	2.76	19.88	9.39	4.84
Drunkenness ...	13.99	26.16	19.97	13.01	239.01	17.28	18.46
Other offences ...	26.73	25.00	21.92	23.75				52.77	29.14
Total ...	50.92	72.96	55.27	42.99	277.95	88.04	57.14

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

573. It will be observed that according to population arrests or summonses for offences against the person are much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in any other colony, in the former of which they are nearly four times and in the latter more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. In South Australia and in New Zealand, however, the proportion of arrests for these offences is smaller than it is in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, the colony in which the proportion is smallest being placed first and that in which it is largest last :—

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

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

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

574. Exactly the same order prevails in regard to arrests for offences against property, which in Western Australia are nearly four times and in New South Wales nearly twice as numerous in proportion to population as they are in Victoria. The proportion in Tasmania however is much higher, and consequently nearer to that of New South Wales than it is in respect to offences against the person.

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

575. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales far outstrips all the other colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished, the arrests for drunkenness being proportionately twice as numerous as they are in South Australia, and nearly twice as numerous as in Victoria. South Australia is the colony in which apprehensions for drunkenness are relatively the fewest, but the proportion differs only very slightly from that in Victoria. In the following list the colony in which the smallest number of inebriates were brought before magistrates is placed first and that in which the number was largest last :—

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

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

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

576. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation bye-laws, wines and spirits statutes, &c., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summonses. They are relatively to population most numerous in Tasmania, next so in New Zealand, and are slightly more numerous in Victoria than in New South Wales. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these and therefore 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 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR
“ OTHER OFFENCES.”

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

577. A statement of the total number of prisoners from the United Kingdom who were landed in Australasia until transportation was finally abandoned in 1868 has been kindly handed to me by an old colonist* living in Melbourne, who has taken considerable pains to procure the information from the Governments of the colonies to which the convicts were sent and other official sources. The following is the statement referred to, which is now published for the first time:—

Convicts landed in Australasia, 1787 to 1868.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS LANDED IN AUSTRALASIA,
1787 TO 1868.

Colony.	Period.	Number of Convicts Landed.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ...	1787 to 1839	51,082	8,706	59,788
Van Diemen's Land ...	1803 to 1853	56,042	11,613	67,655
Western Australia ...	1853 to 1868	9,718	...	9,718
Total ...	...	116,842	20,319	137,161

578. 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:—

Crime in United Kingdom.

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876.

Country.	Population.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions.	Proportion of—		
				Commitments to Population.	Convictions to Population.	Commitments to Convictions.
England and Wales	24,244,010	16,078	12,195	per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.
Scotland ...	3,527,811	2,703	2,039	6·63	5·03	75·85
Ireland ...	5,321,618	4,146	2,344	7·66	5·78	75·43
Total ...	33,093,439	22,927	16,578	7·79	4·40	56·54
				6·93	5·00	72·31

* Mr. Gideon Lang.

Crime in
United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

579. It will be observed that in proportion to population commitments for trial are considerably less in all the divisions of the United Kingdom than in any of the Australasian colonies, but convictions after commitment are relatively fewer in Victoria and Tasmania than those in England or Scotland, and are less in South Australia than in Scotland, but with these exceptions convictions are proportionately more numerous in the Australasian colonies than in any section of the United Kingdom.

Convictions
in United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

580. The proportion of convictions obtained after commitment is greater in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland is nearly equalled in Victoria, and is exceeded in New South Wales and New Zealand.

Supreme
Court
Criminal
Sessions.

581. The number of criminal cases tried in the Central Criminal Court, Melbourne, and in the Courts of Assize throughout the colony, in 1877, was 256, of which 204 were for felonies, and 52 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 140, and for misdemeanors 37. The number of places where courts were held was 11, the number of courts held was 34, and the total duration of courts was 84 days.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

582. Courts were held at the same number of places to try civil cases. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 212, and for assessment of damages, 4. The number of causes tried was 151, of which 122 were tried by juries of four, and 29 by juries of twelve. All the latter, and all but 1 of the former, were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £146,970. Verdicts were returned in 143 instances; and there were 8 nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 109, or about 76 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £41,936, or 29 per cent. of the damages laid. In the 10 years ended with 1876 the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £1,860,495, and the sums awarded by juries to £379,450, or to about 20 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

583. 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 1877 numbered 28, and the number of courts held, 81, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 100 days. The number of cases tried was 227, in 156 of which, or 69 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 35. In the 10 years prior to 1877, 3,451 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 2,251

convictions were obtained; the latter thus were to the former in the proportion of 65 per cent.

584. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1877 was 58, and the number of courts held was 196, extending over 429 days. The total number of causes tried was 9,058, the amount sued for was £210,918, and the amount recovered, £85,558, or 41 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £11,550, and the costs awarded to the defendant, to £3,792. During the 10 years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,588,059, and the aggregate amount awarded was £902,678, or 35 per cent. of the amount sued for.

585. 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 1877 numbered 24, and the courts held numbered 70, occupying 34 days. The total number of suits was 25, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £2,725. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £70, and to the defendant, £113. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold fields. In the 10 years prior to 1877 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £882,036. The business has fallen off very considerably in the last two years.

586. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases up to £20, and in master and servant cases up to £50. Such courts were held at 198 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 21,648, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £94,014, and the total amount awarded was £57,882, or 62 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the 10 years ended with 1876, the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,501,246, and the sums awarded to £848,708, or to 57 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

587. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1877 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 difference between the former and the latter. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was less than half a million sterling, and the amount claimed exceeded the amount awarded by £266,526, or by about 144 per cent.

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED, 1877.

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts or Damages.		Difference.
	Claimed.	Awarded.	
	£	£	£
Supreme Court	146,970	41,936	105,034
County Courts	210,918	85,558	125,360
Courts of Petty Sessions	94,014	57,882	36,132
Total	451,902	185,376	266,526

Courts of Petty Sessions, indictable offences.

588. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1877 numbered 1,518, which resulted in 594 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 38 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 44,326, in 29,416 of which, or 66 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Writs.

589. Writs were issued in 1877 in six places. The number of writs issued was 1,398, of which 6 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 75 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,317 were subjects' writs against property alone.

Gaols and penal establishments.

590. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons; the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Gaols and prisoners.

591. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1877, and the numbers transferred from one institution to another in the same year, will be found in the following table:—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1877.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners detained during the Year.						Prisoners transferred from one institution to another during the Year.		
		Total Number.			Average at One Time.			M.	F.	Total.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Gaols	9	6,254	2,878	9,132	606	318	924	1,645	472	2,117
Police gaols	17	843	123	966	27	4	31	151	38	189
Penal establishments	3	1,195	...	1,195	606	...	606	182	...	182
Total	29	6,292	3,001	11,293	1,239	322	1,561	1,978	510	2,488

Proportion of prisoners to population.

592. Estimating the mean population of the colony during 1877 as 849,870, consisting of 461,542 males and 388,328 females, and comparing these figures with those in the table showing the average

number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person to every 544 persons living was constantly in prison during the year ; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male to every 373 males living, and 1 female to every 1,206 females living, were constantly in detention. These figures indicate an improvement upon the experience of the previous year, when 1 person to every 508 persons living, or 1 male to 345 males, and 1 female to 1,161 females was constantly in prison.

593. The number of gaol entries in 1877 ("Total number of prisoners" in last table) was greater by 161 than the number in 1876, but the average number of prisoners constantly detained during 1877 was less by 75 than the corresponding number in 1876. Prisoners, 1876 and 1877.

594. According to the report, dated 18th June 1878, of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, the number of individual prisoners detained during some portion of 1877 in the institutions under his control amounted to 8,380, viz., 6,410 males and 1,970 females. If the number of individuals in police gaols, estimated to have amounted to 830—viz., 750 males and 80 females—be added to these, the sum, amounting to 9,210—viz., 7,160 males and 2,050 females—will represent, approximately, the number of distinct prisoners detained in all the gaols and penal establishments in the colony during the whole or some part of the year. Number of distinct prisoners.

595. Comparing these figures with those showing the estimated mean population, it appears that 1 person to every 92 persons in the colony, or 1 male to every 64 males, and 1 female to every 189 females, passed some portion of the year in prison. In this estimate no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watchhouses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments. Proportion of distinct prisoners to population.

596. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1877, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained :— Grounds of imprisonment.

GROUND'S FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1877.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Debt ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Lunacy ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Felony, tried ...	266	64	4	...	499	769	64	833
" untried ...	45	4	6	...	...	51	4	55
Misdemeanors, tried ...	99	36	4	1	34	137	37	174
" untried ...	18	2	3	...	...	21	2	23
Other offences ...	269	175	9	2	16	294	177	471
Total	697	281	28	3	549	1,274	284	1,558

Sickness in prisons.

597. The cases of sickness in the year, which numbered 1,805, were in the proportion of 1 to every 5 individual prisoners; but if the calculation be made upon the average number of prisoners detained, the proportion will be 1 prisoner to every $1\frac{1}{2}$ cases of sickness.

Deaths in prisons.

598. Fifty-seven deaths in prison occurred in 1876, and 35 in 1877. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 155 in the former year, and 1 to every 263 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; and in the proportion of 1 to every 29 in the former year, and 1 to every 45 in the latter year, of the average number of prisoners detained.

Prisoners absconding.

599. Five prisoners absconded in 1876, viz., 1 from the Melbourne gaol, 1 from the penal establishment at Pentridge, 2 from the penal establishment at Williamstown, and 1 from the penal hulk *Sacramento*. Three prisoners absconded in 1877, viz., 1 from the Melbourne gaol, and 2 from the penal establishment at Sandridge.

Ages of prisoners.

600. An abstract of the estimated numbers of the population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same ages, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:—

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1877.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 10 years	259,551	8	·31
10 to 15 „	99,540	28	2·81
15 to 20 „	63,455	137	21·59
20 to 30 „	120,551	410	34·01
30 to 40 „	138,552	389	28·08
40 to 50 „	99,997	325	32·50
50 to 60 „	44,771	170	37·97
60 years and upwards	23,453	94	40·08
Total	849,870	1,561	18·37

Proportion of prisoners at various ages.

601. From the figures in the above table it may be ascertained that, of persons of both sexes over 15 years of age living in Victoria, 1 to every 322, of those between 20 and 40, 1 to every 324, and of those over 40, 1 to every 286, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces and religions of prisoners.

602. 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 in the estimated mean population of the year, are compared in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1877.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Mean Population.*	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australian colonies... ..	418,037	427	10·21
England and Wales	199,042	473	23·76
Scotland	65,513	124	18·93
Ireland	117,258	413	35·22
China	20,633	37	17·93
Other countries	29,387	87	...
Total	849,870	1,561	18·37
RELIGION.			
Protestants	614,341	898	14·62
Roman Catholics	202,644	608	30·00
Jews	4,237	9	21·24
Pagans	20,807	38	18·26
Others	7,841	8	...

603. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australian colonies contributed much less, and natives of China slightly less, than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but that natives of Scotland contributed slightly more, natives of England and Wales 30 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 90 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed less than their share, Pagans about their share, Jews more, and Roman Catholics over 60 per cent. more than their share, to the number of such inmates.

Relative numbers of each country and sect

604. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1877. It will be observed that irons, as a means of punishment for such offences, are very rarely used. The "other punishments" do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations:—

Gaol punishments.

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1877.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Irons	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Solitary confinement	323	156	479	267	590	156	746
Other punishments	80	137	217	524	604	137	741
Total	404	293	697	791	1,195	293	1,488

* See table following paragraph 49 ante.

- Proportion of prisoners punished.** 605. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every $6\frac{1}{2}$ individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 6 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 7 individual female prisoners. The average number of prisoners exceeded the total number of punishments by 73; the average number of male prisoners exceeded the punishments of males by 44; the average number of female prisoners exceeded the number of punishments of females by 29.
- Inmates of reformatories.** 606. The number of inmates of reformatories during 1877 was 355, viz., 265 males and 90 females. Of these, 136 were admitted, and 115 left during the year. Of the latter, 25 were discharged on remission, and 47 on expiration of sentence; and 43 were sent to employment. Two females absconded and were retaken during the year.
- Birthplaces and religions in reformatories.** 607. At the end of 1877 the inmates of reformatories numbered 240, of whom all but 14 were known to be Australians by birth. Of the remainder, 5 were natives of England and Wales, 2 of Scotland, 2 of Ireland, and 5 of other British possessions. Of the whole number 147, or about 61 per cent., were Protestants, and the remainder—viz., 93, or about 39 per cent.—were Roman Catholics.
- Ages in reformatories.** 608. Six of the inmates of reformatories at the end of 1877 were between 5 and 10 years of age, ten were aged 10, twelve aged 11, twenty-nine aged 12, forty-eight aged 13, fifty-eight aged 14, forty-four aged 15, and thirty-three aged 16 and upwards.
- Inquests.** 609. The inquests held in 1877 numbered 1,657, as against 1,569 in 1876. In 894 instances the death was found to have resulted from natural causes; in 31 cases, from intemperance; in 665 cases, from violence; in 52 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 15 cases, a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 524 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 10 from homicide; in 85 from suicide; in 1 from execution; and in 45 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. I have pointed out on former occasions that the practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was on the increase. This is shown by the increasingly large proportion which verdicts of "death from natural causes" bear to the total number of verdicts given. In 1873, this proportion was 45 per cent.; in 1874, 47 per cent.; in 1875, 52 per cent.; in 1876, 53 per cent.; and in 1877, 54 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the

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

610. Only five fire inquests were held during 1877, as against 15 in Fireinquests. 1876. Fire inquests are not held now as often as formerly, which is shown by the fact that in the three years ended with 1868 as many as 480 such inquiries were held, but no more than 240 in the succeeding nine years. This change has occurred, partly because fires have of late years been less numerous than formerly, but chiefly owing to the circumstance that, since the 19th August 1869, at which date the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338) came into operation, fire inquests have not been held except upon the payment of a fee of £5 5s. by or on behalf of some one applying to have the enquiry made, or in pursuance of authority from the Minister of Justice, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART VIII.—PRODUCTION.

611. Changes at various periods have taken place in the mode of Disposal of Crown lands. disposing of Crown lands in Victoria. A detailed account of these was given in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1874.* It will therefore only be necessary on this occasion to describe the system at present in force.

612. The Land Act in operation is that of 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360). Land Act 1869. Under this Statute an extent of land not exceeding 320 acres is allowed to be selected by one person. The selection is held under license for three years, within which period the licensee must reside on his selection at least two years and a half, must enclose it, cultivate 1 acre out of every 10 acres, and generally effect improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period is 2s. per acre per annum, which is credited to the selector as part payment of the principal. At the expiration of the three years' license, the selector, if he obtain a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he has complied with these conditions, may either purchase his holding by paying the balance of 14s. per acre, or may convert his license into a lease extending over seven 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 this lease the land becomes the freehold of the selector. The Statute also contains provision for the sale of Crown lands by

* Paragraphs 366 to 370.

auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor may direct, the whole amount to be so sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

Crown lands alienated, to end of 1877. 613. The total extent sold up to the end of 1877 was 11,147,070 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 4,050 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 11,151,120 acres.

Crown lands selected. 614. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 8,092,045 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 1,037,000 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 7,055,045 acres.

Crown lands unalienated. 615. According to the latest estimate, the total area of the colony is 56,446,720 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of the lands granted, sold, and selected, amounting to 18,206,165 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1877 to 38,240,555 acres.

Public estate, 1877. 616. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for selection, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, the State forests, auriferous, pastoral, and timber reserves, and land which is at present useless, owing to its mountainous character or to its being covered with mallee scrub, lakes, or lagoons. Deducting these lands from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 38,240,555 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection is narrowed to 12,002,587 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the condition of the public estate at the end of 1877 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER 1877.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	11,151,120
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	7,055,045
Roads in connection with the above	962,176
Unsold land included in town reserves	242,922
Reserves in connection with pastoral occupation (about)... ..	350,000
Auriferous lands (about)	1,047,000
State forests, not included in unavailable mountain ranges	243,000
Timber reserves	392,870
Mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c. (about)	23,000,000
Area available for selection at end of 1877	12,002,587
Total area of Victoria	56,446,720

617. Omitting the 23,000,000 acres covered by mallee scrub, unavail- Crown lands available for selection.
 able mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c., the remainder of the colony, amounting to 33,446,720 acres, or about 59 per cent. of the total area, may be said to be suitable for occupation. Of this extent, at the end of 1877, 18,206,165 acres, or 54 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation ; 3,237,968 acres, or 10 per cent., were occupied by reserves ; and 12,002,587 acres, or 36 per cent., were available for selection.

618. The difference between the extent available for selection at the end of 1876 and at the end of 1877 was 992,233 acres. The extent so available was equal at the former period to 23 per cent., and at the latter period to 21 per cent. of the whole area of the colony. Extent available for selection, 1876 and 1877.

619. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1877 amounted to 323,341 acres. Of this extent, 323,082 acres were sold, and 259 acres were granted without purchase. Crown lands alienated, 1877.

620. Of the area sold, 76,006 acres, or less than a fourth, was disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder was in the first instance selected under the system of deferred payments. Crown lands sold by auction.

621. The amount realised for Crown lands sold in 1877 was £375,494, or at the rate of £1 3s. 3d. per acre. Of this sum, only £218,075 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and license fees. The proportion sold by auction realised £127,975, or an average of £1 13s. 8d. per acre ; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realised £247,519, or an average of £1 0s. 0½d. per acre. Amount realised on Crown land sales, 1877.

622. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1877 the amount realised by the sale of Crown lands was £18,376,606, or at the rate of £1 13s. 0d. per acre. Amount realised, 1836 to 1877.

623. The squatting runs in 1877 numbered 801, or 21 less than in 1876. The area of Crown lands embraced in runs amounted in 1877 to 20,854,615 acres, or 1,051,925 acres less than in 1876. Squatting runs: number and area.

624. The average size of squatting runs was 26,650 acres in 1876, and 26,036 acres in 1877. This is exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto. Squatting runs: average size.

625. The rent of runs is assessed in accordance with the quantity of stock the land is estimated to be able to depasture, viz., 5s. yearly for each head of cattle or horses, or 1s. yearly for each sheep. In 1876 the amount of rent received was £152,644, or 1·672d. (nearly 1¾d.) per acre ; and in 1877 the amount of rent received was £138,475, or 1·594d. (a fraction over 1½d.) per acre. Rent of runs.

626. The number of squatting runs with purchased land held in connection therewith was 493 in 1876, and 469 in 1877. The purchased land so held was 1,685,811 acres in the former, and 1,690,317 acres in Squatting runs with purchased land attached.

the latter year. In explanation of the falling off in the number of runs with purchased land attached, it is to be understood that as soon as the Crown lands attached to a run are altogether purchased it drops out of the list of runs and is considered a farm. The term "run" is applied to such holdings only as are subject to pastoral licenses.

Land
revenue.

627. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into,—(1) receipts from the alienation of land in fee-simple, including the price realised from land sales, and from rents which count towards the purchase money; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payments for squatting and grazing licenses, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, &c., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase money; (3) penalties, interest, and fees for grants, leases, licenses, &c. The receipts under all these heads were less in 1877 than in 1876, as will be seen by the following figures:—

LAND REVENUE, 1876 AND 1877.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Decrease.
	1876.	1877.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ...	834,663	757,495	77,168
Temporary occupation	194,535	184,070	10,465
Penalties, fees, and interest	118,659	73,247	45,412
Total	1,147,857	1,014,812	133,045

Agricultural
statistics.

628. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, who, under the Local Government Act (38 Vict., No. 506) are required each year to furnish the Government Statist, on or before the 31st March, at their own cost, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief, and should they fail to do so they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. 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 ten pounds.

Agricultural
statistics,
1877-8.

629. The agricultural statistics* to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 31st March 1878. Tables embodying the

* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year since the first settlement of the colony will be found at the commencement of this work (second folding sheet). The mode of collecting agricultural statistics is described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 381 to 384.

general results of these statistics were sent for publication in the *Government Gazette* on the 14th May last, and these, with additional tables, have since been printed and laid before Parliament, in Part IV. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

630. The holdings which the collectors are required to visit are all blocks of alienated land above one acre in extent, which are occupied for agricultural or pastoral purposes. Each distinct occupation is considered to be a holding, without reference to its proprietorship, and each of several holdings in different localities owned by one person is necessarily reckoned as a distinct holding. Holdings visited by collectors.

631. The extent of land in occupation of which a return is made is always less than the whole area alienated. The collectors are not required to take account of holdings of a smaller extent than one acre, nor of gardens or grounds attached to residences which are kept merely for ornament and pleasure, nor of any lands which are unoccupied, or which are used for other purposes than agriculture or the keeping of stock. It is, moreover, possible that in a few instances the collectors may not be aware of the existence of, and consequently may not penetrate to, some isolated blocks of purchased land held in connection with squatting stations at a distance from agricultural districts. Land in occupation.

632. Returns of the small or medium-sized holdings are obtained without much trouble, but difficulty is often experienced in getting particulars respecting the large estates, especially in regard to their size. Sometimes an overseer is in charge who does not know even the gross area, much less the extent of the portions which are let off as farms, and which, being returned in the name of the tenant, should be subtracted from the total. Not unfrequently the owner himself professes to be unable to furnish the collectors with correct information. Returns of large holdings obtained with difficulty.

633. A statement of the number of holdings, and of the extent of land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated in the year under review, and the previous one, will be found in the following table. All the items show increase :— Land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated.

HOLDINGS AND LAND * OCCUPIED, ENCLOSED, AND CULTIVATED, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Holdings larger than 1 acre.	Acres Occupied.	Acres * Enclosed.	Acres under Tillage.
1877 ...	43,057	13,855,003	12,702,051	1,231,105
1878 ...	45,448	14,806,926	13,888,383	1,420,502
Increase ...	2,391	951,923	1,186,332	189,397

* The holdings and land referred to are exclusive of Crown lands held under squatting licenses. See also paragraphs 630 and 631 ante.

Increase in occupied land, &c.

634. During the decenniad ended with the year under review the holdings, the land occupied, and that enclosed, have nearly doubled, and the land under cultivation has more than doubled. The following are the figures :—

INCREASE IN 1878 AS COMPARED WITH 1868.

Holdings	19,620
Acres occupied	6,698,461
" enclosed	6,552,531
" cultivated	789,295

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

635. In proportion to population, South Australia places much more land under cultivation, and New South Wales and Queensland much less, than any other colonies of the group. The following table shows the area so placed in each Australasian colony during the four seasons ended with that of 1876-7, also the mean of those seasons. The colonies are placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates :—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1877.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.				
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	Mean of Four Years.
1. South Australia ...	6·18	6·50	6·86	6·71	6·56
2. Tasmania ...	1·61	3·13	3·21	3·15	2·77
3. Western Australia...	2·01	1·73	1·78	1·68	1·80
4. New Zealand ...	1·27	1·61	1·62	1·97	1·62
5. Victoria ...	1·22	1·25	1·37	1·47	1·33
6. New South Wales ...	·82	·80	·74	·82	·80
7. Queensland ...	·43	·39	·43	·46	·43

Land under principal crops.

636. The following table shows the extent of land in Victoria placed under the principal crops in 1877 and 1878. An increase will be observed in the land under wheat, hay, and green forage, but a falling off in that under oats, barley, and potatoes :—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1877 ...	401,417	115,209	25,034	40,450	147,408	362,554
1878 ...	564,564	105,234	19,116	37,107	176,951	390,330
Increase ...	163,147	...	...	...	29,543	27,776
Decrease...	...	9,975	5,918	3,343	...	...

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the five years ended with 1877-8, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

637. The gross produce of the same crops, except green forage, is shown as follows for 1877 and 1878. It will be observed that the yield of wheat and hay was greater in the latter year than in the former, but the reverse was the case as regards oats, barley, and potatoes:—

Produce of principal crops.

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1877 ...	5,279,730	2,294,225	530,323	134,082	180,560
1878 ...	7,018,257	2,040,486	378,706	115,419	207,251
Increase ...	1,738,527	...	...	...	26,691
Decrease ...	...	253,739	151,617	18,663	...

638. I pointed out last year that five-sixths of the wheat raised in Victoria during the season 1876-7 was grown in 11 counties, which, for the most part, lay between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude, and the 143rd and 147th meridians. In the past season about six-sevenths of the wheat crop was raised in the same counties. The following are their names, and the quantity of wheat raised in each one during the past two seasons:—

Wheat-producing counties.

WHEAT RAISED IN THIRTEEN COUNTIES, 1877 AND 1878.

	Number of Bushels Produced.	
	1876-7.	1877-8.
Bendigo	763,984	795,398
Bogong	264,571	333,414
Borong	336,156	720,007
Dalhousie	170,817	192,080
Delatite	252,946	278,947
Gladstone	342,485	472,224
Gunbower	169,105	250,298
Kara Kara	436,834	598,661
Moira	568,004	889,774
Rodney	697,027	1,016,849
Talbot	462,695	449,405
Total	4,464,624	5,997,057

639. With the exception of Talbot, every one of these counties produced considerably more wheat in the past season than in the previous one. Their order, however, in regard to the quantity they respectively raised, will be found to have somewhat varied. The county which raised most in 1876-7 was Bendigo, the next Rodney, the next Moira, and the next Talbot; whilst, in 1877-8, the county which

Wheat yields of 1877 and 1878 compared.

produced the greatest quantity was Rodney, the next Moira, the next Bendigo, and the next Borung.

Yield of
wheat in
each
county.

640. In the following list, all the Victorian counties are arranged according to the average quantity of wheat per acre they produced in 1877-8, the eleven counties just referred to being marked with asterisks. It will be observed that 14 counties stand before the first of these, and that all but 3 are in the lower half of the list:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1878.

		Bushels per Acre.			Bushels per Acre.
Villiers	...	22·27	*Delatite	...	14·16
Follett	...	22·13	Tambo	...	13·91
Benambra	...	20·56	Anglesey	...	13·75
Mornington	...	20·53	Ripon	...	13·38
Dargo	...	20·17	Hampden	...	13·26
Tanjil	...	18·24	*Talbot	...	13·02
Heytesbury	...	17·95	*Rodney	...	12·82
Dundas	...	17·85	Grenville	...	12·42
Grant	...	17·55	*Bendigo	...	11·48
Buln Buln	...	17·10	*Gladstone	...	10·78
Normanby	...	16·77	Wonnangatta	...	10·15
Polwarth	...	16·56	*Kara Kara	...	10·14
Evelyn	...	16·31	*Borong	...	10·05
Bourke	...	16·06	Lowan	...	9·63
*Dalhousie	...	15·09	*Gunbower	...	9·18
*Moira ...	...	14·64	Croajingolong	...	6·69
*Bogong	...	14·59	Tatchera	...	5·45

Yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

641. The average produce per acre of the other principal crops is given in the following table. It will be noticed that the highest acreable yield of both oats and hay was in Polwarth, that of barley in Wonnangatta, where, however, only a small quantity was grown, and that of potatoes in Dargo; also, that the lowest acreable yield of oats was in Tatchera, that of hay in Karkaroo, that of barley in Croajingolong, and that of potatoes in Rodney:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1878.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Anglesey ...	19·48	21·04	1·85	1·25
Benambra ...	25·49	14·24	3·43	1·35
Bendigo ...	14·34	10·68	1·83	·94
Bogong ...	23·51	17·95	2·68	1·12
Borong ...	14·18	10·46	·81	·71
Bourke ...	22·10	24·40	3·59	1·57
Buln Buln ...	22·95	21·06	3·23	1·49

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1878—*continued.*

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Croajingolong ...	16·56	2·86	2·55	·98
Dalhousie ...	19·30	17·11	2·83	1·44
Dargo ...	18·16	12·82	4·23	1·69
Delatite ...	19·34	21·99	2·03	1·13
Dundas ...	22·26	30·65	1·25	1·42
Evelyn ...	21·65	12·75	3·01	1·36
Follett ...	28·57	34·69	2·40	1·66
Gladstone ...	12·43	9·36	·58	·86
Grant ...	24·48	22·46	3·76	1·14
Grenville ...	17·29	17·24	2·98	1·22
Gunbower ...	11·47	11·19	...	·72
Hampden ...	21·40	24·34	2·25	1·30
Heytesbury ...	20·84	30·00	2·42	1·67
Kara Kara ...	13·98	10·03	·65	·74
Karkaroc ...	...	...	...	·16
Lowan ...	16·33	10·55	·67	·90
Moira ...	17·88	18·15	·92	·98
Mornington ...	22·33	17·99	3·38	1·25
Normanby ...	20·41	19·90	2·38	1·35
Polwarth ...	30·46	31·77	2·51	1·83
Ripon ...	17·79	26·85	1·64	1·50
Rodney ...	15·75	19·34	·44	·79
Talbot ...	19·80	18·87	2·42	1·35
Tambo ...	29·44	4·05	4·17	1·75
Tanjil ...	24·29	25·93	2·88	1·47
Tatchera ...	2·66	5·32	...	·33
Villiers ...	25·06	39·52	3·57	1·76
Wonnangatta ...	18·34	50·00	3·63	1·48
Total ...	19·39	19·81	3·11	1·17

642. Taking the colony as a whole, the average produce of wheat per acre in the year under review was 12·41 bushels, that of oats was 19·39 bushels, that of barley was 19·81 bushels, that of potatoes was 3·11 tons, that of hay was 1·17 ton. The average of wheat was exceeded in every year of the previous decenniad except 1871; that of oats in all the years except 1868, 1871, 1872, 1874, and 1875; that of barley in all the years except 1869 and 1871; that of potatoes in all the years except 1869, 1870, and 1874; and that of hay in all the years except 1869 and 1871. The following table shows the acreable yield of these crops during each of the last eleven years, also the average during the whole period:—

Yield of principal crops, 1868 to 1878.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1868 TO 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1868	15·72	18·61	20·32	3·29	1·30
1869	16·28	19·65	15·23	2·21	1·09
1870	19·75	25·98	24·55	3·09	1·60
1871	10·10	14·98	12·26	3·27	1·13
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
Average of eleven years	14·39	19·39	20·12	3·16	1·28

Average
produce in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

643. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, 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 1877. The only one of the colonies for which the particulars are wanting is Queensland. That colony has hitherto published no return of the produce of any crop except wheat, and that only for certain selected districts, the average of which does not afford reliable data for ascertaining the average produce of wheat over the colony taken as a whole :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1877.

