

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1878-9.

(SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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P R E F A C E.

THE present volume of the *Victorian Year-Book* has been prepared generally upon the same plan as that followed in the issue for 1877-8. A number of fresh tables have, however, been introduced; the matter contained in the paragraphs has in many instances been elaborated, and all the figures have been brought on to the latest dates. *

The information on the three folding sheets which are embodied in each issue of this work has been continued to the end of 1878 by the addition of the figures for that year. In the first two columns of the lower division of sheet No. 1 (Statistical Summary of Victoria) the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in the colony during each year has been substituted for the quantity and value of gold exported. This change has been deemed advisable, as, since the establishment of a Mint, the exports of gold do not, as they did prior to that event, approximate to the total quantity of gold produced.

The table of principal events in 1878 has been carefully compiled from the chronicles of the period. In selecting occurrences to be recorded, preference has been given to such as related especially to the Australasian colonies, or were considered likely to be of interest to residents therein.

Immediately following that table will be found a copy of the Customs Tariff in force in each Australasian colony. This is the first occasion on which these tariffs have appeared in the *Victorian Year-Book*.

An index to the subjects contained in each paragraph, many of which are entered under several different heads, is published, as usual, at the end of the work.

During my absence from the colony on official business for a period extending over the greater part of the first six months of this year, the collection of the material for this work was proceeded with, and the preparation of the tables, as well as other preliminary matters, were advanced as much as possible by the officers of the department, whose zeal and assiduity I take this opportunity of acknowledging. Where all rendered such excellent service, it is difficult to single out any for especial notice ; but, whilst giving the highest possible credit to others, I may perhaps mention Mr. H. A. Hendren, who acted as Government Statist, and Messrs. J. Hart and J. J. Fenton, as those whose labors achieved results which have ~~been~~ most prominently under my observation. Everything being in a forward state, I found no difficulty on my return in taking up the work at once, and by dint of several months' close application, and the ready co-operation of the Government Printer, it bids fair to be published at as early a date as it was last year.

It now remains for me to express my thanks to those who have taken the trouble to point out a few inaccuracies, mostly, I am glad to say, of a trivial character, which, notwithstanding much care and vigilance on the part of the officers deputed to check the figures and examine the proofs, have found their way into previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*, and to request any who may discover errors in the present volume to kindly inform me of their nature and position.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 17th October 1879.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Immigration, Emigration, Revenue, Expenditure, Crown Land Sales, Live Stock, Postage, Shipping, Vessels, Imports, Exports, and various sub-categories for each.

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

Notes and footnotes providing additional context, corrections, and details for the data presented in the tables, including information on revenue, population, and other statistical anomalies.

SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

Main table containing demographic and economic data for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand from 1873 to 1877. Columns include Name of Colony, Area in Square Miles, Year, Population on the 31st December, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Immigrants by Sea, Emigrants by Sea, Public Revenue, Public Debt, Imports, Exports, Shipping Inwards and Outwards, Miles of Railway, Miles of Telegraph line, and Crown Lands.

Table detailing Agriculture and Live Stock. It is divided into two main sections: AGRICULTURE and LIVE STOCK. The Agriculture section lists data for various crops like Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Potatoes, and Hay. The Live Stock section lists data for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. Columns include Name of Colony, Year, Total Cultivation (Acres), and specific production figures for each crop and animal.

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria in all the years specified, and of Queensland in 1876 and 1877, are for the twelve months ended 30th June. In other instances the information relates to the years ended 31st December. The figures for Victoria do not refer to land of which the purchase was not completed. It is believed that such land has been included in the returns of some of the colonies. The invested sinking fund in New Zealand amounted, at the end of 1877, to £1,438,838. The total debt of that colony should therefore be reduced by that amount to show the net liability. These figures represent the total extent alienated in New Zealand out of lands acquired by the Crown, and are inclusive of 1,371,470 acres of confiscated lands also sold or otherwise disposed of. Including beans and peas, except in the case of New South Wales.

Including land under permanent artificial grass in all the colonies except Western Australia, where green forage is included with hay, and New Zealand. This amounted in 1877 to 318,297 acres in Victoria; 5,746 acres in Queensland; 24,572 acres in South Australia; and to 118,721 acres in Tasmania. Including land in fallow. This amounted in 1877 to 75,675 acres in Victoria; 4,158 acres in Queensland; and 272,605 acres in New Zealand. 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 1877 to 2,593,747 acres.

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

Secondary statistical table with columns for Year, Gold Raised, Public Debt, Government Expenditure (Railways, Electric Telegraphs, Banks of Issue, Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, Cities/Towns/Boroughs, Shires and Road Districts, Manufacturing Works, Mining, Churches and Chapels, Schools).

Footnote explaining the figures of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December of each year until 1871, and the figures for 1871 are for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1878-9 INCLUSIVE.

Main table with columns: Year, Number of Holdings, Area in Occupation, Area Cultivated, and various crop types (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, etc.) under 'Area under various Crops' and 'Produce Raised'.

1 Not including squatting stations to which no purchased land is attached, nor allotments which do not exceed one acre in extent, nor holdings which are not occupied or are occupied for other purposes than agriculture or the keeping of live stock.
2 The figures in this column express the quantity of alienated land in bona fide occupation for agricultural or pastoral purposes. This is always considerably less than the whole area of land alienated.
3 No return is made of the nature or produce of crops grown in gardens or orchards. The crops respecting which particulars are given are in addition to these.

4 In 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1878-9 the wheat crop was much affected by "rust."
5 The tobacco crop in 1875-6 failed in most of the districts.

DIGEST OF STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1878-9.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

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

Principal events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be 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 round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burden, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.†—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.‡—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonise Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
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 William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.

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

† This date differs from that given last year. The correction is due to the researches of Mr. F. P. Labilliere into Imperial records.

‡ This date differs from that given last year. The correction is due to the researches of Mr. J. J. Shillinglaw into records he obtained access to in Sydney.

1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel.
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 goldfield. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 2nd December.)
1855. „ 23rd.—New Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.

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*	...
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July 1851 ...	5th May 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May 1854 ...	22nd June 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June 1854 ...	31st December 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January 1856 ...	26th December 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December 1856	10th September 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September 1863	7th May 1866
The Right Honorable John Henry Thomas Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	7th May 1866 ...	15th August 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	15th August 1866 ...	2nd March 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. ‡	3rd March 1873 ...	19th March 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	31st March 1873 ...	22nd February 1879
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd January 1875 ...	10th January 1875
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.	11th January 1875 ...	14th January 1876
	27th February 1879	Still in office

Duration of Governorships.

3. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Normanby, not

* 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 was absent on leave from the 31st December 1874 to 14th January 1876.

including the Acting-Governors, have held office has been about four years and four months.

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, also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting-Governor in Victoria. Interregna
in Victoria.

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.

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
			9th August 1859

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or Dissolution.
2	1	13th October 1859 ...	18th September 1860
	2	20th November 1860 ...	3rd July 1861
3	1	30th August 1861 ...	11th July 1861
	2	7th November 1862 ...	18th June 1862
	3	26th January 1864 ...	11th September 1863
4	1	28th November 1864 ...	2nd June 1864
			25th August 1864
5	1	12th February 1866 ...	28th November 1865
	2	11th April 1866 ...	11th December 1865
	3	17th January 1867 ...	5th April 1866
	4	18th September 1867 ...	1st June 1866
	5	25th November 1867 ...	10th September 1867
6	1	13th March 1863 ...	8th November 1867
			25th November 1867
			30th December 1867
			29th September 1868
7	2	11th February 1869 ...	29th December 1869
	3	15th February 1870 ...	15th July 1870
	4	27th October 1870 ...	29th December 1870
8	1	25th April 1871 ...	25th January 1871
			23rd November 1871
			17th December 1872
9	2	30th April 1872 ...	25th November 1873
	3	13th May 1873 ...	9th March 1874
	1	19th May 1874 ...	24th December 1874
10	2	25th May 1875 ...	7th April 1876
			22nd December 1876
			25th April 1877
11	3	11th July 1876 ...	9th April 1878.
			6th December 1878.
			8th July 1879 ...

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, 1879.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.	27th February 1879
New South Wales	The Right Honorable Sir (commonly called Lord) Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, G.C.B.	4th August 1879
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.	12th November 1877
Tasmania ...	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	13th January 1875
New Zealand ...	Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	27th March 1879

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., 1879.

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
Austro-Hungary	" ... Franz Joseph I.	1830	Empress of India ...	1877
"	" ... "	"	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	" ... Mohamed Tewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France	" ... F. P. J. Grévy...	1813	President of the French Republic	1879
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 I.	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. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany—was born before the commencement of the present century; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

12. 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, strength, and establishment of the various corps at the end of 1878:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December 1878.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.		Total.		
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery... ..	2	4	166	...	172	19	191
Volunteers:—							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop ...	5	3	24	...	32	10	42
Kyneton " ...	4	3	34	...	41	1	42
Sandhurst " ...	5	5	26	...	36	6	42
Ballarat " ...	5	3	30	...	38	4	42
Southern " ...	3	4	35	3	45	...	42
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps ...	8	12	109	...	129	96	225
St. Kilda " ...	8	8	126	...	142	8	150
Metropolitan " ...	4	13	98	...	115	35	150
Williamstown " ...	7	8	146	...	161	39	200
Geelong " ...	5	10	97	...	112	38	150
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	3	42	...	48	} 57	150
Drysdale " ...	2	4	39	...	45		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	5	71	...	79	} 15	225
Belfast " ...	4	5	69	...	78		
Warrnambool " ...	4	2	47	...	53		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	5	8	117	...	130	20	150
Engineer Corps ...	5	9	136	9	159	...	150
Torpedo and Signal Corps...	5	...	22	...	27	3	30
Rifles—							
Metropolitan Corps ...	6	9	108	...	123	52	175
Carlton " ...	6	8	142	...	156	19	175
Collingwood " ...	5	6	104	...	115	35	150
E. Collingwood " ...	4	4	104	...	112	38	150
Richmond " ...	5	6	102	...	113	37	150
Southern " ...	5	7	98	...	110	40	150
1st Ballarat " ...	9	13	210	...	232	68	300
2nd Ballarat (Creswick) Corps	1	7	67	16	91	...	75
Bendigo " ...	4	8	133	...	145	30	175
1st Castlemaine " ...	8	9	114	...	131	19	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	4	58	...	65	10	75
Kyneton " ...	2	3	45	...	50	...	50
Malmesbury " ...	2	3	41	...	46	4	50
Total ...	147	196	2,760	28	3,131	703	3,806
Staff—Unattached, &c. ...	67	29	...	...	96	...	...
" Bands ...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...
Grand Total ...	214	225	2,785	28	3,252	...	...

13. It will be observed that, at the end of 1878, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,806, which is 379 less than at the end of 1877; also that the total strength amounted to 3,131, or 675 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 703; but as against this must be set 28 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 675 as stated. Strength and establishment.

14. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1878 were as follow. It will be observed that the Martini-Henry rifle is the one in general use:— Rifles of land forces.

RIFLES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Total Number of Rifles.	Pattern of Rifles.					General Hay.
		Martini-Henry.	Breech-loading Carbine.	Long Enfield.	Lancaster Large Bore.	Lancaster Reduced Bore.	
Victorian Artillery ...	147	147	...	...	...	...	...
Volunteers—							
Cavalry ...	107	50	57	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	909	850	15	27	...	7	10
Engineers ...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...
Torpedo and Signal Corps	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
Rifles ...	1,714	1,675	...	13	13	11	2
Total ...	3,027	2,872	72	40	13	18	12

15. The following statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces has been furnished by the Commandant:— Guns of land forces.

		Number.
Garrison guns ...	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9'	6
	" " 80-pr.	23
	Smooth-bored, 68-pr.	30
Guns of position	" 32-pr.	46
	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 ...	...	141*

16. The Victorian naval forces consist of the warships *Cerberus* and *Nelson* and the steam sloop *Victoria*; also of a Naval Reserve, the men of which receive a small fee as a retainer. The following particulars respecting the naval forces have been kindly supplied for this work. Naval forces.

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

“Early in the year 1878, when the tone of Europe was most warlike, and it was expected that every cablegram would bring the news that England had entered into the sanguinary struggle, it became necessary to make the very best use of all the available defences of Port Phillip.

“It was decided that as the *Nelson* could not go to sea in her then state she should be cut down and converted into a frigate, heavier guns ordered from England, and the ship made as far as possible into a sea-going cruiser; during the time of which conversion she would be at all times available, if required, as a steam floating battery. The cutting down and converting has now been completed under the supervision and direction of Captain Mandeville and his officers. She is now a serviceable sea-going vessel of war, and, in addition to her armament as shown by a subjoined table, six seven-inch six and a half ton rifled guns, and two Nordenfelt guns—an improved description of Gatling—are now on their way from England. When these arrive the *Nelson* will be, with the exception of the *Cerberus*, the most heavily armed vessel in these waters.

“The *Victoria* was ordered to be prepared to act as a gun boat and despatch vessel, also to lay out torpedoes for the protection of the channels leading to Hobson’s Bay.

“The *Victoria*, built for the colony in 1853, is of 420 tons and 120 h.p., carrying originally seven guns, 32-prs., having for some time been in the surveying service, was re-transferred to the naval department, but it was not considered that she would be of much utility, as a leak, which had for a long time baffled the harbor authorities, led to the belief that she leaked through all her fastenings. This opinion was not concurred in by Captain Mandeville, and correctly so, for upon the vessel being docked and thoroughly overhauled, the leak was discovered and stopped. The outside planking of the ship was found perfectly sound, and the inside planking likewise, with the exception of a few soft places in the wake of coal bunkers. Steps were immediately taken to strengthen her forward, so as to enable a 64-pr rifled gun to be mounted. The *Victoria* is now available at an hour’s notice for any emergency that may arise, such as proceeding to wrecks that may take place on the coast, or the assistance of disabled vessels.

“The armoured turret ship *Cerberus* had new steam steering gear fitted, which has proved to be a very great acquisition, and acts smoothly and well, enabling the vessel to be handled with the greatest ease and confidence. The machinery generally, guns, gear, &c., are in thoroughly good order, and the crew well up in their duties.

“A new iron mast has been fitted, and a double electric light by Wilde and Co. is now on its way to the colony for that vessel.

“A Thorneycroft torpedo launch of the latest pattern and design, with great speed, and fitted to carry and discharge Whitehead torpedoes, has been ordered from the manufacturers, and is expected shortly to arrive.

“Altogether great activity has been displayed in the naval forces of the colony.

“Although the vessels are not kept fully manned, the crews are a picked body of men, a great number of whom have been trained in the Royal Navy.”

Strength and
establishment of
naval forces.

17. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1878 were as follow. Six officers, and 17 petty officers and men—or 23 in all—were required to complete the establishment :—

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December 1878.				Wanted to complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> ...	10	89	16	115	8	123
” <i>Nelson</i> ...	1	53	...	54	7	61
” <i>Victoria</i> ...	2	26	2	30	2	32
Naval Reserve ...	11	214	...	225	6	231
Total ...	24	382	18	424	23	447

18. The following guns were in possession of the naval forces at the end of 1878:—

	Guns of naval forces.
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr. ...	4
" " Howitzer, 12-pr. ...	2
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr....	2
" " Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr. ...	19
" " Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	10
H.M.V.S. <i>Victoria</i> .—Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr. ...	1
" " Howitzer, 12-pr. ...	4
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	11
Total	53

19. 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 337, and the latter 193:—

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> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	75
" " Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading ...	50
" " Pattern undescribed ...	119
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	200
" " Sea service ...	12
Total small arms	530

20. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1877-8. The items under the heads "salaries" and "contingencies," exclusive of those relating to the staff, show the average cost during 1877-8 of each man in the Victorian artillery to have been £88 16s. 2d., and in the volunteers to have been £5 1s. 1d.*:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1877-8.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries—Staff	3,770	0	0
" Artillery Corps	9,663	17	0
Contingencies—Artillery Corps	4,545	16	10
" Volunteer Force	17,044	4	1
Musters for instruction	283	5	9
In aid of the Victorian Rifle Association	1,000	0	0
Cost of torpedoes and engineering expenses	427	19	0
Stores and ammunition	20,952	7	1
Railway transport	2,500	0	0
Expenses connected with Sir W. Jervois' report on defences ...	2,200	0	0
Military buildings, &c.	454	18	2
Total	62,842	7	11

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December 1877, viz., 160 Victorian artillery, and 3,371 volunteers.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1877-8—*continued.*

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					£	s.	d.
Salaries—H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	...	11,729	12	2
„ H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i>	...	...	...	...	1,023	1	8
„ Naval Reserve...	...	...	...	...	2,676	7	6
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	8,705	12	9
Naval defence works in connection with Sir W. Jervois' report					34,289	2	5
Total	...	...	...	...	58,423	16	6*
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	121,266	4	5

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1878.

21. A statement of the expenditure on defences during the last twenty-four years and a half will be found in the following table. It will be observed that the military expenditure in 1877-8 was greater than in any other year since 1867, and that the naval expenditure was much larger than in any other year since 1864. The year under review is the only one since 1864 in which the total expenditure on defences exceeded £100,000 :—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1878.

Year.	Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£
1854 and 1855	287,973	...	287,973
1856 to 1864	758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	47,647	14,453	62,100
1867	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	62,842	58,424	121,266
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i>	...	28,446	28,446
Total	1,658,886	481,417	2,140,303
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	...	...	2,327,394

* This is exclusive of an amount of £1,892 14s. 7d. for wages of seamen and contingencies, which was paid during the year 1877-8, but was not placed on the estimates till the following year.

22. Retiring allowances are, as I pointed out last year,* 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.

23. 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 the assistance it needs at a more economical rate than would otherwise be possible. The system is in fact one of deferred payments, and is an important guarantee of good behaviour and faithful discharge of duties.

24. 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.

25. Of pensions there were in 1877-8 four in all, embracing allowances to two officers released from responsible offices on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £2,967, or an average of £741 13s. 4d. to each pensioner.

26. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 175. They consisted of one former judge of the Supreme Court, and three former judges of County Courts, of one ex-Surveyor-General, and 162 other ex-officers of the Civil Service, also of 8 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £24,644, or an average of £140 16s. 5d. to each recipient.

27. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 179, or 26 more than in the previous year, and amounted to

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraphs 23 to 25.

£27,610, or £2,241 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £154 4s. 11d., or £11 11s. 4d. less than in 1876-7.

Pensions,
&c., 1877-8.

28. 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 1877-8, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1877-8.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1877-8*.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	2	1,866	13	4	933	6	8
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Gov- ernor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
SUPERANNUATION AL- LOWANCES.								
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 Sta- tute)	County Court Judges ...	3	2,250	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Ser- vice	162	19,677	4	3	121	9	3
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lu- nacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	8	216	10	3	27	1	3
Total ...		179	27,610	7	10	154	4	11

Police pen-
sions, how
granted.

29. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which consists of an annual income of £2,800, arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock. This is supplemented by an annual grant of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue: by fines imposed on, and penalties and damages awarded to, members of the force by magistrates; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force. 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.

* These columns contain 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 are not taken into account in the figures.

30. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1877-8 was 64, the gross amount payable was £5,260 11s. 4d., or an average of £82 3s. 11d. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of pensions were paid in 13 instances. These gratuities amounted in the aggregate to £4,323 10s. 2d., or an average of £332 11s. 7d. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1877-8.

31. In the year under review, for the first time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deficiency to be provided for amounted to about £1,000, to meet which a deduction was made at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and the sum realised thereby was £2,769.

Deduction from pay of police.

32. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. (Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 27 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 69 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.)

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

33. 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 in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized. The number of such allowances in 1877-8 was 67, their gross amount £5,587 5s. 2d., or an average of £83 7s. 11d. to each recipient.

Allowances voted by Parliament.

34. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1877-8 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE *
FROM THE REVENUE, 1877-8.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	1,866	13	4
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0
Former judge of Supreme Court	1,500	0	0
" judges of County Courts	2,250	0	0
" Surveyor-General	1,000	0	0
" officers of the Civil Service	19,677	4	3
" Lunacy Department	216	10	3
" police	2,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	5,587	5	2
Total	£35,197	13	0

* The amounts actually paid were in some instances less than these. See footnote to table following paragraph 28 ante.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue. For total of retiring allowances to the police, see paragraph 30 ante.

PART II.—POPULATION.

Population. 35. 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 as having died, and between those who arrived in the colony and those who departed therefrom by sea.

Imperfections in population estimates. 36. 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 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 which 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.

Crews not included in estimate. 37. 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.

Population at end of 1878. 38. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of the year 1878 was as follows:—

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER 1878.*

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478,316
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401,126
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879,442

Increase of population, 1878. 39. The increase of population during the year was 18,655, viz., 10,575 males and 8,080 females. Of this increase, about three-fourths viz., 13,879, consisting of 6,573 males and 7,306 females—resulted from the excess of births over deaths, and the remainder—viz., 4,776, consisting

* 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*. The latest estimate at the time of these pages going to press was for the 30th June 1879, and was as follows:—Males, 482,769; females, 404,865; total, 887,434.

of 4,002 males and 774 females—was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

40. The increase of population was less than in the previous year by 1,832, and was also exceeded in the years 1868 to 1871 and in 1873, but was greater than in the other four years of the previous decenniad, as will be seen by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

1868	...	23,043	1872	...	18,282	1876	...	17,028
1869	...	25,176	1873	...	19,765	1877	...	20,487
1870	...	26,809	1874	...	17,945	1878	...	18,655
1871	...	25,846	1875	...	14,835			

Increase of population, 1868 to 1878.

41. The increase of population during 1878 was equivalent to an addition of 2·17 per cent. to the population at the commencement of the year. This was less than the average annual increase during the previous ten years, which was at the rate of 2·77 per cent.

Average increase of population per annum.

42. The increase by excess of births over deaths exceeded by 645 that in 1877, and also exceeded that in 1875 and 1876, but was below that in any other year of the previous decenniad:—

Increase by births.

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS. *

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	1878	...	...	13,879
1873	...	...	16,599				

43. The increase by excess of arrivals over departures was less by a third than that in the preceding year, and was also less than in the first four, but greater than in the other five years of the previous decenniad:—

Increase by immigration.

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES. †

1868	...	7,253	1871	...	8,382	1874	...	3,367	1877	...	7,253
1869	...	11,152	1872	...	1,752	1875	...	3,402	1878	...	4,776
1870	...	11,467	1873	...	3,166	1876	...	3,820			

44. 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 six years.

Males and females.

45. 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

Mean population, 1878.

* 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 paragraphs 79 to 87 post.

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, 1878.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472,309
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396,731
Total									869,040

Ages, birth-places, religions, and occupations.

46. 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, religions, and occupations of the people at the present time. The figures in the next four tables have been calculated according to the best information available; but absolute dependence must not be placed upon the figures.

Ages.

47. The estimate of the ages of the population has, for the first time, been made chiefly from the recorded ages of those who died. This method is probably more accurate than one by which the ages are estimated according to the proportions prevailing at the census, as was done in former years :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1878 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	58,570	58,200	116,770
5 to 10	65,231	63,815	129,046
10 „ 15	52,010	51,505	103,515
15 „ 20	50,966	48,511	99,477
20 „ 25	34,889	32,417	67,306
25 „ 30	28,561	25,894	54,455
30 „ 35	25,677	22,215	47,892
35 „ 40	29,468	22,412	51,880
40 „ 45	34,591	20,432	55,023
45 „ 50	30,391	17,542	47,933
50 „ 55	24,360	13,189	37,549
55 „ 60	15,721	8,687	24,408
60 „ 65	10,117	5,286	15,403
65 „ 70	6,165	2,828	8,993
70 „ 75	3,145	2,373	5,518
75 years and upwards	2,447	1,425	3,872
Total	472,309	396,731	869,040

48. In the following table, showing the birthplaces and allegiance of the people, the estimate of Victorian-born has been obtained by deducting from the births of males 60 per cent. of the deaths of males and from the births of females 70 per cent. of the deaths of females, and adding the remainders to the numbers of males and females of Victorian nativity returned at the last census. This mode of computation is based upon the proportion found to exist between the increase of persons born in Victoria between the censuses of 1861 and 1871 and the ratio of the deaths to the births which occurred during the same decennial period. Those born in "Other Australian colonies" have been increased in the same ratio as the Victorians, and the remainder of the population has been distributed amongst the other nationalities according to the census proportions :—

BIRTHPLACES AND ALLEGIANCE OF THE PEOPLE, 1878 (ESTIMATED).

Place of Birth.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	234,857	233,862	468,719
Other Australian colonies	20,296	20,475	40,771
England and Wales	100,857	64,919	165,776
Scotland	31,127	23,300	54,427
Ireland	48,654	48,296	96,950
Other British possessions	2,611	1,157	3,768
China	17,629	30	17,659
Other Foreign countries	16,278	4,692	20,970
Total	472,309	396,731	869,040
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects	435,284	392,597	827,881
Foreign subjects	37,025	4,134	41,159

49. According to the principle just explained, the following is the number of persons of Victorian birth living in the colony in 1871 and each succeeding year :—

VICTORIAN-BORN, 1871 TO 1878 (ESTIMATED).