Name of Colony.	Year ended 31st March.					Mean.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
WHEAT: BUSHELS PER ACRE.						
Victoria	16·51	13·58	14·57	15·49	13·15	14·66
New South Wales	16·32	13·43	12·87	14·66	16·43	14·74
South Australia	11·50	7·87	11·75	11·95	5·40	9·69
Western Australia	6·02	13·44	12·00	11·00	12·00	10·89
Tasmania	18·62	16·17	18·51	16·38	19·30	17·80
New Zealand ...	24·19	25·61	28·15	31·54	28·63	27·62
OATS: BUSHELS PER ACRE.						
Victoria	19·55	15·69	18·46	21·92	19·91	19·11
New South Wales	19·94	18·71	16·31	18·72	21·16	18·97
South Australia	16·39	10·61	14·61	16·69	10·65	13·79
Western Australia	13·24	19·22	16·00	15·00	15·00	15·69
Tasmania	25·85	20·98	26·82	25·40	24·21	24·65
New Zealand ...	27·00	29·81	35·22	39·34	31·24	32·52

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1877—*continued.*

Name of Colony.	Year ended 31st March.					Mean.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
POTATOES : TONS PER ACRE.						
Victoria ...	3·45	2·86	3·53	3·37	3·31	3·30
New South Wales	2·98	2·98	2·83	2·98	3·03	2·96
South Australia	3·28	3·41	3·72	4·52	2·84	3·55
Western Australia	2·34	2·67	3·00	3·00	3·00	2·80
Tasmania ...	3·92	3·16	3·75	3·54	3·43	3·56
New Zealand ...	4·92	4·46	5·24	4·89	5·36	4·97
HAY : TONS PER ACRE.						
Victoria ...	1·32	1·27	1·32	1·33	1·22	1·29
New South Wales	1·61	1·54	1·37	1·15	1·43	1·42
South Australia	1·21	1·02	1·26	1·21	1·95	1·33
Western Australia	1·51	2·00	1·50	1·00	1·00	1·40
Tasmania ...	1·39	1·08	1·35	1·42	1·21	1·29
New Zealand ...	1·25	1·43	·84	1·46	1·31	1·26

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the five years ended with 1877-8, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

644. The next table shows the acreage under wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes in the United Kingdom and as many Foreign countries as the particulars are available for. All the information has been taken from official documents:—

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1877	3,321	4,239	2,652	1,393
Austria ...	1875	2,403	4,349	2,693	2,350
Baden ...	1876	89	139	153	207
Belgium ...	1866	700	567	108	423
Denmark ...	1876	140	864	699	96
France ...	1874	17,153*	8,018	2,675	2,887
Holland ...	1875	236	278	122	327
Hungary ...	1875	5,654	2,429	2,242	944
Italy ...	1874	11,551	985	1,148	169
Norway ...	1870	12	223	124	...
Prussia ...	1876	4,196	6,714	3,357	...
Russia in Europe	1872	28,743	32,819	15,512	3,169
Saxony ...	1876	108	411	98	253
Sweden ...	1875	...	...	...	373
United States ...	1875	26,382	11,915	1,790	1,510
Wurtemberg ...	1876	47	331	244	189

* Including spelt.

Gross yield
of crops in
Foreign
countries.

645. The agricultural statistics collected by the Imperial Board of Trade do not give the amount of produce raised in the United Kingdom. The official returns of many Foreign countries, however, contain statements of produce, and these, so far as they are available, are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* raised of—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
Austria	1875	29,934	70,301	36,230	257,014
Baden*	1876	719	1,062	1,317	12,214
Belgium	1866	14,203	23,364	3,666	33,869†
Denmark	1875	4,460	28,952	22,081	11,561
France	1874	375,011‡	196,711	55,017	406,738
Holland	1875	6,190	12,648	5,415	54,481
Hungary	1875	47,392	21,516	20,913	39,707
Italy	1874	142,423	19,370	18,418	19,387
Norway	1875	255	8,846	4,324	18,825
Prussia	1876	86,640	224,245	89,698	...
Russia in Europe	1872	157,938	543,623	124,754	370,876
Saxony*	1876	1,320	4,958	1,114	22,266
Sweden	1875	2,892	38,543	12,993	44,835
United States*	1875	292,136	354,317	36,909	166,877
Wurtemberg	1876	836	9,300	5,673	22,419

Average
yield of
crops in
Foreign
countries.

646. The average produce per acre in most of the countries named has been ascertained, and is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Bushels* per Acre of—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
Austria	1875	12·5	16·2	13·5	109·4
Denmark	1876	31·8	33·5	31·6	120·7
France	1874	21·8‡	24·5	20·6	140·8
Holland	1875	26·3	45·6	44·3	166·6
Italy	1874	12·3	19·7	16·0	114·5
Norway	1870	22·1	35·7	30·3	...
Prussia	1876	20·7	33·4	26·7	...
Russia in Europe	1872	5·5	16·5	8·0	117·0
Sweden	1875	...	...	...	120·0
United States*	1875	11·0	29·7	20·6	110·5
Wurtemberg	1876	17·8	28·1	23·2	118·8

* Imperial bushels, except in the case of Baden, Saxony, and the United States, the produce of the first of which is given in centners, each equal to 110·232 lbs., and that of the last in Winchester bushels, each equal to $\frac{12}{33}$ nearly, or, more accurately to $\cdot 969,447$ of an Imperial bushel.

† Given in cwts.

‡ Including spelt.

647. Only in four years, since Port Phillip was first settled, has the colony raised enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. The year 1877 was one of these, the transactions in it having resulted in a net export of 284,118 bushels, which is the largest surplus of breadstuffs ever exported from the colony during any year. This will be seen by the following table which shows for each of the years from 1840 to 1877 the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, distinguishing the Victorian grown from the imported; also the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed from the wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit used for food:—

Breadstuffs available for consumption.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1877.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.*					
		Available for Consumption.			Probable Manner of Consumption.		
		Grown in Victoria.	Imported after deducting Exports.	Total.	For Seed.†	For Food.	
						Total.	Per Head.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.		
1840	8,056	12,600	57,771	70,371	3,880	66,491	8'25
1841	15,353	50,420	116,350	166,770	3,404	163,366	10'64
1842	22,107	47,840	119,004	166,844	4,864	161,980	7'33
1843	23,951	55,360	58,616	113,976	9,348	104,628	4'37
1844	25,418	104,040	98,581	202,621	13,839	188,782	7'43
1845	29,007	138,436	74,699	213,135	22,933	190,202	6'56
1846	34,807	234,734	43,928	278,662	31,604	247,058	7'10
1847	40,635	345,946	36,871	382,817	35,359	347,458	8'55
1848	47,163	349,730	64,726	414,456	38,775	375,681	7'97
1849	58,805	410,220	76,092	486,312	48,494	437,818	7'45
1850	71,191	525,190	55,564	580,754	57,020	523,734	7'36
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811	772,978	59,247	713,731	8'22
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14'35
1853	195,378	498,704	1,499,994	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10'15
1854	267,371	154,202	1,385,465	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5'66
1855	338,315	250,091	1,985,496	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6'36
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,406	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8'46
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,905	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8'47
1858	483,827	1,808,439	1,504,760	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6'52
1859	517,226	1,563,113	1,957,610	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6'39
1860	539,337	2,296,157	1,565,423	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6'56
1861	541,012	3,459,914	1,522,517	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8'48
1862	548,450	3,607,727	183,106	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6'32
1863	561,322	3,008,487	191,107	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5'17
1864	589,160	1,388,762	1,868,990	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5'02
1865	616,375	1,899,378	1,800,932	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5'42
1866	634,077	3,514,227	1,754,699	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7'65

* The quantities of flour, bread, 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.

† Calculated at 2 bushels per acre of land returned as being under wheat in the year following that to which the figures in any line relate.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1877—continued.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.*					
		Available for Consumption.			Probable Manner of Consumption.		
		Grown in Victoria	Imported after deducting Exports.	Total.	For Seed.†	For Food.	
						Total.	Per Head.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.		
1867	649,826	4,641,205	15,190	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6·50
1868	671,222	3,411,663	162,088	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4·55
1869	696,942	4,229,228	719,589	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789	6·27
1870	709,839	5,697,056	-95,654	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068	7·09
1871	738,725	2,870,409	1,179,583	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774	4·58
1872	760,991	4,500,795	389,963	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5·57
1873	780,362	5,391,104	-138,088	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064	5·83
1874	798,688	4,752,289	-40,714	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703	5·06
1875	815,034	4,850,165	200,369	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732	5·41
1876	830,679	4,978,914	258,931	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011	5·34
1877	849,870	5,279,730	-384,118	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484	4·43

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the exports exceeded the imports by the quantity represented by the figures to which it is prefixed.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

648. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, and between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 1843, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 1868, 1871, and 1877. The quantity in the last named year appears to have been less than that in any other year since 1843.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

649. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels over the whole period of thirty-eight years. It has averaged $5\frac{2}{3}$ bushels during the last ten years, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels during the last five years. In the present state of our population, it may be fair to assume that an allowance of from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1877.

650. The imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-one years, 1837 to 1877, are set down in the following table. It will be observed that, after deducting the value of the quantities sent away, there remains a balance amounting to $11\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

* The quantities of flour, bread, 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.

† Calculated at 2 bushels per acre of land returned as being under wheat in the year following that to which the figures in any line relate.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,* 1837 TO 1877.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1877	31,959,429	13,687,593
Exported, „ „	5,964,778	2,024,453
Imports in excess of exports ...	25,994,651	11,663,140

651. 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 articles of farm and garden produce during each of the three years ended with 1877. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony. It will be observed that wheat, oatmeal, and preserved vegetables are absent from the list for 1877, the exports of those articles during that year having exceeded the imports:—

Net imports of agricultural products.

NET IMPORTS† OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1875 TO 1877.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—		
	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£	£	£
Wheat	65,913	87,247	...
Oats	170,957	112,430	95,071
Oatmeal	511	261	...
Barley	24,569	35,318	25,481
Pearl barley	4,623	2,825	1,368
Malt	93,009	68,401	76,867
Maize	114,609	117,951	123,357
Maizena	1,624	4,988	7,365
Beans, peas, and split peas	5,528	2,266	2,456
Fruit—green, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	104,916	116,202	153,414
Jams, jellies, and preserves	4,799	6,450	350
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	6,255	7,774	6,064
Hops	42,960	64,600	43,782
Chicory	2,413	1,798	3,300
Pickles	9,160	12,892	4,284
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	36,485	78,192	148,688
Vegetables (preserved)	930	1,397	...
Canary seed	2,117	4,970	1,857
Grass and clover seed	17,786	10,985	19,618
Total	709,164	736,947	713,322

* The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

† The total imports and total exports of these articles will be found in the table of imports and exports published in Part VII., Interchange, *ante*, chiefly under Order 22.

Net imports
of eggs.

652. 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 1875 to the value of £12,471, but none were exported. The value of the imports of eggs in 1876 exceeded that of the exports by £16,093, and in 1877 by £13,550.

Proportion of
land under
each crop.

653. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 397 acres were placed under wheat; 74 under oats; 13½ under barley; 26 under potatoes; 125 under hay; 275 under green forage; and 89½ under other kinds of crops. The tendency of late years has been to crop a larger extent of land, relatively to the whole area under tillage, with wheat, hay, and green forage, and a smaller extent with the remaining crops. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last five years:—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1874 TO 1878.

Land under—	Proportion to Total Land under Tillage.				
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat	36·27	32·90	28·52	32·61	39·74
Oats	11·50	11·36	11·01	9·36	7·41
Barley	2·63	2·92	2·80	2·03	1·35
Potatoes	3·97	3·48	3·27	3·29	2·61
Hay	11·99	11·76	13·78	11·97	12·46
Green forage	22·08	25·14	27·37	29·45	27·48
Other tillage	11·56	12·44	13·25	11·29	8·95
Total... ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Minor crops.

654. 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 a smaller extent than one acre, which the collectors are not called upon to visit. The following list must therefore be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last four years:—

MINOR CROPS,* 1875 TO 1878.

Nature of Crop.		1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	acres ...	721	807	571	470
	tons ...	3,887	4,268	3,430	2,272
Broom millet	acres ...	56	96	8	7
	fibre, cwt. ...	264	338	8	...
Buckwheat	seed, bush. ...	1,000	2,095	...	...
	acres ...	5	2	...	2
Canary	bushels ...	20	40	...	11
	acres ...	...	50	30	82
Chicory	bushels ...	...	300	183	825
	acres ...	109	174	225	256
" for seed	tons ...	531	652	980	1,333
	acres ...	...	3	...	...
Clover for seed	lbs. ...	...	168	...	...
	acres ...	...	45	...	...
Cucumbers	bushels ...	...	614	...	...
	acres ...	...	...	1	...
Flax	tons ...	...	...	12	...
	acres ...	7	17	3	33
Garden seeds—Carrot	fibre, cwt. ...	48	93	2½	40
	linseed, bush. ...	63	80	52	125
" " Mixed	acres ...	1	...	...	...
	lbs. ...	560	...	...	...
" " Radish	acres ...	...	...	50	16
	acres ...	...	...	1	...
Grass seeds—Cocksfoot	lbs. ...	...	...	560	...
	acres ...	5	1	13	3
" " Cow	bushels ...	140	15	230	75
	acres ...	20	13	...	...
" " Mixed	bushels ...	37	15	...	...
	acres ...	...	...	29	10
" " Prairie	bushels ...	...	...	399	174
	acres ...	21	45	75†	35
" " Rib	bushels ...	619	948	12½	1,220
	acres ...	...	...	...	21
" " Rye	bushels ...	...	...	...	120
	acres ...	3,036	2,130	1,851	1,758
" " Yorkshire fog	bushels ...	35,202	32,602	28,209	27,043
	acres ...	...	...	25	19
Green peas	bushels ...	...	...	379	208
	acres ...	...	...	11	...
Hops	tons ...	...	...	18	...
	acres ...	126	145	225	274
Kohl-rabi	lbs. ...	99,624	113,344	129,136	218,848
	acres ...	...	1	...	...
Lucerne for seed	cwt. ...	...	300	...	...
	acres ...	...	6	...	...
Maize	bushels ...	...	42	...	...
	acres ...	1,523	2,346	1,609	1,215
Mangel-wurzel	bushels ...	24,263	37,177	25,909	2,050
	acres ...	1,281	1,223	1,285	1,320
Medicinal herbs	tons ...	17,899	16,795	15,386	15,465
	acres ...	...	...	1	...
Melons	tons ...	...	...	5	...
	acres ...	10	16	...	13
	tons ...	17	18	...	9

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† Of this area 72 acres are reported to have failed.

‡ Grown on 3 acres only.

MINOR CROPS,* 1875 TO 1878—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.
Mulberry trees ...	acres ...	...	1	23	11†	21
	number ...	...	6,500	30,650	11,010	14,310
Mustard ...	acres ...	...	31	40	74	58
	cwt. ...	...	100	166	185	167
Olives ...	acres ...	...	...	10	10	10
Onions ...	acres ...	...	347	552	720	816
	tons ...	...	2,794	4,780	3,579	3,055
Opium poppies ...	acres ...	...	10	4	4	3
	lbs. ...	...	168	100	60	...
Osiers ...	acres ...	...	4	3	5	...
	acres ...	...	16,170	18,854	21,235	17,286
Peas and beans ...	bushels ...	...	317,382	450,948	373,857	241,007
	acres ...	...	36	39	19	33
Pumpkins ...	tons ...	...	233	49	77	150
	acres ...	...	7	34	10	...
Rape for seed ...	bushels ...	...	30	...	20	...
	acres ...	...	...	3	10	17
Raspberries ...	cwt. ...	...	...	60	51	224
	acres ...	...	...	...	...	3
Rhubarb ...	tons ...	...	...	...	...	10
	acres ...	...	1,096	1,292	1,153	1,075
Rye and bere ...	bushels ...	...	15,620	19,356	15,277	9,852
	acres ...	...	...	...	2	...
Sheep's parsley ...	lbs. ...	...	...	...	1,500	...
	acres ...	...	21	24	21	19
Strawberries ...	cwt. ...	...	210	215	273	208
	acres ...	...	1	11	3	...
Teazles ...	number ...	...	121,000	1,079,000	19,000	...
	acres ...	...	733	782	1,479	2,327
Tobacco ...	cwt. ...	...	6,839	501‡	14,413	15,827
	acres ...	...	...	...	...	5
Tomatoes ...	cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	721
	acres ...	...	241	284	224	315
Turnips ...	tons ...	...	1,901	2,668	1,769	2,346
	acres ...	...	...	...	2	...
Vegetable marrows ...	tons ...	...	...	...	55	...
	acres ...	...	3	26	8	...
Vetches and tares for seed ...	bushels ...	...	28	492	47	...
	acres ...	...	4,937	5,081	4,765	4,419
Vines ...	wine, galls... ..	...	577,493	755,000	481,588	457,535
	brandy, galls. ...	...	148	256	3,725	840

655. A falling-off in 1876-7, and a further falling off in the year under review, appears in the acreage under vines, as shown in the last table, and the vine crop returned in both those years is also smaller than that in any other year since 1868-9.‡ There is no doubt that the effects of the oidium, phylloxera, and other diseases to which the vine is subject, materially reduce its productiveness, and that, in consequence of the importation and subsequent multiplication of frugivorous birds,

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† A large plantation of mulberry trees is reported to have been abandoned in 1876-7.

‡ The tobacco crop 1875-6 failed in most of the districts.

§ A statement of the acreage and produce of vines during each year will be found in the Summary of Agricultural Statistics (second folding sheet) ante.

especially sparrows, more grapes are now destroyed by birds than there were formerly. It is right, however, to point out, that this part of the statistics is not quite so reliable as the other portions, since, as grapes come to maturity later than the other crops of which returns are made, only the acreage under vines can be returned for the year to which the remainder of the statistics relate, and the grape crop is necessarily that of the previous season. This partial dealing with the returns of two years may sometimes cause confusion in the minds of the vine-growers, who may also not always remember the exact particulars of their previous year's crop.

656. Ten acres under olives and 21 acres under mulberry trees were also returned in the year under review. The mulberry trees numbered 14,310, and are grown for the purpose of feeding and rearing silkworms, this being an industry which, so far as it has gone, has been attended with great success in Victoria. No particulars respecting the olive crop are given. Mulberry and olive trees are frequently grown in gardens; and there is no doubt that both are much more extensively cultivated than the agricultural statistics indicate. This is also the case with raspberries and strawberries as well as the vegetable crops. Osiers, for basket-making, are often grown in swamps and on the banks of streams. They are usually planted in small patches, which do not come under the notice of the collectors of statistics. This is probably the reason that whereas 5 acres were returned last year and 3 acres the year before, no returns of osiers were made in 1877-8.

Mulberry and olive grounds, &c.

657. The following table shows the land under gardens and orchards in 1877 and 1878. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised. The increase in area during the year amounted to 929 acres:—

Gardens and orchards.

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1877	...	...	...	12,241	6,400	18,641
1878	...	...	...	12,396	7,174	19,570
Increase				155	774	929

658. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The quantity in this condition amounted in 1878 to 75,675 acres, or 8,484 acres less than in the previous year.

Land in fallow.

Classifica-
tion of
holdings as
to size.

659. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and the extent of occupied and cultivated land embraced therein according to the returns of the present year. It must be borne in mind that all the land alienated from the Crown is not included, but only that embraced in holdings above a certain minimum size, and showing sufficient evidence of occupation for agricultural or pastoral purposes to cause it to come under the notice of the collectors of agricultural statistics* :—

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AS TO SIZE, 1877-8.

Size of Holdings.		Number of Holdings.	Extent of Sold or Selected Land in Occupation.	Extent of Land under Tillage.
			acres.	acres.
1 acre to 4 acres	...	1,722	4,953	2,646
5 acres 14 "	...	3,627	31,946	14,512
15 " 29 "	...	3,835	79,229	24,744
30 " 49 "	...	3,224	123,722	33,368
50 " 99 "	...	5,889	424,013	93,971
100 " 199 "	...	8,319	1,178,829	212,694
200 " 320 "	...	13,201	3,761,211	518,983
321 " 400 "	...	1,392	495,928	80,873
401 " 500 "	...	1,075	484,321	68,477
501 " 600 "	...	635	351,067	46,666
601 " 700 "	...	619	399,943	46,475
701 " 800 "	...	267	200,686	23,735
801 " 900 "	...	189	160,702	17,406
901 " 1,000 "	...	209	199,501	20,964
1,001 " 1,500 "	...	447	557,175	42,886
1,501 " 2,000 "	...	177	305,240	20,374
2,001 " 3,000 "	...	142	375,635	22,358
3,001 " 4,000 "	...	88	307,334	12,586
4,001 " 5,000 "	...	59	267,082	11,365
5,001 " 7,500 "	...	76	466,733	19,605
7,501 " 10,000 "	...	52	453,991	11,583
10,001 " 15,000 "	...	79	962,193	24,159
15,001 " 20,000 "	...	47	816,281	7,557
20,001 " 30,000 "	...	51	1,268,459	35,835
30,001 " 40,000 "	...	17	576,229	3,049
40,001 " and upwards	...	10	554,523	3,636
Total		45,448	14,806,926	1,420,502

Estates
under and
over 320
acres.

660. Under the present Land Act the maximum extent allowed to be selected by one individual is 320 acres. It appears, therefore, that the policy of the State of late years has been to discourage the enlargement of estates beyond this limit. It will be interesting to discover what proportion of the total number of holdings, the total quantity of occupied land, and the total quantity of cultivated land, is on blocks which do and do not exceed it. This may be done by analysing the above table, whereby it will be found that—

* See also paragraphs 630 and 631 *ante*.

- (a.) Out of every 100 holders, 11, on the average, occupied lots exceeding, and 89 not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (b.) Out of every 100 acres in occupation, 62, on the average, formed portion of lots exceeding, and 38 of lots not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (c.) Out of every 100 acres cultivated, 37, on the average, were on lots exceeding, and 63 on lots not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (d.) Whilst holders of upwards of 320 acres cultivated, on the average, only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their holdings, holders of 320 acres and under cultivated, on the average, 16 per cent. of theirs.

661. It may further be ascertained from the same table that 48 per cent. of the holdings, 33 per cent. of the occupied land, and 52 per cent. of the cultivated land, are on lots from 100 to 320 acres ; also that, whilst holders of less than 100 acres cultivated, on the average, 25 per cent. of their holdings, holders of from 100 to 320 acres cultivated, on the average, only 15 per cent. of theirs. It has been already stated, that holders of upwards of 320 acres cultivated no more, on the average, than 5 per cent. of their holdings.*

Holdings of from 100 to 320 acres.

662. The following is the average size of holdings in the year under review, and at the beginning of the two previous quinquennial periods. It will be noticed that holdings were largest at the third and smallest at the middle period :—

Average size of holdings.

AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS.†

1867-8	...	...	...	...	314 acres
1872-3	...	...	...	...	310 "
1877-8	...	...	...	...	326 "

663. The average area in occupation to each person in the colony has been steadily increasing since the first period, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Area occupied per head of population.

AVERAGE AREA IN OCCUPATION† TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1867-8	...	...	...	...	12.2 acres
1872-3	...	...	...	...	13.8 "
1877-8	...	...	...	...	17.2 "

664. The following figures show a gradual increase in the proportion of land enclosed since the first period :—

Occupied land enclosed.

PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED LAND † ENCLOSED.

1867-8	...	...	...	...	90.5 per cent.
1872-3	...	...	...	...	91.4 "
1877-8	...	...	...	...	93.8 "

* The cultivation on holdings of this size is generally confined to laying the land down in permanent artificial grass.

† Including alienated land or land in process of alienation only.

Area cultivated to each holder.

665. An increase at each successive period will be noticed in the average extent of land placed under cultivation by each holder:—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED BY EACH HOLDER.

1867-8	...	...	...	...	24.4 acres
1872-3	...	...	...	...	27.8 "
1877-8	...	...	...	...	31.3 "

Area cultivated per head of population.

666. The area in cultivation was less than an acre per head of the population at the first period, but over an acre per head at the second and third periods. The exact amounts were as follow:—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1867-8	...	...	...	...	.95 acres
1872-3	...	...	...	...	1.24 "
1877-8	...	...	...	...	1.64 "

Occupied land cultivated.

667. At each successive period an increase will be noticed in the proportion of occupied land in cultivation:—

PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED* LAND CULTIVATED.

1867-8	...	...	...	7.78 per cent.
1872-3	...	...	...	8.99 "
1877-8	...	...	...	9.59 "

Leases and rental of farms.

668. The average duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned by the collectors of statistics as averaging from 3 to 7 years; the extreme figures being 1 and 14 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. 6d. to 17s.; the extreme figures being 4s., and 40s. The average rental of pastoral land was said to be from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; the extreme figures being 1s. and 12s., the latter being for certain paddocks of artificial grass in the county of Tanjil.

Prices of agricultural produce.

669. Each collector furnishes a statement of the price of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last eleven years:—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,† 1868 TO 1878.

During February and March.			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1868	...	...	7 3	3 11	4 4	82 0	72 6
1869	...	...	5 5	4 6	4 11	124 10	113 4
1870	...	...	4 3	3 7	4 0	75 0	77 0
1871	...	...	5 4	3 9	4 11	70 0	76 0
1872	...	...	4 8	2 11½	3 6½	65 6	64 0
1873	...	...	4 9	3 5	4 1	67 4	81 0
1874	...	...	5 9	5 6	5 3	118 3	88 0
1875	...	...	4 5	4 3	4 6	89 0	89 0
1876	...	...	4 7	3 3	3 10	87 0	82 0
1877	...	...	5 10	3 7	3 10	114 0	93 0
1878	...	...	5 1	4 6	4 4	115 0	86 9

* Including alienated land or land in process of alienation only.

† See also table of prices published in Part VI., Interchange, ante.

670. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1868 and lowest in 1870 ; that of oats and barley was highest in 1874 and lowest in 1872 ; and that of potatoes and hay was highest in 1869 and lowest in 1872. Years of highest and lowest prices.

671. Subjoined is an estimate of the value of the crops raised during the year ended 31st March 1878. It will be seen the total amount exceeded five and three quarter millions sterling :— Value of agricultural produce.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1877-8.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Wheat	7,018,257 bushels	@	0 5 1	1,783,756	19 9
Oats	2,040,486 „	@	0 4 6	459,109	7 0
Barley	378,706 „	@	0 4 4	82,052	19 4
Other cereals	272,909 „	@	0 4 8	63,678	15 4
Potatoes	115,419 tons	@	5 15 0	663,659	5 0
Other green crops	23,138 „	@	5 0 0	115,690	0 0
Hay	207,251 „	@	4 6 9	898,951	4 3
Green forage	390,330 acres	@	3 0 0	1,170,990	0 0
Tobacco	15,827 cwt.	@	2 16 0	44,315	12 0
Grapes, not made into wine	13,807 „	@	1 0 0	13,807	0 0
Wine	457,535 gallons	@	0 4 0	91,507	0 0
Brandy	840 „	@	0 10 0	420	0 0
Other crops	2,712 acres	@	5 0 0	13,560	0 0
Garden and orchard produce	19,570 „	@	20 0 0	391,400	0 0
	Total			5,792,898	2 8

672. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 56 lbs. for maize, 40 lbs. for oats, and 50 lbs. for barley. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. Thus, wheat, during the past year, ranged from 54 lbs. to 65 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 48 lbs. ; barley, from 37 lbs. to 53 lbs. ; and maize, from 48 lbs. to 60 lbs. The average weight per bushel of these crops in all the districts during the past two years was as follows :— Weight of crops.

SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF CROPS, 1877 AND 1878.

Average Weight per Bushel of—				1876-7.	1877-8.
				lbs.	lbs.
Wheat	...	...	...	61	60
Oats	...	...	...	40	40
Barley	...	...	...	51	49
Maize	...	...	...	55	55

673. As compared with the numbers returned in 1877, a falling off took place in the hands employed on stations ; but this was much more than counterbalanced by the increase of the hands on farms. The following are the returns of the two years. The proprietors or managers of farms and stations are included :— Hands employed.

HANDS EMPLOYED ON FARMS AND STATIONS,* 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed on Farms.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877	63,394	28,747	92,141
1878	68,178	29,198	97,376
Increase	4,784	451	5,235

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed on Stations.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877	4,276	1,332	5,608
1878	4,222	1,266	5,488
Decrease	54	66	120
Net increase on farms and stations	4,730	385	5,115

Rates of
labor on
farms.

674. A return of the average rates of labor on farms in the last two years is given below. A slight increase will be observed in the wages of all those descriptions of labor which do not compete with machinery, but otherwise a decrease. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted:—

RATES OF LABOR ON FARMS,† 1877 AND 1878.

Description of Labor.	1876-7.		1877-8.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week	21	3	21	9
Farm laborers, "	17	4	17	11
Married couples, "	26	3	26	6
Females, "	10	8	10	9
Mowers, "	31	1	29	0
" per acre	5	9	5	5
Reapers, per week	33	4	31	4
" per acre	12	11	11	6
Threshers, per bushel	0	8	0	6

Rates of
labor on
stations.

675. The average rates returned as paid for pastoral labor will be found in the next table. These are in addition to rations, which are in every case supplied. It will be observed that, in most cases, the rates in 1877 are higher than those in 1878:—

* The word "farm," as used in connection with the agricultural statistics, implies a holding of which no portion is subject to a squatting license. The word "station" implies a holding of which portion is subject to a squatting license. "Farms" consist of alienated land only. "Stations" consist either of Crown lands only, or of Crown and alienated lands occupied in the same holdings.

† See also table of wages published in Part VI., Interchange, *ante*. For definition of the term "farm," see last footnote.

RATES OF LABOR ON STATIONS,* 1877 AND 1878.

Description of Labor.	1876-7.			1877-8.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stockmen, per annum	49	8	0	47	6	6
Boundary riders, „	43	1	0	43	12	6
Shepherds, „	38	1	0	36	13	6
Hutkeepers, „	32	13	0	27	14	0
Married couples, „	59	13	0	61	0	0
Females, „ „	28	16	0	29	7	0
Station laborers, per week	0	17	11	0	17	6
Sheepwashers, „ „	1	2	7	1	1	0
Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn	0	14	9	0	13	6

676. The live stock on farms and land not attached to squatting stations, and the live stock on squatting stations, were returned as follow for the last two years. An increase both on farms and stations will be observed in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs, but a falling-off in the number of sheep; a reduction, however, in the number of cattle used for dairying purposes. The live stock on farms is returned by the collectors of agricultural statistics, who are instructed to supplement the information they obtain at the holdings they visit with estimates of the stock running on commons, of that kept by persons having allotments of less than an acre in extent, of that stalled and stabled in towns and villages, and of that belonging to road carters traversing their districts. For some of the larger towns the collectors have been unable to furnish estimates, and for these the census figures have been taken. The return of stock on stations has been compiled, as far as possible, from estimates furnished by the squatters in reply to enquiries made by the Government Statist. In a considerable number of instances, however, these enquiries have not been responded to, and in such cases it has been necessary to supply the particulars from the returns of former years. Every endeavor is made to give as true a statement as possible of the numbers of all the stock in the colony; but it is necessary to point out that portion of the information is derived from estimates which can only be verified at a general census:—

* See also table of wages published in Part VI., Interchange, *ante*. For definition of the term "station," see footnote to table following paragraph 673 *ante*.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND ON STATIONS,* 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		

ON FARMS AND LAND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.

1877	...	177,483	264,648	694,498	959,146	6,444,786	171,729
1878	...	185,671	256,780	741,489	998,269	5,611,964	179,209
Increase	...	8,188	...	46,991	39,123	...	7,480
Decrease	...	...	7,868	...	...	832,822	...

ON STATIONS.

1877	...	17,285	12,424	156,695	169,119	4,834,107	3,849
1878	...	17,479	11,330	164,577	175,907	4,502,303	4,182
Increase	...	194	...	7,882	6,788	...	333
Decrease	...	...	1,094	...	...	331,804	...

TOTAL LIVE STOCK.

1877	...	194,768	277,072	851,193	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578
1878	...	203,150	268,110	906,066	1,174,176	10,114,267	183,391
Increase	...	8,382	...	54,873	45,911	...	7,813
Decrease	...	...	8,962	...	...	1,164,626	...

Live stock
in Foreign
countries.

677. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom and the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents, and has never before been published in its present form :—

* A definition of the terms "farm" and "station," as used in connection with these returns, has already been given in the footnote to the table following paragraph 673 *ante*. It may, however, be necessary still further to explain that these designations refer not to the size of the holding, but simply to the tenure under which it is held. All holdings are set down as farms except those subject to a pastoral license. Holdings of which any portion is subject to a pastoral license are set down as stations. When the last portion of a run has been purchased or selected by the occupier or others, and the pastoral license is consequently thereafter no longer in existence, the holding which previously had been a "station" thenceforth becomes a "farm," and this notwithstanding that the area of the holding may not at all or only very slightly have been reduced. In the more settled districts a gradual process of removal of holdings from the list of stations to that of farms has, for some time since, been going on.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Great Britain* ...	1877	1,398	5,736	23,231	2,516
Ireland ...	1877	496	3,996	3,989	1,468
Total United Kingdom...	1877	1,894†	9,732	32,220	3,984
Austria ...	1869	1,390	7,425	5,026	2,551
Baden ...	1876	69	568	142	321
Bavaria ...	1873	354	3,066	1,342	872
Denmark ...	1876	352	1,348	1,719	504
France ...	1874	2,748	11,486	23,937	5,487
Holland ...	1875	260	1,466	941	339
Hungary ...	1870	1,900	4,600	14,289	3,693
Italy ...	1875	658‡	3,489	6,986	1,554
Norway ...	1875	152	1,017	1,687	101
Portugal ...	1870	71	520	2,707	777
Prussia ...	1873	2,279	8,612	19,625	4,279
Russia ...	1870	16,160	22,770	48,132	9,799
Saxony ...	1873	116	648	207	301
Sweden ...	1875	459	2,186	1,609	415
Switzerland ...	1876	101	1,036	368	335
United States ...	1876	9,735	27,871	35,935	25,727
Wurtemberg ...	1873	97	946	577	267

678. The live stock slaughtered in Victoria during 1877, and the purposes to which the carcasses were appropriated, were returned as follows by the local bodies. It is probable that 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 :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1877.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private Use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling Down for Tallow.	Total Number Slaughtered.
Sheep and lambs ...	1,756,154	287,687	135,895	2,179,736
Cattle and calves ...	158,044	411	...	158,455
Pigs ...	46,810	19,579	...	66,389
Total ...	1,961,008	307,677	135,895	2,404,580

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Horses used solely for agricultural purposes, unbroken horses and mares kept for breeding.

‡ In the year 1876.

Value of
pastoral
produce.

679. The following is an estimate of the value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1877-8 :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1877-8.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, from average number of milch cows kept, viz., 268,110, @ £10	2,681,100
Estimated net numbers of stock slaughtered in 1877 :—	
Cattle, 141,698, @ £11	1,558,678
Sheep, 652,891, @ 12s.	391,735
Pigs, 74,235, @ £2 10s.	185,588
Estimated value of produce of horse stock, 10,158, @ £8	81,264
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value	3,640,742
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing pur- poses, 1,511,514 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	113,364
Total	8,652,471

NOTE.—The gross numbers of live stock slaughtered in the year may be estimated as follow :— Cattle 165,000, sheep 2,250,000, pigs 70,000. The “net numbers” slaughtered are made up by adding to these figures those showing the increase of stock appearing in the returns of 1877-8 as compared with those of 1876-7, viz., cattle 45,911, pigs 7,813; also those showing the live stock exported in 1877, viz., cattle 2,604, sheep 338,401, pigs 7, and deducting from the sum of these numbers the figures showing the decrease of stock appearing in the returns of 1877-8 as compared with those of 1876-7, viz., sheep 1,164,626; also the figures showing the stock imported in 1877, viz., cattle 71,817, sheep 770,884, pigs 3,595. The produce of horse stock has been arbitrarily estimated at 5 per cent. upon the total number of horses in the colony. 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, hoofts, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock slaughtered.

Steam
engines on
farms and
stations.

680. The returns show a slight decrease in the use of steam machinery in the furtherance of both agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year under review as compared with the previous one. The following are the figures :—

STEAM ENGINES ON FARMS AND STATIONS,* 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Steam Engines.					
	On Farms.		On Stations.		Total.	
	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.
1877	315	2,332	27	237	342	2,569
1878	302	2,291	24	193	326	2,484
Decrease ...	13	41	3	44	16	85

Agricultural
implements,
&c.

681. An increase appears in the value of agricultural implements and machines on both farms and stations. The following are the figures :—

* For definition of the terms “farm” and “station,” see footnotes to tables following paragraphs 673 and 676 ante.

' IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES ON FARMS AND STATIONS,*
1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Value of Implements and Machines.		
	On Farms.	On Stations.	Total.
1877	£ 1,734,976	£ 74,883	£ 1,809,859
1878	1,954,080	77,434	2,031,514
Increase	219,104	2,551	221,655

682. An increase also appears in the value of improvements on farms, but a falling-off in the value of those on stations, of which a statement is given in the following table. The improvements to which reference is made are buildings of all descriptions, fencing, daps, wells, dams, &c., but the cost of clearing or cropping land is not given :—

Improvements on farms and stations.

IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS AND STATIONS,* 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Value of Improvements.		
	On Farms.	On Stations.	Total.
1877	£ 13,757,526	£ 1,869,725	£ 15,627,251
1878	15,036,139	1,773,278	16,809,417
Increase	1,278,613	...	1,182,166
Decrease... ..	...	96,447	...

683. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labor in the last two years :—

Machine labor.

MACHINE LABOR, 1877 AND 1878.

Average Rates Paid for—	1876-7.	1877-8.
Machine reaping, per acre	£ s. d. 0 6 3	£ s. d. 0 5 10
„ mowing, „	0 5 1	0 5 1
„ threshing, per 100 bushels... ..	1 3 6	1 4 0

684. The flour mills in operation in 1878 were fewer by 2 than those in the previous year. These were worked by water-power, the same number of mills worked by steam having been returned in 1878 as in 1877. An increase took place in the horse-power and stones used, in the hands employed, the wheat operated upon, the flour made, and the

Flour mills.

* For definition of the terms "farm" and "station," see footnotes to tables following paragraphs 673 and 676 ante.

value of plant, lands, and buildings. A slight falling-off, however, occurred in the grain other than wheat operated upon, and in the quantity of meal manufactured.

FLOUR MILLS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Hands employed.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1877 ...	152	141	11	2,811	458	707
1878 ...	150	141	9	2,871	487	721
Increase	...	...	...	60	29	14
Decrease	2	...	2	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Bushels of Grain operated upon.		Tons of Flour made.	Tons of Meal made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1877 ...	5,069,850	309,839	117,473	3,724	£ 213,723	£ 54,616	£ 201,815
1878 ...	5,629,436	169,777	119,953	1,798	225,500	62,777	208,040
Increase	559,586	...	2,480	...	11,777	8,161	6,225
Decrease	...	140,062	...	1,926	...	...	...

Breweries.

685. An increase of 7 took place in the number of breweries, and a corresponding increase in all the items relating thereto. The results of the two years are compared in the following table:—

BREWERIES, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Breweries.	Materials used.			Number of Hands employed.	Number of Horses employed.
		Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
1877 ...	102	lbs. 10,777,453	bushels. 628,963	lbs. 945,529	902	633
1878 ...	109	11,157,151	1,071,261	1,220,598	939	647
Increase	7	379,698	442,298	275,069	37	14

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Drays and Waggon employed.	Gallons of Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
1877 ...	356	14,286,359	£ 152,995	£ 68,839	£ 203,832
1878 ...	367	15,141,835	163,216	75,776	219,012
Increase	11	905,476	10,221	6,937	15,180

* Five mills in 1877, and 4 in 1878, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

† Five of the breweries in 1877, and 4 in 1878, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

686. The beer made in Victoria during 1876 amounted to nearly 14½ Gallons of beer per head. million gallons, or an average of 17 gallons to each inhabitant. That made in 1877 amounted to over 15 million gallons, or an average of 17½ gallons to each inhabitant.

687. The brickyards returned were fewer by 17, and the bricks made were less by about 5 millions, in 1878 than in 1877. An increase, however, took place in the value of pottery made more than commensurate with the falling-off in the value of the bricks. The total value of articles manufactured in these establishments was thus £173,088 in 1878, as against £169,451 in 1877. The following are the returns of the two years:—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Brick-yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards, &c., employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Steam-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor.		
1877 ...	241	164	111	16	97	128	239*	1,194
1878 ...	224	173	99	18	101	105	277	1,104
Increase	...	9	...	2	4	...	38	...
Decrease	17	...	12	...	...	23	...	90

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
1877 ...	75,081,000	£ 152,139	£ 17,312	£ 45,110	£ 47,959	£ 49,260
1878 ...	69,950,400	145,766	27,322	56,326	62,521	54,221
Increase	...	...	10,010	11,216	14,562	4,961
Decrease	5,130,600	6,373	...	...	...	...

688. An increase of 3 took place between 1877 and 1878 in the number of tanneries and fellmongeries, but a falling-off in the value of articles produced to the extent of £24,000. The value of machinery and plant also shows a falling-off of £1,467, but the value of lands and buildings was set down as being higher by £18,000 in the year under review than the previous one. The results of the two years are thus summarised:—

* This number is less by 97 than that shown in the *Victorian Year-Book, 1876-7*, in consequence of the power of a number of horses used to work machines having been wrongly included in that year.

† Fifty-six of the brickyards in 1877, and 43 in 1878, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

TANNERIES AND FELLMONGERIES, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establish- ments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Pits.
		Steam- power.	Horse- power.	Manual Labor.			
1877 ...	113	43	38	32	478	1,510	3,251
1878 ...	116	37	32	47	384	1,570	3,101
Increase ...	3	...	...	15	...	60	...
Decrease...	...	6	6	...	94	...	150

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hides and Skins operated on.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Leather, Basilis, &c., produced.	Wool, Pelts, and other articles produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£	£
1877 ...	3,026,058	680,563	630,236	82,507	39,580	105,336
1878 ...	3,309,162	639,874	646,968	81,040	36,365	126,534
Increase ...	283,104	...	16,732	...	...	21,198
Decrease ...	...	40,689	...	1,467	3,215	...

Woollen
mills.

689. The same number of woollen mills was returned in 1878 as in 1877, but an increase in the figures under almost all the heads of information obtained respecting them shows that their operations had been extended. In the year under review the wool used exceeded by 300,000 lbs., and the value of articles manufactured exceeded by £27,000, the quantity and value of the same items in the previous year. The following table shows the results of the two years:—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Woollen Mills.		Horse- power of Steam Engines.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
	Total Number.	Worked by Steam- power.			Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Blan- kets.	Shawls.
					yards.	number.	number.
1877 ...	8	8	471	1,205,595	719,887	2,816	2,941
1878 ...	8	8	530	1,511,514	957,265	2,984	2,496
Increase ...	...	...	59	305,919	237,378	168	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—			
	Males.	Females.	Goods Manufactured	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£	£
1877 ...	428	282	148,182	127,203	4,182	59,293
1878 ...	457	279	175,139	130,871	5,004	60,738
Increase ...	29	...	26,957	3,668	822	1,445
Decrease ...	...	3	...	...	...	...

* Eleven of the establishments in 1877, and 9 in 1878, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

690. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, and woollen mills—increased from 1,686 in 1877 to 1,763 in 1878. The steam engines used in these works increased by 12, the hands employed by 1,163, and the capital invested, so far as it is represented by the stated value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings, increased by £528,104. Most of the establishments are of an extensive character, and over 40 per cent. of them, both in 1877 and 1878, used steam-power. The following is a comparison of the results of the two years :—

Other manufactories, works, &c.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1877 AND 1878.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, and Woollen Mills.)

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Manufactories, &c., employing—					Amount of Horse-power employed.
		Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse- power.	Manual Labor.	
1877* ...	1,686	713	13	4	93	863	8,760
1878 ...	1,763	725	8	1	72	957	8,636
Increase ...	77	12	...	...	...	94	...
Decrease ...	...	...	5	3	21	...	124

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
1877* ...	21,663	4,792	£ 2,086,130	£ 1,069,382	£ 1,413,983
1878 ...	22,275	5,343	£ 2,157,052	£ 1,145,414	£ 1,795,133
Increase ...	612	551	70,922	76,032	381,150

NOTE.—It was formerly customary, wrongly as I conceive, to include certain waterworks in the returns of manufactories. They are now excluded from all the manufactory tables. A general table of waterworks will be found in the table following paragraph 694 *post*.

691. By summarising the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the above table, but those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, and woollen mills—it is found that, with a trifling exception in the matter of horse-power of steam engines, the latter year shows larger numbers than the former in all the columns. The establishments increased by 68, and those using steam by 8; the hands employed by 1,210, and the capital invested in lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, by £639,795. The following are the figures relating to the two years :—

Manufactories of all descriptions.

* The figures in these lines are in many cases less than those shown in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, in consequence of the items relating to fellmongeries having been removed and included with tanneries in table following paragraph 688 *ante*.

† One hundred and ninety-five of the manufactories in 1877, and 206 in 1878, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1877 AND 1878.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Feltmongeries, and Woollen Mills, as well as other Manufactories, Works, &c.)

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam.	Horse-power of Engines.*	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.†
1877 ...	2,302	921	12,759	31,478	£ 6,025,745
1878 ...	2,370	929	12,698	32,688	6,665,540
Increase ...	68	8	...	1,210	639,795
Decrease...	...	...	61	...	...

Names of manufactories.

692. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds, respecting which returns are obtained, are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for the year under review, and for the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials; also the number of hands employed, and the approximate value of plant, lands, and buildings, during the year under review. The establishments are for the most part of an extensive character, the only exception being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the "manufactories" in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. It is customary to note all establishments where machinery worked by steam, water, wind, or horse-power is used‡:—

* It is possible that the numbers in this column may include the power of a few water and wind machines used in manufacturing, in addition to the power of steam engines.

† 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 272 in 1877, and 266 in 1878.

‡ The collectors of statistics, being furnished with instructions as to the nature of the establishments they are expected to visit, do not, as a rule, return those which do not fulfil the conditions described in this paragraph. Each year, however, some of the returns sent in by them are rejected by the Government Statist as not being of sufficient importance to warrant their being placed in the list. The following are those which have been excluded on this ground during the last three years:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.		1876.	1877.	1878.
Printing establishments ..	9	6	5	Life-preserving apparatus manufactory ..	1	..	..
Wax model manufactory ..	..	1	..	Patent medicine manufactory ..	1	1	..
Wax flower manufactory ..	1	..	..	Boot manufactories ..	17	11	14
Architectural modelling works ..	2	2	1	Clothing factories ..	6	5	2
Picture-frame manufactories ..	12	2	..	Hat, cap—manufactories ..	16	12	6
Turnery and carving works ..	..	1	..	Umbrella manufactory ..	..	..	1
Philosophical instrument manufactory ..	1	1	..	Wig manufactories ..	..	3	..
Medical galvanic apparatus manufactory ..	..	1	..	Rope works ..	..	1	..
Surgical instrument manufactory ..	..	1	..	Tarpaulin manufactories ..	..	2	..
Agricultural implement manufactories ..	4	1	..	Biscuit manufactories ..	..	8	7
Bellows manufactory ..	..	1	..	Confectionery works ..	..	1	..
Cutlery works ..	1	..	..	Gingerbeer manufactory ..	..	..	1
Engine, machine—manufactories ..	2	1	1	Coffee works ..	..	..	1
Machine—merchants' establishments ..	..	2	..	Fancy leather manufactory ..	..	1	..
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories ..	14	9	..	Glue manufactory ..	..	1	..
Saddle, harness—manufactories ..	34	20	13	Tallow-rendering works ..	..	1	..
Wheelwrights' establishments ..	2	4	1	Wool-washing establishments ..	..	1	..
Boat builder ..	..	..	1	Basket-making works ..	..	1	5
Joinery works ..	..	6	3	Blind (window) manufactory ..	1	1	..
Window-frame works ..	..	1	2	Cooperage works ..	..	7	4
Bedding and upholstery manufactories ..	6	4	4	Tent manufactories ..	..	..	2
Cabinet works ..	11	4	1	Goldsmiths' and jewellers' establishments ..	..	8	..
Electric bell manufactory ..	..	1	..	Electro-plating works ..	..	..	2
				Brass works ..	..	..	18
				Iron and tin works ..	..	4	..
				Wire-working establishments ..	..	2	..
				Total ..	135	144	98

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1877-8:	
	1867-8.	1872-3.	1877-8.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.					
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	9	8	10	575	79,567
Printing establishments	15	26	47	1,617	259,037
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.					
Organ-building establishments	1	2	2	18	3,220
Pianoforte manufactories	5	9	8	37	7,600
PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.					
Picture-frame makers, carvers, and gilders ...	...	...	10	40	18,045
CARVING, FIGURES, ETC.					
Indiarubber stamp manufactories ... ..	...	...	2	3	1,857
Modelling (architectural and figure), &c.—works	...	...	4	12	4,680
Statuary works ... ..	...	...	1	2	2,000
Turnery works ... ..	...	...	10	27	6,990
Wood-carving and ornamental works ... ..	...	...	1	10	600
Wooden pipe manufactories ... ..	...	2	1	3	1,050
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.					
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	...	...	4	29	6,000
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.					
Philosophical instrument manufactories ... ..	...	...	6	14	4,310
Spectacles manufactories ... ..	...	...	1	3	1,250
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.					
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories ...	...	...	8	30	6,603
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.					
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	...	1	3	51	8,150
Fuse manufactories ... ..	...	...	1	16	4,000
Gunmakers ... ..	...	...	7	26	10,367
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.					
Agricultural implement manufactories	21	42	40	879	90,705
Bellows manufactories ... ..	...	1	2	8	1,580
Cutlery, machine-tool—manufactories ... ..	...	2	8	22	7,560
Engine, machine—manufactories	25	26	45	1,052	158,554
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.					
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories	2	6	127*	1,499	165,453
Saddle, harness—manufactories ... ..	...	...	39	348	68,821
Saddle-tree, &c.—manufactories ... ..	...	...	1	8	700
Saddlers' ironmongery and coach-spring manufactories	...	...	5	22	5,375
Whip manufactories ... ..	...	2	4	39	3,940

* Including all extensive manufactories, whether employing steam or not. For 1868 and 1873 those only which used steam were returned.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1877-8.	
	1867-8.	1872-3.	1877-8.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
SHIPS AND BOATS.					
Ship, boat—builders	13	12	17	80	8,450
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories ...	...	...	2	7	2,600
Floating-docks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Graving-docks ... ..	...	...	...	99	422,468
Patent slips ... ..	...	...	1	50	14,000
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.					
Door and window-frame works (<i>see also</i> Moulding, &c., mills, <i>post</i>) ...	...	...	2	24	4,280
Lime works	27	31	26	148	10,044
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories ...	...	...	2	7	1,950
Roof-covering composition manufactories ...	...	...	1	2	520
FURNITURE.					
Bedding and upholstery manufactories ...	...	4	15	251	25,635
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers ...	2	5	36*	531	49,885
Earth-closet manufactories	1	2	3	25	4,300
Iron safe manufactories	2	1	2	10	1,470
Looking-glass manufactories	2	2	6	36	16,180
CHEMICALS.					
Chemical works	5	9	5	53	26,500
Dye works	7	13	13	74	18,855
Essential oil manufactories ... ..	...	3	2	3	880
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	1	4	8	95	11,900
Match (vesta) manufactories ... ..	...	...	1	27	1,100
Paint, varnish—manufactories	1	1	2	16	6,200
Salt works	1	4	4	24	3,122
Sulphate of ammonia—works ... ..	...	...	1	2	1,170
Tar-distilling, asphalte—works	2	1	4	26	4,110
TEXTILE FABRICS.					
Woollen mills	1	3	8	736	196,613
DRESS.					
Boot manufactories	8	24	76	2,470	109,975
Clothing factories	38	33	66	4,123	181,127
Fur manufactories ... ..	...	1	2	12	2,240
Hat, cap—manufactories	6	8	29	271	41,385
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories ...	...	1	3	20	3,605
Umbrella and parasol manufactories ... ..	...	...	6	25	8,110
FIBROUS MATERIALS.					
Bag and sack manufactories	1	...	...	...	...
Jute factories ... ..	...	...	1	150	23,500
Oilcloth—manufactories ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Rope, twine—works	5	12	15	311	56,991

* Including all extensive manufactories, whether employing steam or not. For 1868 and 1873 those only which use steam were returned.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1877-8.	
	1867-8.	1872-3.	1877-8.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
ANIMAL FOOD.					
Cheese factories ... ..	...	...	24	83	13,437
Meat-curing establishments	12	22	16	390	59,285
VEGETABLE FOOD.					
Biscuit manufactories	8	7	10	342	36,650
Confectionery works	4	5	8	162	30,610
Flour mills	118	163	150	721	496,317
Jam manufactories	2	4	8	207	28,115
Macaroni works ... ..	...	1	2	3	445
Maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories	1	2	3	17	4,400
Rice mills ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.					
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	68	113	104	592	110,873
Breweries	82	117	109	939	458,004
Coffee, chocolate, spice—works	10	10	11	139	57,790
Chicory mills ... ..	...	2	2	10	2,550
Distilleries	4	6	5	39	31,200
Malthouses	8	14	13	77	57,550
Sauce, pickle—manufactories ... ..	...	4	4	25	5,345
Sugar (beet-root)—manufactories ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Sugar refineries	1	1	2	184	202,000
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	9	12	13	725	66,250
Vinegar works ... ..	...	1	4	31	8,050
ANIMAL MATTERS.					
Boiling-down establishments	10	13	23	94	13,434
Bone-cutting mills ... ..	...	...	1	4	590
Bone manure manufactories	10	19	15	83	28,600
Brush manufactories	2	2	7	136	16,400
Catgut manufactories ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ... ..	...	...	3	19	3,580
Wool-washing—establishments	31*	43*	27	389	46,873
Flock manufactories	3	5	3	13	8,600
Glue, oil—manufactories	3	6	8	40	9,850
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories ... ..	...	3	2	9	2,575
Parchment and skin manufactories ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories ... ..	...	...	6	38	12,168
Soap, candle, tallow—works	32	41	38	434	136,775
Tanneries and fellmongeries	49†	73†	116	1,570	243,939
VEGETABLE MATTERS.					
Bark mills ... ..	...	...	11	61	13,595
Basket-making works ... ..	...	...	8	40	5,605
Blind (window) manufactories ... ..	...	...	11	107	10,080
Broom manufactories ... ..	...	3	1	16	5,200

* These figures include fellmongeries.

† Exclusive of fellmongeries.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1877-8.	
	1867-8.	1872-3.	1877-8.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
VEGETABLE MATTERS—<i>continued.</i>					
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works* ...	90	187	179	607	148,538
Cooperage works ...	...	8	17	91	17,536
Cork manufactories ...	...	...	1	4	770
Fancy-box manufactories ...	...	2	2	25	2,550
Hat-box manufactories ...	...	...	2	8	1,200
Ladders and steps joineries ...	...	...	1	4	410
Last manufactory ...	...	1	...	...	...
Moulding, framing, turning, and saw mills (<i>see</i> also Houses, buildings, &c., <i>ante</i>)	99	152	150	2,768	328,145
Packing-case manufactories ...	2	...	...	...	...
Paper manufactories ...	...	2	1	131	31,000
Paper-bag manufactories ...	...	4	5	142	14,450
Tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	...	...	8	58	13,627
COAL.					
Fuel (patent) manufactories ...	...	1	...	...	...
Gasworks ...	11	12	16	311	881,059
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.					
Brickyards and potteries ...	173	304	224	1,104	173,068
Filter manufactories ...	1	...	2	8	1,292
Glass manufactories, works ...	3	3	5	109	13,600
Marble and monumental works ...	...	3	28	286	44,130
Stone-breaking works ...	...	...	5	137	7,370
Stone-sawing, polishing works ...	2	2	2	42	19,400
WATER.†					
Ice manufactories ...	1	2	3	19	9,940
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.					
Electro-plating and gilding works ...	...	2	6	33	9,600
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing) ...	...	...	19	361	55,400
Lapidaries ...	...	...	1	2	1,250
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.					
Antimony-smelting works ...	...	3	4	45	6,900
Bell foundries ...	...	...	1	2	1,300
Iron and tin works ...	5	11	61	833	144,254
Iron, brass, and copper foundries ...	43	62	88	1,663	295,557
Lead works ...	3	2	1	12	18,000
Tin-smelting works ...	...	...	1	2	200
Type foundries ...	2	...	1	2	2,700
Wire-working establishments ...	...	...	8	42	13,380
Total ...	1,106	1,770	2,370	32,688	6,665,540

* All these establishments used machinery, worked by steam, wind, or horse-power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and corn-crushing machines in use on farms and stations, which numbered 12,596 in 1877-8.

† Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of water works follows paragraph 694 *post*.

693. Summarised particulars respecting these manufactories are given for the same three periods in the following table. Greatly increased numbers at each successive period will be observed in all the columns, the augmentation shown being no doubt almost entirely due to the starting of fresh works and the extension of old ones. It is possible, however, that in consequence of the greater care exercised of late years by the collectors in returning every establishment, an appearance of increase may have sometimes resulted without any actual increase having occurred :—

Summary of manufactories.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS,* ETC., 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam.	Horse-power of Engines.†	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
1868	1,106	454	6,733	14,152	2,671,338
1873	1,770	750	10,100	21,493	3,944,900
1878	2,370	929	12,698	32,688	6,665,540

694. The following table contains a list of the works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes, situated in various parts of the colony ; also a statement of the estimated capacity of each work, and its actual or estimated cost. Some of these works have been completed, and others are in course of construction. It was formerly the practice to include some of the waterworks with the manufactories, but it is now thought better to remove them from that portion of the statistics, and to embody them all in a special table. It will be observed that the storage capacity of these works is over twelve thousand million gallons, and their cost over three and a third millions sterling :—

Waterworks.

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Melbourne and suburbs	Yan Yean	6,400,000,000	1,518,000
	Morang (pipe head) ...	2,800,000	
	Preston	15,000,000	
Castlemaine	Barker's Creek, Harcourt	611,500,000	34,500
	Expedition Pass ...	128,000,000	
Taradale	Taradale (tank)	864,000
	Spring Gully	149,000,000	
Sandhurst	Crusoe Gully	320,000,000	
	Big Hill	68,000,000	
Coliban scheme (Castlemaine and Sandhurst districts)	Malmsbury	2,841,000,000	

* Including flour mills, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, and woollen mills, as well as other manufactories, works, &c.
 † It is possible that the numbers in this column may include the power of a few water and wind machines used in manufacturing, in addition to the power of the steam engines.

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

Name of Town or District. to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Geelong and suburbs	Stony Creek (Old) ...	157,000,000	} 320,000
	Stony Creek (New) ...	141,000,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
Creswick ...	Bullarook ...	45,000,000	14,075
Tarnagulla ...	Tarnagulla ...	5,000,000	1,168
Inglewood (New) ...	Inglewood ...	13,000,000	4,116
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	8,100,000	1,065
Maldon ...	Maldon ...	8,591,504	2,102
Ararat ...	Oliver's Gully ...	19,615,554	1,731
	Langi-Giran ...	14,600,000	37,253
	Opossum Gully ...	24,621,547	1,831
Beechworth ...	Lake Kerferd ...	60,000,000	35,640
Chiltern ...	Barrambogie Springs ...	...	5,000
Wangaratta ...	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	3,909
Rutherglen ...	Rutherglen ...	27,000,000	3,500
Beaufort ...	Beaufort ...	85,881,110	1,991
	Service Reservoir ...	1,200,000	3,500
Ballarat ...	Three in Bungaree ...	212,960,000	300,000
Clunes ...	Newlyn ...	237,000,000	80,500
Blackwood ...	Lerderberg River ...	64,441,237	1,090
Buninyong ...	Buninyong ...	10,462,485	1,047
Ovens ...	Sandy Creek ...	70,000,000	2,835
Indigo ...	Suffolk Lead ...	1,701,562	437
Sandhurst ...	Grassy Flat (1) ...	56,860,375	4,003
	Grassy Flat (2) ...	26,769,369	1,755
Kilmore ...	Kilmore ...	14,466,000	845
Myers Creek ...	Myers Creek ...	13,000,000	844
Echuca ...	Echuca (tank) ...	40,000	2,748
Dunolly ...	Dunolly ...	17,200,000	1,912
Inglewood (Old) ...	Inglewood ...	5,670,000	1,112
St. Arnaud ...	St. Arnaud ...	40,600,000	6,352
Redbank ...	Redbank ...	27,100,000	2,785
Laplough ...	Laplough ...	9,261,946	1,232
Talbot ...	Amherst ...	13,813,284	10,650
Wedderburn ...	Wedderburn ...	3,100,000	1,013
Chewton ...	Commissioner's Gully ...	7,000,000	1,203
Daylesford ...	Wombat Creek ...	31,284,413	2,527
Fryerstown ...	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,462	767
	Spring Gully ...	7,000,000	1,049
	Quartz Reefs (1) ...	9,725,627	1,080
Stawell ...	Pleasant Creek (2) ...	17,000,000	...
	Pleasant Creek (3) ...	7,905,750	775
	Four Posts (4) ...	3,100,000	802
	Fyan's Creek ...	...	81,210
Moyston ...	Campbell's Reef ...	5,400,000	1,054
Woodend ...	Newham ...	...	3,712
	Total ...	12,070,219,225	3,368,720

695. If the value of the lands, buildings, plant, and machinery used in connection with manufactories be added to the actual or estimated cost of the waterworks, their sum will represent an amount equal to over ten millions sterling. The following are the figures :—

Capital invested in manufactories and waterworks.

Value of lands, buildings, machinery, &c., used in connection with manufactories, 1878	...	...	...	£ 6,665,540
Actual or estimated cost of waterworks	...	...	...	3,368,720
				£10,034,260

696. The number of stone quarries at work in 1878 was less by 15 than that in 1877, and a decrease also took place in the quantity and value of stone raised, and in the value of plant and buildings. The following are the figures:—

STONE QUARRIES, 1877 AND 1878.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flaggings.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1877	155	373,975	865	11,165	4,400	...	9	114
1878	140	212,644	1,202	7,173	900	400	7	58
Increase	...	...	337	...	...	400	...	...
Decrease	15	161,331	...	3,992	3,500	...	2	56

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1877	808	62,721	17,074	13,582	3,192
1878	516	48,015	13,130	16,817	1,369
Increase	...	...	...	3,235	...
Decrease	292	14,706	3,944	...	1,823

697. The quantity of gold raised in Victoria during any given year may be estimated in several ways; the following are the results for 1877 of four different methods of making the calculation :—

Gold raised, 1877.

ESTIMATES OF GOLD YIELD, 1877.

	Estimated Quantity.		
	oz.	dwt.	gr.
1. Exported gold entered as the produce of Victoria, added to Victorian gold received at Melbourne Mint	799,612	19	0
2. Gross exports of gold, less gross imports, added to gross quantity of gold received at Melbourne Mint	791,480	0	0
3. Gold raised, according to estimates made by the mining registrars throughout the country	809,653	4	16
4. Gold purchased, according to returns made by managers of banks and others	790,147	8	10

* Fifty-one of the stone quarries in 1877, and 49 in 1878, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land has been given.

Estimates of
mining
registrars.

698. As the mining registrars live in the gold-producing districts, and, it may be presumed, have every opportunity of obtaining correct information, I propose to adopt their estimate. It will be observed that it gives a somewhat higher result than that obtained by any of the other methods.

Gold raised,
1876 and
1877.

699. This quantity, and its value at £4 per oz., are compared in the following table with the quantity and assumed value of the gold estimated to have been raised in 1876 :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1876	963,760	3,855,040
1877	809,653	3,238,612
Decrease	154,107	616,428

Gold raised,
1870 to
1877.