On 30th June of each Year.	Estimated Number of Victorian-born Living in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	168,186	166,647	334,833
1872	178,817	177,421	356,238
1873	188,987	187,809	376,796
1874	198,866	197,755	396,621
1875	207,869	206,660	414,529
1876	216,706	215,984	432,690
1877	225,702	224,912	450,614
1878	234,857	233,862	468,719

50. The religions of the people have been estimated entirely upon the basis of the proportions existing at the last census.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1878 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Belief.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	172,783	140,125	312,908
Presbyterians	73,217	63,932	137,149
Wesleyans	58,077	56,337	114,414
Other Protestants	34,779	28,944	63,723
Roman Catholics	104,232	102,969	207,201
Jews	2,424	1,908	4,332
Pagans	21,256	37	21,293
Other sects	5,541	2,479	8,020
Total	472,309	396,731	869,040

Occupations.

51. The following estimate of the occupations of the people is based, generally, upon the census proportions; but in the case of miners the estimate of the Secretary for Mines for 1878, and in the case 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, 1878 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	4,709	206	4,915
" religion	992	73	1,065
" health	1,508	1,420	2,928
" law	1,336	1	1,337
" education	2,462	4,439	6,901
" art, science, and literature	2,008	197	2,205
Traders	10,796	1,571	12,367
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities	9,012	276	9,288
Ministering to entertaining and clothing	14,799	17,347	32,146
Domestic servants	2,764	24,666	27,430
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	49,309	486	49,795
Miners	36,636	...	36,636 *
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining	787	2	789
" pastoral pursuits and agriculture... ..	72,400	30,464	102,864 †
" pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	2,884	7	2,891
" land carriage	14,365	104	14,469
" sea navigation... ..	3,197	14	3,211
Dealing in food	15,446	1,251	16,697
Laborers... ..	31,784	20	31,804
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	419	44	463

* The-c figures were furnished by the Secretary for Mines.

† Number returned as employed on farms and stations on the 31st March 1878.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1878 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of independent means	1,589	625	2,214
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	183,003	308,798	491,801
Public burden	8,037	4,241	12,278
Of no occupation, unspecified	2,067	479	2,546
Total	472,309	396,731	869,040

52. The following is a division of the population of Victoria into three districts, the first being the district comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne; the second the district outside that area embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third the remainder of the colony:—

Urban and rural population compared.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1878.

Districts.	Mean Population, 1878.	
	Total.	Proportions per cent.
Urban ... { Metropolitan	256,477	29·51
Extra-Metropolitan	198,385	22·83
Extra-Urban or Rural	414,178	47·66
Total of Victoria	869,040	100·00

53. It will thus be seen that the urban is even greater than the rural population, and that the population in the metropolis alone is equal to nearly 30 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures:—

Increasing proportion of population of metropolis.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS TO TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

1861	...	...	...	...	...	25·89
1871	...	...	...	...	...	28·27
1878	...	...	...	...	...	29·51

54. 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 Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines on the 15th March 1877, with the following result:—

Aborigines.

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

Decrease of
Aborigines.

55. The total number of Aborigines according to the table is 1,067. 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.

Aborigines
on stations.

56. The Board report that about half the Aborigines were usually 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.

Clothing, &c.,
supplied to
Aborigines.

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

Aborigines
married to
Europeans.

58. Three of the Aboriginal males were married to women of European birth or origin.

Gold mining
population,
1878.

59. When the last Victorian census was taken (2nd April 1871) the 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 1878 :—

NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1878.

Alluvial miners	...	22,504	European miners	...	26,998
Quartz miners	...	14,132	Chinese miners	...	9,638
Total	...	36,636	Total	...	36,636

Gold miners,
1868 to 1878.

60. According to this estimate, the total number of persons engaged in searching for or raising gold was less by 1,369 in 1878 than in 1877. The followers of this occupation have, for years past, been falling off in numbers, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the estimated number at the end of each of the last eleven years :—

NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1868 TO 1878.

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	1878	...	36,636
1873	...	50,595			

European
and Chinese
miners.

61. At the end of 1878 the Europeans employed in quartz mining exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by about 1,000, the numbers being 14,015 and 12,983 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers occupied in that industry at the same period being only 117, as against 9,521 occupied in alluvial mining.

62. The miners for metals and minerals other than gold are few in number, and, according to estimates of the Mining Department, numbered only 418 in 1877, and no more than 557 in 1878.*

Miners for metals and minerals other than gold.

63. 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.

AREA OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Conf. English Part
Kobur 1877

	Square miles.
Victoria	88,198
New South Wales	310,938
Queensland	669,520
South Australia	903,690
Western Australia	1,000,000
Total Australia	2,972,346†
Tasmania	26,215
New Zealand	105,342
Total Australasia	3,103,903

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

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

65. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile in each of the Australasian colonies during the five years ended with 1877, are shown in the following table.

Population of Australasian colonies.

* For particulars of the minerals and metals raised see Part VI. Production *post*.
 † According to calculations made in the Geographical Establishment at Gotha, by means of the planimetric system, the area of Australia should be 2,945,227 square miles, or 27,119 less than that estimated in the colonies themselves. The principal difference, amounting to over 24,000 square miles, is in Western Australia, where, it is suggested, the islands may have been included twice. The official figures for New South Wales, also, are stated to be over 2,000, and those for Queensland over 1,000 square miles too high, whilst the estimates for Victoria and South Australia are considered to slightly understate the truth. The following, according to the calculations referred to, are the areas of the respective colonies:—

	Square miles.
Victoria	88,451
New South Wales	308,560
Queensland	668,259
South Australia	904,133
Western Australia	975,824
Total	2,945,227

See Dr. Petermann's Mittheilungen, No. 55, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde V.," by Messrs. Schum and Wagner, page 44: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1878.

POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated 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
	1877	367,323	294,889	662,212	80·28	2·130
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
	1877	124,924	78,160	203,084	62·57	·303
South Australia ...	1873	101,540	96,535	198,075	95·07	·219
	1874	104,870	99,753	204,623	95·12	·226
	1875	107,944	102,498	210,442	94·95	·232
	1876	117,208	108,469	225,677	92·54	·249
	1877	123,392	113,472	236,864	91·96	·262
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
	1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	70·51	·028
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
	1877	56,523	50,581	107,104	89·49	4·086
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	3·583
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·804
	1877	234,803	182,819	417,622*	77·86	3·964

NOTE.—For populations of the neighboring colonies to the end of 1878, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

66. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group, 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.

* The population of New Zealand, as ascertained at the census taken in March 1878, was 414,412, or 3,210 less than the estimate for the previous 31st December. Maoris, who were estimated in 1874 to amount to 45,470, are not included.

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. | |

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. | |

67. According to the figures in the last table, there were on the continent of Australia at the end of 1877 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 millions and a half. The exact numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1877.*

	Population, 31st December 1877.			Females to 100 Males.	Fraction of a Person to the Square Mile
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1,099,706	891,079	1,990,785	81·02	·670
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,391,032	1,124,479	2,515,511	80·84	·810

68. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show 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.

69. The total gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1877 was 80,611 ; the gain to the population of all the Australasian colonies during the same year was 100,778.

70. The increase of the populations of the various Australasian colonies during the five years ended with 1877 is shown in the following table. It will be observed that New Zealand has gained the largest number of inhabitants during that period, New South Wales the next, and Victoria the third. If, however, the increase be observed in proportion to the population existing at the commencement of the quinquenniad, it appears by the last column that Queensland takes precedence of New Zealand, which is, however, not much behind, and that the populations of these colonies have been augmented at more than twice the rate of those of New South Wales and South Australia and at more than four times the rate of that of Victoria.

* Similar information (except as regards the sexes) to the end of 1878 may be found by adding the numbers for that year given in the population column of the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1877.*

Colony.	Population, 1872.	Increase in Five Years, 1873-1877.	
		Number.	Percentage.
Victoria	770,727	90,060	11·69
New South Wales	539,190	123,022	22·82
Queensland	133,553	69,531	52·06
South Australia	192,223	44,641	23·22
Western Australia	25,724	2,114	8·22
Total Australia	1,661,417	329,368	19·82
Tasmania	102,925	4,179	4·06
New Zealand	279,560	138,062	49·39
Total Australasia	2,043,902	471,609	23·07

Area and population of British dominions.

71. 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 official documents. 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.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales	58,311	1878	24,854,397	426
Scotland	30,463	„	3,593,929	118
Ireland	32,531	„	5,350,950	165
Total United Kingdom	121,305	1878	33,799,276	280
Gibraltar †	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1871	20,936	11,166
Malta †	119	1877	147,306	1,138
Heligoland	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1871	1,913	364
Total	121,431	...	33,969,431	280
ASIA.				
British India	909,834	1871	191,065,445	210
Ceylon	24,702	1876	2,556,777	104
Straits Settlements	1,445	1871	308,097	213
Labuan	30	„	4,898	163
Hong Kong	31	1876	139,144	4,489
Aden †	8	1872	22,707	2,838
Perim	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	1871	211	46
Cyprus †	3,708	„	135,000	36
Total	939,762	...	194,232,279	207

* For the estimated population of each Australasian colony during the five years referred to, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Figures taken from the "Almanach de Gotha," 1879: Justus Perthes.

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.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius *	713	1876	345,955	485
Seychelles	286†	"	12,700	44
Natal	18,750	"	322,000	17
Cape of Good Hope	224,100	"	848,685	4
St. Helena	47	1871	6,241	133
Ascension †	34	"	27	0·8
Lagos	73	1876	60,221	824
Gold Coast	6,000	1871	408,070	68
Sierra Leone *	468	"	37,089	80
Gambia	69	"	14,190	206
Total	250,540	...	2,055,178	8
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,372,290	1871	3,686,096	1
Newfoundland	40,200	1876	161,374	4
Bermudas	19	"	13,418	706
Honduras	7,562	1871	24,710	3
British Guiana	76,000	"	193,491	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,390	"	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	"	35,638	243
Barbadoes	166	"	161,594	974
Grenada	133	1876	40,867	307
Tobago	114	"	17,881	157
Virgin Islands	57	1871	6,651	117
St. Christopher	68	"	28,169	414
Nevis	50	1876	11,680	234
Antigua	157	"	35,642	227
Montserrat	32	1871	8,693	272
Dominica	291	"	27,178	93
Trinidad	1,754	"	109,638	63
Total	3,508,910	...	5,144,419	1
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	3,103,903	1877	2,515,511	0·8
Fiji	7,740	1878	112,272§	14
Falkland Islands	6,500	1876	1,114	0·2
Total	3,118,143	...	2,628,897	0·8
Grand Total British dominions	7,938,786	...	238,030,204	30

* Exclusive of the military.

† Figures taken from the "Almanach de Gotha," 1879; Justus Perthes.

‡ For area and population of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 63 and 65 *ante*.

§ Only 1,902 of these are Europeans.

Australasia
compared
with other
British
possessions.

72. 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 hundredth, and Victoria something less than a two hundred and eightieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is slightly smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; but the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by over a million. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British possession except India, Canada, Ceylon, and Great Britain itself.

Foreign
countries,
area and
population.

73. 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 reliable dates:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austro-Hungary *	269,068	1876	38,411,000	143
Belgium	11,370	„	5,336,185	469
Denmark	14,553	1878	1,940,000	133
„ colonies of	87,124	1870	127,401	1
Total Danish dominions ...	101,677	...	2,067,401	20
France	204,031	1876	36,905,788	181
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	198,960	1872	5,302,600†	27
„ „ others	171,817	„	2,610,159	15
„ protectorates of ...	35,413	„	1,043,897	29
Total French dominions ...	610,221	...	45,862,444	75
Germany	209,830	1875	42,727,360	204
Greece	19,381	1870	1,457,894	75
Holland	12,718	1877	3,865,456	304
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	51,324	1874	18,125,269	353
„ „ others	615,376	...	6,261,722	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	679,418	...	28,252,447	42
Italy	114,374	1871	26,801,154	234
Luxemburg	1,592	„	197,528	124
Montenegro *	3,738	„	311,000	82

* Allowance has been made for the recent alterations in the boundaries of these countries by the treaty of Berlin, July 13th, 1878.

† Including wandering Arab tribes, estimated to embrace 2,434,074 persons.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	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	1875	261,746	271
„ „ Madeira and Porto Santo	317	„	121,753	384
„ „ others ...	709,469	...	3,258,141	5
Total Portugese dominions	745,251	...	7,653,548	10
Roumania*	48,307	1878	5,290,000	110
Russia in Europe*	2,191,994	1870-5	74,285,223	34
„ Asia... ..	6,280,456	1871	12,723,471	2
Total Russian Empire* ...	8,472,450	...	87,008,694	10
Servia*	20,850	1874	1,719,522	82
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	293,172	1875-6	6,236,613	21
Switzerland	15,977	1870	2,669,147	167
Turkey* (in Europe, Asia, and Africa)	1,116,848	1878	21,000,000	19
„ Bulgaria	24,360	„	1,859,000	76
„ Eastern Roumelia	13,500	„	751,000	56
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,154,708	1878	23,610,000	20
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) †	1,534,953	...	405,213,152	263
„ dependencies of	2,389,674	...	20,000,000	8
Total Chinese Empire ...	3,924,627	...	425,213,152	108
Japan	155,480	1872	33,110,825	213
Persia	648,000	1868	4,400,000	7
Siam	250,000	...	11,800,000	47
AFRICAN.				
Egypt	1,406,250	1875	16,952,000	12
Liberia	60,000	...	720,000	12
Morocco	219,000	...	3,000,000	14
Tunis... ..	42,000	1877	2,100,000	50

* Allowance has been made for the recent alterations in the boundaries of these countries by the treaty of Berlin, July 13th, 1878.