700. The following figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1870 and each subsequent year. It will be seen that since 1871 the yield of gold has been steadily decreasing :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1870 TO 1877.

	oz.		oz.
1870	1,222,798	1874	1,155,972
1871	1,355,477	1875	1,095,787
1872	1,282,521	1876	963,760
1873	1,241,205	1877	809,653

Gold raised,
1851 to
1877.

701. Carrying on to the end of 1877 the calculations given in previous Year-Books, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery in 1851 :—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1877.

Gold raised in Victoria.		Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value, at £4 per oz.
		oz.	£
Prior to 1877		46,473,724	185,894,896
During 1877		809,653	3,238,612
Total		47,283,377	189,133,508

Value of gold
per miner.

702. The estimated value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work* was much less in 1877 than in 1876, or than in any other year since 1870. The following figures, which have been taken from the reports of the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for each of the last eight years :—

* For the number of miners at work at the end of each year, see paragraph 57 ante.

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,* 1870 TO 1876.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870	81	0	6.46	1874	99	8	3.07
1871	93	6	0.62	1875	104	4	4.02
1872	93	17	1.47	1876	89	19	6.84
1873	93	16	2.62	1877	82	6	1.69

703. The mining surveyors and registrars estimate that in 1877 513,452 oz., or 64 per cent. of the gold exported and minted, was obtained from quartz reefs, and 286,161 oz., or 36 per cent., was obtained from alluvial deposits. In the previous year the same officers estimated that 63 per cent. of the gold was raised from quartz, and 37 per cent. from alluvial mines.

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

704. Of the steam engines employed in connection with gold mining about a fourth are used on alluvial, and three-fourths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last five years. It will be noticed that a slight falling-off has taken place from year to year:—

Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1873 TO 1877.

	Number.	Horse-power.		Number.	Horse-power.
1873	1,151	25,100	1876	1,081	23,947
1874	1,141	24,866	1877	1,067	23,416
1875	1,101	24,224			

705. The number of mining machines of all descriptions fell from 4,893 in 1876 to 4,540 in 1877, but the value of such machines, as estimated by the Department of Mines, increased from £1,989,500 in 1876 to £2,029,962 in 1877.

Mining machinery.

706. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was returned by the mining surveyors and registrars as 3,307 in 1876, and 3,328 in 1877. It has been pointed out, however, that these cannot in every case be distinct reefs, as parts of the same reef in different localities are held to be independent veins, and named accordingly; and, moreover, as the lines of reef are further explored, it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are in reality not distinct.

Auriferous reefs.

707. The area of auriferous ground worked upon was stated to be approximately 1,134 square miles in 1876, and 1,185½ square miles in 1877. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the shallow alluviums of the older goldfields are abandoned by the miners, they are often occupied by agriculturists and gardeners, and ground which one year is included in the area embraced in gold workings is properly excluded in another.

Extent of auriferous ground.

* These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. I have 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.

Average
yield of
quartz.

708. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 1,011,808 tons in 1876, and 965,574 tons in 1877. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 10 dwt. 13·48 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 9·38 gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 14,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is furnished of 11 dwt. 3·28 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold-mining
leases.

709. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 10,421, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 189,641 acres. Of these leases, 274, for 4,491 acres, were granted in 1877, and 1,317, for 18,016 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

Gold-mining
companies.

710. The number of gold-mining companies registered in 1877 was 60, the number of shares was 755,566, and the nominal capital £667,316. In the previous quinquenniad 1,251 mining companies were registered, with 23,064,713 shares, and a nominal capital amounting in the aggregate to £16,049,518.

Leases for
other
minerals.

711. At the end of 1877 the following leases of Crown lands, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold, were in force. The leases were fewer by 3, but the area embraced therein exceeded by 70 acres the same item at the end of 1876:—

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1877.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1877.	
	Number.	Area.
		acres.
Antimony	20	397
Argentiferous galena	1	154
Coal	9	5,438
Coal shale and lignite	1	640
Copper and the ores of copper	2	873
Flagging	1	10
Lignite	1	476
Silver	2	354
Slate	1	50
Slate and flagging	2	20
Ironstone	1	320
Red ochre clay	1	2
Tin and iron	1	52
Tin and the ores of tin	5	1,196
Total	48	9,982

712. 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 1877. Of these productions, the value in 1877 amounted to £35,637 :—

Minerals other than gold raised.

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 TO 1877.

	£		£
Silver	26,136	Flagging	43,158
Tin	340,692	Slates	940
Copper	10,987	Magnesite	12
Antimony	137,401	Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c., unenumerated	2,608
Lead	4,892	Diamonds	107
Iron	2,111	Sapphires, &c.	630
Coal	13,505		
Lignite	2,320	Total	£592,943
Kaolin	7,444		

713. The following, according to the estimate of the same department, is the number of miners engaged in raising or searching for minerals or metals other than gold* at the end of 1877 :—

Miners for minerals other than gold.

Mineral or Metal Mined for.	Number of Miners.
Silver	4
Argentiferous galena	3
Tin	9
Copper	54
Antimony	268
Ironstone	5
Limestone	6
Coal	28
Slate and flag	39
Kaolin	2
Total	418

714. The weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labor in the year 1877 are thus quoted by the Mining Department :—

Wages of miners, &c.

RATES OF MINING LABOR, 1877.

	Per Week, without Rations.		Per Week, without Rations.
General manager	£2 to £12	Carpenter	£2 2s. to £4
Legal manager	10s. to £6	Foreman of shift	£2 2s to £3 10s.
Mining manager	£2 10s. to £7	Miner	£1 10s. to £3
Engineer	£2 5s. to £6	Surface man (laborer)	£1 10s. to £3
Engine-driver	£2 to £3 5s.	Boy	12s. to £2 10s.
Pitman	£2 to £4	Chinese	12s. to £1 16s.
Blacksmith	£2 2s. to £4		

715. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1877 was as follows :—

Value of mining produce.

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1877.

	£
Value of gold raised	3,238,612
„ other metals and minerals	35,637
„ stone, slate, and flagging	48,015
Total	£3,322,264

* For number of gold miners see paragraph 56 ante.

Agricultural,
pastoral,
and mining
produce.

716. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria during each of the last four years is given in the following table. In all the years the value of the pastoral produce exceeded that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,
1874 TO 1877.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.*.	Mining Produce.	
	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875 ...	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876 ...	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,948
1877 ...	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633

Patents. 717. The patents for inventions applied for in 1877 numbered 145, as against 155 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 2,481.

Copyrights. 718. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December 1869. Since then the following copyrights have been registered :—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1877.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1877.	During 1877.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	107	12	119
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster	34	...	34
Glass	2	1	3
Earthenware	1	...	1
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c.	8	...	8
Woven fabrics	10	...	10
Miscellaneous	12	...	12
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	565	57	622
Dramatic „	22	7	29
Musical „	62	1	63
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	2	...	2
Drawings	11	...	11
Engravings	539	30	569
Photographs	601	60	661
Total	1,976	168	2,144

* The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by both farmers and squatters.

PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

719. The numbers of registered clergy, of buildings used for public worship, of persons such buildings could accommodate, of those usually attending divine service, and of the services performed in connection with each religious denomination were returned as follow for the year 1877 :—

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1877.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Number of Services during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Persons usually Attending.	
Church of England ...	146	463	67,902	42,814	25,193
Roman Catholics ...	85	491	103,093	65,314	41,321
Presbyterians ...	153	603	74,100	63,545	32,199
Wesleyans ...	144	797	132,895	95,207	85,717
Independents ...	47	99	16,516	8,505	9,838
Baptists ...	45	61	12,960	9,230	9,503
Bible Christians ...	17	93	9,000	4,200	6,200
Evangelical Lutherans	13	41	4,615	3,083	2,776
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	7	1,250	420	870
Church of Christ ...	11	39	7,350	3,600	4,450
Other Christians ...	14	13	2,030	844	3,627
Jews ...	7	6	1,889	519	1,382
Other sects ...	...	2	1,600	1,400	26
Total ...	684	2,715	435,200	298,681	223,102

720. All the totals in the above table show increase as compared with similar totals for 1876. The clergy increased by 20, the church buildings by 113, the sittings by 20,255, the persons usually attending by 5,269, and the services performed by 7,903.

721. As compared with the returns of 1876, the average number of persons usually attending the services of the Church of England increased by 4,320 ; and of the Wesleyans and Bible Christians, which in 1876 were included under one head, by 5,121. Those attending Roman Catholic churches, however, decreased by 3,072. Increases also occurred in the attendance at the places of worship of the Baptists, "Church of Christ," and the Jews ; and decreases at those of the Independents, Lutherans, and Welsh Calvinists. The principal body of Presbyterians has furnished no fresh returns since last year, therefore the figures relating to that sect remain almost unchanged.

722. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1877 :—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1877.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England	286	2,323	21,558
Roman Catholics	243	1,566	19,124
Presbyterians	316	2,363	26,505
Wesleyans	487	4,778	31,262
Independents	63	803	5,978
Baptists	60	403	4,162
Bible Christians	50	562	3,183
Evangelical Lutherans	13	44	562
Welsh Calvinists	7	79	788
Church of Christ	19	157	1,315
Other Christians	7	33	311
Jews	5	14	311
Other sects	2	21	95
Total	1,558	13,146	115,154

Increase of schools, teachers, and scholars.

723. As compared with the numbers in 1876, the Sabbath schools had increased by 106, the teachers by 1,087, and the scholars by 4,361.

Increase of attendance at schools of different sects.

724. The scholars increased in the Church of England schools by 1,904; in the Roman Catholic schools by 1,232; in the Independent schools by 1,239. Fair increases are also shown in the numbers attending the schools of the Welsh Calvinists and of the "Church of Christ"; a considerable decrease in the case of the Baptists and slight decreases in that of the Lutherans, and Jews. The scholars in the schools of the Wesleyans and Bible Christians are slightly in excess of those published under the head of Wesleyans last year. The figures relating to Presbyterian schools are almost identical with those then published.

Proportion of Sabbath school children to population.

725. The children at the school age in the colony during 1877 probably amounted to about 198,000. The children attending Sabbath schools during the same year were in the proportion of 58 per cent. of that number.

Melbourne University.

726. 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 provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the appointment of a council consisting of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate, to be presided over by a warden,

as soon as the superior degrees of master of arts, doctor of medicine, doctor of laws, or doctor of music should amount to not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year.

727. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March 1859, declaring that all degrees granted or thereafter to be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom. University ranks with British Universities.

728. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July 1854, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year. Date of founding University.

729. The number of students who matriculated in 1877 was 103, as against 73 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1877 were more numerous than in any year since the University was opened, except 1874, when they numbered 118. From the opening of the University to the end of 1877 the total number of students who matriculated was 1,099. Matriculated students.

730. In 1877, as compared with 1876, an increase of 35, and as compared with 1875, an increase of 14, took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow:— Attendance at lectures.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1877.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	48	...	48
Laws	59	...	59
Engineering	32	...	32
Medicine	72	2	74
Total	211*	2	213

731. In 1877 the number of graduates was 31, of whom 26 took direct and 5 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 28 in 1876 and 29 in 1875. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 10 in 1876 and 5 in 1875. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1876, also those in the year 1877:— Graduates.

* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1877, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 199.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1877.

Degrees.	Prior to 1877.			During 1877.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	113	51	164	11	...	11	124	51	175
Master of Arts ...	67	69	136	4	4	8	71	73	144
Bachelor of Medicine	35	6	41	6	...	6	41	6	47
Doctor of Medicine	11	59	70	...	...	...	11	59	70
Bachelor of Laws	40	5	45	5	...	5	45	5	50
Doctor of Laws ...	1	11	12	...	1	1	1	12	13
Total ...	267	201	468	26	5	31	293	206	499

University receipts and expenditure.

732. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. A decrease will be noticed in the revenue, resulting from the smaller amount received from Government, but an increase in the expenditure:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1876 ...	£ 11,250	£ 5,473	£ 277	£ 17,000	£ 14,667
1877 ...	6,750	6,110	282	13,141	15,448
Increase ...	...	637	5	...	781
Decrease ...	4,500	...	...	3,859	...

Public schools.

733. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) 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, at the end of the year prior to and of each of the years which have elapsed since that period:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			On the Rolls.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).†
1872 ...	1,048	2,416	135,962	68,436	113,120
1873 ...	1,078	3,149	207,826	98,746	172,911
1874 ...	1,111	3,715	216,144	104,375	179,832
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

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 377; of these 270 received 1 degree only, 92 received 2 degrees, and 15 received 3 degrees.

† The figures in this column were obtained by reducing the numbers on the rolls by 16·8 per cent., which was ascertained by the Education Department in 1877 to be a fair allowance for children attending more than one school during the year.

734. By comparing the figures on the lowest line with those on the uppermost, it will be ascertained that since the present Education Act has been in force the following increases have taken place in and in connection with the schools aided or supported by the State :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1877.

Schools ...	...	...	...	...	578
Instructors ...	...	...	...	...	1,444
Scholars on the rolls ...	...	...	...	...	98,557
„ in average attendance ...	...	...	...	...	47,579
Distinct children attending (estimated) ...	...	...	...	...	81,874

Increase in public schools, 1872-1877

735. By making a comparison between the figures in the two last lines of the same table, the increase in 1877 will be shown as follows :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1877.

Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Instructors ...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Scholars on the rolls ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,959
„ in average attendance ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,257
Distinct children attending (estimated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,336

Increase in public schools, 1877.

736. The following is a return of the teachers of both sexes employed in 1877 and in the former year. An increase in the number of female teachers took place under all the heads, but a decrease of 15 will be observed in the total number of male teachers, confined, however, entirely to the assistant and pupil teachers, the masters, on the other hand, having increased by 32 :—

Teachers in public schools.

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
1876 ...	1,225	239	355	1,819	119	572	556	706	1,953
1877 ...	1,257	221	326	1,804	174	586	571	725	2,056
Increase ...	32	...	...	...	55	14	15	19	103
Decrease ...	...	18	29	15	...	...	...	...	...

737. The statistics of private schools form portion of the returns supplied by the municipal bodies under the Local Government Statute (38 Vict. No. 506). Since the present Education Act has come into operation, some of the Common schools theretofore in existence have been carried on by religious bodies, at first, perhaps, with partial assistance from the State in the shape of capitation grants, but eventually as private schools. The change has possibly not always been realized by the persons employed to collect the returns, and some schools

Private schools.

may have been missed under the impression they were still State or capitation schools, which being included in the statistics of the Education Department, the collectors are not called upon to visit.

Circular to heads of religious sects.

738. With a view of securing returns from all the private schools connected with religious bodies, a circular was sent by the Government Statist at the beginning of the present year to the head of each religious denomination throughout the colony, asking for the addresses of all the schools connected therewith, and if possible the names of the head teachers and the numbers of the scholars. It was not intended that this should supersede the work of the collectors, but that the information obtained should be available as a check thereon. This circular was responded to in many instances, but not in all, the authorities of the three Roman Catholic dioceses being amongst the exceptions. This is much to be regretted, since the Roman Catholic is the only denomination which has a large number of private schools attached to it, and, as many of these were formerly Common schools, some might very possibly be omitted by the collectors. It is intended to renew this application to the heads of denominations on the occasion of the statistics being collected for the ensuing year, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the particulars asked for may, as far as possible, be supplied. If this be done, a fair basis will be obtained for the collectors to start from, and almost perfect accuracy may be expected thereafter. In the meantime it is well to remember that the returns of private schools may possibly to a certain extent understate the truth.

Private schools, 1872 to 1877.

739. A statement, according to the returns obtained, of the number of private schools, of the instructors employed therein, and of the scholars attending,* during the six years ended with 1877, will be found in the following table:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars. *
...			
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1873	653	1,446	18,428
1874	610	1,509	22,448
1875	565	1,511	27,481
1876	645	1,646	28,847
1877	530	1,457	28,422

* The numbers given are those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in the month of February or March of the years following those named in the first column of the table.

740. The first of the years shown in the table is the one immediately prior to that in which the Education Act came into operation. It will be observed that, in the succeeding quinquennial period, the private schools and instructors connected with them diminished considerably, but the scholars in attendance increased by upwards of 3,600. The following figures show the decrease of the two former and the increase of the latter :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.—INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN
1872 AND 1877.

Increase.				Decrease.		
Scholars	...	... 3,641		Schools	...	... 358
				Instructors	...	... 384

741. Fewer private schools were returned in 1877 than in 1876. A falling off also took place in the number of teachers and scholars connected therewith. These decreases are indicated by the following figures :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—DECREASE IN 1877.

Schools	...	...	...	...	...	115
Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	189
Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	425

742. The male teachers in private schools numbered 481 and the female teachers 976 in 1877, as against 542 and 1,104 in the previous year.

743. In public schools during 1877 female exceeded male teachers by 14 per cent. In private schools the females exceeded the males by as much as 103 per cent.

744. Under the State school system many more pupils are allotted to each instructor than is generally found to be the case in private schools. During 1877, in public schools the proportion of scholars to each instructor, male and female, was 30, if the average number in attendance be taken, 51 if the estimated number of distinct children be taken, and as many as 61 if the total number on the roll be taken. During the same year, in private schools, the average number of scholars to each instructor was only 19½.

745. The religious denominations, if any, the various private schools claimed to be connected with have been returned as follow in the last two years. An increase in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars attached to most of the sects will be observed :—

Private schools, increase or decrease.

Private schools, increase, 1877.

Teachers in private schools.

Proportion of male and female teachers.

Proportion of scholars to each teacher.

Denominations of private schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876 AND 1877*—RELIGIOUS SECTS CONNECTED WITH.

Religious Sect.	Number of Schools.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Scholars.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Church of England ...	41	47	159	210	1,491	1,730
Presbyterian ...	4	4	46	32	612	633
Wesleyan ...	2	7	12	19	221	333
Independent...	1	...	1	...	20	...
Lutheran ...	3	3	4	4	68	142
Protestant (undefined)	9	7	27	10	338	123
Roman Catholic † ...	111	115	338	345	13,430	15,631
Jewish ...	2	4	10	13	270	293
Not any, or not stated	472	343	1,049	824	12,397	9,537
Total ...	645	530	1,646	1,457	28,847	28,422

Proportion of denominational schools.

746. By the figures relating to 1877 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 187 private schools, or 35 per cent., employing 633 instructors, or 43 per cent., and educating 18,885 children, or 67 per cent. of the total numbers, were connected with some religious denomination; also that 15,631 children, or about 55 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 83 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

747. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally greater than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1877:—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars.
 " not attached " " " 11½ "

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

748. 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 8 scholars to every teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 45 scholars. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects:—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 8 scholars.
 " Protestants, undefined " " 12 "
 " Wesleyans " " 17½ "
 " Presbyterians " " 20 "
 " Jews " " 22½ "
 " Lutherans " " 35 "
 " Roman Catholics " " 45 "

* The returns should express the numbers on the rolls in the months of February or March of the years following these.

† The numbers in this table, and in this line especially, may possibly be under the truth. See paragraphs 737 and 738 ante.

749. It has been already shown* that in State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 30. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

750. If, for the six years of which mention has already been made,† the totals shown in the public schools table be added to those in the table relating to private schools, the growth of the school system since the year prior to that in which the Education Act came into operation will be readily observed :—

Public and private schools.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Distinct Scholars.‡
1872	1,936	4,257	137,901
1873	1,731	4,595	191,339
1874	1,721	5,224	202,280
1875	1,885	5,337	210,965
1876	2,143	5,418	221,505
1877	2,156	5,317	223,416

751. By comparing the first and last lines of the table, it appears that in 1877 there were 220 more schools, with 1,060 more teachers, and 85,515 more children, than there were in the year prior to that in which the present State school system was introduced.

Increase of schools, &c.

752. As compared with the previous year, the schools in 1877 increased by 13, and the scholars by 1,911, but a reduction of 101 took place in the number of instructors.

Increase or decrease in 1877.

753. The following table shows the sexes of the scholars in both public and private schools during each of the last two years :—

Sexes of scholars.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—SEXES OF SCHOLARS,‡ 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1876 ...	101,795	90,863	13,455	15,392	115,250	106,255
1877 ...	102,697	92,297	13,128	15,294	115,825	107,591
Increase	902	1,434	...	...	575	1,336
Decrease	...	...	327	98	...	...

754. Boys in public schools were slightly more numerous than girls in both years, but in private schools the reverse was the case. The

Proportions of the sexes in schools.

* See paragraph 744 ante. † See table following paragraph 733 ante.
 ‡ For method of calculating the number of distinct children in State schools, see footnote to table following paragraph 733 ante. These are here added to the scholars in private schools, which are those connected with such schools at the time of the collector's visit in the month of February or March of the years succeeding those named in the first column.

proportions in 1877 were 92 girls to 100 boys in public and private schools combined, or 90 girls to 100 boys in public schools, and 116 girls to 100 boys in private schools.

Teachers in
public and
private
schools.

755. The numbers of male and female teachers have been already given.* It has been shown that in public schools more females were employed than males, and that in private schools the females employed were more than twice as numerous as the males. The proportion of the sexes in the two descriptions of schools combined was 133 females to 100 males; or in public schools 114 females to 100 males, and in private schools 203 females to 100 males.

Ages of
scholars.

756. The age prescribed by law as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. A return of the number of scholars in State schools under, at, and above this age is published each year by the Education Department, and similar information has this year for the first time been obtained from private schools. The following are the numbers at those ages in both descriptions of schools:—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1877.†

Ages.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	25,782	4,458	30,240
6 years to 15 years ...	151,265	21,128	172,393
15 years and upwards ...	17,947	2,836	20,783
Total... ..	194,994	28,422	223,416

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

757. In public schools 78 per cent. and in private schools 74 per cent. of the scholars are at the school age. In the former 9 per cent. and in the latter 10 per cent. are above that age; in the former 13 per cent. and in the latter 16 per cent. are below that age.

Scholars,
1877.

758. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during 1877 may be estimated as follows:—

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	194,994
In private schools †	28,634
In industrial and reformatory schools ...	1,197§
At home || (estimated)	20,000

Total 244,825

* See paragraphs 736 and 742 ante.

† The numbers in this table are those of "distinct children"; see footnote to table following paragraph 750 ante.

‡ Mean of scholars in private schools according to returns collected in February or March 1877 and 1878.

§ Including all of three years old and upwards.

|| At the last census the children returned as being educated at home numbered 20,309. The sub-enumerators were directed to enter as such only those who were under a regular master or governess, but it is probable that some were included who were being educated by parents. I have therefore not increased, in fact have slightly reduced, the census number.

759. Of the children just named it is probable that the following were at the school age :—

Scholars at school age.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1877.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	...	151,265*
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	969
In private schools	...	...	...	...	21,128*
At home (estimated)	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total					183,362

760. Supposing the number of children at the school age returned at the last census brought on by proportion to represent the average number at that age during the year 1877, these would amount to 198,431, and the following would be the numbers and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1877.

				Numbers.	Percentage.
Being educated †	...	...	...	183,362	92·41
Not being educated	...	...	...	15,069	7·59
Total at school age (estimated)				198,431	100·00

761. By these figures it would appear that all but $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the children at the school age were attending school during some portion of 1877. It should, however, be borne in mind that the estimate of the total number of children at that age is based upon the assumption that they exist in the colony in the same proportion as they did when the census was taken, which there is no means of verifying. Should there be more children, the proportion being educated would of course be smaller, and should there be fewer, it would be greater than that here given.

762. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in the last two years. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents; all the remainder was granted by the State :—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1876 AND 1877.

Items of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1876.	1877.		
Salaries	£ 274,126	£ 289,521	15,395	...
Results	77,844	87,155	9,311	...
Bonuses	4,288	5,588	1,300	...
Training	2,959	4,072	1,113	...
Books and requisites	4,449	6,887	2,438	...
Cleaning	24,361	26,686	2,325	...

* See table following paragraph 756 ante.
 † The numbers in this line are lower than similar ones published last year. There is reason to believe that the estimate then given was too high.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1876 AND 1877—*continued.*

Items of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1876.	1877.		
	£	£	£	£
Boards of Advice	680	300	...	380
Exhibitions	1,054	1,159	105	...
Singing	7,108	7,224	116	...
Drawing	2,878	2,893	15	...
Buildings	96,391	232,131	135,740	...
Rent	10,247	9,128	...	1,119
Extra subjects	4,023	4,586	563	...
Total	510,408	677,330	166,922	...
			Net Increase.	

Increase of
expenditure.

763. The sums expended in 1877 exceeded by a third those in 1876. Upwards of 80 per cent. of this increase was in the amount for school buildings, and 15 per cent. in payments for salaries and results.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, &c.

764. Five of the schools included in all the years with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. 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 are all connected with some religious denomination, and in connection with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest pupils 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, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* ETC.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Year 1877.	
			Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	10	216
Scotch College ...	Presbyterian ...	6,445	12	324
Wesley " ...	Wesleyan ...	2,769	11	222
St. Patrick's " ...	Roman Catholic...	2,500	8	171
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	8	129
	Total ...	32,498	49	1,062

* At the Melbourne Grammar School are three 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 same annual value 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 books of the school, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*. It is of the value of £25, tenable for one year. There are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband. They are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20.

765. Schools of Mines are in existence at Ballarat and Sandhurst, Schools of Mines. their object being to afford instruction in mining and industrial pursuits, to examine into the qualifications of persons engaged in such pursuits, and to test the products of their industry. The Ballarat institution was opened on the 26th October 1870, and enrolled its first student on the 25th January of the following year. Classes, conducted by 9 lecturers, have been formed in euclid, algebra, logarithms and trigonometry; mechanical engineering; mining; mining and land surveying; chemistry, metallurgy, and assaying; telegraphy; French, and German. The chemical laboratory is furnished with 20 tables for students, each having about 70 re-agents and articles described as apparatus. The metallurgical laboratory contains 12 reducing furnaces for the use of students. The lecture apparatus includes air-pump, thermopile, batteries, gasometers, diagrams, &c. Pyrites works are in course of erection. During 1877, 48, 58, 79, and 60 students attended lectures in January, April, July, and October terms respectively, and twenty-one certificates were granted in the year. A museum is attached to the institution, containing 1,594 mineralogical and geological specimens, 19 models of nuggets, 15 of diamonds, and 6 of machines, the whole being valued at £500. There is also a library containing about 300 volumes of bound books, besides a large number of unbound books and pamphlets, and a case of standard works lent by the Public Library, Melbourne. The visitors' book in 1877 was signed by 512 persons. Analyses and assays are undertaken for the public. The receipts in 1877 amounted to £2,134, of which £1,192 was voted by Parliament, and the expenditure to £1,902.

766. Schools of Design have been established at 22 places in Victoria Schools of Design. in connection with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective; and free-hand drawing of the figure, ornament, and plants, both from models and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1877 was 1,457, of whom 1,186 had attended 8 or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns. At the last examination in Melbourne 206 students presented themselves for competition.

767. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from Melbourne Public Library. first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were

provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £263,639, of which £15,385 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 94,007, of which 58,274 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £12,079. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1877 was 101,276, of which 7,309 were added during the year. 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 234,559 persons, which is 20,394 more than in the previous year.

National
Gallery.

768. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1877, 6,190 works of art, viz., 81 oil paintings, 166 objects of statuary, &c., and 5,943 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, and is closed at 5 p.m. in summer and at 4 p.m. in winter. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 5 male and 48 female students, and the school of design by 45 male and 134 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

769. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,100 publications, 23,725 specimens, and 112 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1877, on chemistry, were attended by 40, on mining and mineralogy by 16, and on telegraphy by 56 students.

National
Museum.

770. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of specimens of minerals, stuffed animals and birds, insects, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1877 was visited by 102,300 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £640, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365.

Patent
Office
Library.

771. There is a free library in connection with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 250 models of patented or protected inventions, and 120 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books

is £1,000, and of the models £200. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

772. The Supreme Court Library, at Melbourne, has branches in the ten 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 1877 was 12,838. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £13,896, of which £768 was spent in 1877.

Supreme Court Library.

773. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. One hundred and fifty-two furnished returns for 1877 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £22,531, of which £4,956 was contributed by Government and £17,575 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 210,912, and that during the year 1,345,380 visits were paid to 82 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1877 must have amounted to about 2,500,000.

Free libraries, &c.

774. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1877, was available for indoor patients:—

Accommodation of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Wards or Rooms.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	32	229	2,283,734	2,062	1,110
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	64	1,097
Blind Asylum ...	1	9	112,788	109	1,035
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	72	977
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	6	38,409	48	800
Benevolent asylums ...	5	117	817,088	1,184	690
Immigrants' Home ...	1	42	383,882	430	893
Orphan asylums ...	7	70	710,590	1,165	610
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	46	818,198	1,319	620
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	79	3,019,612	2,732	1,105
Female refuges ...	5	67	194,150	240	809
Total ...	69	692	8,529,657	9,447	903

* For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book, 1874** paragraph 565 *et seq.*

† A list of the General hospitals is given in table following paragraph 339 *ante*.

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

Cubic space
in wards.

775. 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 institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It will, however, be remembered that few of the institutions are always crowded, and some are probably never occupied to the full extent of their capacity.

Inmates and
deaths in
charities.

776. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1877.

Name of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Average at one time.		
General hospitals	14,858	1,557·2	1,550	10·43
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	866	46·3	22*	2·54
Blind Asylum	109	102·0	1	·92
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	87	73·0	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital	181	20·0	...	...
Children's Hospital	273	29·5	17	6·23
Benevolent asylums	1,616	1,136·2	157	9·72
Immigrants' Home	2,584	545·0	70	2·71
Orphan asylums	1,205	986·1	6	·50
Industrial and reformatory schools	2,127	1,207·0	25	1·18
Hospitals for the insane	3,260	2,666·0	197	6·04
Female refugees	514	212·5	2	·39
Total	27,680	8,580·8	2,047	7·40

Birthplaces
of inmates.

777. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and in the lowest line are compared with the numbers of the same birthplaces in the population† according to the proportions which existed at the last census. It will be noticed that, supposing relief were distributed to each nationality according to its numbers, the proportion some nationalities receive would be more than they are entitled to :—

* Not including the deaths of 33 infants born in the institution.

† For these numbers, see table following paragraph 40 ante.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1877.

Name of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,199	4,612	3,475	1,241	298	1,033	14,858
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	396	205	202	44	...	19	866
Blind Asylum ...	96	8	3	2	...	...	109
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	83	2	1	1	...	...	87
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	65	44	45	15	...	12	181
Benevolent asylums ...	91	751	469	162	37	106	1,616
Immigrants' Home ...	476	1,092	637	255	1	123	2,584
Orphan asylums ...	1,092	35	14	4	...	60	1,205
Industrial schools *	377	12	11	...	...	70	970
Hospitals for the insane ...	283	959	1,125	349	94	450	3,260
Total ...	7,658	7,720	5,982	2,073	430	1,873	25,736
Proportions per 1,000 of the population	18·32	38·79	51·02	31·64	20·84	...	30·28

778. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect.† By these it will be seen that the proportion of relief afforded to the members of some denominations differs greatly to that afforded to others. It is possible, however, that all the sects do not contribute to the support of the institutions in an equal ratio:—

Religions of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1877.