† 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*, 1879. London: MacMillan and Co.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1,619,463	1876	2,250,000	.1
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
Columbia	504,773	1871	2,913,343	6
Costa Rica	26,040	...	185,000	7
Ecuador	248,372	1875	1,066,137	4
Guatemala	41,830	1872	1,190,754	28
Haiti	10,204	...	600,000	59
Honduras	39,600	...	250,000	6
Mexico	743,948	1873	9,343,470	13
Nicaragua	49,500	...	350,000	7
Paraguay	57,303	1876	239,844	4
Peru	503,600	"	2,673,075	5
San Domingo	18,045	...	250,000	14
San Salvador	9,594	1870	434,520	45
United States	3,603,884	"	38,558,371	11
Uruguay	72,151	1875	444,613	6
Venezuela	403,261	1873	1,784,194	4
Grand Total of countries named	32,072,976	...	922,414,350	29
Grand Total of British dominions	7,938,786	...	238,030,204	30
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	40,011,762	...	1,160,444,554	29

British dominions compared with Foreign countries.

74. According to this table, the British Empire has, if Russia be excluded, more than twice the area of the largest, and if China be excepted, nearly three times the population of the most populous country with its possessions on the face of the globe. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is nearly sixty-six times, and the population thereof more than seven times, as great as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

Density of population in various countries.

75. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales, both containing over four hundred persons to the square mile. Holland comes next with three hundred and four, and China, which, according to the estimate given, contains about two-sevenths of the total population of the world, next, with two hundred and sixty-three persons to the square mile; Italy, Japan, Germany, and France then follow in close succession. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these or than Switzerland, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland but than Austro-Hungary, Denmark, or Luxemburg.

Area and population of the world.

76. The following is the most recent estimate of the area and population of the world and its various continents. The scanty population of Australasia and the Polynesian Islands, also of the two Americas,

will be at once noticed. It will also be observed that by far the greater proportion, or nearly three-fifths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there is little more than half that of Europe :—

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	3,819,932	312,398,480	81·9
Asia	17,303,608	831,000,000	48·0
Africa	11,553,924	205,219,500	17·9
America	15,802,261	86,116,000	5·4
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,422,132	4,411,300	1·3
Total	51,901,857	1,439,145,280	27·7

77. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 73 *ante*, 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 countries named to world.

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

79. The arrivals and departures by sea† during 1878, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow :— Immigration and emigration, 1878.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1878.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	30,037	12,181	42,268
Departures by sea	26,085	11,407	37,492
Excess of arrivals	4,002	774	4,776

80. The arrivals were, in 1878, more numerous than in the previous year by 1,072; they also exceeded those in any other year since 1858. The departures in 1878 exceeded those in 1877 by 3,549, and were also in excess of those in any former year since 1853.‡ Arrivals and departures, 1878 and former years.

* The material for this table has been extracted from Dr. Petermann's "Miththeilungen," No. 55, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde V.," by Messrs. Behm and Wagner: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1878. The areas are given by Dr. Petermann in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles upon the assumption that one square kilometer is 386 of a square mile.

† 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 43 *ante*.

Adults and
children ar-
riving and
departing.

81. 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 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 1878:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
1878.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	38,119	3,728	421	42,268
Departures	33,154	3,673	665	37,492
Immigration in excess ...	4,965	55	...	4,776
Emigration in excess ...	...	...	244	...

Emigration
of families.

82. The tendency of families to quit the colony is shown by the number of infants taken therefrom being much in excess of the number brought there. A similar circumstance in regard to both children and infants has more than once been pointed out in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*. In the last six years the children and infants leaving have exceeded by 2,722 those arriving in the colony. Supposing 3 of these to represent the average number belonging to a family, it would follow that the population has been diminished during the period by over 900 families, or at the rate of 150 per annum. The following figures show the excess of departures over arrivals of children and infants in each of the years referred to:—

EXCESS OF DEPARTURES OVER ARRIVALS OF CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
1873 TO 1878.

1873	...	...	...	...	460
1874	...	...	...	...	474
1875	...	...	...	...	646
1876	...	...	...	...	879
1877	...	...	...	...	74
1878	...	...	...	...	189
Total in six years					<u>2,722</u>

Countries
where from
and where
to.

83. The countries the immigrants came from and those the emigrants went to are shown in the following table. It will be observed that the arrivals from the neighboring colonies exceeded the departures thereto by 899. It may be remarked that the year under review is the first since 1867 in which the persons who left Victoria for New Zealand exceeded in numbers those who arrived in Victoria from that colony.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1878.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales	13,125	13,494	...	369
Queensland	2	9	...	7
South Australia	6,814	8,250	...	1,436
Western Australia	213	206	7	...
Tasmania	8,469	5,502	2,967	...
New Zealand... ..	4,054	4,317	...	263
The United Kingdom	8,121	4,413	3,708	...
Foreign countries	1,470	1,301	169	...
Total	42,268	37,492	4,776*	...

84. 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 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.

Apparently few persons to and from Queensland accounted for.

85. The only assisted immigration which took place during 1878 was that of 18 warrant passengers from the United Kingdom, viz., 8 males and 10 females, 6 of whom were children.

Assisted immigration.

86. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1878 numbered 875, or nearly twice as many as in the previous year, and more than double the average during the previous quinquenniad. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1878 of which there is any record is 362; but this does not include those departing in steamers to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia; consequently, this number, probably to a great extent, understates the truth, since most of the arrivals of Chinese are from the first-named colony.

Chinese immigration.

87. Of the Chinese who arrived, 605 came from New South Wales, 134 from New Zealand, 11 from South Australia, 62 from Tasmania, 41 from Batavia, and 22 from China. Of those recorded as having left, 158 went to New Zealand, 60 to New South Wales, 126 to British possessions outside Australia, and 18 to Foreign countries. The Chinese arriving and departing were all males.

Chinese, where from and where to.

88. The arrivals in and departures from each of the Australasian colonies during the five years ended with 1877 were as follow. All the arrivals and all the departures referred to were by sea.

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

* Net figures.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants, or vice versa.
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
	1877	38,628	20,174	18,454
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
	1877	22,596	10,408	12,188
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
	1877	14,061	8,367	5,694
Western Australia ...	1873	285	639	- 354
	1874	660	601	59
	1875	733	520	213
	1876	409	650	- 241
	1877	613	575	38
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
	1877	9,717	9,270	447
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
	1877	12,987	6,611	6,376

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 1878, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Gain of each colony by immigration.

89. 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. All the colonies have gained steadily by immigration during the five years named in the table except Western Australia and Tasmania; in these the contrary has taken place, the departures in the former having been more than 10 per cent. and in the latter 6 per cent. greater than the arrivals. In 1877, however, the arrivals exceeded the departures in all the colonies. The following

is the order in which the colonies stood during that year in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1877.

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

90. According to the figures in the last table, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1877 by excess of immigration over emigration was 43,627; the net gain from the same source to the population of the whole of the Australasian colonies was 50,450.

Gain of Australia and Australasia by immigration.

91. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, the emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia, in 1878, numbered 37,214, which was greater than in any of the previous seven years, except 1874. The following are the figures for the eight years; also, taken from colonial returns, the numbers of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the five years ended with 1877 :—

Emigrants from United Kingdom to Australia

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1871 TO 1878.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1871	12,227	...	...
1872	15,876	...	...
1873	26,428	16,915	9,513
1874	53,958	44,394	9,564
1875	35,525	28,891	6,634
1876	33,191	26,404	6,787
1877	31,071	22,461	8,610
1878	37,214	...	...
Total in eight years ...	245,490	...	...

92. It will be at once observed that the fluctuations in the total numbers to a very great extent depend upon the assistance given to emigration by the State. The stream of unassisted emigrants to Australasia is tolerably steady, and proceeds at the rate of something more than 8,000 per annum.

Assisted immigration in Australasia

93. During the same eight years the emigrants from the United Kingdom to British North America numbered 180,364; to the United States, 1,139,987; and to all other places, 113,098; thus making, with the numbers to Australasia, already shown to have been 245,490, a grand total of 1,678,939.

Imperial emigration returns.

Net emigration from Britain to Australia.

94. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 4,702 in 1877 and 4,403 in 1878. The net emigration to these colonies was thus 26,369 in the former and 32,811 in the latter year.

Occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australia.

95. Of the 37,214 emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1878, 29,975 were adults, consisting of 18,638 males and 11,337 females. Of the males the following are the occupations:—agricultural laborers, gardeners, &c., 5,982; farmers, 866; general laborers, 2,682; miners, 290; artisans and mechanics, 2,242; bootmakers and tailors, 225; dealers in food, 221; shopkeepers, &c., 422; clerks and agents, 591; gentlemen, merchants, &c., 1,719; other trades and professions, 879; not stated, 2,519. Of the females, 4,539 were domestic servants, &c., 40 gentlewomen and governesses, 115 milliners, &c., 92 of other occupations, and 6,551 unspecified.

Municipalities.

96. 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 municipalities.

97. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 59 both in 1877 and 1878. The shires numbered 111 in the former, and 114 in the latter year.

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

98. 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 1878:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1878.

Names of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,000	590	160,681	16,068	2,404
Ballarat	2,880	18,000	4,506	714,744	103,586	25,315
Ballarat East	4,320	13,719	3,228	358,022	51,146	9,905
Belfast	5,440	3,000	400	150,000	12,000	1,698
Brighton	3,273	4,600	820	426,490	42,649	4,709
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	1,500	346	10,887	3,629	557
Brunswick	2,880	5,571	1,165	419,790	41,979	6,174
Buninyong	3,360	1,665	333	62,975	6,298	976
Carisbrook	5,760	1,010	226	48,200	4,980	593
Castlemaine	5,760	7,500	1,500	246,152	35,164	5,269

* For complete details of the organization of these two forms of local self-government, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 286 to 291.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1878—continued.

Names of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	
	Acres.					
Chewton ...	5,760	2,500	620	38,895	7,779	1,079
Clunes ...	5,760	7,550	1,264	170,410	17,041	3,655
Collingwood ...	1,241	22,000	5,050	1,142,130	114,213	20,157
Creswick ...	4,760	3,800	780	81,732	13,622	3,293
Daylesford...	5,758	4,100	1,095	167,030	16,703	3,502
Dunolly ...	5,758	1,600	475	79,352	9,919	2,544
Eaglehawk ...	3,735	7,334	1,450	280,000	28,000	4,056
Echuca ...	5,760	4,765	986	582,324	48,527	5,547
Emerald Hill ...	2,292	25,000	4,680	1,615,120	161,512	20,527
Essendon & Flemington	4,907	3,919	756	336,355	33,636	4,321
Fitzroy ...	800	19,160	4,150	1,493,120	149,312	20,542
Footscray ...	5,760	5,350	1,118	794,680	39,234	5,869
Geelong ...	3,100	12,000	2,200	709,475	70,948	13,894
Geelong West ...	800	5,000	1,139	176,670	17,667	2,195
Graytown ...	5,696	150	70	8,500	701	72
Hamilton ...	5,280	3,300	593	268,800	19,200	3,040
Hawthorn ...	2,240	4,868	943	595,436	49,628	6,098
Heathcote ...	3,483	1,550	290	50,360	6,295	995
Hotham ...	579	15,317	3,533	916,090	91,609	14,422
Inglewood ...	1,280	1,325	315	55,031	6,253	1,066
Kew ...	3,445	3,700	554	344,580	34,458	3,850
Koroit ...	5,760	1,569	264	163,788	13,649	2,115
Majorca ...	5,760	1,600	344	39,800	3,980	540
Malmsbury ...	3,840	1,000	300	66,560	6,556	1,365
Maryborough ...	5,760	3,500	650	131,500	16,204	3,894
Melbourne ...	4,480	62,500	13,170	9,454,640	945,464	116,909
Newtown and Chilwell	1,600	5,000	1,000	227,520	22,752	3,094
Portland ...	2,400	2,500	540	183,200	18,320	2,503
Prahran ...	2,400	19,200	3,900	2,575,385	171,639	23,672
Queenscliff ...	1,760	1,000	220	65,760	6,576	1,237
Raywood ...	5,760	650	165	12,889	2,015	367
Richmond ...	1,200	20,153	4,751	996,380	113,872	17,115
Rutherglen ...	1,280	560	200	15,000	2,964	644
Salc ...	4,900	3,000	550	191,000	19,157	2,377
Sandhurst ...	7,500	26,163	6,774	1,789,570	178,957	25,894
Sandridge ...	2,400	7,900	1,784	533,178	59,242	8,960
Sebastopol ...	2,000	2,500	518	32,652	5,442	983
Smythesdale ...	1,440	750	220	17,255	3,451	488
St. Arnaud ...	6,306	2,511	558	153,410	15,341	2,228
Stawell ...	5,760	7,722	1,915	378,950	37,895	6,061
Steiglitz* ...	5,760	350	130	20,000	2,046	222
St. Kilda ...	1,920	10,000	2,109	1,240,000†	124,000	12,455
Talbot ...	5,760	3,300	720	57,285	11,457	1,620
Tarnagulla... ..	5,760	859	243	54,240	5,424	1,168
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,700	446	51,910	10,382	1,628
Wangaratta ...	5,760	1,487	319	105,475	10,548	1,798
Warnambool ...	3,262	4,853	820	286,120	28,612	6,907
Williamstown ...	2,540	8,200	1,760	525,000	49,366	8,801
Wood's Point ...	2,560	500	186	15,318	2,553	296
Total ...	232,215	414,880	89,731	31,887,816	3,141,720	453,665

* No information for 1878, figures copied from return for 1877.