Name of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,743	4,649	29	288	149	14,858
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	536	328	2	...	...	866
Blind Asylum ...	91	17	1	...	...	109
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	13	...	...	...	87
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	105	70	1	...	5	181
Benevolent asylums ...	1,114	443	12	33	14	1,616
Immigrants' Home ...	1,747	826	1	4	6	2,584
Orphan asylums ...	589	616	...	...	...	1,205
Industrial schools *	422	529	2	...	17	970
Hospitals for the insane ...	1,782	1,079	17	89	293	3,260
Total ...	16,203	8,570	65	414	484	25,736
Proportions per 1,000 of the population	26·37	42·29	15·34	19·90	...	30·28

779. In regard to the two last tables, it should be pointed out that the share the members of each nationality or sect obtain in the benefits of the Charitable Institutions depends as much upon the duration and

Duration and extent of relief not known.

* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 607 ante. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 1,772.

† For estimated number of each sect, see table following paragraph 49 ante.

extent of the relief afforded, as upon the actual numbers relieved. Respecting this matter, however, no information is given in the returns.

Receipts and
expenditure.

780. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the same charities is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877.

Name of Institution.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	From Government.	From Private Contributions.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	61,930	29,569	9,936	101,435	103,113
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,228	1,535	798	3,561	3,369
Blind Asylum ...	1,350	1,122	1,375	3,847	4,878
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	1,650	1,209	737	3,596	3,823
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	500	631	329	1,460	1,596
Children's Hospital ...	1,000	1,528	...	2,528	2,394
Benevolent asylums ...	20,395	6,280	3,554	30,229	32,459
Immigrants' Home ...	5,675	889	1,211	7,775	8,429
Orphan asylums ...	12,775	4,881	788	18,444	19,721
Industrial and reforma- tory schools	24,569	...	3,987	28,556	26,026
Hospitals for the insane ...	93,959	...	4,418	98,377	98,377
Female refugees ...	2,070	...	12,564	14,634	14,490
Total ...	227,101	47,644	39,697	314,442	318,675

Government
aid to
charities

781. About 72 per cent. of the receipts of Charitable Institutions was derived from Government grants. The expenditure exceeded the total receipts by over £4,000. The institutions which spent more than they received were the General hospitals, the blind and deaf and dumb asylums, the Eye and Ear Hospital, the benevolent asylums, the Immigrants' Home, and the orphan asylums.

Average cost
per inmate.

782. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1877, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1877.

Name of Institution.	*Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.
		£	£ s. d.
General hospitals ...	1,557	88,737	56 19 10
Lying-in Hospital ...	46	3,238	70 7 10
Blind Asylum ...	102	4,868	47 14 6½
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	73	3,317	45 8 9¼
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	20	1,375	68 15 0
Children's Hospital ...	30	2,001	66 14 0
Benevolent asylums ...	1,136	25,241	22 4 4½
Immigrants' Home ...	545	7,857	14 8 4
Orphan asylums ...	986	17,454	17 14 0½
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	1,207	26,026	21 11 5½
Hospitals for the insane ...	2,666	98,377	36 18 0¼
Female refugees ...	213	13,651	64 1 9¼
Total ...	8,581	292,142	34 0 10¾

* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions, less the cost of buildings and repairs and of outdoor relief.

783. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, Expenditure per inmate. generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in general hospitals. In 1877, the Lying-in hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £70. The Eye and Ear hospital stood next with £69, and the Children's hospital next with £67 per inmate. After these and before the general hospitals, the most expensive institutions were the Female refuges, with an average per inmate of £64. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £14 8s., and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £21 11s. per inmate.

784. The objects of the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind Blind Asylum. are, according to the constitution of the institution, "to provide a home for the blind, with suitable education of a religious general and industrial character." The number of blind persons received in 1877 was 2, making, with previous inmates, a total of 109; 11 were discharged during the year, 1 died, and 97 remained at its close. Six of those who left are said to have acquired sufficient knowledge of basket-making to enable them to maintain themselves; and for this purpose they were honorably discharged by the committee, who also granted them a set of tools. Of the other pupils discharged, one repaired to Sydney to engage in teaching the adult blind in that city, and another obtains a livelihood as an organist and teacher of music near Melbourne. The amount realized during 1877 by the sale of articles made in the institution was £924—viz., £472 for basketware; £208 for brushware; £236 for netting; and £8 for mats.

785. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution Deaf and Dumb Asylum. report that 74 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1877, that 13 more were received during the year, that 15 were discharged, of whom 3 were "educated," and that there were 72 inmates when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 6 boys are learning bootmaking, 9 tailoring, and 14 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needlework. A legacy of £10 was bequeathed to the institution during the year, which was added to the endowment fund, making a total of £222 which has been deposited at interest.

786. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital received 161 in-patients Eye and Ear Hospital. during the year, making, with 20 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 181 treated. The patients discharged numbered 161,

of whom 112 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 42 to be incurable. The committee report that a legacy of £50 and another of £40 were bequeathed to the institution during the year.

Children's
Hospital.

787. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 25 indoor patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 248 patients were admitted, 222 were discharged, 17 died, and 34 remained at its close. A bequest of £750 was made to the endowment fund during the year.

Children in
industrial
schools.

788. The children received into the industrial schools in 1877 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced numbered 1,772, viz., 1,004 boys and 768 girls. They were placed in the schools in the first instance for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children	733	566
Living in a brothel or with bad characters	58	50
Having committed a punishable offence	50	5
Unable to be controlled by parents	31	15
Absconded in a former year and re-taken in 1877	16	1
On other grounds	116	131
Total	1,004	768

Discharges
from indus-
trial schools.

789. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 802, viz., 461 boys and 341 girls. These were discharged under the following circumstances:—

	Boys.	Girls.
At expiration of sentence, or on attaining the age of 16 years	66	28
Placed in service or apprenticed	134	131
Absconded and not re-taken	32	1
Died	12	13
Placed out under boarding-out regulations	118	85
Placed out to wet-nurse	18	20
On other grounds	81	63
Total	461	341

Absconders
from indus-
trial schools.

790. Besides the 32 boys and 1 girl mentioned above as having absconded from the industrial schools and not having been re-taken during the year, 176 children—viz., 168 boys and 8 girls—absconded and were recovered. At the end of the year, 543 boys and 427 girls remained in the institutions.

Refuges for
fallen
women.

791. Of the 514 females who were inmates of refuges during 1877, 248, or 48 per cent., were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford. The Madeline-street refuge had 72 regular inmates during the year, and 33 infants who were allowed to accompany their mothers. In the refuges at Geelong and Ballarat there were 26 and 18 inmates respectively

during the year, and the number in the temporary home for friendless and fallen women at Collingwood* was 150. From the Collingwood Home 7 inmates were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 6; from the Geelong refuge 2; and from the Madeline-street refuge 2 were discharged for misconduct. In the Abbotsford institution 1, and in the Geelong institution 1 died. Besides these numbers, 166 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 71 left voluntarily, and 40 were discharged or sent to a hospital or other institution. At the end of the year 218 inmates remained in the institutions.

792. The ages of the inmates of refuges, excepting the Collingwood Home, irrespective of the children, were returned as follow:—Under fifteen, 7; fifteen to twenty, 71; twenty to twenty-five, 71; twenty-five to thirty, 66; thirty to thirty-five, 54; thirty-five to forty-five, 52; forty-five to fifty-five, 28; fifty-five to sixty-five, 15. Of those under fifteen, 2 were at the Abbotsford and 5 at the Geelong institution. Of the 150 inmates of the home at Collingwood, 125 were returned as under 30 years, and 25 as between 25 and 45 years of age.

Ages of females in refuges.

793. Thirty-one patients—viz., 24 males and 7 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1877, as against 15 males and 11 females in 1876. Of those admitted in 1877, 26 entered voluntarily and 5 compulsorily; 24 had been constant and 6 periodical drinkers; 28 had had delirium tremens; 3 were descended from intemperate parents; and 22 had been accustomed to use tobacco. No death occurred in the retreat, but 28 patients were discharged during the year. At the close of the year 8 inmates remained in the institution.

Inebriate Retreat.

794. The receipts of the Inebriate Retreat amounted in 1877 to £1,070, of which £42 was from subscriptions or donations, £1,001 from patients, and £27 from other sources. The expenditure during the year amounted to £1,575, or £505 more than the revenue.

Receipts and expenditure.

795. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 20 rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The total number of inmates in 1877 was 173, of whom 125 were needlewomen and 48 governesses, and the average number of inmates was 19½. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £858, and the expenditure to £791. Classes for teaching cookery were held at this institution during the year.

Melbourne Home.

796. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne† has 32 rooms, containing 138,600 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had

Cremorne asylum.

* This institution is the only one of the refuges which receives no aid from Government.

† This is not a charitable institution.

19 patients remaining from 1876, and received 49 during the year, of whom 9 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 42, and of these, 35 were stated to be cured, 3 to be improved, 3 were sent to a Government asylum, and 1 absconded and was not retaken. Twenty-six patients, of whom 16 were supposed to be curable and 10 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 14 males and 12 females.

Sailors' Home.

797. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 84,371. The number of inmates in 1877 was 1,900. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £4,027, and the expenditure to £4,008.

Free dispensaries.

798. Four free dispensaries furnished returns for 1877. Two of these were homœopathic institutions, one being in connection with a homœopathic hospital. The persons treated during the year numbered 4,559, viz., 1,739 males and 2,820 females. The total receipts amounted to £2,177, of which £760 was from Government and £1,417 from private sources. The total expenditure was £2,181.

Benevolent societies.

799. Thirty-four benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1877. 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 connection with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. One of the societies is devoted to the assistance of discharged prisoners. The acts of relief during the year numbered 9,589; the receipts amounted to £13,309, of which £5,230 was from Government and £8,079 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,431.

Friendly Societies, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

800. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished by the Friendly Societies which sent in returns of their operations for the last three years:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1875, 1876, AND 1877.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Number of societies	34	34	35
Number of branches	757	761	765
Average number of members	45,920	45,957	47,352
Number of members sick	8,873	8,385	8,184
Number of cases of sickness	9,862	9,297	9,096
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	53,647	52,817	53,071
Number of deaths of members	427	452	525
Number of registered wives	28,425	27,919	29,276
Number of deaths of registered wives	170	239	217

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN 1877.

- Jan. 1.**—Revenue returns for 1876 show a total amounting to £4,462,263, being an increase of £246,739 on the receipts of the previous twelve months.
- „ 5.—Death of Sir Donald McLean, K.C.M.G., Native Minister of New Zealand.
- „ 7.—Arrival of Rt. Rev. Dr. James Moorhouse, the new Anglican Bishop of Melbourne. Installation took place on the 11th instant.
- Death of Mr. R. D. Ireland, Q.C., aged 61, an eminent barrister, at one time Solicitor-General, and afterwards, for fifteen months, Attorney-General of Victoria.
- „ 19.—Small-pox reported to be spreading in the naval squadron at Sydney.
- „ 21.—Shock of earthquake felt at Castlemaine and Maldon.
- „ 25.—Mr. G. O. Duncan, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, left Melbourne for Europe, as representative of Victoria to the International Conference on Prison Discipline, to be held at Stockholm.
- Meeting of the Intercolonial Cable Conference at Sydney; the colonies represented being Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. Conference closed on the 2nd February, after agreeing to enter into arrangements for duplicating cable communication with Europe.
- Votes of censure, in Tasmania, passed in both Houses of the Legislature upon the Government for releasing a prisoner named Louisa Hunt.
- „ 27.—Sir Anthony Musgrave, late Governor of South Australia, left that colony, having been appointed Governor of Jamaica.
- „ 29.—Chief Justice Way sworn in as Acting Governor of South Australia.
- A man bathing near the Emerald Hill Baths seized by a shark, two hundred yards from the shore. Body recovered some days afterwards greatly mutilated.
- Feb. 1.**—Death of Mr. W. H. Wright, Sheriff of the Central Bailiwick, who for a great number of years occupied high official positions in the colony.
- „ 2.—Wreck of the s.s. *Singapore*, belonging to the E. and A.M.S. Company, on Lone Island, two hundred and fifty miles north of Rockhampton. Passengers and crew saved.
- Sir W. H. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, arrived on a short visit to the colonies; left on the 22nd March.
- „ 3.—Death of Rev. J. Martin, minister of the Baptist Church, Collins street, aged 55.
- „ 6.—Collision between s.s. *Victorian* and steam-dredge *Willunga*, at Port Adelaide, when the latter vessel was sunk.
- „ 8.—Imperial Parliament opened by Her Majesty the Queen in person.
- Telegram received at the Crown Law Offices, announcing the decision of the Privy Council in the case of "*Woolley v. The Ironstone Hill Company*," upholding the right of the Crown to gold found on private property.
- „ 9.—Sale of "The Criterion" Hotel, Collins street, to the Union Bank of Australia, for £33,000.
- Extensive bush-fires reported in the Western district.
- „ 11.—Sir Henry Ayers, Premier, and the Honorable Ebenezer Ward, Minister of Education of South Australia, interviewed Sir James McCulloch relative to the construction of a duplicate cable in the way agreed upon by the conference at Sydney.

- Feb. 12.—H.M.S.S. *Wolverene*, *Conflict*, and *Sappho*, released from quarantine at Sydney. The cause of detention had been small-pox.
- Floods at Sandhurst, in which an elderly woman and a man and his wife lost their lives.
- Appointment of Mr. Thureau, of Sandhurst, to inspect and report upon the mines of California.
- „ 13.—Accident on the Echuca Railway, near Epsom, to a goods and passenger train; thirty-eight trucks were smashed to pieces, but without serious injury to the passengers.
- „ 15.—Announcement by telegram that the £500,000 4 per cent. South Australian loan had been allotted at £97 8s. 6d. and £97 9s.
- A female and her son, the latter aged 20, struck by lightning at Wedderburn; both killed.
- „ 16.—A young man, about 25 years of age, struck by lightning and killed in Elizabeth street, Melbourne.
- Facilities for the admission of Victorian barristers to the English bar conceded by the English Inns of Court.
- Heavy floods in South Australia, causing much damage to property.
- „ 17.—Two men struck dead by lightning at Deniliquin, N.S.W.
- „ 18.—Hurricane at the Lacedpede Islands. Several vessels wrecked, involving great loss of life.
- „ 19.—The Registrar-General's new offices in Queen street opened for business.
- Death of Mr. Samuel Ramsden, a flour and paper mill proprietor. Will proved on the 15th March; property sworn at £160,000.
- „ 25.—Announcement that over twenty inches of rain had fallen in three days at Townsville, Queensland.
- Mar. 1.—Shock of earthquake distinctly felt at Brisbane and adjacent places in Queensland.
- „ 2.—Trial of action for libel against the *Age* newspaper, brought by the Honorable Edward Langton, M.L.A. Verdict found for the plaintiff, with £1,000 damages, afterwards reduced to £750.
- „ 3.—Bill for legalising colonial marriages with a deceased wife's sister passed the second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 51.
- „ 6.—Publication of the new electoral roll for the Legislative Assembly, showing 181,423 electors, as compared with 164,250 on the last roll, being an increase of 17,173 electors.
- Defeat of the Robertson (N.S.W.) Ministry on a motion of censure.
- „ 14.—William Hastings hanged for the murder of his wife at Frankston.
- Sir Maurice O'Connell sworn in as Acting Governor of Queensland.
- „ 15.—Fourth annual exhibition of the West Bourke Agricultural Society opened by His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, at Lancefield Road, in the new yards given by Mr. W. J. Clarke.
- „ 16.—Death of Dr. Polding, R.C. Archbishop of Sydney; aged 83.
- Resignation of the Robertson Ministry in New South Wales, in consequence of the Governor refusing a dissolution.
- „ 17.—Second annual exhibition of the Victorian Academy of Arts.
- 1,400 sheep died near Dubbo (N.S.W.) from eating poisonous herbs.
- Wreck of the *City of Foo-Chow* on the north-east of Flinders Island, Bass's Straits. No lives lost.
- „ 19.—Wreck of the *Ocean Mail*, 1,039 tons, with cargo of wool—Wellington to London—on one of the Chatham Islands. All hands saved.
- „ 20.—New Ministry formed in Sydney under the leadership of Mr. Parkes.
- „ 24.—Mr. W. Cairns, the newly appointed Governor of South Australia, arrived at Adelaide.

- Mar. 27.—Volunteer camp commenced at Sunbury. Review and sham-fight took place on the 2nd April; about 3,000 volunteers taking part in the manoeuvres.
- Mr. W. W. Cairns, Governor of South Australia, and Mr. Fitzherbert, Speaker of New Zealand House of Representatives, created Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- A man crossed Sydney Harbor on a tight-rope 1,420 feet in length.
- „ 30.—First election of Harbor Trust Commissioners under the Act of 1876.
- Apr. 1.—R.M.S.S. *Bangalore* placed in quarantine on account of small-pox on board; released on the 8th.
- „ 3.—Announcement by telegram of the death of the well-known Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, for many years intimately connected with a movement for ameliorating the condition of female immigrants, &c.
- „ 10.—Sir Arthur Kennedy sworn in as Governor of Queensland.
- „ 11.—First meeting of the Harbor Trust Commissioners held at the Custom House, Melbourne.
- Sydney Exhibition opened by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson.
- „ 12.—Will of late Mr. John Manifold proved at £353,000.
- Wheat statistics of South Australia show that an area of 871,057 acres was reaped, yielding 5,857,569 bushels.
- „ 13.—Death of Honorable Edward Cohen, M.L.A., an old colonist, for many years a member of the Legislature, Commissioner of Trade and Customs from June 1872 to August 1875; aged 54; his will subsequently proved at £29,000.
- „ 14.—Captain Stevens, R.N., tried by court martial and dismissed the service. The defendant was commander of H.M.S. *Barracouta*, and had interfered in native affairs at Samoa.
- „ 15.—The goods of Messrs. L. Stevenson and Sons, seized by the Customs twelve months ago for alleged undervaluation, sold at auction, some articles fetching a price largely in excess of intrinsic value.
- „ 16.—Frightful accident at the Murray Bridge works at Echuca; seven men injured, several of whom died shortly afterwards.
- „ 17.—Mr. Douglas, Premier of Queensland, resigned owing to doubts connected with his re-election.
- „ 18.—Colonel Rede appointed Sheriff for the Central Balliwick, *vice* W. H. Wright, deceased.
- Application made to Chief Justice for leave to appeal in the case of *Langton v. Syme* on behalf of the defendant. Application granted.
- „ 19.—The iron clipper ship, *City of Foo-Chow*, stranded on Flinders Island a month ago, sold at public auction for £500.
- A prisoner named Williams, at Pentridge, violently assaulted the Rev. Mr. Glover, a Church of England clergyman, a visitor to the prison, seizing him by the throat. No reason assigned for the outrage.
- Influx of Chinese so great in Queensland that Governor of that colony telegraphed to Hong Kong, stating that goldfields were not sufficient for the support of fresh arrivals.
- Great difficulty experienced in enforcing quarantine laws at Cooktown. 1,700 Chinamen undergoing quarantine on Fitzroy Island.
- „ 20.—Sir W. W. Cairns resigned Governorship of South Australia on the ground of ill-health.
- „ 23.—Mr. Alexander Smellie, Inspector of Works, killed by the first goods train which started after the opening of the Hamilton and Ararat Railway to Dunkeld.
- Sudden death of Mr. John Dunn, Chief Clerk in the Audit Office, Melbourne.
- Death in the Melbourne Hospital of Edward Wild, an old colonist, once member of a flourishing brewery firm in Collingwood, and patron of the Fine Arts; aged 71.

- Apr. 24.—Tasmanian Parliament opened.
Declaration of war between Russia and Turkey, 17,000 Roumanians crossing the frontier.
- „ 25.—The eighth Victorian Parliament came to an end. Return of writs for the general elections fixed for the 15th May.
Sir James McCulloch, the Premier, addressed the electors of Warrnambool, foreshadowing the proposals of the Government, including revision of the Tariff, tax upon town and country lands, and reform of the Upper House, competitive examinations in the civil service, mining on private property, railway extension and management.
- „ 26.—Telegram received that the Privy Council had upheld the opinion of Mr. Justice Molesworth *in re* “Major J. Bell’s will.” The Crown claimed £30,000 for duties. By the decision of the P.C. the sum payable was one-half of what was claimed; the retrospective operation of an Act of Parliament being the dispute in the case.
- „ 28.—Foundation stone of the Warrnambool breakwater laid by Sir James McCulloch.
Annual meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. Siddeley being elected president for year ensuing.
Intelligence received of the loss of five lives, being those of a boat’s crew and coxswain of the Government steamer *Victoria*, the boat having been upset in a squall off Goose Island, in Bass’s Straits.
- „ 30.—Twelve months’ leave of absence granted to Mr. Justice Stephen on account of ill-health.
- May 2.—The New South Wales Treasurer estimated the revenue of that colony for 1877 at £5,308,410, and expenditure at £4,428,012, the largest estimate ever submitted to that Parliament.
- „ 3.—A somewhat complicated assault case adjudicated upon at the City Police Court, the contending parties being Dr. Neild and Mr. T. P. Hill, Professor of Elocution.
- „ 4.—Nominations of candidates for the Victorian Assembly. Sir James McCulloch (Premier) and Mr. MacPherson (Chief Secretary) returned unopposed; as also Mr. Service and Mr. J. G. Duffy.
- „ 9.—Announcement of the annexation of the Transvaal, in South Africa, by England.
- „ 10.—Defeat of the Reiby Ministry in Tasmanian Parliament.
Destruction of Iquique, Peru, by earthquake.
- „ 11.—Remarkable tidal disturbances reported on the eastern coast of New Zealand from the Bluff to Poverty Bay, the tide having risen from five to eight feet at frequent intervals. Similar phenomena observed in New South Wales.
Polling day throughout the colony for the general election of members of the Legislative Assembly. Result: 15 Ministerialists, 59 Opposition, 12 Independent.
Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for year ended 31st March published in *Government Gazette*.
- „ 14.—Resignation of the McCulloch Ministry. Mr. Graham Berry sent for by the Governor.
- „ 15.—Terrific hurricane in the Navigator’s Islands and Friendly Islands, destroying over 1,000 houses and 16 churches, involving great loss of life.
- „ 16.—Visit to Fiji by Samoan Chiefs to claim British protection for their islands.
- „ 19.—Telegram from Cape Borda announcing the wreck of the brig *Emily Smith* near West Bay. Twenty-one persons drowned; four Chinamen and a woman saved.

- May 21.**—The Honorable Graham Berry succeeded in forming a Cabinet ; four of the new Ministers sworn in.
- „ **22.**—Ninth Victorian Parliament opened by commission. Sir C. G. Duffy elected Speaker without opposition. Adjournment of both Houses to 26th June.
- „ **24.**—The 58th anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria Levée at Government House.
Fourth annual demonstration of fire brigades held at Geelong.
- „ **28.**—Mr. Robertson and Mr. Parkes, of New South Wales, received the honor of knighthood.
Wreck of the schooner *Young Australian* off Curdie's Inlet, near Warrnambool.
Third section of Gippsland Railway, between Sale and Morwell, opened for traffic.
- „ **29.**—Queensland 4 per cent. loan of £740,700 subscribed for in London, at a minimum of 91.
- „ **30.**—At Geelong, Mr. Berry announced the Government policy, and proposed, amongst other measures, a Land Tax Bill, the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the working of the land system, a Railway Construction Bill, a Friendly Societies Bill, and a Fire Brigade Bill.
Daring burglary at premises of Mr. Goldstein, jeweller, &c., Bourke street ; £1,600 worth of property carried off by the thieves.
Opening of South Australian Parliament.
- June 7.**—Return of all the members of the Berry Ministry without opposition.
- „ **9.**—Professor Pearson, appointed by Government to reorganize Education Department.
- „ **11.**—Sir William Jervois, R.E., Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley, R.E., arrived in Melbourne to report upon the defences of Victoria.
Collision on the Hamilton and Ararat Railway, resulting in the death of an engine-driver.
Serious accident, by collision, at the Spencer-street Railway Station ; several persons injured.
- „ **18.**—Sir Wm. Jervois appointed Governor of South Australia.
- „ **20.**—Wreck of brig *Edith Haviland*, on Carpenter's Reef ; captain's wife and three children and one man drowned.
Several petitions against return of members of the Legislative Assembly lodged on this and the two following days.
- „ **25.**—Severe shock of earthquake distinctly felt in Melbourne.
- „ **26.**—News received of the death of Viscount Canterbury, formerly Governor of Victoria.
Meeting of Victorian Parliament for despatch of business, pursuant to adjournment.
Wreck of s.s. *Bulli* on Kent's Group, Bass's Straits.
- „ **28.**—Mr. John James, member for Ballarat East, elected Chairman of Committees in the Legislative Assembly.
- July 1.**—The gas companies of Melbourne reduced the price of gas to an uniform rate of 7s. 6d. per 1,000 feet.
- „ **3.**—Honorable H. Cuthbert, M.L.C., sworn in as Postmaster-General.
- „ **4.**—For the first time in the history of the Railway Department, its annual revenue exceeded one million sterling.
First girder of the new Murray Railway Bridge, connecting Victoria with New South Wales, placed in position.
- „ **9.**—Resignation of Captain Panter, of the *Cerberus*, senior naval officer of Victoria ; Commander T. C. Mandeville, R.N., afterwards appointed in his room.

- July 10.—Sir Arthur Kennedy sworn in as Governor of Queensland.
- „ 12.—Opening of the Tasmanian Parliament.
- „ 14.—Royal Commission appointed to arrange for the representation of the colony at the Paris Exhibition next year.
Honorable H. Cuthbert returned M.L.C. for the South-Western Province, on his appointment as Postmaster-General.
- „ 15.—Loss of s.s. *Yarra Yarra* at Newcastle, with all hands.
- „ 17.—Consolidated Revenue Bill, to authorize the expenditure of £710,000, introduced into Parliament, and passed through all its stages.
- „ 18.—Death of Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Anderson, C.B., K.H.: a Peninsular and Indian veteran, and an old colonist, aged 88. Will subsequently proved at £37,080.
- „ 19.—Opening of the New Zealand Parliament.
- „ 23.—Report of Sir William Jervois on defences of Port Phillip Bay published.
- „ 25.—Foundered, s.s. *City of Hobart*, off Wilson's Promontory; no loss of life.
Mr. A. Mackay elected member for Sandhurst *vice* Blackham, disqualified.
- „ 27.—Opening of the last section of the Geelong and Colac Railway by His Excellency the Governor.
- Aug. 2.—The Reiby (Tasmanian) Ministry resigned, upon a want of confidence vote.
- „ 7.—Wreck of ship *Queen Bee*, London to Nelson, on the Farewell Spit, N.Z.
- „ 9.—Resignation of the Parkes Ministry, New South Wales.
- „ 10.—The ship *Macduff*, on her arrival from London, placed in quarantine on account of eight cases of small-pox, one of which had ended fatally during the passage; released on the 20th instant.
- „ 13. Wreck of the Torres Straits M.S.S. *Normanby* off the Queensland coast. All hands saved.
- „ 14.—In New South Wales, Sir J. Robertson formed a new Ministry.
- „ 16.—Financial Statement by the Treasurer, Mr. Berry—Estimated revenue for 1877-8, £4,672,880; expenditure, £4,860,114. Mr. Berry announced his intention to remit duties to the extent of £161,239, and proposed a duty on imported live stock, a land tax, and other imposts.
- „ 24.—Dr. Macartney, who was elected member of Legislative Assembly for South Gippsland, and unseated upon petition on the ground of his being a minister of religion, re-elected.
- „ 26.—Stranding of the brigantine *Aleandre* in Waratah Bay.
- „ 28.—Public Works Loan Appropriation Act received the Royal assent.
- Sept. 1.—A man endeavoring to pass in front of a railway train between Richmond and Melbourne run over and killed.
- „ 4.—The Land Tax Bill read a second time in the Legislative Assembly; majority for second reading, 59 to 5.
The New South Wales Government removed obnoxious quarantine regulations imposed at the Murray.
Opening of the new Jewish Synagogue in Albert street.
- „ 5.—Mr. Munro introduced a Bill into Parliament for amalgamating the three Melbourne gas companies.
- „ 6.—An attempt made to assassinate Mr. Russell, Government Astronomer of New South Wales, by means of an explosive box. A man named Faithful, messenger at the Sydney Observatory, afterwards arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the attempt. He was subsequently tried for the crime, but the jury, not being satisfied with the evidence, acquitted him.

- Sept. 9.—Loss of the s.s. *Lord Ashley*, Newcastle to Melbourne, near Cape Three Points.
- „ 11.—Land Tax Bill passed the Assembly, and sent up to the Legislative Council.
Collision between ships *Avalanche*, London to New Zealand, and *Forest*, London to Sandhook, in the English Channel, entailing the loss of both vessels and 108 lives.
- „ 16.—Ship *Duchess of Argyll* arrived from England dismasted; estimated cost of repairs, &c., £5,000.
- „ 17.—News received of the death of Captain Hayes, known as “Bully Hayes,” of South Pacific freebooting notoriety, by the hands of the mate of his vessel.
- „ 18.—Adjournment of the Legislative Assembly for a fortnight, in consequence of the Legislative Council postponing the consideration of the Land Tax Bill.
- „ 19.—Defeat of the Robertson Ministry, New South Wales, and application made to the Governor for a dissolution, which he refused, whereupon the Ministry resigned on the following day.
- „ 26.—Return ball to the Mayor of Melbourne, at Town Hall.
Petition lodged against the return of Dr. Macartney for South Gippsland, on the grounds of bribery, undue influence, and that he was a minister of religion.
- „ 28.—Dissolution granted to Sir J. Robertson by the Governor of New South Wales, on account of the inability of parties to form another Ministry.
- Oct. 1.—Public meeting in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund held in the Town Hall, Melbourne. £2,000 subscribed by Mr. W. J. Clarke.
- „ 2.—Sir Wm. Jervois sworn in Governor of South Australia.
Second reading of the Land Tax Bill in the Legislative Council passed by 16 votes to 11.
Legislative Council passed the Railway Bill—seven of the proposed lines agreed to without alteration, viz.:—The Dunolly and St. Arnaud, Geelong and Queenscliff, Woodend and Daylesford, Wahgunyah and the Springs, Warrenheip and Gordons, Stawell and Horsham, and Geelong Racecourse railways. The Goulburn Valley line was changed from the eastern to the western bank of the river; Oakleigh direct line struck out, and a line substituted from Oakleigh *via* Camberwell and Hawthorn, from whence running powers over the Hobson's Bay line to be taken.
- „ 4.—Tax on Live Stock Importation Bill passed in the Legislative Assembly by 38 votes to 22.
- „ 5.—First section of Gippsland Railway, from Oakleigh to Bunyip, opened by the Minister of Railways.
- „ 9.—Legislative Assembly disagreed with the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Railways Bill, on the ground of privilege.
Mining on Private Property Bill passed the Legislative Assembly.
New Zealand Government defeated on a want of confidence vote.
Victorian Year-Book for 1876-7 published.
Collision near Cape Clear between the ship *Conssett* and ship *Jessore*, bound for Melbourne. The latter vessel went down; no lives lost.
- „ 11.—The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal Assent and became law:—Justices of the Peace Statute Amendment Act, Melbourne General Market Site Act, Local Government Act 1874 Amendment Act, Validating Payments Act, and Land Tax Act 1877.
Vote of £100,000 for purposes of Victorian defence.
An action brought by Mr. Billson, M.L.A. for the Ovens, against a Mr. Brown, a magistrate, for slander connected with the Ovens election; resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £150 damages.

- Oct. 12.—D. J. Howes, late secretary of the Belfast shire, tried and convicted of having set fire to the shire-hall on the 11th June.
- „ 15.—New Ministry formed in New Zealand under the leadership of Sir George Grey.
Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, Sir Bryan O’Loughlen, and Archibald Fischen, Esq., gazetted Commissioners of Land Tax.
Mr. Duncan Gillies unseated for Rodney by the Elections and Qualifications Committee, and election declared wholly void.
- „ 18.—South Australian Government defeated, by the casting vote of the Speaker, on a want of confidence motion.
- „ 20.—Hospital Saturday; amount collected, £1,400.
- „ 21.—Hospital Sunday; amount collected, £4,619.
- „ 23.—Appointment of the first batch of classifiers under the Land Tax Act. Mr. Bruce Gaunson subsequently appointed Secretary to the Commissioners.
Victorian Rifle Association’s annual meeting.
- „ 24.—Legislative Council insisted upon their amendments in the Railway Construction Bill.
The Elections and Qualifications Committee, on the petition of Mr. Crews against the return of Mr. Fergusson, decided in favor of the sitting member.
- „ 25.—A new Ministry formed in South Australia; Mr. Boucaut, Premier.
- „ 26.—Opening of the last section of the Ararat and Hamilton Railway, Dunkeld to Hamilton.
- „ 28.—Death, at Brighton, of Israel Edwards, native of Devonshire, England. He fought with Nelson at Trafalgar, and was perhaps the oldest man in Victoria at the time of his death; his age variously stated to be between 102 and 106 years.
- „ 30.—Railway Construction Bill abandoned by the Government, and another substituted, dealing only with the undisputed lines. The latter passed both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent.
- „ 31.—Suicide in the Royal Park of a young man named John Meredith Davis. Deceased had been arrested on a charge of forgery on the London Discount and Mortgage Bank, and was out on bail.
The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal Assent, and became law:—Parliamentary Costs Act 1877, Brighton Recreation Reserve Vesting Act, Inebriates Act 1872 Amendment Act, Consolidated Revenue Act (No. 3), Railway Construction Act 1877.
- Nov. 1.—£13,000 forwarded by the Mayor of Melbourne to India as the second contribution of the colony to the Indian Famine Fund; total remitted to date, £19,000.
- „ 2.—Mr. Duncan Gillies, the deposed member for Rodney, re-elected by a majority of 122 over the other candidate, who was the petitioner against the last election.
- „ 5.—Prorogation of Queensland Parliament.
- „ 7.—Report of Committee appointed to draw up “reasons” to justify rejection of the Legislative Council’s amendments in the Railway Construction Bill adopted by the Legislative Assembly.
New tariff regulations circulated by Government.
Address to the Governor, asserting the right of the Council to consider question of “payment of members,” adopted by the Legislative Council.
- „ 9.—An unexploded shell, fired from the *Nelson*, found its way into, and occasioned some consternation and damage at St. Kilda.
- „ 11.—Fatal railway accident at the Barnawartha station, on the Wodonga line whereby a gatekeeper and his wife lost their lives, by being run over in an attempt to open a gate in front of an approaching train.

- Nov. 12.—Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., C.B., Governor of Western Australia, arrived at Freemantle.
- „ 13.—His Excellency the Governor received and replied to an address from the Legislative Council on the Payment of Members question.
- „ 19.—A number of salmon ova, imported by the Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., hatched out at Ereidoun.
- „ 20.—Oakleigh and Goulburn Valley Railway Bills amended in the Legislative Council, with memorandum appended, stating reasons for amendments.
- „ 21.—Additional Estimates, including a sum of £18,025 for payment of members, submitted by the Government to Parliament.
- Mr. J. F. Levien, M.L.A. for Barwon, unseated on petition by the Elections and Qualifications Committee. The seat was subsequently awarded to Mr. J. Ince.
- Adoption by Legislative Council of report of select committee appointed to reply to Legislative Assembly as to its privileges.
- „ 22.—Site of St. Paul's Church, Swanston street, decided upon by the Anglican Church Assembly for the erection of their new Cathedral.
- „ 24.—Completion of the Coliban Water Supply Scheme.
- „ 27.—Opening of the New South Wales Parliament.
- The Forts and Armaments Bill laid aside by the Legislative Council, on the ground of privilege.
- Public meeting at the Town Hall, convened for the purpose of making arrangements for the presentation of a testimonial to Sir Redmond Barry, and attended by the leading men of Melbourne.
- “Payment of Members” debate opened in the Legislative Assembly; General Supplementary Estimates also dealt with; strong opposition manifested to the £20,000 goldfields vote.
- Australasian Statistics for 1876 issued.
- „ 28.—Second reading of International Exhibition Bill negatived in the Legislative Council by 28 votes to 6.
- Barwon Election Report referred back to the Elections and Qualifications Committee on the ground of vagueness in the decision.
- „ 29.—Writs taken out against members of the Legislative Council by Mr. J. Palmer, of Ballarat, claiming penalties amounting to £252,000, for alleged illegal sitting and voting in that Chamber.
- The sum of £6,548 voted by the Assembly for the destruction of sharks caught and paid for since March last.
- Dec. 1.—Completion of overland telegraph to Eucla; 2,046 miles of line available between Adelaide, S.A., and Perth, W.A.
- „ 4.—Payment of Members Bill introduced into the Assembly. The Honorable Graham Berry, the Premier, insisted upon retaining the vote on the Estimates pending the progress of the Bill.
- Wreck of the A.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Florence Irving*, at Port Stephens, with the loss of one life.
- Copy of despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor, on the defences of the colony, laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly. The despatch urged that the reports of Sir W. Jervois, Commodore Hoskins, and others, deserved the most serious consideration.
- „ 5.—Payment of Members Bill passed in the Legislative Assembly.
- Legislative Council's amendments in the Oakleigh and Goulburn Valley Railway Bills disagreed with by the Assembly.
- The grape disease, “*phylloxera vastatrix*,” made its appearance in the Geelong vineyards.
- Resignation of the Robertson Ministry, N.S.W.
- Death of His Honor R. W. Pohlman, Chief Judge of County Courts, aged 66.

Dec. 8.—Offer of the Harbor Trust Commissioners to Sir John Coode, to report on works necessary for direct communication between Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, &c., accepted by that gentleman.

Telegraphic communication completed with Western Australia. Line opened to Albany.

„ 11.—Payment of Members Bill negatived in the Legislative Council by 18 votes to 8.

Sir C. G. Duffy, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, created K.C.M.G.

„ 12.—Refusal by the Legislative Assembly to strike out the payment of members item (£18,025) from the Appropriation Bill—majority 25.

„ 18.—New Ministry formed in New South Wales, under Mr. Farnell's leadership.

„ 20.—Appropriation Bill laid aside in the Legislative Council by an unanimous House.

Tariff proposals passed in the Legislative Assembly.

Failure of the conference between the two Houses of Parliament on the subject of the Oakleigh and Goulburn Valley lines.

The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal Assent and became law :—National Insurance Company of Australasia Extension of Powers Act; Beechworth Waterworks Amendment Act; Regulation of Mines Statute 1877; Diseases in Stock (Continuation) Act; Fences Statute (Continuation) Act; Metropolitan Gas Company's Act 1878; Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company's Act 1877; Extradition Act of Victoria 1877; Waterworks Act Amendment Act 1877; Friendly Societies' Act 1877; Railway Loan Appropriation (Surveys) Act; Explosives Act 1877.”

The claim of Mr. Doran, contractor for the Inglewood and Sandhurst Railway, for £4,000 compensation from the Railway Department, allowed in the Assembly.

Adjournment of Legislative Assembly to the 5th February 1878.

„ 21.—Adjournment of Legislative Council to 8th January 1878.

„ 22.—H.M.C. S.S. *Cerberus* ordered to be put upon a war footing.

„ 24.—Return of Mr. R. Murray Smith, for Boroondara, with a majority of 253 over his opponent, Mr. J. H. Knipe.

„ 28.—Sir William Jervois arrived in Melbourne, from Adelaide, *en route* Tasmania.

The Bishops of Melbourne and Ballarat left Melbourne by R.M.S.S. *Siam*, to assist at the consecration of St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide.

„ 31.—Result of subscriptions to the Indian Famine Relief Fund received throughout the colonies :—Victoria, £28,200; New South Wales, £16,000; New Zealand, £16,000; South Australia, £10,700; Tasmania, £3,875; and Queensland, £2,500.

APPENDIX.

NOSOLOGICAL INDEX.
(See paragraph 301 ante et sequitur.)

TABLE of Classes, Orders, and Diseases, showing the basis of the system to which the following Index refers.

Class.	Order.	Disease.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	1. Miasmatic diseases	1 Small-pox.
		1a Chicken-pox, &c.
		2 Measles.
		3 Scarlatina.
		3a Diphtheria.
		4 Quinsy.
		5 Croup.
		6 Whooping-cough.
		7 Typhoid Fever, &c.
		7a Typhus.
		8 Erysipelas.
		9 Metria.
		10 Carbuncle, Boil, &c.
		11 Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh, &c.
		12 Dysentery.
		13 Diarrhœa.
		14 Cholera.
		15 Ague.
16 Remittent Fever.		
17 Rheumatism.		
18 Others.		
2. Enthetic diseases	1 Syphilis.	
	2 Gonorrhœa, Stricture of the Urethra.	
	3 Hydrophobia.	
	4 Glanders.	
	5 Others.	
3. Dietic diseases	1 Privation.	
	2 Want of Breast-milk.	
	3 Purpura and Scurvy.	
	4 Alcoholism { a Del. Tremens. b Intemperance.	
4. Parasitic diseases	5 Others.	
	1 Thrush.	
	2 Worms, &c.	
	2a Hydatid.	
	3 Others.	
II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	1. Diathetic diseases	1 Gout.
		2 Dropsy.
		3 Cancer.
		3a Tumor.
		3b Polypus.
		4 Noma.
		5 Mortification.
		6 Others.
		1 Scrofula.
		2 Tabes Mesenterica.
2. Tubercular diseases	3 Phthisis.	
	3a Hæmoptysis.	
	4 Hydrocephalus.	
	5 Others.	

Class.	Order.	Disease.
III. LOCAL DISEASES.	1. Diseases of the Nervous System	1 Cephalitis.
		2 Apoplexy.
		3 Paralysis.
		4 Insanity.
		5 Chorea.
		6 Epilepsy.
		7 Convulsions.
		8 <i>Brain disease, &c.</i>
	2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation	1 Pericarditis.
		2 Aneurism.
		3 <i>Heart disease, &c.</i>
	3. Diseases of the Respiratory System	1 Laryngitis.
		2 Bronchitis.
		3 Pleurisy.
		4 Pneumonia.
		4a Congestion of the Lungs, Pulmonary Apoplexy.
		5 Asthma.
	6 <i>Lung disease, &c.</i>	
	4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs	1 Gastritis.
		2 Enteritis.
		3 Peritonitis.
		4 Ascites.
		5 Ulceration of Intestines.
		6 Hernia.
7 Ileus.		
8 Intussusception.		
9 Stricture of Intestines.		
10 Fistula.		
11 <i>Stomach disease, &c.</i>		
12 <i>Pancreas disease, &c.</i>		
13 Hepatitis.		
14 Jaundice.		
15 <i>Liver disease, &c.</i>		
16 <i>Spleen disease, &c.</i>		
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs	1 Nephritis.	
	2 Ischuria.	
	3 Nephria.	
	4 Diabetes.	
	5 Stone.	
	6 Cystitis.	
	7 <i>Kidney disease, &c.</i>	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation	1 Ovarian Dropsy.	
	2 <i>Uterus disease, &c.</i>	
7. Diseases of the Locomotive System	1 Arthritis.	
	1a Ostitis, Periostitis, &c. 2 <i>Joint disease, &c.</i>	
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System	1 Phlegmon.	
	2 Ulcer.	
	3 <i>Skin disease, &c.</i>	

Class.	Order.	Disease.
IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	1. Developmental diseases of Children	1 Premature Birth. 2 Cyanosis. 3 Spina Bifida. 4 Other Malformations. 5 Teething. 6 Others.
	2. Developmental diseases of Adults	1 Paramenia. 2 Childbirth. 3 Others.
	3. Developmental diseases of Old People	1 Old Age.
	4. Diseases of Nutrition ...	1 Atrophy and Debility.
V. VIOLENCE.	1. Accident or Negligence ...	1 Fractures, Contusions, &c. 2 Wounds { <i>a</i> Gunshot. <i>b</i> Cuts, &c. 3 Burns and Scalds. 3 <i>a</i> Sunstroke. 3 <i>b</i> Lightning. 4 Poison. 4 <i>a</i> Bite of Snake or Insect. 5 Drowning. 6 Suffocation. 7 Other or unspecified Accidents.
	2. Wounds in Battle ...	1 Gunshot Wounds. 2 Sword or Bayonet Wounds. 3 Others or unspecified.
	3. Homicide ...	1 Murder and Manslaughter.
	4. Suicide ...	1 Wounds { <i>a</i> Gunshot. <i>b</i> Cut, Stab, &c. 2 Poison. 3 Drowning. 4 Hanging. 5 Suffocation by Charcoal. 6 Otherwise or unspecified.
	5. Execution ...	1 Hanging.
		Diseases or Deaths not specified or ill-defined.

NOSOLOGICAL INDEX.

** * Some diseases will be found in this Index which are seldom if ever fatal. These have been inserted, however, as a guide to those whose duty it is to prepare returns of the cases of sickness as well as of the deaths occurring in hospitals and other public institutions.

• Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
A.			
Abdominal Effusion (ascites)	III.	4	4
Inflammation (either peritonitis or enteritis)	III.	4	2 or 3
Ablactation (weaning from the breast); any specific disease ?	I.	3	2
Ablepsia (blindness)	III.	1	8
Abortion (abortus)	IV.	2	2
Abrasion of Mucous Membranes of Stomach and Intestines (poisoning)	V.	1	4
of Mucous Membranes of Stomach and Intestines (ulceration)	III.	4	5
Abscess (abscessus); of what part ? if chronic state so ...	II.	2	5
in Air-tubes	III.	3	6
in Brain	III.	1	8
in Liver	III.	4	15
in Lungs	III.	3	6
in Pelvis; from what cause?	II.	2	5
in the Groin (syphilis?)	I.	2	1
Lumbar (psoas abscess)	II.	2	1
of the Breast (female breast); breast should not be used for chest	IV.	2	2
of the Pleura, or of the side (empyema)	III.	3	3
of the Throat (quinsy)	I.	1	4
on the Head (on the brain)	III.	1	8
Psoas (lumbar abscess)	II.	2	1
Strumous	II.	2	1
Absorbents, Inflammation of (scrofula ?)	II.	2	1
Absorption of the Morbid Virus (necusua ?)	I.	2	5
Accidents, not defined	V.	1	7
Acephalus (headless)	IV.	1	4
Achor (a species of scald head)	I.	4	3
Acne (pimples on the face)	III.	8	3
Addisonii Morbus	III.	5	7
Adenitis (inflammation of a gland); scrofula ?	II.	2	1
Adynamia	IV.	4	1
Ætas Crepita (old age)	IV.	3	1
Age, Old (ætas crepita)	IV.	3	1
Ageusia (a defect or loss of taste); it is either organic or stonic; it is sometimes caused by smoking or chewing tobacco	III.	1	8
Ague (an intermittent fever)	I.	1	15
Air-tubes, Abscess in	III.	3	6
Disease of (bronchitis)	III.	3	2
Albuminuria (Bright's disease of the kidneys)	III.	5	3
Alcoholic Poisoning	I.	3	4b
Alphus (a species of leprosy)	III.	8	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Amaurosis (paralysis of retina or optic nerve)	III.	1	8
Ambustio (a burn or scald)	V.	1	3
Amenorrhœa (suppression of menses)	IV.	2	1
Amputation (of what part? or, for what disease?), if un- defined	V.	1	2b
Amyloid degeneration of Liver	III.	4	15
of Kidneys	III.	5	7
Anæmia (exsanguinity); deficiency of blood	II.	1	2
Anæsthesia (diminished or lost sense of feeling)	III.	1	3
Anasarca (dropsy of the skin)	II.	1	2
Ankylosis	III.	7	2
Aneurism (aneurisma)	III.	2	2
of the Heart	III.	2	2
Aneurisma (aneurism); of what artery?	III.	2	2
Angina Maligna (scarlatina maligna)	I.	1	3
Membranacea; a frequent name for diphtheria	I.	1	3a
Pectoris (suffocative breast pang)	III.	2	3
Perniciosa (croup); seldom used	I.	1	5
Polyposa (croup); scarcely used	I.	1	5
Anorexy (want of appetite); generally symptomatic	III.	4	11
Anthrax (carbuncle)	I.	1	10
Antrum, Disease of	III.	7	2
Anus Imperforate (a malformation)	IV.	1	4
Aorta, Disease of (aneurism?)	III.	2	2
Aorturisma (aneurisma of the aorta)	III.	2	2
Aortitis (inflammation of the aorta)	III.	2	3
Apepsia (indigestion)	III.	4	11
Aphonia (dumbness); from what cause? deafness, paralysis or malformation? tabulate accordingly	...	...	...
Aphrodisius Morbus (the venereal disease)	I.	2	1
Aptha (thrush); small ulcers inside the mouth	I.	4	1
Apnoea (privation of air); a better term than asphyxia	V.	1	6
Apoplexy (apoplexia)	III.	1	2
Pulmonary	III.	3	4a
Arachnitis (inflammation of the arachnoid membrane)	III.	1	1
Arteritis	III.	2	3
Arthritis (inflammation of a joint; sometimes denoting gout)	III.	7	1
Ascarides (worms)	I.	4	2
Ascites (dropsy of the belly)	III.	4	4
Asiatic Cholera	I.	1	14
Asphyxia from Caries of the Cervical Vertebrae	III.	7	2
from Choking	V.	1	6
from Drowning (accidental)	V.	1	5
" (suicidal)	V.	4	3
from Engorgement of the Lungs	III.	3	6
from Foul air	V.	1	6
from Hanging (accidental)	V.	1	6
" (judicial)	V.	5	1
" (suicidal)	V.	4	4
undefined	V.	1	6
Asthenia (debility)	IV.	4	1
Asthenic Fever (typhus)	I.	1	7
Asthma, a disease characterised by difficulty of breathing	III.	3	5
Grinders' (an asthma, in consequence of the inhalation of particles of dust)	III.	3	6
Hay (influenza?)	I.	1	11
Atalectasis (imperfect dilatation of the lungs after birth)	IV.	4	1
Ataxia (vague; from what disease?)	III.	1	8

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Atheroma (a kind of tumor)	II.	1	3a.
Atony (want of tone); a vague term	III.	1	8
Atresia (imperforation or absence of any natural opening)... ..	IV.	1	4
Atresia Cordis (atrophy of heart); a wasting of the organ	III.	2	9
Mesenterica (tabes mesenterica)	II.	2	2
Atrophy of Infants, Children, and Adults under 65	IV.	4	1
of Old People over 65	IV.	3	1
from want of Breast-milk	I.	3	2
of the Heart (atrophia cordis); a wasting of the organ	III.	2	3
Attonitus stupor (apoplexy)	III.	1	2
Aurigo (jaundice)... ..	III.	3	14
B.			
Back, Inflammation of the (phlegmon?)	III.	8	1
Bad Mouth (vague); was it thrush?	I.	4	1
Balanitis	III.	6	2
Barbadoes Leg (elephantiasis), called so from its being en- demic in the island of Barbadoes	III.	8	3
Bastard Croup (laryngismus stridulus)	III.	3	1
Bed Sores; should state from what disease	II.	1	6
Belly-ache (colic)	III.	4	7
Inflammation of (enteritis? peritonitis?) vague	III.	4	2 or 3
Berberi; a disease principally confined to India	II.	1	2
Bile, Deficiency of	III.	4	15
on the Stomach; a bad term	III.	4	15
Overflow of	III.	4	14
Biliary Calculi	III.	4	14
Obstruction	III.	4	15
Bilious Affection or Complaint (diarrhoea? or cholera?)	I.	1	13 or 14
Attack (diarrhoea? or cholera?)	I.	1	13 or 14
Cholic (cholera)	I.	1	14
Fever; typhoid? remittent fever?	I.	1	7 or 16
Vomiting; cholera	I.	1	14
Bite of an Insect	V.	1	4a
Mad Dog (absorption of virus)	V.	1	4
Snake " "	V.	1	4a
Black Bile (melæna?) vague	III.	4	2
Cramp (cholera?) a bad term	I.	1	14
Fever (typhus?)	I.	1	7a
Jaundice (jaundice)	III.	4	14
Thrush (thrush)	I.	4	1
Vomit (yellow fever)	I.	1	16
Bladder, Inflammation of the (cystitis)	III.	5	6
Rupture of, from violence	V.	1	1
Blast (affatus); erysipelas has been so called	I.	1	8
Bleeding at the Nose (epistaxis)	III.	3	6
from the Bowels (hæmorrhoids?)	III.	4	2
(hæmorrhage); where from	III.	2	3
Blennorrhœa (discharge from the urethra); a better term than gonorrhœa	I.	2	2
Blight (a disease of the eyes)	III.	1	8
Blister (inflammation, irritation, sloughing from)	II.	1	5
Pock (small pox?); a bad term	I.	1	1
Blood, discharge of; from what part?... ..	III.	2	3
diseased state of the; (dropsy?)	II.	1	2
Bloodlessness (anæmia)	II.	1	2
Bloody Dropsy (dropsy); vague	II.	1	2

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Bloody Flux (dysentery)...	I.	1	12
Urine (hæmaturia) ...	III.	5	7
Blue disease (cyanosis), generally arises from a congenital malformation of the heart	IV.	1	2
Fever, a bad term (typhus, cholera ?) ...	I.	1	7a or 14
Boil (carbuncle) ...	I.	1	10
(furunculus) ...	I.	1	10
Bone, Death of (necrosis) ...	III.	7	2
Disease of; what bone? what disease?	III.	7	2
Inflammation of, or rather of the periosteum (periostitis)	III.	7	1a
Bowel Complaint (diarrhœa) ...	I.	1	13
Bowels, Bleeding from the (hæmorrhoids ?) ...	III.	4	2
Consumption of the (tabes mesenterica)	II.	2	2
Disease of; what disease?	III.	4	2
Hives of (tabes mesenterica); a bad term	II.	2	2
Invagination of (intussusception)	III.	4	8
Inflammation of (enteritis)	III.	4	2
Obstruction of ...	III.	4	7
Rupture of, from violence	V.	1	1
Ulceration of	III.	4	5
Brain, Concussion of; from what cause?	V.	1	1
Congestion of ...	III.	1	1 or 8
Disease, &c. ...	III.	1	8
Fever (meningitis ?) ...	III.	1	1
Fever (typhoid, typhus ?) ...	I.	1	7 or 7a
Inflammation of (cephalitis) ...	III.	1	1
Softening of (ramollissement of the brain)	III.	1	8
Breast Abscess ...	IV.	2	2
Cancer of the ...	II.	1	3
Disease of; what disease? cancer?	II.	1	3
Inflammation of (mastitis) ...	IV.	2	2
Bright's Disease (nephria) ...	III.	5	3
Brittleness of the Bones (fragilitas ossium) ...	III.	7	2
Broken Heart (mental distress); a figurative expression	III.	1	4
Neck; dislocation of the cervical vertebra ...	V.	1	1
Bronchial Fever (bronchitis? influenza?) as either class ...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	II.	2	3
Bronchitis (inflammation of the mucous lining of bronchia)	III.	3	2
Bronchocele (enlargement of thyroid gland); not a fatal disease	I.	3	5
Bronchopneumonia ...	III.	3	4
Bronchorrhœa (bronchial flux) ...	III.	3	2
Bruised Corn (contusis) ...	V.	1	1
Bubo (a swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly of the groin) syphilitic	I.	2	1
sympathetic ...	II.	2	5
Burns and Scalds ...	V.	1	3
Bursa, Inflammation of (synovitis) ...	III.	7	1
Bursting a Blood Vessel (hæmorrhage); where?	III.	2	3
in lungs (hæmoptysis) ...	II.	2	3a
a fallopian tube; how? ...	IV.	2	2
a varicose vein (hæmorrhage) ...	III.	2	3
Bush, Lost in the (privation) ...	I.	3	1
C.			
Cachexia (a bad habit of body from scrofula or scurvy) ...	II.	2	1
Cacœthes (a malignant ulcer) ...	III.	8	2
Cæcum, Stricture of (stricture of one of the large intestines)	III.	4	9

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Cæruleus morbus (cyanosis)	IV.	1	2
Cæsarian Operation (the operation of making an incision into the uterus to extract the child)	IV.	2	2
Calculus Biliary (a gall-stone)	III.	4	14
or Concretion, Intestinal (enterolithus); more common in the lower animals than in man	III.	4	11
Urinary	III.	5	5
Venous (phlebolite)	III.	2	3
Camp Fever (typhus)	I.	1	7
Cancer (carcinoma); where?	II.	1	3
Cancrum oris (noma)	II.	1	4
Carbo (carbuncle)... ..	I.	1	10
Carbuncle (anthrax)	I.	1	10
Carbunculus (carbuncle)... ..	I.	1	10
Carcinoma (cancer); of what part? state if melanotic, epithelial, schirrus, encephaloid, colloid, fungus hæmatoides, osteoid, hæmatoid, munditorum, &c.	II.	1	3
Carcinus (cancer); where?	III.	4	11
Cardialgia (heartburn)	III.	2	1
Carditis (inflammation of muscular parts of the heart) ...	III.	7	2
Caries (ulceration of the bone); this term is to bone what ulceration is to the soft parts	III.	6	2
Castration (the removal of the testes); what disease rendered it advisable?	III.	1	3
Catacausis (spontaneous combustion); state causes... ..	V.	1	3
Catalysis (paralysis)	III.	1	3
Catamenia, Disordered (paramenia)	IV.	2	1
Suppression of the (amenorrhœa)	IV.	2	1
Cataract (an ocular disease), caused by opacity of the crystalline lens	III.	1	8
Catarrh Epidemic (influenza)	I.	1	11
of the Bladder (catarrhus vesicæ)	III.	5	6
Catarrhal Fever (influenza)	I.	1	11
Catarrhus Epidemicus (influenza)	I.	1	11
Suffocativus (croup); very seldom used	I.	1	5
Vesicæ (catarrh of the bladder)... ..	III.	5	6
Cauliflower... ..	II.	1	3b
Cellular Dropsy (anasarca)	II.	1	2
Cellulitis	III.	8	3
Cephalalgia (headache); from what cause? perhaps ...	III.	4	11
Cephalitis (inflammation of the brain)	III.	1	1
Cercosis (a polypus of the uterus)	II.	1	3b
Cerebritis (inflammation of the substance of the brain) ...	III.	1	1
Chalk Gout (podagra)	II.	1	1
Chance Medley; vague; chance slaughter of a man	V.	3	1
Chancre (syphilis)	I.	2	1
Charcoal, suffocation by (suicide?)	V.	4	5
Cheekbone, Disease of	III.	7	2
Chicken-pox (varicella), a modification of the small-pox ...	I.	1	1a
Chilblain (pernio)	III.	8	3
Childbirth (partus)	IV.	2	2
Chill (chill to the heart); a vague term	I.	1	11
Chimney Sweepers' Cancer	II.	1	3
Chin Cough (pertussis), called so vulgarly	I.	1	6
Chloroform, inhalation of	V.	1	6
Chlorosis (the green sickness)	IV.	2	1
Choking (asphyxia, by a mechanical constriction, causing closure of the glottis)	V.	1	6

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Cholæmia (presence of bile-pigment in the blood)	III.	4	14
Cholera, Asiatic	I.	1	14
English	I.	1	14
Infantum	I.	1	14
Cholic (ileus)	III.	4	7
Spasmodic (ileus)	III.	4	7
Chololithus (a gall stone)	III.	4	14
Chorea (chorea sancti Viti); a convulsive disease of the limbs	III.	1	5
Cirrrosis (granulated liver)	III.	4	15
Clap (gonorrhœa)	I.	2	2
Clavus (corn); how did it produce death?	III.	8	3
Cleft Palate	IV.	1	4
Climacteric Disease of Females... ..	IV.	2	3
" Disease of Old Age	IV.	3	1
Clonic Spasms (convulsions)	III.	1	7
Cold, a vague term; was it bronchitis? pneumonia? influenza? if undefined, (frigus); death from exposure to cold	I.	1	11
Colic (ileus)	III.	3	1
Spasmodic (ileus)	III.	4	7
Colica Pictonum (lead colic)	III.	4	7
Colitis (inflammation of the large intestine)	III.	4	7
Collapse; what was the cause? class accordingly	III.	4	2
Collection of Fluid on the Brain; undefined (in an infant) undefined (in an adult)	II.	2	4
Colon, Disease of; what disease? cancer?	III.	1	2
" Inflammation of (colitis)... ..	III.	1	3
" (dysentery)	III.	4	5
" ulceration?	III.	4	2
Colonial Fever	I.	1	12
Colonial Pox	I.	1	7
Coma (a morbid state resembling sleep)	I.	1	1a
Combustio (burn)	III.	1	8
Combustion (a burn or scald)	V.	1	3
Spontaneous (catacausis); state causes	V.	1	3
Commotio Cerebri (concussion of the brain)	V.	1	1
Complaint in Head, Throat, Windpipe, &c., &c., classify according to the part diseased	V.	...	...
Complicated disease; what were the diseases?	V.	1	1
Compression of the Brain, if from a fracture of skull during birth	V.	1	1
Concretion or Calculus Intestinal (enterolithus); more common in the lower animals than in man	III.	4	11
Concussio (concussion), generally of the brain	V.	1	1
Concussion (concussio)	V.	1	1
Condolymata; fig warts in syphilis	I.	2	1
Congenital hernia... ..	III.	4	6
Malformation of the heart; generally causes cyanosis	IV.	1	2
Congestion of the Brain	III.	1	1 or 8
of the Liver	III.	4	13 or 15
of the Lungs (pulmonary apoplexy)	III.	3	4a
undefined, vague; of what part? perhaps	II.	1	6
Consolidation of the Lung	III.	3	6
Constipatio (constipation)	III.	4	7
Constipation (costiveness)	III.	4	7
Constitutional bleeding (hæmorrhagic diathesis)	III.	2	3
Weakness (in children or adults)	IV.	4	1
" (in old people)	IV.	3	1

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Constriction of the Brain; bad... ..	III.	1	8
Consumption (phthisis)	II.	2	3
of the Bowels (tabes mesenterica)	II.	2	2
Contagion, the communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick; caused what disease? perhaps	I.	1	18
Contraction of the Bowels (stricture of the intestines) ...	III.	4	9
of the Windpipe; from what cause? tubercles on the bronchial glands?	II.	2	1
Contractura Urethrae (stricture of the urethra)	I.	2	2
Contusion (contusio)	V.	1	1
Convulsus (ileus)	III.	4	7
Convulsio (convulsions)	III.	1	7
Convulsions (convulsio)	III.	1	7
Convulsions, Puerperal	IV.	2	2
Corn (clavus); how did it produce death?	III.	8	3
Coryza	I.	1	11
Costiveness (constipation)	III.	4	7
Cough (tussis, which see)	I.	1	11
Coup-de-soleil (sunstroke)	V.	1	3 ^a
Courap, the vernacular name in India for skin diseases attended with itching	III.	8	3
Coxalgia	II.	2	1
Cramp in the Bowels (cholera)	I.	1	14
" (ileus)	III.	4	7
when fatal, may be regarded as a form of tetanus ...	III.	1	8
Crepita Ætas (old age)	IV.	3	1
Cretnism, an endemic disease common in Switzerland ...	I.	3	5
Crick, if of a rheumatic character	I.	1	17
if of a spasmodic character	III.	1	8
Croak (croup?); bad term	I.	1	5
(laryngitis?); bad term	III.	3	1
Cross-birth (if an adult)	IV.	2	2
" (if an infant)	V.	1	7
Croup (cynanche trachealis)	I.	1	5
Crural Phlebitis	IV.	2	2
Crusta Lactea (milk scab)	III.	8	3
Cumberland Disease	I.	2	5
Curvature of the Spine	III.	7	2
Cutaneous Disease; of what nature?	III.	8	3
Cuts; e.g., "cut his throat," "ripped open his bowels," &c. (suicidal)	V.	4	16
(accidental)	V.	1	2 ^b
Cyanosis (the blue disease), generally arises from a congenital malformation of the heart	IV.	1	2
Cynanche (sore throat)	I.	1	4
Laryngea (croup)	I.	1	5
Maligna (scarlatina)	I.	1	3
Parotideæ (parotitis), a name given to the mumps ...	I.	1	18
Pharyngea (pharyngitis)	III.	4	2
Stridula (croup); rarely used	I.	1	5
Tonsillaris (quinsy)	I.	1	4
Trachealis (croup)	I.	1	5
Cyst of hydatids	I.	4	2 ^a
Cystirrhœa (catarrh of the bladder)	III.	5	6
Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder)	III.	5	6