† No information, figures estimated from annual value.

shires.

99. 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 1878 :—

SHIRES, 1878.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,543,680	2,600	700	282,256	17,641	1,809
Alexandra ...	512,000	3,000	570	200,000	20,211	3,542
Ararat ...	1,165,280	8,500	1,700	2,124,210	106,211	9,789
Avoca ...	261,120	7,800	1,600	279,960	27,996	3,138
Avon ...	160,000	1,475	297	289,730*	21,445	2,744
Bacchus Marsh ...	115,200	2,500	500	194,065	19,406	2,713
Bairnsdale ...	2,129,920	4,200	1,200	625,009	41,667	3,800
Ballan ...	230,400	7,000	1,433	394,925	39,493	5,637
Ballarat ...	126,720	7,500	1,000	390,108	39,108	5,939
Bannockburn ...	76,800	2,700	420	275,000	18,004	2,391
Barrabool ...	163,200	1,453	500	438,410	21,920	3,118
Beechworth ...	206,080	7,497	2,000	451,240	45,125	7,646
Belfast ...	140,800	2,668	497	758,074	36,099	4,342
Bellarine ...	74,240	3,700	740	228,521	22,852	3,260
Benalla ...	2,304,000	14,000	2,000	910,788	75,899	7,819
Berwick ...	380,160	2,350	650	580,000	29,000	2,533
Bet Bet ...	192,000	5,500	1,500	200,000	29,796	3,005
Boroondara ...	8,000	1,352	269	123,016	15,377	2,536
Braybrook ...	57,600	1,034	235	204,780	20,478	3,104
Bright ...	512,000	5,400	900	139,446	23,241	3,645
Broadford ...	166,400	1,400	200	112,000	7,000	668
Broadmeadows ...	46,720	1,500	299	186,900	18,690	1,659
Bulla ...	65,920	2,350	265	255,000	24,745	2,351
Bulleen ...	21,760	1,650	324	160,000	11,000	1,621
Bungaree ...	71,680	4,000	950	427,600	31,674	4,354
Buninyong ...	192,000	10,840	2,036	458,515	45,852	5,555
Caulfield ...	6,400	2,500	510	434,476	31,034	2,961
Chiltern ...	64,000	2,200	516	52,995	10,599	1,748
Coburg ...	4,480	1,700	350	122,860	12,286	1,801
Colac ...	486,400	5,500	960	951,324	79,277	8,500
Corio ...	128,000	2,630	500	300,000	29,069	3,812
Cranbourne ...	256,000	2,600	490	222,000	22,000	3,062
Creswick ...	140,800	6,400	1,210	764,780	38,239	4,606
Dandenong ...	37,760	1,650	260	147,234	12,269	2,280
Darebin ...	51,200	1,200	200	142,000	14,200	1,381
Dundas ...	896,000	4,200	700	1,460,350	73,018	6,547
Dunmunkle ...	416,000	3,500	900	832,000	43,156	2,370
East Loddon ...	360,960	3,500	400	638,000	31,900	3,401
Echuca ...	1,382,400	10,000	2,500	1,960,000	140,000	14,954
Eltham ...	128,000	2,200	350	200,000	13,532	2,008
Flinders & Kangeroing ...	121,600	1,500	470	178,044	14,837	1,958
Gisborne ...	83,200	3,200	500	210,000	17,500	1,926
Glenelg ...	896,000	4,600	1,650	689,520	86,190	7,818
Glenlyon ...	76,800	2,500	590	156,580	15,658	1,709
Goulburn ...	206,080	1,704	358	207,130	20,713	2,735

* No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

SHIRES, 1878—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Grenville ...	197,120	8,800	2,100	298,890	36,928	6,692
Hampden ...	1,280,000	4,931	1,100	2,353,500	117,675	10,610
Heidelberg ...	28,800	3,200	350	300,000	17,000	2,903
Howqua... ...	311,040	1,419	400	27,867	7,338	669
Huntly ...	172,800	3,500	890	338,330	33,833	4,319
Jika	12,800	2,640	600	152,000	19,000	2,710
Keilor ...	33,280	668	160	126,021	12,602	1,398
Kilmore... ..	60,160	2,700	870	206,365	20,637	2,066
Korong ...	896,000	11,500	2,500	1,017,000	67,800	7,109
Kowree ...	874,000	2,000	460	261,700	26,170	2,571
Kyneton ...	147,200	9,000	1,800	1,157,265	57,863	8,266
Leigh ...	217,600	2,029	500	415,530	41,554	5,759
Lexton ...	183,680	2,500	550	500,000	27,075	3,503
Lilydale ...	128,000	2,000	500	248,760	20,730	5,558
Lowan ...	4,928,000	2,500	800	588,959*	43,694	5,233
Mafra ...	512,000	3,000	512	500,000	35,000	4,322
Maldon ...	97,280	5,250	1,820	400,000	37,000	6,689
Malvern ...	3,840	1,600	300	370,580	18,529	2,888
Mansfield ...	1,088,000	3,000	520	230,340	30,712	4,413
Marong ...	422,400	8,272	2,000	333,650	66,730	9,297
Melton ...	73,600	1,200	233	163,791	16,880	1,943
Merredith ...	114,240	1,210	255	137,350	13,735	1,851
Merriang ...	83,200	1,200	200	217,544*	16,102	1,695
Metcalfe ...	132,480	5,000	1,080	307,690	30,769	5,279
Minhamite ...	288,000	2,200	550	814,000	40,700	6,252
Moorabbin ...	19,200	3,075	671	278,532	23,211	2,281
Mornington ...	79,360	2,200	500	402,800	20,140	2,242
Mortlake ...	538,880	2,550	400	793,120	79,312	7,190
Mount Alexander	39,040	5,000	1,400	112,599	18,766	2,654
Mount Franklin ...	68,053	3,150	966	148,280	18,535	1,943
Mount Rouse ...	339,200	3,000	550	950,000	60,197	6,031
McIvor ...	448,000	3,500	880	240,000	24,987	2,956
Newham ...	86,400	3,350	600	263,850	17,590	2,772
Newstead ...	64,000	5,726	818	162,575	16,258	2,671
North Ovens ...	140,800	2,118	440	151,935	15,193	2,034
Nunawading ...	15,360	1,390	350	128,687	12,869	2,460
Oakleigh ...	19,200	1,750	300	124,590	12,459	3,276
Omeo ...	659,200	1,600	322	220,000	11,000	1,621
Oxley ...	787,840	4,000	760	266,040	26,604	3,792
Phillip Island and Woolamai	192,000	1,150	375	170,000	9,500	1,877
Portland ...	640,000	5,850	1,150	533,530	53,353	6,831
Pyalong ...	134,400	2,000	305	200,000	12,500	1,124
Ripon ...	345,600	4,800	1,200	721,920	72,192	7,232
Romsey ...	35,200	1,600	270	372,120	18,606	3,300
Rosedale ...	768,000	3,825	850	415,000	51,920	5,586
Rutherglen ...	92,800	2,200	250	130,000	16,000	1,454
Seymour ...	152,960	2,000	490	185,360	23,170	2,762
South Barwon ...	35,840	1,761	448	120,806	12,806	2,538
Springfield ...	68,480	1,000	200	157,890	15,789	1,454
St. Arnaud ...	2,240,000	15,000	3,200	2,180,400	109,120	9,846
Stawell ...	544,000	3,900	906	553,692	46,141	5,951
Strathfieldsaye ...	113,280	4,000	800	188,546	22,854	3,041

* No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

SHIRES, 1878—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	8,000	2,250	1,430,910	95,394	6,280
Talbot ...	113,920	4,200	600	185,925	18,592	2,612
Towong ...	921,600	2,900	480	236,250	18,899	2,352
Tullaroop ...	136,960	5,000	1,000	224,059	32,009	2,796
Wannon ...	467,200	3,245	600	678,470	67,847	6,339
Waranga ...	736,000	10,000	2,000	1,389,255	92,617	8,063
Warrnambool ...	387,200	8,151	1,760	1,986,660	99,333	11,651
Whittlesea ...	80,640	1,550	304	160,000	16,000	1,539
Wimmera ...	1,350,400	12,000	2,000	1,638,567	81,928	12,062
Winchelsea ...	384,000	2,500	500	550,000	40,425	5,451
Wodonga ...	57,600	1,150	300	112,050	11,205	1,915
Wyndham ...	183,680	1,530	292	918,400	43,644	3,892
Yackandandah ...	320,000	4,000	800	482,800	24,140	3,414
Yarrawonga ...	384,000	3,300	1,200	392,360	39,236	...
Yea ...	256,000	1,400	500	156,710	15,672	1,968
Total ...	52,997,573	428,993	91,230	52,545,666	3,889,276	455,593

Area of municipalities.

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

ESTIMATED AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1878.

	Acres.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	232,215
Shires ...	52,997,573
Total ...	53,229,788

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

101. The estimated area of Victoria is 56,446,720 acres. It thus appears that about sixteen-seventeenths of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population of municipalities.

102. The estimated population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1878:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1878.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	414,880
Shires ...	428,993
Total ...	843,873

Proportion to population of Victoria.

103. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1878 was 869,040. It therefore follows that during that year thirtythree-thirtyfourths of the inhabitants of the colony enjoyed the advantages of local self-government.

Ratepayers in municipalities.

104. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1878:—

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1878.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	93,188
Shires ...	93,204
Total ...	186,392

105. By comparing these figures with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4·5 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer.

Proportion of ratepayers to population.

106. According to a return laid before the Legislative Council, in July 1878, 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. The figures are for the year 1877 :—

Ratepayers classified according to rating.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATING, 1877.

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	... 179,771

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

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1878.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	89,731
Shires	...	...	...	91,230
Total	...	...	...	180,961

108. 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 22,480 the whole number returned at the last census.

Increase in number of dwellings.

109. The area contained in shires is about 228 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.

110. The population in municipal districts in 1878 exceeded by 15,373 that in 1877; the ratepayers exceeded the number in 1877 by 6,621, and the dwellings exceeded the number in the same year by 1,442. The increase of ratepayers is greater, but the increases of population and dwellings less than those in 1877, as compared with 1876, when the population in municipalities increased by 18,648, the ratepayers by 809, and the dwellings by 1,630.

Increase of population, dwellings, &c., in municipalities.

111. The increase of population in shires, which amounted to 7,326, was less by 721 than that in cities, towns, and boroughs, which amounted to 8,047. In 1877 the increase of population in shires

Increase of population in boroughs and shires.

amounted to 9,932, whilst that in cities, towns, and boroughs amounted only to 8,716.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

112. 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 municipality in any year was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that not one levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound:—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1876 TO 1878.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Number of Shires.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
0s. 8½d. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 ...	1	...	...	5	4	5
0 10 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1 0 ...	28	24	26	100	99	95
1 3 ...	5	7	8	1	3	3
1 4 ...	2	1	1	...	1	1
1 6 ...	12	15	13	2	3	6
1 6½ ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1 7 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1 8 ...	1	2	2	...	...	...
1 9 ...	2	5	3	...	...	...
1 10 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 ...	5	4	4	1	...	2
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	59	59	59	110	111	112

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

113. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 47 per cent. in 1876, 41 per cent. in 1877, and 44 per cent. in 1878, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 91 per cent. in 1876, 89 per cent. in 1877, and 85 per cent. in 1878, were rated at that amount.