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
D.			
Damp Clothes ; what disease was caused ? ... ..	...	...	...
Deafness or Depraved Hearing (paracusis)	III.	1	8
Death of Bone (necrosis)	III.	7	2
Debility (debilitas); infants and children, and adults under 65	IV.	4	1
(debilitas); old people over 65	IV.	3	1
Decay (atrophy) ?	IV.	4	1
(old age) ?	IV.	3	1
(phthisis) ?	II.	2	3
Decline (phthisis) ?	II.	2	3
Decrepita Ætas (old age)	IV.	3	1
Defective powers of assimilation	IV.	4	1
Deficiency of Bile... ..	III.	4	15
of Blood (anæmia)	II.	1	2
Deformed Pelvis	IV.	2	2
Delirium Tremens; state whether caused by alcoholism, chloroform, opium, or tobacco	I.	3	4a
Dementia (insanity)	III.	1	4
Dentitio (teething)	IV.	1	5
Dentition (teething)	IV.	1	5
Derbyshire Neck (bronchocele)	I.	3	5
Desquamation ; of the skin or bone ? from what disease ? ... ..	...	...	...
Diabetes (an immoderate flow of urine)	III.	5	4
Diaphragmitis (inflammation of the diaphragm)	III.	3	3
Diarrhœa (purging)	I.	1	13
Diathesis hæmorrhagica	III.	2	3
” tuberculosis	II.	2	1
Difficult Labor (childbirth)	IV.	2	2
Difficult Menstruation (dysmenorrhœa)	IV.	2	1
Difficulty in discharging Urine (dysuria)	I.	2	2
Digestion Fever (gastritis)	III.	4	1
Digestive Organs, Disease of	III.	4	11
Organs, Inflammation of ; which organ ?	III.	4	1 or 2
Diphtheria (diphtheritis) ; a specific inflammation	I.	1	3a
Diphtheritic Croup	I.	1	5
Diphtheritis (diphtheria) ; a specific inflammation	I.	1	3a
Dipsomania (excessive thirst)	I.	3	4a
Discharge of Blood (hæmorrhage) ; from what parts ?	III.	2	3
Disease of the Cardiac Valves ; this may mean ossification, contraction, &c.,	III.	2	3
the Heart	III.	2	3
Spinal Marrow	III.	1	8
The part affected is sometimes known while the nature of the disease cannot be ascertained ; in such circumstances "Disease of" the part affected is properly applied.			
Dislocation (luxatio) ; accidental	V.	1	1
Disordered Menstruation (paramenia)	IV.	2	1
Diuresis (excessive secretion of urine)	III.	5	7
Dropsy (hydrops) ; of what part ? if undefined	II.	1	2
after Scarlet Fever	I.	1	3
of the Belly (ascites)	III.	4	4
of the Brain (hydrocephalus)	II.	2	4
of the Chest (hydrothorax)	III.	3	3
of the Extremities (œdema)	II.	1	2
of the Heart (hydropericardium)	III.	2	1
of the Liver	III.	4	15

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Dropsy of the Pericardium (hydropericardium)	III.	2	1
of the Peritoneum (ascites)	III.	4	4
of the Pleura (hydrothorax)	III.	3	3
of the Spine (hydrorrhachitis)	IV.	1	3
Ovarian (hydrops ovarii)	III.	6	1
of the Womb (hydrometra)	III.	6	2
Drowning (accidental)	V.	1	5
(suicidal)	V.	4	3
Drum-belly (tympanites)	III.	4	11
Drunkenness (intoxication)	I.	3	4 ^b
Drunkard's Liver... ..	III.	4	15
Dry Gangrene	II.	1	5
Duodenitis (inflammation of the duodenum, one of the intestines)	III.	4	2
Dyscrasia (a bad habit of body); what kind? ... ..	...	...	...
Dysecoia (deafness), diminished or destroyed hearing	III.	1	8
Dysentery (dysentery) bloody flux	I.	1	12
Dysentery (dysentery) bloody flux	I.	1	12
Dysmenorrhœa (difficult or painful menstruation)	IV.	2	1
Dyspnœa (difficult respiration)... ..	III.	3	5
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	III.	4	11
Dysuria (difficulty in discharging the urine); from what cause?	I.	2	2
E.			
Ear, Disease of	III.	1	8
Inflammation of (otitis)	III.	1	8
Ebrietas (drunkenness)	I.	3	4 ^b
Echinococcus disease	I.	4	2 ^a
Eclampsia, eclampsia (a term applied to the epilepsy of infants, the reason of which is not obvious)	III.	1	6
Ecpiesmos (a disease of the eye)	III.	1	8
Ecsarcoma (a fleshy excrescence)	II.	1	3
Ecthyma (an eruption of phlyzacious pustules)	III.	8	3
Eczema (running scald)	III.	8	3
Effusion of the Abdomen (ascites)	III.	4	4
on the Brain of Blood (apoplexy?)	III.	1	2
" of Serum (in a child)	II.	2	4
" " (in an adult)	III.	1	2
" the result of violence	V.	1	1
" undefined (in an adult?)... ..	III.	1	2
" " (in an infant?)	II.	2	4
on the Chest (empyema)... ..	III.	3	3
on the Spinal Canal	III.	1	1
Elephantiasis, a virulent cutaneous disease chiefly confined to warm climates	III.	8	3
Emaciation (marasmus)	IV.	4	1
Emansio Mensium (retention of the menses); <i>vide</i> Chlorosis	IV.	2	1
Embolism (stoppage of circulation from formation of clot of blood in a vein)	III.	2	3
after childbirth	IV.	2	2
Empysema (pneumatosis) windy swelling	III.	3	5
Emptysis (a discharge of blood from the mouth)	III.	4	11
Empyema (purulent fluid within the pleura)... ..	III.	3	3
Empyomphalus (a collection of pus under the navel)	II.	2	5
Encephalitis (inflammation of the substance of the brain)... ..	III.	1	1

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Encephalocele (hernia of the brain); from what cause? ...	V.	1	1
Encephaloid Tumor of Abdomen	II.	1	3a
Enchondroma (a species of tumor)	II.	1	3a
Endocarditis (inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart)	III.	2	1
Endometritis (inflammation of the womb)	III.	6	2
after childbirth	IV.	2	2
English Cholera	I.	1	14
Enlargement of the Cervical Glands	II.	2	1
the Glands of the Abdomen (tabes mesenterica) ...	II.	2	2
" of the Throat (scrofula?)	II.	2	1
the Glands (scrofula?); what glands?	II.	2	1
the Heart (hypertrophy)	III.	2	3
the Liver, from congestion	III.	4	15
the Omentum (cancer?)... ..	II.	1	3
" (scrofula?)	II.	2	1
the Spleen, from ague?	I.	1	15
the Thyroid Gland	II.	2	1
Enteric Fever	I.	1	7
Enteritis (inflammation of the intestines)	III.	4	2
Enterocolitis	III.	4	2
Enterodynia (gastralgia)	III.	4	1b
Enterolithus (intestinal concretion or calculus); intestinal calculi are much more common in the lower animals than in man	III.	4	1b
Entozoa (worms)	I.	4	2
Enuresis (incontinence of urine), often the result of disease of the prostate gland	III.	5	7
Ephemeral Fever (gastritis?)	III.	4	1
(typhoid?)... ..	I.	1	7
Epidemic Catarrh (influenza)	I.	1	11
Epilepsia (epilepsy)	III.	1	6
Epilepsia e Plumbo (epilepsy from lead)	III.	1	6
Epilepsy (epilepsia)	III.	1	6
Epinyctides (a fugacious kind of nettle-rash, appearing at night and disappearing in the morning)	III.	8	3
Epiptocoele (an omental hernia)... ..	III.	4	6
Epistaxis (hæmorrhage from the nose)	III.	3	6
Epithelioma (epithelial cancer)... ..	II.	1	3
Equinia (glanders)	I.	2	4
Ergotism (a disease caused by secale cornutum)	II.	1	6
Erysipelas (ignis sacer)	I.	1	8
Erythema (a rash without a fever), a lesser kind of erysipelas	I.	1	8.
Exangia Cyania (cyanosis)	IV.	1	2
Execution (hanging); judicial	V.	5	1
Exhaustion, from mania	III.	1	4
" from want and cold	I.	3	1
Exomphalos (hernia at or near the umbilicus)	III.	4	7
Exostosis (the ossific tumor on a bone)	III.	7	2
Explosion (accidental)	V.	1	7
Exposure (privation)	I.	3	1
Exsanguinity (anæmia)	II.	1	2
Extra-uterine foætation	IV.	2	2
Extravasation of Blood; on what part? if from violence ...	V.	1	1
of Urine	III.	5	7
Extroversion of the Bladder (malformation)	IV.	1	4
Eyes, Inflammation, &c., of (ophthalmia, &c.)	III.	1	8

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
F.			
Fainting (syncope), seldom, if ever, fatal, unless attended with disease of heart	III.	2	3
Fall, &c. (concussion, fracture, contusion, &c.)	V.	1	1
Falling Sickness (epilepsy)	III.	1	6
Fallopian Tube, Rupture of (in childbearing?)	IV.	2	2
Fames (hunger), which, to cause death, amounts to starvation	I.	3	1
Farcinoma (glanders)	I.	2	4
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	III.	2	3
Fatty Liver (adipose degeneration of the liver)	III.	4	15
Fauces, Inflammation or Disease of (quinsy?)	I.	1	4
Favus (porrigo); not a fatal disease	I.	4	3
Febricula (slight fever)	I.	1	7 or 16
Febris Anginosa (scarlet fever)	I.	1	3
Apthosa (aphtha)	I.	4	1
Biliosa (bilious fever)	I.	1	7 or 16
Bullosa (pemphigus), an eruption, consisting of vesicles of various sizes	III.	8	3
Continua (continued fever)	I.	1	7
Flava (yellow fever)	I.	1	16
Gastrica (gastric fever)	I.	1	7
Hectica (hectic fever). Different authorities have allotted different places to this fever, some regarding it as a continued fever, others as partaking of a remittent character, while Boerhaave viewed it as of a mixed nature; we adopt the typhoid class	I.	1	7
Intermittent (ague)	I.	1	15
Lactea (milk fever)	I.	1	9
Lenta (slow fever)	I.	1	7
Nervosa (meningitis)	III.	1	1
Putrida (typhus)	I.	1	7a
Remittens (remittent fever)	I.	1	16
Rubra (a rash); vague term	III.	8	1
Typhoides	I.	1	7
Typhus	I.	1	7a
Verminosa	I.	4	2
Felo-de-se (suicide)	V.	4	5
Felon (paronychia); a whitlow	III.	8	1
Female debility (paramenia?) vague	IV.	2	1
Fever Asthenic (typhoid)	I.	1	7
Bilious	I.	1	7
Brain	III.	1	1
Colonial	I.	1	7
Enteric	I.	1	7
Ephemeral (gastritis?)	III.	4	7
(typhoid?)	I.	1	7
Gastric (febris gastrica)	I.	1	7
Inflammatory (synocha)	I.	1	7
Intermittent (ague)	I.	1	15
Marsh	I.	1	15
Mixed (synochus)	I.	1	7
Nervous (meningitis)	III.	1	1
on the Brain (meningitis?)	III.	1	1
Puerperal (metria)	I.	1	9
Remittent (febris remittens)	I.	1	16
Rheumatic	I.	1	17
Spotted (typhus)	I.	1	7a

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Fever, Typhoid or Typhus (distinguish)	I.	1	7 or 7a
Worm	I.	4	2
(vague); its character should be stated	I.	1	7
Fistula; if situated in any part of the digestive regions ...	III.	4	10
Fit (apoplectic?)	III.	1	2
(convulsion?)	III.	1	7
(epileptic?)	III.	1	6
(paralytic?)	III.	1	3
Flooding (uterine hæmorrhage)	I.	1	9
Fluid on the Brain; what fluid?	II.	2	4
Fluor albus (paramenia)	IV.	2	1
(leucorrhœa)	IV.	2	1
Flux (dysentery)	I.	1	12
Foramen ovale not closed	IV.	1	4
Foul air, death by	V.	1	6
Found dead (vague); perhaps	V.	1	7
in Water (vague)	V.	1	5
Fractures (fracturæ)	V.	1	1
Fragilitas Ossium (brittleness of the bone)	III.	7	2
Frambœsia (the yaws), a disease endemical to the Antilles Islands and Africa; it appears with excrescences like mulberries on the skin	III.	8	3
Fright	III.	1	4
Frigus (cold); death from exposure to cold	I.	3	1
Frostbite	I.	3	1
Fungus Hæmatodes (soft cancer)	II.	1	3
Furunculus (boil)	I.	1	10
G.			
Gall-Duct; stoppage of; by a gall-stone	III.	4	14
Gall-Stone (calculi biliosus)	III.	4	14
Gangrene (mortification); not properly speaking inter- changeable terms, as gangrene is that stage that precedes of Lungs; from what disease? if undefined	III.	3	6
Gangræna Nosocomialis (hospital gangrene)	I.	1	18
Oris (noma)	II.	1	4
Gastralgia (enterodynia)	III.	4	11
Gastric Féver (typhoid character)	I.	1	7
Gastritis (inflammation of the stomach)	III.	4	1
Gastrocele (hernia ventriculi), a ventral rupture caused by the stomach protruding through some part of the abdomi- nal parietes	III.	4	6
Gastro-enteritis (a complication of gastritis and enteritis); if an adult	III.	4	2
(a complication of gastritis and enteritis); if an infant	III.	4	1
Gathering, an old term for an abscess	II.	2	5
Glanders (farcinoma)	I.	2	4
Glands, Inflammation of (scrofula?)	II.	2	1
Glands (scrofula?); entries occur like this, neither specifi- fing the glands nor disease	II.	2	1
Swelling of (scrofula?)	II.	2	1
Gleet (blennorrhœa chronica)	I.	2	2
Glossitis (inflammation of the tongue)	III.	4	2
Glottis, Inflammation of (laryngitis)	III.	3	1
Spasm of (laryngismus stridulus)	III.	3	1
Gottre (bronchocele); not a fatal disease	I.	3	5
Gonagra (gout in the knee)	II.	1	1
Gonorrhœa (urethritis); an inappropriate name	I.	2	2

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Gout (podagra)	II.	1	1
Granular Disease of the Kidneys (nephria)	III.	5	3
Granulated Liver (cirrhosis)	III.	4	15
Gravel (calculus)	III.	5	5
Green Sickness (chlorosis)	IV.	2	1
Grief	III.	1	4
Grinder's Asthma (an asthma in consequence of the inhalation of particles of dust)	III.	3	6
Gripes, Black (dysentery)	I.	1	12
Groin, Ulceration of (syphilis)	I.	2	1
Gunshot Wounds (accidental)	V.	1	2a
(homicidal)	V.	3	1
(received in battle)	V.	2	1
(suicidal)	V.	4	1a
Gutta Serena (amaurosis)	III.	1	8
H.			
Hare-lip	IV.	1	4
Hæmatemesis (a vomiting of blood)	III.	4	11
Hæmatocele	III.	6	2
Hæmaturia (bloody discharge from urethra), often caused by stone in kidney	III.	5	7
Hæmoptysis (spitting of blood)	II.	2	3a
Hæmorrhage from the Bowels	III.	4	2
from the Intestines (melæna)	III.	4	11
from the Kidneys (hæmaturia)	III.	5	7
from the Lungs (hæmoptysis)	II.	2	3a
from the Navel	V.	1	7
from the Nose (epistaxis)	III.	2	3
from the Stomach	III.	4	11
from the Womb (metrorrhagia)	IV.	2	2 or 3
Undefined	III.	2	3
Hæmorrhage Diathesis	III.	2	3
Hæmorrhoids, a flow of blood literally, but understood to mean piles	III.	4	2
Hanging (suspensio), judicial	V.	5	1
(suicidal)	V.	4	4
Hay Asthma	I.	1	11
Hay Fever	I.	1	11
Head, Disease of (brain?)	III.	1	8
Inflammation of; vague... ..	III.	1	1
Headache, from what cause? perhaps... ..	III.	4	11
Heart, Aneurism of the	III.	2	2
Atrophy of (atrophia cordis); a wasting of the organ	III.	2	3
Congenital Malformation of; generally causes cyanosis	IV.	1	2
Disease, &c., not otherwise defined	III.	2	3
Hives; bad	III.	2	3
Hypertrophy of (hypertrophia cordis); a morbid increase of the organ	III.	2	3
Inflammation of (carditis)	III.	2	3
Ossification of the valves of	III.	2	3
Rheumatism in the	I.	1	17
Rupture of a blood vessel of the; vague	III.	2	2
Rupture of; vague; bursting of auricle or ventricle, how?	III.	2	2
Spasms of	III.	2	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Hectic Fever (febris hectica, which see)	I.	1	7
Hemicrania, a pain affecting one side of the head	III.	1	8
Hemipagia, a fixed pain on one side of the head	III.	1	8
Hemiplegia (paralysis), a paralysis of one side of the body	III.	1	3
Hepatic Disease	III.	4	15
Hepatitis (inflammation of the liver)	III.	4	15
Hepatisation of Lungs, the conversion of lung into a substance resembling liver	III.	3	6
Hepatitis (inflammation of the liver)	III.	4	13
Hernia (a rupture); state if congenital, and also whether femoral, inguinal, scrotal, umbilical, diaphragmatic, ischiatic, labial, perineal, vaginal, ventral, &c.	III.	4	6
Cerebri; from what cause?	V.	1	1
Herpes (tetter)	III.	8	3
Zoster (shingles)	III.	8	3
Hiccough (singultus), a spasmodic affection of the diaphragm	III.	1	8
Hieranosos (morbus sacer); this epilepsy was so called because supposed to be a disease that Jesus Christ cured	III.	1	6
Hip Disease	II.	2	1
Joint, Disease of	III.	7	1
Dislocation of	V.	1	1
Inflammation of; arthritis (hip)	III.	7	1
Hives, a variety of the chicken-pox	I.	1	1a
Hooping Cough (pertussis), a convulsive cough, common to children	I.	1	6
Horrors (delirium tremens)	I.	3	4a
Hospital Gangrene (gangrena nosocomialis)	I.	1	18
Hunger (fames), which, to cause death, amounts to starvation	I.	3	1
Hydarthrus (white swelling)	II.	2	1
Hydatids (entozoa); where?	I.	4	2a
Hydrarthrosis (accumulation of fluid in a joint)	III.	7	2
Hydrocele (dropsy of the testicles), not a fatal disease	III.	6	2
Hydrocephalus (water on the brain)	II.	2	4
Hydrometra (dropsy of the womb)	III.	6	2
Hydronephrosis	III.	5	7
Hydropericardium (dropsy of the heart sac)	II.	1	2
Hydrophobia (madness induced by the bite of a rabid dog)	I.	2	3
Hydrops (dropsy)	II.	1	2
Abdominis (ascites)	III.	4	4
Ovarii (ovarian dropsy)	III.	6	1
Pectoris (dropsy of the chest)	III.	3	3
Pericardium, as a sequel of pericarditis; classify thus	III.	2	1
Thoracis (dropsy of the chest)	III.	3	3
Uteri (dropsy of the womb)	III.	6	2
Hydrorrhachis (spina bifida), dropsy of the spine	IV.	1	3
Hydrosarca (synonymous with anasarca)	II.	1	2
Hydrothorax (dropsy of the chest)	III.	3	3
Hydrotic (synonymous with sudorific) Fever; miliaria? ...	I.	1	7
Hyperæmia (congestion)... ..	II.	1	6
Hypercardia (hypertrophy of the heart)	III.	2	3
Hyperlactation	IV.	2	2
Hypertrophia Cordis (hypertrophy of heart), a morbid increase of the organ	III.	2	3
Hypochondriasis (vapors, lowness of spirits)	III.	1	4
Hysteria (hysterical)	III.	1	6
Hysterical Fits (hysteria)	III.	1	6
Hysteritis (inflammation of the womb)	III.	6	2

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Inflammation of the Fauces (pharyngitis)	I.	1	4
of the Glands (scrofula?)	II.	2	1
of the Glottis (laryngitis)	III.	3	1
of the Gums (from teething?)	IV.	1	5
of the Head (cephalitis?)	III.	1	1
of the Heart (carditis)	III.	2	1
of the Internal Coats of the Stomach (gastritis) ...	III.	4	1
of the Internal Membrane of the Bowels (enteritis)...	III.	4	2
of the Intestinal Canal (enteritis)	III.	4	2
of the Intestines (enteritis)	III.	4	2
of the Iris (iritis)	III.	1	8
of the Joints (arthritis)	III.	7	1
of the Kidneys (nephritis)	III.	5	1
of the Larynx (laryngitis)	III.	3	1
of the Legs (arthritis?)	III.	7	1
of the Legs (phlegmon?)	III.	8	1
of the Legs (rheumatism?)	I.	1	17
of the Lining Membrane of the Chest or Lungs (pleuritis)	III.	3	3
of the Liver (hepatitis)	I.	4	13
of the Loins (nephritis?)	III.	5	1
of the Loins (rheumatism?)	I.	1	17
of the Lungs (pneumonia)	III.	3	4
of the Membranes of the Brain (meningitis)... ..	III.	1	1
of the Milt (splenitis)	III.	4	16
of the Mouth (stomatitis)	III.	4	2
of the Muscles (myositis)	I.	1	17
of the Œsophagus (œsophagitis)	III.	4	2
of the Ovaries, after delivery?	IV.	2	2
of the Pancreas (pancreatitis)	III.	4	12
of the Parotid Gland (parotitis or mumps)	I.	1	18
of the Pericardium (pericarditis)	III.	2	1
of the Periosteum (periostitis)	III.	7	1a
of the Peritonæum (peritonitis)	III.	4	3
” ” after childbirth	I.	1	9
of the Pharynx (pharyngitis)	III.	4	2
of the Pleura (pleuritis)	III.	3	3
of the Retina (retinitis)	III.	1	8
of the Spinal Marrow (myelitis)	III.	1	1
of the Spleen (splenitis)	III.	4	16
of the Stomach (gastritis)	III.	4	1
of the Substance of the Brain (cerebritis)	III.	1	1
of the Testes (orchitis)	III.	6	2
of the Testicle (orchitis)	III.	6	2
of the Thorax (pneumonia?); vague	III.	3	4
of the Throat (quinsy?)	I.	1	4
of the Tongue (glossitis)	III.	4	2
of the Tonsils (quinsy)	I.	1	4
of the Trachea (tracheitis)	III.	3	2
of the Uterus (hysteritis after childbirth?)	IV.	2	2
of the Vagina (if syphilitic)	I.	2	1
of the Vagina (if otherwise)	III.	6	2
of the Veins (phlebitis); a rare occurrence, except as result of venesection	III.	2	3
of the Visceral Glands (tabes mesenterica)	II.	2	2
of the Windpipe (tracheitis)	III.	3	2
of the Womb (hysteritis)	III.	6	2
of the Womb (hysteritis after childbirth?)	IV.	2	2

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Inflammation, undefined; vague; the part affected should be stated, perhaps	II.	1	6
Inflammatory Fever (synocha)	I.	1	7
Influenza (catarrh)	I.	1	11
Inhalation of Chloroform (suffocation)	V.	1	6
Inopia (want, need, &c.)	I.	3	1
Insanity (dementia)	III.	1	4
Insolatio (sunstroke)	V.	1	3a
Instrumental Delivery (vague)	IV.	2	2
Intemperance (alcoholism?)	I.	3	4b
Intermittent Fever (ague)	I.	1	15
Interruption of the Bowels (ileus)	III.	4	7
Intestinal Concretion or Calculus (enterolithus); more common in the lower animals than in man	III.	4	11
Irritation (diarrhœa?)	I.	1	13
Irritation (enteritis?)	III.	4	2
Obstruction	III.	4	7
Stricture	III.	4	9
Intoxication (alcoholism)	I.	3	4b
Introsusception (a portion of intestine slipping into another)	III.	4	8
Introversion of the Bowel (intussusception)	III.	4	8
Intussusception	III.	4	8
Invagination of Bowel (intussusception)	III.	4	8
Invermiration (worms); the most appropriate term for the disease	I.	4	2
Iritis (inflammation of the iris or septum, between the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye)	III.	1	8
Irritation of the Bowels (diarrhœa?)	I.	1	13
of the Bowels (enteritis?)	III.	4	2
Ischuria (a retention of urine)	III.	5	2
Urethralis (stricture of the urethra?)	I.	2	2
Itch (scabies); not a fatal disease	I.	4	3
J.			
Jail Fever (typhus)	I.	1	7a
Jaundice (icterus)	III.	4	14
Joint Disease, &c. (not otherwise defined)	III.	7	2
Inflammation of a (arthritis)	III.	7	1
Jungle Fever	I.	1	16
K.			
Kibes or Chilblains (pernio)	III.	8	3
Kidney, Bright's Disease of (nephria)	III.	5	3
Disease, &c. (not otherwise defined)	III.	5	7
Granular Disease of (Bright's Disease)	III.	5	3
Inflammation of (nephritis)	III.	5	1
Kin-cough (pertussis), called so vulgarly	I.	1	6
King's Evil (scrofula)	II.	2	1
L.			
Labour (parturition) difficult	IV.	2	2
Lactation (the suckling of a child); what disease did it cause?	IV.	2	2
Lactamen (milk scab)	III.	8	3
Land Scurvy	I.	3	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Laryngismus Stridulus (spasm of the larynx); crowing disease	III.	3	1
Laryngitis (inflammation of larynx)	III.	3	1
Lead Colic (colica pictonum)	III.	4	7
Lead Palsy	III.	1	3
Leipothymia (syncope); seldom, if ever, fatal, unless attended with disease of heart	III.	2	3
Lepra Tuberculosa (tubercular leprosy)	II.	2	5
Vulgaris (common leprosy)	III.	8	3
Leprosy (common)	III.	8	3
Tubercular	II.	2	5
Leucocythæmia (deficiency of red particles in the blood) ...	III.	2	3
Leucorrhœa (the whites)	IV.	2	1
Lichen (an extensive eruption of papulæ), vulgarly "prickly heat"	III.	8	3
Lientery (diarrhœa)	I.	1	13
Lightning, Struck by	V.	1	3b
Lithia (stone)	III.	5	5
Lithotomy (an operation for stone in the bladder)	III.	5	5
Liver Abscess in	III.	4	15
Congestion of	III.	4	13 or 15
Inflammation of (hepatitis)	III.	4	13
Ramollissement of (softening of the liver)	III.	4	15
Rupture of, from violence	V.	1	1
Locked Jaw (trismus)	III.	1	8
Lobulated Liver (cirrhosis)	III.	4	15
Lost in the Bush (privation)	I.	3	1
Low Fever (typhoid)	I.	1	7
Lues Venerea (syphilis)... ..	I.	2	1
Lumbago	I.	1	17
Lumbar Abscess (psoas abscess)	II.	2	1
Inflammation (nephritis?)	III.	5	1
Inflammation (rheumatism?)	I.	1	17
Lung Disease, &c., not otherwise defined	III.	3	6
Lungs, Gangrene of; not otherwise defined	III.	3	6
Inflammation of (pneumonia)	III.	3	4
Congestion of	III.	3	4a
Hepatisation of (conversion of lungs into a substance like liver)	III.	3	6
Lupus (noli me tangere)	II.	1	3
Luxatio (dislocation); accidental?	V.	1	7
M.			
Madness (insanity)	III.	1	4
Malformation (of what nature?)	IV.	1	4
Malignant Disease (cancer)	II.	1	3
Fever (scarlatina, typhus?)	I.	1	3 or 7a
Pustule (milzbrand) a disease of animals	I.	2	5
Sore Throat (tonsillitis maligna)	I.	1	3a
Mal-nutrition	IV.	4	1
Mammillated Liver (cirrhosis)	III.	4	15
Mania (insanity)	III.	1	4
Mania a Potu	I.	3	4a
Puerperal (childbirth)	IV.	2	2
Manslaughter	V.	3	1
Marasmus (emaciation)	IV.	4	1
Marcor (emaciation)	IV.	4	1
Marsh Fever (ague)	I.	1	15

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Mastitis (inflammation of the breast) if after childbirth ...	IV.	2	2
Measles (rubeola), an eruptive disease	I.	1	2
Medullary Sarcoma of the Uterus, &c. (cancer)	II.	1	3
Tumor (cancer)	II.	1	3
Melæna (discharge of black blood from intestines)	III.	4	11
Melancholy	III.	1	4
Melanosis, a species of morbid deposit, more common to horses than men	II.	1	3
Melasma	III.	8	2
Meningitis (inflammation of the membranes of the brain) ...	III.	1	1
tubercular, if a child	II.	2	4
Menorrhagia (flooding), either of blood or menses	IV.	2	1
Menostasis (a suppression of menses)	IV.	2	1
Menses, Retention, suppression of (amenorrhœa)	IV.	2	1
Menstruation, Disordered (paramenia)	IV.	2	1
Mentagra, an eruption about the chin	III.	8	3
Mephitic Gases, Suffocation by	V.	1	6
Mesenteric Disease (tabes mesenterica)	II.	2	2
Metria (puerperal fever)	I.	1	9
Metritis (inflammation of the womb)	III.	6	2
(inflammation of the womb after childbirth?)	IV.	2	2
Metrorrhagia (hæmorrhage from the womb)	IV.	2	2 or 3
Miliaria (miliary fever)	I.	1	1 _a
Milk Fever (febris lactea)	I.	1	9
Scab (lactumen)	III.	8	3
Milzbrand (a disease of cattle or sheep, sometimes communicated to man by inoculation)	I.	2	5
Miscarriage (abortion)	IV.	2	2
Mis menstruation (paramenia)	IV.	2	1
Mixed Fever (synochus)	I.	1	7
Moles, different productions or excretions from the uterus ...	III.	6	2
Mollities Ossium (softening of the bone)	III.	7	2
Cerebri	III.	1	8
Molluscum, a tubercular disease of the skin	III.	8	3
Morbilli (measles), an eruptive disease	I.	1	2
Morbus Addisonii (suprarenal capsule disease)	III.	5	7
Arquatus (jaundice)	III.	4	14
Articulorum (disease of joints)	III.	7	2
Attonitus (apoplexy)	III.	1	2
Caducus (epilepsy)	III.	1	6
Cæruleus (cyanosis)	IV.	1	2
Cholera	I.	1	14
Cordis (heart disease)	III.	2	3
Coxarius (hip disease)	II.	2	1
Cutaneus (skin disease)	III.	8	3
Luteolus (jaundice)	III.	4	14
Regius (jaundice)	III.	4	14
Strangulatorius (croup); rarely used	I.	1	5
Mortification (death of a part)	II.	1	5
Mucoenteritis	III.	4	2
Mucous Membrane, Inflammation of (catarrh?)	I.	1	11
Muguet (aphthalactantium)	I.	4	1
Mumps (parotitis), an inflammation of the parotid gland ...	I.	1	18
Murder and Manslaughter	V.	3	1
Myelitis (inflammation of spinal marrow)	III.	1	1
Myositis (inflammation of a muscle)	I.	1	17
Myxosarcoma (a tumor, partly mucous, partly fleshy)	III.	1	3 _a