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

114. In 1876, 8; in 1877, 4; and in 1878, 5 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1876, 33; in 1877, 42; and in 1878, 45 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated.

115. The number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the five years ended with 1878, 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 1878, excepting those relating to properties rated at between £400 and £500, in both kinds of districts, and at £500 and upwards in shires, are greater than in any of the four previous years; also, that the total number of properties in 1875 exceeded by 8,598 that in 1874, the total number in 1876 exceeded by 3,826 that in 1875, the total number in 1877 exceeded by 3,047 that in 1876, and the total number in 1878 exceeded by 5,661 that in 1877; the total increase of properties in the four years being thus 21,132.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1878.

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	108,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,898	8,466	3,095	786	300	162	205	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,587	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	63	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
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	199,640
1876	177,710	16,879	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174

116. 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 five years ended with 1878, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1878, larger figures will be observed under every head than in any of the four previous years; as compared with 1877, the valuation of urban properties increased by £2,555,786, and that of country properties by £4,262,946—making a total increase of £6,818,732:—

Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874 TO 1878.

Year.	Total Value of Rateable Properties.					Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.						
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603		27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344		28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120		29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727		29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617		31,887,816
SHIRES.						
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702		34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977		39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458		46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731		48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493		52,545,665
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.						
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305		62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321		67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578		75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458		77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110		84,433,481

Increase in
four years.

117. According to the above table, during the four years ended with 1878, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £4,563,211, and in shires to £17,648,631.

Annual value
of rateable
property.

118. 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 1878 than in the previous year is that relating to properties of an annual value of less than £50 in shires:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1878.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996

Increase in
four years.

119. During the four years ended with 1878, the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £285,238 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £750,281 in shires.

Increase in
number
and value of
properties
rated.

120. 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 four years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1878, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires.

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1878.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Four Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50	16,108	£ 9,316,409	£ 391,288
£50 to £100	3,819	4,618,482	213,508
£100 to £200	750	2,309,146	96,504
£200 and upwards	455	5,967,805	334,219
Total increase	21,132	22,211,842	1,035 619

121. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to nearly four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50. The largest increase in the total value of properties, amounting to 41 per cent. of the total gain, was in properties of a similar rating. The largest increase in the annual value was also in properties rated at less than £50, and was equal to 38 per cent. of the whole increase. The next largest increase under the last head was in properties rated at £200 and upwards, which amounted to about a third of the whole increase.

Largest increase in small properties.

122. 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 1878 and the previous ten years. It will be observed that more than half were Germans:—

Naturalization.

NATURALIZATION, 1868 TO 1878.

Native Countries.	Ten Years: 1868-77.	Year 1878.
France	32	4
Belgium	5	...
Holland	11	1
Austria	13	1
Germany	541	43
Italy	27	2
Spain	4	1
Portugal	4	...
Russia	9	...
Other European countries	274	14
United States	20	...
South and Central American States	1	...
China	33	6
Other countries	6	...
Total	980	72

Occupations of persons naturalized. 123. Of the 72 persons naturalized in 1878, 17 were agriculturists, 14 miners, 11 traders, 10 artisans and mechanics, 5 bootmakers, 4 hotel-keepers, 1 was a teacher of music, 1 a master-mariner, and 10 were of other occupations.

Number of electoral districts and members. 124. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876 (40 Viet. 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. 125. Of the present electoral districts, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member.

Electors on the rolls. 126. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature, about the end of March 1878 and 1879, was as follows. An increase appears in the electors for the Legislative Council, but a falling-off in those for the Legislative Assembly. The ratepaying electors have in both cases increased, but the non-ratepayers considerably diminished :—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1878 AND 1879.

	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	26th March 1878.	31st March 1879.	26th March 1878.	31st March 1879.
Ratepayers	28,098	29,727	151,218	154,012
Non-ratepayers	1,956	1,714	33,188	22,010
Total	30,054	31,441	184,406	176,022

Proportion of non-rate-paying electors. 127. The non-ratepaying electors on the rolls of the Legislative Council amounted in 1879 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and in 1878 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole ; whilst the non-ratepaying electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly amounted to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole in 1879 and to 18 per cent. in 1878.

Electors who voted for the Legislative Council. 128. At the last biennial election for the Legislative Council, which took place in August and September 1878, the seat was contested in two out of the six provinces, and in these more than 45 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 1879.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1878 AND 1879.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors—			On the Rolls 31st March 1879.
	At Biennial Election, 1878—			
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
Total Number.		Percentage of Number on the Rolls.		
Central	10,305	5,525	53·61	10,543
South	3,793	*	*	3,704
South-Western	3,732	*	*	3,354
Western	2,910	*	*	2,846
North-Western	7,207	2,462	34·16	7,159
Eastern	3,860	*	*	3,835
Total	31,807	...	...	31,441
Deduct for uncontested provinces ...	14,295	...	...
Net result	17,512	7,987	45·61	

129. 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 31st March 1879 :—

Assembly's population and electors.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION AND ELECTORS.

Electoral Districts.	At General Election, 1877.					Number of Electors on the Rolls 31st March 1879.
	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	1,370
Avoca	24,500	9,500	4,193	1,952	46·55	4,492
Ballarat East	28,100	7,700	4,515	2,690	59·57	3,954
Ballarat West	27,900	8,300	7,108	3,771	53·05	6,248
Barwon	9,300	2,800	2,021	1,485	73·47	1,962
Belfast	5,300	1,600	1,111	788	70·92	1,014
Benambra	4,700	1,900	1,136	685	60·29	1,285
Boroondara	10,000	2,400	1,816	1,374	75·66	2,008
Bourke, East	7,600	2,100	1,749	1,309	74·84	1,594
Bourke Boroughs, East	9,100	3,100	2,037	1,423	69·80	1,985
Bourke, South	9,600	2,400	1,927	1,373	71·25	1,898
Bourke, West	18,300	5,200	4,200	2,452	58·38	4,129

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION AND ELECTORS—continued.

Electoral Districts.	At General Election, 1877.						Number of Electors on the Rolls 31st March 1879.
	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.		
Brighton	7,000	1,700	1,327	1,075	81·00		1,469
Carlton	12,600	3,500	2,616	1,869	71·44		2,911
Castlemaine	18,600	6,000	4,239	3,053	72·02		3,661
Collingwood	20,900	6,000	5,003	2,940	58·76		4,882
Creswick	33,100	11,200	6,255	4,290	68·59		5,714
Dalhousie	10,400	3,300	1,970	*	*		1,669
Delatite	14,000	2,800	2,212	1,528	69·07		2,144
Dundas	9,300	2,600	1,562	*	*		1,565
Emerald Hill	27,300	6,300	4,994	3,310	66·28		4,749
Evclyn	4,600	1,500	1,434	1,032	71·96		1,466
Fitzroy	20,200	5,100	4,462	2,920	65·44		4,457
Footscray	5,500	1,700	1,412	938	66·43		1,516
Geelong	22,500	4,900	4,726	2,810	59·45		4,161
Gippsland, North	15,700	6,000	3,912	†	†		3,898
Gippsland, South	6,400	2,100	1,503	824	54·82		1,476
Grant	19,000	4,700	3,381	2,093	61·90		2,989
Grenville	17,500	5,200	3,981	2,471	62·06		3,261
Kara Kara	17,700	4,600	2,575	1,736	67·41		2,658
Kilmore and Anglesey	9,800	3,300	2,105	1,414	67·17		1,908
Kyneton Boroughs	5,600	1,500	1,463	1,076	73·54		1,272
Maldon	11,300	3,100	1,754	*	*		1,495
Mandurang	29,200	9,900	8,155	4,934	60·50		7,894
Maryborough and Talbot	18,700	6,600	4,704	2,994	63·64		3,770
Melbourne, East	19,000	6,700	4,402	3,087	70·12		4,229
Melbourne, North	30,600	7,600	5,983	3,950	66·02		5,737
Melbourne, West	17,700	6,100	4,961	3,371	67·95		5,479
Moira	21,500	8,400	4,725	3,049	64·52		5,293
Mornington	10,700	3,200	2,275	1,158	50·90		2,769
Normanby	8,200	1,900	1,666	868	52·10		1,621
Ovens	19,000	7,500	3,745	2,279	60·85		3,546
Polwarth and South Grenville	8,000	2,300	1,580	962	60·88		1,614
Portland	6,500	1,500	1,354	619	45·71		1,444
Richmond	22,500	6,400	5,764	3,847	66·74		5,951
Ripon and Hampden	11,500	3,900	2,011	1,201	59·72		1,870
Rodney	21,000	7,700	5,136	3,310†	64·44		4,935
Sandhurst	33,500	10,100	6,932	4,693	67·70		6,008
Sandridge	8,000	2,300	1,916	1,301	67·90		1,809
St. Kilda	27,300	7,200	5,892	4,128	70·06		6,257
Stawell	11,600	4,300	2,371	1,495	63·05		2,086
Villiers and Heytesbury	17,400	4,800	3,838	2,043	53·23		3,784
Warrnambool	6,600	1,600	1,468	*	*		1,506
Williamstown	8,200	2,200	1,845	1,220	66·12		1,884
Wimmera	19,700	8,100	4,285	2,538	59·20		5,276
Total	845,600	256,700	181,423	...	...		176,022
Deduct for uncontested districts ... ..	...	...	6,754	...	...		...
Net result ... ..	...	...	174,669	108,807	62·29		...

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

‡ Returns incomplete.

130. At the time of the last general election, 3 in every 14 persons in the colony, or 5 in every 7 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 electors and members to population

131. 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.

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

132. 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.

Representation to population. Victoria and United Kingdom compared.

PART III.—FINANCE.

133. In the financial year ended with the 30th June 1878 the general revenue was diminished by about £85,000 in consequence of the transfer of four-fifths of the wharfage rates for the Port of Melbourne to the Harbor Trust, and by a net remission of about £26,000 in Customs duties; but, on the other hand, it was augmented by the imposition, for the first time, of a land tax which realised £50,000, and by a proportion of the amounts received for publicans' licenses, &c., which produced about £5,000. A net deficiency of £56,000 is thus attributable to the sources of revenue being disturbed by legislation.

Changes effected by legislation.

134. The financial year commenced with a credit balance of £207,000, which not only wiped out a deficiency of £130,000 which occurred on the year's transactions, but also allowed of a credit balance of £77,000 being carried forward to the ensuing year. The exact figures are as follow:—

Finance account, 1877-8.

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1877-8.*

	£	s.	d.
Net receipts	4,504,412	13	11
Net expenditure	4,634,349	0	0
Expenditure in excess of receipts	129,936	6	1
Credit balance of 1876-7 brought forward	206,888	0	5
Credit balance to carry forward to 1878-9	76,951	14	4

* The revenue and expenditure of 1878-9, made up whilst these pages were going through the press, but not audited, were as follow:—Revenue, £4,516,418; expenditure, £4,944,966. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 878,243; so that the revenue per head was £5 2s. 10d., and the expenditure per head £5 12s. 7½d.

Recoups.

135. The receipts of 1876-7 were swelled to an unusual extent by recoups, which, though not strictly speaking revenue, are included therein for the sake of convenience. This circumstance will account to a great extent for the difference between the revenue of that year and that of 1877-8, the addition to the latter from recoups having been comparatively slight, as will be seen by the following figures:—

REVENUE AND RECOUPS,* 1876-7 AND 1877-8.				
			1876-7.	1877-8.
Revenue proper	...	...	£4,513,738	£4,485,412
Recoups	...	...	210,139	19,001
			£4,723,877	£4,504,413

Excess of receipts and contrary.

136. In only one year of the last five were the net receipts in excess of the net expenditure. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in each of those years—the advances to be recouped from loans, and the recoups, being left out of the account:—

		Receipts in Excess of Expenditure.			Expenditure in Excess of Receipts.
		£			£
1873-4	...	...	...	...	80,485
1874-5	...	...	...	...	126,949
1875-6	...	...	...	...	68,910
1876-7	...	177,599	...	...	...
1877-8	...	...	...	...	82,692

Amount of credit balance in five years.

137. According to these figures, the transactions of the quinquennial period resulted in a net debit balance of £181,437.

Revenue and expenditure, 1877-8, and former years.

138. Inclusive of recoups, the revenue of 1877-8 was less than that of 1876-7 by £219,464, but larger than that raised in any previous year. If, however, recoups be excluded, the difference between the revenues of the last two financial years will be reduced to £28,326; and if allowance be also made for changes in legislation,† the income from sources of revenue common to the two years will be found to have been £28,000 in favor of the year under review. The expenditure of 1877-8 was greater than that of 1876-7 by £276,253, and was the largest amount that had ever been expended in the colony in one year.‡

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1851 to 1877-8.

139. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1877-8 will be found in the following table.

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

† See paragraph 133 *ante*.