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
N.			
Nævi Materni (mother spots); aneurism by anastomosis, excision of them sometimes fatal	V.	1	2b
Nasal Polypus (a polypus in the nose)	II.	1	3b
Navel (or Umbilical) String, want of a ligature on; infanticide by omission	V.	3	1
not properly tied	V.	1	2
Necrencephalus	III.	1	8
Necrosis (death of bone); this term is to bone what mortification is to the soft parts	III.	7	2
Necusia (a disease produced by infection in dissection) ...	I.	2	5
Nephria (granular disease of the kidneys)	III.	5	3
Nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys)	III.	5	1
Nervous Debility	III.	1	4
Diseases (neuroses)	III.	1	8
Fever (meningitis)	III.	1	1
Nettle Fever (urticaria)	III.	8	3
Rash (urticaria)	III.	8	3
Neuralgia (pain in a nerve)	III.	1	8
Neuritis (neuralgia)	III.	1	8
Node (a hard circumscribed tumor proceeding from a bone, caused by a swelling of the periosteum)	III.	7	2
Noli me tangere (lupus)	II.	1	3
Noma (a species of ulcer that often attacks the cheek or vulva of young girls)	II.	1	4
Non-viability (want of strength to support independent life)	IV.	4	1
Nostalgia (home sickness), a species of melancholy; the Swiss are very subject to it	III.	1	4
Nostomania (the highest degree of nostalgia)	III.	1	4
Nutmeg Liver (cirrhosis)	III.	4	15
Nymphomania (violent desire for coition in women), a species of madness	III.	1	4
O.			
Obstipation (costiveness); its character is more severe than costiveness	III.	4	7
Obstruction of Bowels	III.	4	7
Odontalgia (toothache)	III.	1	8
Œdema (anasarca), a minor kind of anasarca	II.	1	2
Glottidis (laryngitis)	III.	3	1
of Lungs	III.	3	3
Œsophagus, Stricture of... ..	III.	4	9
Œsophagitis (inflammation of the œsophagus)	III.	4	2
Old Age (crepita ætas)	IV.	3	1
Oligotrophia (deficient nourishment)	I.	3	1
Openheart (cyanosis)	IV.	1	2
Operation, of what kind? and for what disease?	V.	1	2b
Ophthalmia (inflammation of the eye)	III.	1	8
(purulent)	I.	1	18
Ophthalmitis (inflammation of the eye)	III.	1	8
Opisthotonos (tetanus); that form of tetanus in which the body is bent backward	III.	1	8
Opium Poisoning	V.	1	4
Orchitis (inflammation of the testicle)	III.	6	2
Ossification of the Arteries	III.	2	3
of the valves of the heart?	III.	2	3
Osteo Sarcoma (cancer ossis)	II.	1	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Ostitis (inflammation of the bone)	III.	7.	1a
Otitis (inflammation of the ear)	III.	1	8
Otopyosis (a purulent discharge from the ear)	III.	1	8
Otorrhœa (a discharge from the ear)	III.	1	8
Ovarian Dropsy or Tumor (hydrops ovarii)	III.	6	1
Overflow of Blood on the Brain (apoplexy?)... ..	III.	1	2
of the Gall or Bile	III.	4	14
Overlying (as is frequently the case with infants), accidental?	V.	1	6
Ozœna (ulcer in the nose)	III.	8	2
P.			
Painters' Colic (lead colic)	III.	4	7
Palate Cleft	IV.	1	4
Palpitation of the Heart (a violent beating of the heart), not fatal unless arising from organic disease of the heart	III.	2	3
Palsy (paralysis)	III.	1	3
Panaris, a corruption of Paronychia, which see	III.	8	1
Pancreas Disease, &c., not otherwise defined	III.	4	12
Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)	III.	4	12
Paracentesis (tapping); for what disease? if undefined ...	V.	1	7
Paracusis (deafness or depraved hearing)	III.	1	8
Paralysis (catalysis)	III.	1	3
Agitans (shaking palsy)	III.	1	3
Paralytic Stroke (paralysis)	III.	1	3
Paramenia (disordered menstruation)	IV.	2	1
Paraphimosis (a disease in which the prepuce cannot be returned over the glans penis, often the result of syphilis or gonorrhœa)	I.	2	1 or 2
Paraplegia (paralysis), a paralysis of either the superior or inferior extremity of the body	III.	1	3
Paresis (an imperfect palsy)	III.	1	3
Paronychia (whitlow)	III.	8	1
Parotitis (mumps), an inflammation of the parotid gland ...	I.	1	18
Parturition (childbirth)	IV.	2	2
Partus (childbirth)	IV.	2	2
Pelvis, deformed	IV.	2	2
Inflammation of contents of (from childbirth?) ...	IV.	2	2
Inflammation of contents of (after lithotomy?) ...	III.	5	5
Pemphigus (febris bullosa); an eruption consisting of vesicles of various sizes	III.	8	3
Penis, Ulceration of (syphilis?)	I.	2	1
Perforation of Bowels	III.	4	5
Pericarditis (inflammation of the pericardium)	III.	2	1
Perinæum, Erysipelas in (after lithotomy?)	III.	5	5
Periostitis (inflammation of the periosteum or covering of bone)	III.	7	1a
Peripneumonia (inflammation of the lungs)	III.	3	4
Peritonitis (inflammation of the peritoneum or serous membrane of the intestines)	III.	4	3
Puerperal	I.	1	9
(tubercular?)	II.	2	2
Pernio (a kibe or chilblain)	III.	8	3
Pertussis (whooping-cough)	I.	1	6
Pestilential Fever (typhus)	I.	1	7a
Pestis (the plague). Although this disease is considered extinct, may not isolated cases occur and be confounded with typhus fever?	I.	1	7
Petechial Fever (typhus)	I.	1	7a

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Phagedæna ; a species of ulcer that spreads very rapidly ...	III.	8	2
Pharyngitis (inflammation of the pharynx)	III.	4	2
Phimosis ; a disease in which the prepuce cannot be with- drawn from the glans penis	I.	2	1 or 2
Phlebitis (inflammation of a vein)	III.	2	3
uterine	I.	1	9
Phlebotite (a venous calculus)	III.	2	3
Phleborrhagia (rupture of a vein)	III.	2	3
Phlegmasia Dolens (puerperal tumid leg)	IV.	2	2
Phlegmon (inflammation of the cellular tissue and skin) ...	III.	8	-1
Phlyzacia Agra (ecthyma)	III.	8	3
Phrenitis (inflammation of the brain) ; a very faulty term	III.	1	1
Pththiriasis (a disease in which parts of the body generate lice)	I.	4	3
Pththisis (pulmonary consumption)	II.	2	3
Physconia (enlargement of the abdomen) ; it is an enlarge- ment of some viscus ; which ?	II.	1	3a
Physometra (a tympany of the womb) ; a rare disease, sel- dom cured	III.	6	2
Piles (hæmorrhoids)	III.	4	2
Placenta, Retention of the	IV.	2	2
Prævia	IV.	2	2
Plague (<i>see</i> Pestis)	I.	1	7
Pleurisy (pleuritis) ; inflammation of the pleura of the chest	III.	3	3
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	III.	3	3
Pleuro-peripneumonia (inflammation of pleura and lungs)...	III.	3	3
Pleuro-pneumonia (inflammation of pleura and lungs) ...	III.	3	3
Plumbers' Colic (<i>colica pictorum</i>)	III.	4	7
Plumbism	V.	1	4
Pneumatosis (emphysema) ; windy swelling	III.	3	5
Pneumogastric Irritation ; from teething ?	IV.	1	5
Pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs)	III.	3	4
Pneumonitis (pneumonia)	III.	3	4
Pneumo-pleuritis (inflammation of lungs and pleura) ...	III.	3	4
Pneumo-thorax (air within the pleura) ; generally from perforation in pththisis	II.	2	3
Podagra (gout)	II.	1	1
Poison (venenum) ; accidental ?	V.	1	4
(venenum) ; homicidal ?	V.	3	1
(venenum) ; suicidal ?	V.	4	2
Poisoning (alcoholic)	I.	3	4b
Polydipsia (excessive thirst)	III.	4	11
Polypus	II.	1	3b
Polypus Narium (polypi in the nostrils)	II.	1	3b
Uteri (a polypus in the womb)	II.	1	3b
Pompholyx (a cutaneous disease)	III.	8	3
Porrigo (ringworm of the scalp) ; not a fatal disease ...	I.	4	3
Pox (syphilis) ; vulgar	I.	2	1
Premature Birth	IV.	1	1
Privation	I.	3	1
Infants under 1 year	I.	3	2
Proidentia Uteri (a falling down of the womb)	IV.	2	2
Prolapsus Recti (a falling down of the rectum) ; what disease did it cause ?	III.	4	5 or 14
Uteri (a falling down of the womb)	IV.	2	2
Prostate Gland, Disease of	III.	5	7
Pruna (carbuncle)	I.	1	10
Prurigo (a papulous eruption)	III.	8	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Pseudomorphica (a malformation)	IV.	1	4
Psoas Abscess (lumbar abscess)	II.	2	1
Psora (scabies)	I.	4	3
Psoriasis (scaly tetter)	III.	8	3
Ptyalism (salivation, or increased secretion of saliva); for what disease? if syphilis	I.	2	1
Puerperal Convulsions	IV.	2	2
Fever (metria)	I.	1	9
Mania (childbirth?)	IV.	2	2
Peritonitis	I.	1	9
Pulmonary Apoplexy (congestion of the lungs)	III.	3	4 α
Consumption	II.	2	3
Pulmonia (old term for Peripneumonia)	III.	3	4
Purging (diarrhœa)	I.	1	13
and vomiting (cholera)	I.	1	14
Purples (purpura)	I.	3	3
Purpura (purpura hæmorrhagica)	I.	3	3
Purulent Ophthalmia	I.	1	18
Pustula Oris (aphtha)	I.	4	1
Pustule, malignant	I.	2	5
Putrid Fever (typhus)	I.	1	7 α
Sore Throat (scarlatina maligna)	I.	1	3
Pyæmia	I.	1	18
Pyelitis	III.	5	7
Pyloric disease (disease of the small end of the stomach) ...	III.	4	1
Pylorus, Disease of (disease of the small end of the stomach)	III.	4	1
Pyrexia (fever)	I.	1	7
Pyrosis (water-brash)	III.	4	11
Q.			
Quinsy (tonsillitis), inflammation of the tonsils	I.	1	4
R.			
Rabies Canina (hydrophobia)	I.	2	3
Rabies (madness), usually applied to the disease in dogs ...	I.	2	3
Rachitis (rickets)	I.	3	5
Rage	III.	1	4
Ramollissement du Cerveau (softening of the brain)	III.	1	8
of the Brain (softening of the brain)	III.	1	8
of the Liver (softening of the liver)	III.	4	15
Ranula (a tumor under the tongue)	II.	1	3 α
Raphania (cripple disease), a disease characterised by spasmodic contraction of the joints	III.	1	8
Rectum, Disease of	III.	4	10 or 11
Red Canker (cancrum)	II.	1	5
Gum (lichen strophulus)	III.	8	3
Red Mouth (red gum)	III.	8	3
Remittent Fever (febris remittens)	I.	1	16
Renal Calculi	III.	5	5
Disease	III.	5	7
Dropsy, generally associated with an albuminous state of the urine	III.	5	3
Inflammation (nephritis)	III.	5	1
Retention of the Menses (amenorrhœa)	IV.	2	1
of the Placenta	IV.	2	2
of Urine (ischuria?)	III.	5	2
of Urine (stricture of the urethra?)	I.	2	2
Retinitis (inflammation of the retina)	III.	1	8

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Rheumatic Fever	I.	1	17
Gout	II.	1	1
Rheumatism	I.	1	17
Rickets (rachitis)	I.	3	5
Ringworm (porrigo)	I.	4	3
Rising of the Heart (disease of heart ?); bad	III.	2	3
of the Lights (hysteria ?); bad	III.	1	6
Rosalia (scarlatina), a name that appears to have been applied also to measles.	I.	1	3
Rose, The; a name given to erysipelas	I.	1	8
Roseola (rash)	III.	8	3
Rubeola (measles); an eruptive disease	I.	1	2
Rupia (an eruptive disease)	III.	8	3
Rupture (hernia ?)	III.	4	6
of Aorta (aneurism ?)	III.	2	2
of a Vein (phleborrhagia)	III.	2	3
of an Artery (aneurism ?)	III.	2	2
of an Artery (violence ?)	V.	1	1
of the Bladder (from violence ?)	V.	1	1
of the Bowels (from violence ?)	V.	1	1
of the Brain (hernia cerebri)	V.	1	1
of the Fallopian Tube (in child-bearing ?)	IV.	2	2
of the Gall Duct (from a gall stone ?)	III.	4	14
of the Gall Duct (by violence ?)	V.	1	1
of the Heart	III.	2	2
of the Liver (from a blow ?)	V.	1	1
of the Navel (umbilical hernia ?)	III.	4	6
of the Ovary (childbirth ?)	IV.	2	2
of the Spleen (from violence ?)	V.	1	1
of the Urethra (from violence ?)	V.	1	1
of the Uterus or Womb (childbirth ?)	IV.	2	2
S.			
Salivation (ptyalism); for what disease? if syphilis	I.	2	1
Sarcoma (a fleshy excrescence)... ..	II.	1	3
Satyriasis (violent desire for coition in man)... ..	III.	1	4
Scabies (itch); not a fatal disease	I.	4	3
Scalds and Burns	V.	1	3
Scald Head (porrigo); not a fatal disease	I.	4	3
Scarlatina (scarlet fever)... ..	I.	1	3
Scarlet Fever (scarlatina)	I.	1	3
Sciatica (a species of rheumatic gout in the hip joint ?)	III.	7	2
(neuralgia of the sacro-sciatic nerve ?)	III.	1	8
Scirrhomia (cancer)	II.	1	3
Scirrhous (cancer); of what part ?	II.	1	3
Scleriosis (scleroma), a hard tumor or induration	II.	1	3a
Scorbutus (scurvy)	I.	3	3
Scrofula (struma)... ..	II.	2	1
Scrotum, Disease of (cancer ?)	II.	1	3
Inflammation of the	III.	8	1
Scurvy (scorbutus)	I.	3	3
Sea-Sickness (an intense nausea, with violent retching); its fatality is very rare	III.	1	8
Secondary symptoms (syphilis ?)	I.	2	1
Seizure (apoplexy ?) a very vague term	III.	1	2
(paralysis ?) a very vague term	III.	1	3
Senectus (old age)	IV.	3	1

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Senility (old age)	IV.	3	1
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	I.	1	18
Shaking Palsy (paralysis agitans)	III.	1	3
Shingles (herpes zoster)	III.	8	3
Shipwrecked (drowning ?)	V.	1	5
Shivering Fit (ague ?) ; vague	I.	1	15
Shock (from what cause ?) accidental ?	V.	1	7
Sibbens (analogous to, but not identical with, "Yaws"), vide Frambæsia	III.	8	3
Sideratis (an apoplexy)	III.	1	2
Singultus (the hiccough) ; a spasmodic affection of the dia- phragm	III.	1	8
Skin, Disease of ; should only be used when nature of disease is unknown	III.	8	3
Sloughing ; from what cause ?	II.	1	5
Small-pox (variola) ; a pustular disease	I.	1	1
Snake Bite	V.	1	4a
Softening of the Bone (mollities ossium)	III.	7	2
of the Brain	III.	1	8
of the Liver	III.	4	15
of the Mucous Membrane of the Stomach	III.	4	11
of the Spinal Marrow	III.	1	3
Soot Sore (chimney sweepers' cancer ?)	II.	1	3
Sore Throat (cynanche)	I.	1	4
Malignant or Putrid (scarlatina)	I.	1	3
Sparganosis (a milk abscess) ; some have applied this term to phlegmon of breast	III.	8	1
Spasmodic Colic (ileus)	III.	4	7
Spasms of the Bowels (ileus)	III.	4	7
Spermatorrhœa (an involuntary emission of seminal fluid, without copulation)	III.	6	2
Sphachelus (mortification)	II.	1	5
Spina Bifida (hydrorrhachis)	IV.	1	3
Spinal Marrow, Disease of	III.	1	8
Inflammation of (myelitis)	III.	1	1
Softening of the	III.	1	3
Spine, Curvature or Indentation of	III.	7	2
Disease of	III.	1	8
Spitting of Blood (hæmoptysis phthisis)	II.	2	3a
Spleen, Disease of (after ague ?)	I.	1	15
Disease of, &c., not otherwise defined	III.	4	16
Rupture of (from a blow ?)	V.	1	1
Splenitis (inflammation of the spleen)	III.	4	16
Spongoid Inflammation (fungus hæmatodes)	II.	1	3
Spontaneous Combustion (catacausis) ; state causes	V.	1	3
Spotted Fever (typhoid, typhus)	I.	1	7 or 7a
Sprain (subluxatio) ; accidental ?	V.	1	1
Squinting (strabismus)	III.	1	8
Stabs (suicidal ?)	V.	4	1
St. Anthony's Fire (erysipelas)	I.	1	8
Starvation (privation)	I.	3	1
Infants under 1 year	I.	3	2
Sternalgia (a name sometimes applied to angina pectoris, which see)	III.	2	3
Stomacæe (cancrum oris)	II.	1	4
Stomach Disease, &c., not otherwise defined	III.	4	11
Inflammation of (gastritis)	III.	4	1
Softening of the Mucous Membrane of	III.	4	11

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Stomach, Ulceration of (enteritis)	III.	4	2
Stomatitis (inflammation of the mouth)	III.	4	2
Stone (in the bladder)	III.	5	5
Stoppage of Blood in the Head (apoplexy ?)	III.	1	2
of the Bowels (ileus ?)	III.	4	7
of the Menses	IV.	2	1
of the Secretion of Urine (ischuria ?)	III.	5	2
of the Urine (stricture ?)	I.	2	2
Strabismus (squinting), a disease of the eye, never, of course, fatal	III.	1	8
Strangling (accidental ?)	V.	1	6
(suicidal ?)	V.	4	4
Strangulation of the Intestines (hernia)	III.	4	6
of the Womb, with prolapsus or inversio uteri ?	IV.	2	2
Strangury (stricture of the urethra ?)	I.	2	2
Stricture of Intestines	III.	4	9
of Intestines caused by Cancer	II.	1	3
of Urethra	I.	2	2
of Windpipe, from pressure of tuberculated bronchial glands	II.	2	1
Strophulus (a papular eruption peculiar to infants)	III.	8	3
Struck by Lightning	V.	1	3b
Dead ; class with deaths not specified ... ..	...	...	...
Struma (scrofula)	II.	2	1
Strumous Disease (scrofula)	II.	2	1
St. Vitus' Dance (chorea)	III.	1	5
Subluxatio (a sprain) ; accidental ?	V.	1	1
Submersio (drowning) ; accidental ?	V.	1	5
(suicidal ?)	V.	4	3
Sudden Death (cause unascertained) ; class with deaths not specified	...	...	...
Suffocation (suffocatio) ; accidental ?	V.	1	6
(during birth) only applied when the child has breathed	V.	1	6
from Charcoal (suicide)	V.	4	5
from Earth falling in a Drive (probably crushed)	V.	1	1
from Mephitic Gases ?	V.	1	6
Suffocatio Stridula (croup)	I.	1	5
Suffusion of the Lungs, vague	V.	1	6
Sugar in the Urine (diabetes)	III.	5	4
Suicidal Deaths not defined	V.	4	5
Sunstroke (coup-de-soleil)	V.	1	3a
Suppression of the Catamenia (amenorrhœa)	IV.	2	1
Menses (amenorrhœa)	IV.	2	1
Urine (ischuria tenalis ?)	III.	5	2
Suppurating Sores of Pubes and Groin (syphilis ?)	I.	2	1
(not syphilitic)	III.	8	2
Suspensio (hanging) ; judicial ?	V.	5	1
(hanging) ; suicidal ?	V.	4	4
Sweeps' Cancer	II.	1	3
Swelling in the Limbs (dropsy ?)	II.	1	2
Swelling of the Glands (scrofula ?)	II.	2	1
of the Throat (quinsy ?)	I.	1	4
Swine-pox (a variety of the chicken-pox)	I.	1	1a
Sword or Bayonet Wounds received in battle	V.	2	2
Sycoma, sycosis (a warty excrescence, resembling a fig, on the anus or other part)	III.	8	3
Sycosis Menti (mentagra)	III.	8	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Syncope (fainting); seldom, if ever, fatal, unless attended by disease of the heart	III.	2	3
Synocha (inflammatory fever)	I.	1	7
Synochus (mixed fever)	I.	1	7
Synovitis (inflammation of the synovial or bursal membrane)	III.	7	1
Syphilis (lues venerea)	I.	2	1
T.			
Tabes (atrophy?); vague	IV.	4	1
Dorsalis (wasting from sexual excesses?)	IV.	4	1
Mesenterica, allied to scrofula	II.	2	2
(phthisis?); vague	IV.	4	1
Scrofulosa	II.	2	2
Tænia (tapeworm)	I.	4	2
Tapeworm (tænia)	I.	4	2
Tapping (paracentesis); for what disease? if undefined ...	V.	1	7
Teething (dentition)	IV.	1	5
Tenesmus (a continual inclination to go to stool without a discharge, and accompanied by a straining); it is symptomatic of various disorders, perhaps	III.	4	11
Tertian Ague (ague)	I.	1	15
Tetanus Idiopathic (not resulting from an injury)	III.	1	8
Traumatic (resulting from an injury)	V.	1	2
Tetters (herpes)	III.	8	3
Thoracic Inflammation (pneumonia?)	III.	3	4
Throcks (thrush)	I.	4	1
Thrush (aphtha), small ulcers inside the mouth	I.	4	1
Tic (a name given by the French to certain spasms, especially of the face)	III.	1	8
Doloreux (neuralgia)	III.	1	8
Tinea (porrigo)	I.	4	3
Tonic Spasm (tetanus)	III.	1	8
Tonsil, Inflammation of (quinsy?)	I.	1	4
Tonsillitis (quinsy?)	I.	1	4
Maligna (diphtheria)	I.	1	3 _a
Toothache (odontalgia)	III.	1	8
Tooth Fever (teething?)	IV.	1	5
Toxicum (poison); accidental?	V.	1	4
homicidal?	V.	3	1
suicidal?	V.	4	2
Trachea, Inflammation of (tracheitis)	I.	1	5
Tracheitis (croup)	I.	1	5
Traumatic Tetanus	V.	1	2
Trichina Spiralis (hair worm in pork)	I.	4	3
Trismus (locked jaw)	III.	1	8
Trismus Nascentium (a form of tetanus); it attacks infants the first few weeks after their birth	III.	1	8
Tritæus (tertian ague)	I.	1	15
Tubercular Consumption	II.	2	3
Disease (scrofula?)	II.	2	1
Peritonitis	II.	2	2
Pneumonia	II.	2	3
Tuberculated Liver (cirrhosis)	III.	4	15
Tuberculosis of Lungs (phthisis)	II.	2	3
Undefined (scrofula)	II.	2	1
Tumified Liver (congestion of the liver)	III.	4	15
Tumor (where?)	II.	1	3 _a

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Turn of Life (paramenia ?)	IV.	2	1
Tussis (a cough). It is rather a symptom of disease than a disease itself, thus it occurs in pleurisy, pneumonia, asthma, catarrh, &c., if undefined	I.	1	11
Twist in the Bowels (ileus ?)	III.	4	7
Tympanites (tympany), an elastic distension of the abdomen	III.	4	1 or 11
Tympany (tympanites), an elastic distension of the abdomen	III.	4	1 or 11
Typhilites (perforation of the appendix vermiformis) ...	III.	4	5
Typhoid Fever (like typhus but specifically a distinct fever)	I.	1	7
Typhus (rare in Victoria)	I.	1	7a
U.			
Ulcer (ulcus)	III.	8	2
Ulcera Serpentina Oris (aphtha)	I.	4	1
Ulcerated Groin (syphilis ?)	I.	2	1
Sore Throat (a very common designation for diphtheria)	I.	1	3a
Ulceration of Bone (caries)	III.	7	2
of Intestines; this is very often the result of enteritis	III.	4	5
Ulcus (an ulcer), a purulent solution of continuity	III.	8	2
Ulcus Ventriculi (ulceration of stomach)	III.	4	5
Umbilical Cord, Want of a Ligature on (infanticide by omission)	V.	3	1
not properly tied	V.	1	2
Umbilical Hæmorrhage	V.	1	7
Hernia	III.	4	6
Uræmia (presence of urea in the blood)	III.	5	7
Uredo (an itching sensation of the skin); the nettle rash is so called	III.	8	3
Urethra, Rupture of; if from violence	V.	1	1
Stricture of	I.	2	2
Urethritis (gonorrhœa)	I.	2	2
Urinary Abscess	III.	5	7
Calculi	III.	5	5
Urine, Bloody (hæmaturia ?)	III.	5	7
Stoppage of (stricture of urethra ?)	I.	2	2
Stoppage of Secretion of (ischuria ?)	III.	5	2
Uroplania (erratic urine), a translation of the urine to some part of the body where its presence is unnatural	III.	5	7
Urticaria (nettle rash)	III.	8	3
Uterine Fever (metria ?); vague	I.	1	9
Hæmorrhage (flooding)	IV.	2	2
Phlebitis	I.	1	9
Uterus, Disease of; only to be used when the nature of disease is unknown	III.	6	2
Inflammation of the (hysteritis after childbirth ?) ...	IV.	2	2
V.			
Vaccination, the insertion of matter to produce cow-pox ...	I.	1	1a
Vagina, Disease of (syphilis ?)	I.	2	1
Imperforate (a malformation)	IV.	1	4
Varicella (chicken-pox), a modification of the small-pox ...	I.	1	1a
Varicocele (swelling of the veins of the scrotum)	III.	6	2
Varicose Veins (varix); only fatal when causing hæmorrhage	III.	2	3
Variola (small-pox); a pustular disease	I.	1	1
Varix (varicose veins)	III.	2	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
Venenatio (poisoning); accidental?	V.	1	4
(poisoning); homicidal?	V.	3	1
(poisoning); suicidal?	V.	4	2
Venenum (poison); accidental?	V.	1	4
(poison); homicidal?	V.	3	1
(poison); suicidal?	V.	4	2
Veneral Disease (syphilis?)	I.	2	1
Venous Calculus (phlebolite)	III.	2	3
Vermes (worms)	I.	4	2
Verminous Fever	I.	4	2
Vertebrae, Disease of the; what disease?	III.	1	8
Vertigo (giddiness)	III.	1	8
Vesiculae Gingivarum (aphtha)... ..	I.	4	1
Violence, causing erysipelas	V.	1	1
causing lockjaw	V.	1	2
vague; by what instrument or agency? if undefined	V.	1	7
Violent Deaths in Battle, not defined	V.	2	3
Deaths not classed	V.	1	7
Visitation of God, a term that should be avoided when a more definite can be given; class with deaths not specified	...	...	...
Volvulus (ileus)	III.	4	7
Vomica (an abscess in a wide sense, but generally applied to those in the lungs; phthisis?)	II.	2	3
Vomiting and Purging (cholera?)	I.	1	14
blood (hæmatemesis)	III.	4	11
Vulnera (wounds); accidental?	V.	1	2
(wounds); homicidal?	V.	3	1
(wounds); suicidal?	V.	4	1
Vulnus (wound); cut, chop, bite, shot, accidental?	V.	1	2
(wound); cut, chop, bite, shot, homicidal?	V.	3	1
(wound); cut, chop, bite, shot, suicidal?	V.	4	1
(wound); in battle?	V.	2	...
W.			
Want of breast-milk (the inanition of Infants)	I.	3	2
of Clothing (privation)	I.	3	1
of Food (starvation)	I.	3	1
of Milk (the inanition of infants)	I.	3	2
of Necessaries of Life (privation)	I.	3	1
Wasting (atrophy?)	IV.	4	1
Water Complaint (dropsy?)	II.	1	2
Complaint (nephritis?)	III.	5	1
Complaint (stricture of urethra?)	I.	2	2
(dropsy?); vague	II.	1	2
in the Bowels (ascites?)... ..	III.	4	4
in the Brain (hydrocephalus?)... ..	II.	2	4
in the Head (hydrocephalus?)	II.	2	4
Water on the Chest (hydrothorax?)	III.	3	3
on the Heart (hydropericardium?)	II.	1	2
on the Spine (spina bifida?)	IV.	1	3
Water-brash (pyrosis?)	III.	4	11
Water-canker (noma?)	II.	1	4
Water-pox (varicella); another name for chicken-pox	I.	1	1a
Watery Gripes (dysentery?); vague	I.	1	12
Weaning (ab lactation); any specific disease?	I.	3	2
Weaning-brash (lichen?)	III.	8	3
Wen (bronchocele)	I.	3	5

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Order.	Disease.
White Flux (leucorrhœa?)	IV.	2	1
Mouth (thrush)	I.	4	1
White Swelling (hydarthrus)	II.	2	1
Whites (leucorrhœa)	IV.	2	1
Whitlow (paronychia)	III.	8	1
Whooping Cough (pertussis), a convulsive cough, common to children	I.	1	6
Wind Dropsy (tympanites?)	III.	4	11
Spasms (convulsions?)	III.	1	7
Spasms (dyspepsia?)	III.	4	11
Windpipe, Contraction of	III.	3	2
Inflammation of (tracheitis)	III.	3	2
Windy Gravel (calculus)	III.	5	5
Swelling (emphysema and pneumatosis)	III.	3	5
Withered Sores (ulcers)	III.	8	2
Womb, Cancer of the	II.	1	3
Disease of? only to be used when nature of disease is unknown	III.	6	2
Inflammation of (hysteritis after childbirth?) ...	IV.	2	2
Inflammation of (hysteritis)	III.	6	2
Polypus of (polypus uteri)	II.	1	3 ^b
Rupture of (from what cause? childbirth)	IV.	2	2
Strangulation of (with prolapsus or inversio uteri?)	IV.	2	2
Worm Fever (enteritis?)	III.	4	2
(worms?)	I.	4	2
Worms (vermes)	I.	4	2
Wounds (vulnera); cut, chop, bite, shot; accidental...	V.	1	2
(vulnera); cut, chop, bite, shot; homicidal ...	V.	3	1
(vulnera); cut, chop, bite, shot; suicidal ...	V.	4	1
(vulnera); in battle	V.	2	...
Y.			
Yaws (analogous to, but not identical with, "Sibbens"), <i>vide</i> Frambœsia	III.	8	3
Yellow Fever (remittent fever)	I.	1	16
Gum (icterus infantum)	III.	4	14
Jaundice (jaundice)	III.	4	14
Yellowwart (jaundice)	III.	4	14

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