‡ 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*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1877-8.*

Year.	Average Population of each Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859	517,226	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860	539,337	5	14	4	6	2	11
1861	541,012	5	9	1	5	14	4
1862	548,450	5	19	2	5	10	10
1863	561,322	4	18	10	5	2	8
1864	589,160	5	0	4	4	19	5
1865	616,375	4	19	10	4	16	10
1866	634,077	4	17	1	5	1	8
1867	649,826	4	19	0	4	19	9
1868	671,222	4	16	3	4	15	0
1869	696,942	4	17	1	4	12	7
1870	709,838	4	11	11	4	16	7
1871 (six months)†	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	749,964	4	19	7	4	17	7
1872-3	770,306	4	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	0
1873-4	789,438	5	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	10
1874-5	806,760	5	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875-6	822,231	5	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876-7	839,493	5	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	10
1877-8	859,235	5	4	10	5	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

140. The revenue per head was less in the year under review than in any one of the three years immediately preceding it, but was greater than in any other year since 1862. The expenditure per head in the year under review was exceeded in 1875-6, but was not equalled in any other year since 1862. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1873-4, but that in the latter year an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

141. The following are the heads of revenue‡ in Victoria for the last five financial years, and the amounts received under each head. Recoups, which have been before alluded to,§ have been eliminated, and are added separately at the end of the table.

* For amounts per head in 1878-9, see footnote to paragraph 134 ante.

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

‡ 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.

§ See paragraph 135 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1877-8.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.				
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	1,761,099	1,628,235	1,657,788	1,631,832	1,487,448
Excise	32,869	32,475	33,487	34,768	36,309
Ports and harbors ...	20,654	19,935	22,104	20,993	22,647
Licenses (business) ...	10,135	10,714	10,712	11,688	17,150†
Duties on estates of deceased persons	72,085	32,526	48,963	44,103	72,500
„ on bank notes...	...	...	7,191*	27,248	26,672
Land tax ... ..	...	...	...	...	50,227
Mint, charges	4,799	7,504	7,659	7,512	7,247
„ subsidy returned	16,695	4,299	10,695	7,104	447
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase-money)	558,316	767,624	782,069	783,311	756,674
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase-money)	196,114	173,601	184,776	208,872	186,337
Penalties under Land Acts	13,200	5,528	53,167	54,233	14,704
Railways	851,425	921,714	983,033	1,078,082	1,202,280
Water supply	103,493	88,556	92,947	100,219	104,819
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply)	1,641	6,834	6,042	5,690	5,190
Post and telegraphs ...	186,637	198,326	209,213	226,597	239,002
Fines, fees, and forfeitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	97,730	111,304	112,664	121,676	119,632
Rents (ordinary) ...	1,393	749	674	730	824
Reimbursements in aid	32,108	29,341	37,739	34,492	36,894
Interest and exchange	84,077	75,025	48,086	95,106	78,080
Miscellaneous receipts	20,653	55,410†	16,197	19,482	20,329
	4,065,123	4,169,700	4,325,156	4,513,738	4,485,412
Recoups	41,667	66,723	...	210,139	19,001
Total	4,106,790	4,236,423	4,325,156	4,723,877	4,504,413

Customs
revenue.

142. The following are the particulars of Customs revenue received during the years 1876-7 and 1877-8; the increase or decrease in the latter year being also shown. It will be observed that the net falling-off in the duties was £63,167, and that nearly all the items show decrease. It should be pointed out, however, that the deficiency, apart from that occasioned by changes in the tariff, amounted to only about £37,000 as against £24,000 in the previous year. Of individual items, the revenue from tobacco exhibits the greatest falling-off, the decrease

* For six months only.

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

‡ Including a proportion, amounting to £4,600, of publicans' license fees, &c., received, for the first time in 1877-8, under Act 40 Vict. No. 566, section III.

during the last four years having averaged about £11,500 per annum ; the decrease from spirits, though great, is only half what it was in the previous year ; sugar and hops also show large decreases :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1876-7 AND 1877-8.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1876-7.	1877-8.		
	£	£	£	£
Spirits	499,568	489,236	...	10,332
Wine	39,139	37,893	...	1,246
Beer and cider	30,352	29,346	...	1,006
Tobacco and snuff	97,034	82,830	...	14,204
Cigars	16,929	17,639	710	...
Tea	69,907	69,628	...	279
Sugar and molasses	90,394	84,372	...	6,022
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	15,622	14,814	...	808
Opium	15,520	14,214	...	1,306
Rice	13,489	13,681	192	...
Hops	9,934	7,586	...	2,348
Malt	14,129	12,870	...	1,259
Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables	42,994	43,714	720	...
Live stock ... ..	...	28,270	28,270	...
All other articles (including <i>ad valorem</i> duties)	567,784	513,466	...	54,318
Export duty on timber ... ..	...	69	69	...
Total	1,522,795	1,459,628	...	Net figs. 63,167
Wharfage rates	109,037	27,820	...	81,217
Grand Total	1,631,832	1,487,448	...	Net figs. 144,384

143. The wharfage rates have been separated from the other items in the last table, as during the year 1877-8 those for the Port of Melbourne, for the first time, were not collected by the Customs Department. These rates have been received since the 1st July 1877 by the Harbor Trust Commissioners under Act 40 Victoria No. 552, who pay a fifth part thereof into the consolidated revenue, and appropriate the remainder to the purposes of the Trust. The wharfage rates received during 1877-8, including the portion paid to the revenue as well as that retained by the Harbor Trust, amounted to £113,069, or an increase of £4,032 on the amount collected in the previous year.

144. The following are the heads of expenditure* during the last five financial years and the amounts expended under each head. The expenditure of amounts subsequently to be recouped has been kept separate from the ordinary disbursements.

* See footnote (‡) to paragraph 141 *ante*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1873-4 TO 1877-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.				
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislature	56,614	56,552	57,521	58,807	64,040
Civil establishment * ...	93,994	103,681	100,130	102,444	101,175
Judicial and legal ...	177,369	172,975	170,594	171,682	171,065
Public instruction, science, &c.	382,783	414,662	472,776	490,409	519,175
" State school buildings	154,976	181,440	†	†	†
Charitable institutions, medi- cal, &c.	272,290	273,537	270,318	278,970	281,509
Mining	33,009	30,653	38,153	37,543	28,530
Police	194,329	198,312	199,738	197,371	207,119
Gaols and penal establish- ments	61,787	60,469	61,051	60,008	58,132
Mint †	21,667	20,000	20,000	18,333	20,000
Crown lands and survey ...	118,329	140,246	139,070	164,011	150,248
Railways	386,924	437,931	489,751	562,517	616,207
Water supply	11,794	17,013	17,192	18,099	22,621
Public works §	591,655	655,495	680,219	552,987	562,505
Customs	93,840	57,364	56,311	56,186	64,058
Harbors and lights	24,638	35,035	34,703	29,980	29,017
Defences	56,629	53,507	58,233	74,020	121,266
Post and telegraphs	309,112	357,890	286,688	341,397	376,091
Retiring allowances, pen- sions, &c.	31,508	34,694	34,101	36,917	79,039
Redemption of loans	35,100	35,000	...	...	...
Interest	726,142	742,008	793,600	818,670	920,911
Civil list ¶	78,570	70,944	71,297	29,604	29,564
Aborigines	7,055	6,209	6,100	7,500	7,464
Placed to railway loan liqui- dation and construction account ¶¶	200,000	100,000	300,000	200,000	100,000
Miscellaneous services ...	25,494	40,992	36,590	28,684	38,368
	4,143,608	4,296,649	4,394,066	4,336,139	4,568,104
Expenditure of amounts to be recouped from loans, &c.	31,730	21,472	178,777	21,957	66,245
Total	4,177,338	4,318,121	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349

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

† The amount expended on school buildings since 1874-5 has been paid entirely out of loans.

‡ The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 141 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

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

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

¶¶ 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 1878 was £2,102,207 1s. 2d., viz. £1,000,000 paid in accordance with these provisions, and £502,207 1s. 2d. advanced during 1876-7 and 1877-8 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 1878, all on the survey or construction of lines of railway, was £2,078,463 18s. 3d., leaving a balance of £23,743 2s. 11d. for payment of amounts not finally charged.

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

EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS, AND OF THE HARBOR
TRUST FUND, 1873-4 TO 1877-8.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*				
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Water supply ...	341,816	215,719	123,834	245,647	185,165
Railways ...	335,703	605,886	683,905	118,724	445,842
Public buildings ...	258	37,257	55,000	58,851	55,217
State school buildings	†	†	99,899	168,320	285,306
Alfred graving-dock ...	77,849	31,411	1,406	2,442	225
Defences ...	435	...	...	...	...
Total from Loans	756,061	890,273	964,044	593,984	971,755
Maintenance and improvement of the Port of Melbourne †	†	†	†	16,940	92,136
Grand Total ...	756,061	890,273	964,044	610,924	1,063,891

146. 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 five years ended with 1877. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for six years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies except Queensland, in which the financial year also now ends on the 30th June, so the returns of it are twelve months behind those of Victoria and six months behind those of all the other colonies.

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

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

‡ The figures in this line apply to the years ended 31st December. For details of Harbor Trust expenditure, see table following paragraph 186 post.

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	0¼	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
	1877-8	4,504,413	5	4	10	4,634,349	5	7	10½
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	10¼	4,749,013	7	13	7½
	1877	5,748,245	8	17	11½	4,627,979	7	3	3½
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
	1875-6	1,263,268	6	19	4½	1,283,520	7	1	7½
	1876-7	1,436,582	7	13	6½	1,382,806	7	7	9½
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	2¼	1,176,412	5	13	4½
	1876	1,320,204	6	1	1	1,323,337	6	1	4½
	1877	1,441,401	6	4	7½	1,443,653	6	4	10½
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
	1877	165,412	5	19	11½	182,959	6	12	8
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	7¼	336,388	3	4	4
	1877	361,771	3	8	0¾	352,564	3	6	4½
New Zealand	1873	2,776,388	9	12	11¾	2,119,524	7	7	3½
	1874	3,063,811	9	12	1¼	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	4,305,337	11	2	2½
	1877	3,916,023	9	11	9½	3,822,426	9	7	2½

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighboring colonies during 1878, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Revenue greater than expenditure in most colonies.

147. In the last year the amounts expended in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia were in excess of the revenues of those colonies respectively, but in the other colonies the revenue was greater than the expenditure.

Increasing revenue in most colonies.

148. The total revenue of each of the colonies, except Victoria, was greatest in the last of the years named, but Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia were the only ones whose expenditure was greatest in that year.

149. In three of the colonies, viz., New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, the revenue per head was greater in the last year than in any of the previous ones. The only colony in which a larger expenditure per head took place in 1877 than in any previous year was South Australia.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

150. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stand in regard to the total amount they raised in the last year shown. Victoria, for the second time, is not at the head of the list, and South Australia, for the second time, takes a higher position than Queensland.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE.

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

151. In reference to expenditure, the colonies follow the same order as they do in regard to revenue, except that Victoria changes places with New South Wales, and is at the head of the list. The expenditure of Victoria in the last year shown was, however, higher by only £6,000 than that of New South Wales, and in the previous year it was less than the expenditure in that colony by nearly £400,000.

Order of colonies in respect to expenditure

152. 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. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Zealand. | 1. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 2. Queensland. |
| 3. Queensland. | 3. New South Wales. |
| 4. South Australia. | 4. Western Australia. |
| 5. Western Australia. | 5. South Australia. |
| 6. Victoria. | 6. Victoria. |
| 7. Tasmania. | 7. Tasmania. |

153. 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 over 13½ millions, and their aggregate expenditure to over 12½ millions sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to over 17½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to nearly 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, 1877.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	13,296,053	6 16 3½	12,271,746	6 5 9½
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	17,573,847	7 2 6½	16,446,736	6 13 4½

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

154. 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 in Victoria the revenue per head is about £1 10s., and the expenditure per head is nearly £1, less than the average of Australia, and both revenue and expenditure are below the average of Australasia by still higher amounts.

Revenues of British dominions.

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

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†
		£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	1877-8	79,763,298	2 7 2
Gibraltar	1875	42,144	1 0 3
Malta	1876	176,003	1 4 0
ASIA.			
India	1875-6	51,310,063	0 5 5
Ceylon	1876	1,375,888	0 10 10
Straits Settlements	"	352,544	1 2 11
Labuan	"	9,430	1 18 6
Hong Kong	"	184,406	1 6 6
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	"	732,106	2 2 4
Seychelles	"	11,126	0 17 6
Natal	"	263,552	0 16 6
Cape of Good Hope	1875-6	1,864,928	2 3 11
St. Helena	1876	13,167	2 2 2
Lagos	"	46,448	0 15 5
Gold Coast	"	64,788	0 3 2
Sierra Leone	1875	83,141	2 4 10
Gambia	1876	19,787	1 7 11

* The estimated mean population of the Australian continent, 1877, was 1,951,180, and of the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was 2,465,823.

† For population on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 71 ante.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.
AMERICA.			
Canada	1875-6	4,705,747	1 5 7
Newfoundland	1876	204,902	1 5 5
Bermudas	"	27,374	2 0 10
Honduras	"	40,231	1 12 7
British Guiana	"	363,808	1 17 2
West Indies—			
Bahamas	"	41,645	1 1 3
Turk's Island	"	9,577	2 0 7
Jamaica	"	572,686	1 2 8
St. Lucia	"	27,850	0 17 8
St. Vincent	"	28,858	0 16 2
Barbadoes	"	117,057	0 14 6
Grenada	"	26,286	0 12 11
Tobago	"	11,769	0 13 2
Virgin Islands	"	2,049	0 6 2
St. Christopher	"	31,577	1 2 5
Nevis	"	11,218	0 19 2
Antigua	"	32,354	0 18 2
Montserrat	"	6,056	0 13 11
Dominica	"	18,809	0 13 10
Trinidad	"	316,170	2 17 8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	1877	17,573,847	7 2 6½
Fiji	1878	61,021	0 10 11
Falkland Islands	1876	9,150	8 4 3
Total		160,554,860	0 13 6

156. By this table it will be noticed that by far the greater portion, or 93 per cent., of the 160 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of British dominions, is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed to the total by each respectively being about one-half, one-third, and one-ninth. As regards geographical distribution, 50 per cent. is raised in Europe, 33 per cent. in Asia, 2 per cent. in Africa, 4 per cent. in America, and 11 per cent. in Australasia.

Aggregate revenue of British dominions.

157. 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

Large amount per head raised in Australasian colonies.

* For population on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 71 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 146 *ante*.

swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple.

Revenues of
Foreign
countries.

158. The following table shows the actual or estimated revenues of the principal Foreign countries at latest dates, according to the best information obtainable. 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. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.
Argentine Confederation	1876	2,717	1 4 2
Austro-Hungary	1878	61,964 †	1 12 3
Belgium	1875	9,941	1 17 3
Brazil	1874-5	10,508	1 2 3
Denmark	1876-7	2,536	1 6 2
Egypt	1875	10,689 ‡	0 12 7
France	1876	123,845	3 7 1
Germany ... ..	...	88,574 §	2 1 6
Greece	1877	1,402	0 19 3
Holland	1878	8,540	2 4 2
Italy	1877	53,356	1 19 10
Japan	1877-8	10,251	0 6 2
Mexico	1874-5	3,741	0 8 0
Peru	1875	10,220	3 16 6
Portugal	1876-7	5,347	1 6 8
Roumania	1877	3,916	0 14 10
Russia	1876	88,550	1 0 4
Spain	1877-8	29,433	1 15 0
Sweden and Norway	1878-9	6,142 ||	0 19 8
Switzerland	1878	1,618	0 12 1
Turkey	1875-6	19,106	0 18 2
United States	1877-8	51,553	1 6 9

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

159. 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 Austro-Hungary, Italy, 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 are based, see paragraph 73 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 £39,978,000, revenue of Austria; £21,965,000, revenue of Hungary.

‡ According to the report of the Right Honorable Stephen Cave, who was sent to Egypt by the British Government in 1875 to examine into the state of the finances.

§ This amount is made up of the revenue of the empire, 1878-9, £22,467,564, 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, £1,626,019 in 1877; Bavaria, £12,934,339 in 1877; Bremen, £599,170 in 1876; Brunswick, £1,385,006 in 1878; Hamburg, £1,206,165 in 1876; Hesse, £1,052,673 in 1875; Lippe, £33,208 in 1876; Lübeck, £137,622 in 1877; Oldenburg, £296,985 in 1877; Prussia, £36,692,889 in 1876-9; Reuss-Greiz, £24,494 in 1876; Reuss-Schleiz, £36,480 in 1876; Saxe-Altenburg, £111,178 in 1877; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £292,333 in 1878; Saxe-Meiningen, £190,000 in 1877; Saxe-Weimar, £315,998 in 1877; Saxony, £5,477,619 in 1877; Schaumburg-Lippe, £30,912 in 1874; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £89,703 in 1878; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £95,809 in 1875; Waldeck, £70,000; and Württemberg, £1,880,256 in 1876-7.

|| This amount is made up of £4,103,000, revenue of Sweden, and £2,039,000, revenue of Norway.

160. 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 two countries (Peru and France) raise more per head than Tasmania.

Countries raising largest amount per head.

161. The amounts of which revenue is made up are of two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbor dues, business licenses, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, and a land tax.* The latter class comprises 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, 1877-8.

			£	s.	d.
Amount raised by taxation ...	...	...	1,712,952	14	11
„ otherwise ...	...	...	2,791,459	19	0
Total ...	...	...	4,504,412	13	11

162. The changes which have taken place in the taxes levied by the General Government in 1877-8, as compared with 1876-7, are as follow. On the one hand, a land tax has been levied, and a proportion of the amount received from publicans' license fees has been transferred from the local bodies to the State. These two items produced about £55,000, whereby the amount raised by taxation has been increased. On the other hand, certain Customs duties have been remitted, and four-fifths of the wharfage rates levied at the Port of Melbourne have been transferred to the Melbourne Harbor Trust, whereby the amount raised by taxation has been reduced by £111,000.† The difference between these two sums is £56,000, which represents the amount by which the taxation actually levied would have been exceeded if no measures affecting the sources of taxation had become law.

Changes in taxation.

163. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August 1877. It provides that all estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles

Land tax.

* For amount under each of these heads during the last four years, see table following paragraph 190 post.

† The Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1876 came into operation on the 1st January 1877 or at the beginning of the last half of 1876-7, but the Trust did not receive any portion of the wharfage rates until after the first six months of its existence had expired.

apart, shall be taxed at the rate of twenty-five shillings per cent. upon their capital value after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500. For the purpose of ascertaining their capital value, the estates in question are divided into four classes, their value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows :—

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

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation.

164. The proportion raised by taxation in 1877-8 amounted to 38 per cent. of the total revenue, as compared with 37½ per cent. in 1876-7 and 41 per cent. in 1875-6.

Taxation per head.

165. The amount raised by taxation divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 859,235, gives an average of £1 19s. 10½d. 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, 1853 TO 1877-8.*

Year.	Taxation.		Year.	Taxation.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
1853	800,577	4 1 11½	1866	1,219,567	1 18 5½
1854	1,052,462	3 18 8½	1867	1,516,231	2 6 8
1855	1,193,309	3 10 6½	1868	1,352,818	2 0 3¾
1856	1,458,647	3 16 7	1869	1,539,495	2 4 2
1857	1,331,362	3 1 10½	1870	1,394,333	1 19 3½
1858	1,414,511	2 18 5¾	1871 (6 months)	724,261	0 19 9½
1859	1,414,760	2 14 8½	1871-2... ..	1,612,034	2 3 0
1860	1,330,761	2 9 4¼	1872-3... ..	1,784,056	2 6 4
1861	1,244,389	2 6 0	1873-4... ..	1,896,842	2 8 0¾
1862	1,183,194	2 3 2	1874-5... ..	1,724,822	2 2 9
1863	1,158,219	2 1 3¼	1875-6... ..	1,780,392	2 3 3¼
1864	1,167,036	1 19 7½	1876-7... ..	1,770,685	2 2 2¼
1865	1,214,479	1 19 4¼	1877-8... ..	1,712,953	1 19 10½

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.

Comparison of taxation 1877-8 with former years.

166. It will be observed that in 1877-8 the gross amount of taxation levied by the General Government‡ was less than in 1876-7 by £57,732, and was also less than in any other year since 1871-2; also, that the average per head, although slightly greater than in the years 1864 to 1866 and 1870, was smaller than in any other year since 1852.

* According to figures made up whilst these pages were passing through the press, but not audited, the taxation in 1878-9 amounted to £1,730,087, or £1 19s. 4½d. per head of the estimated mean population (878,243) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 139 ante.

‡ See also paragraphs 177 and 190 post.

167. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation and the amount of taxation per head in Victoria during each of the last six financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the five years ended with 1877 :—

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 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874-5	1,724,822	2 2 9
	1875-6	1,780,392	2 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876-7	1,770,685	2 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877-8	1,712,953	1 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
New South Wales ..	1873	1,382,752	2 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	1,217,401	2 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	1,138,901	1 18 3
	1876	1,161,406	1 17 7
	1877	1,235,021	1 18 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Queensland* ...	1873	546,732	3 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	552,758	3 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1875	562,227	3 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875-6	568,776	3 2 9
	1876-7	609,861	3 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Australia ...	1873	362,246	1 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	370,440	1 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	339,103	1 12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1876	445,548	2 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	499,885	2 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Australia	1873	71,625	2 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	82,275	3 3 4
	1875	80,645	3 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	85,177	3 3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	81,286	2 18 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tasmania ...	1873	178,942	1 14 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	215,233	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	213,642	2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	215,639	2 1 3
	1877	236,777	2 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand ...	1873	1,055,296	3 13 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	1,294,276	4 1 2
	1875	1,350,296	3 15 3
	1876	1,350,025	3 9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	1,343,944	3 5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1873, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

168. In the last years referred to in the table the amount of taxation per head was higher in New Zealand and lower in New South Wales than in any of the other colonies. In Victoria it was lower than in any other colony of the group except New South Wales. The following is

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

* The financial year in Victoria since 1871 and in Queensland since 1875 has ended on the 30th June.

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 REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION
PER HEAD.

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

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

169. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised nearly two-thirds of her revenue by taxation, New South Wales raised little more than a fifth, and Victoria, as has been already stated, about 38 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 REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE
RAISED BY TAXATION.

Percentage of Revenue.		Percentage of Revenue.	
1. Tasmania ...	65.45	5. South Australia ...	34.68
2. Western Australia ...	49.14	6. New Zealand ...	34.32
3. Queensland ...	42.45	7. New South Wales ...	21.49
4. Victoria ...	38.03		

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

170. 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 over four millions sterling ; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly five millions and three-quarters 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, 1877.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia ...	4,139,006	2 2 5	31.13
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	5,719,727	2 6 4½	32.55

* For figures of population, see footnote to table following paragraph 153 *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 153 *ante*.

171. 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.

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

172. The taxation in the United Kingdom and the few British possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table. It will be observed that in Australasia the gross amount of taxation is half as much again as that in Canada; and that in proportion to population the taxation in Australasia is greater, but in proportion to revenue is much lower, than in the United Kingdom and the other colonies shown. In Victoria, where the gross amount of taxation is equal to about half that in Canada, the average per head (£1 19s. 10½d.) approximates closely to that in the United Kingdom, whilst the taxation in proportion to revenue, being but little higher than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available :—

Taxation in British possessions.

TAXATION IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
United Kingdom...	1877-8	£ 66,879,000	£ s. d. 1 19 6	83·85
Canada ...	1875-6	3,723,324	1 0 2½	79·12
Mauritius ...	1876	488,151	1 8 3	66·68
West Indies—				
Dominica ...	„	14,974	0 11 0	79·61
Grenada ...	„	24,447	0 12 0	93·00
Jamaica ...	1875-6	480,435	0 19 0	83·89
Virgin Islands...	1876	1,463	0 4 5	71·40
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	1877	5,719,727	2 6 4½	32·55

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

Taxation in Foreign countries.

* For figures of population, see paragraph 71 ante.
† For figures of revenue, see paragraph 155 ante.
‡ For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 167 ante; and for proportion of taxation to total revenue, see paragraph 169 ante.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
Austro-Hungary ...	1878	43,241‡	1 2 6	69·78
Belgium ...	1875	5,856	1 2 0	58·95
Denmark ...	1876-7	2,152	1 2 2	84·86
France ...	1876	106,591	2 17 9	86·09
Greece ...	1877	1,063	0 14 7	75·82
Holland ...	1878	7,248	1 17 6	84·87
Italy ...	1877	38,948	1 9 1	73·00
Portugal ...	1876-7	4,651	1 3 2	86·98
Russia ...	1876	69,933	0 16 1	78·98
Spain ...	1877-8	28,625	1 14 1	97·25
Switzerland ...	1873	741	0 5 7	45·80
United States ...	1877-8	49,523	1 5 8	96·06

Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

174. 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 Russia comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom§ 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 less than that levied in Belgium.

Taxation per head in various countries.

175. 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 about equal to, and that in New South Wales is 1s. 3¼d. less than, that in the United Kingdom; but that in all the other Australasian colonies is above that in the United Kingdom. §

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

176. It will be observed that with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies, ¶ on the other hand, with only one exception—Tasmania—raise less than half from that source. The revenues of Spain and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation, and although the United Kingdom raises seven-eighths of its revenue from that source, as many as six of the countries named raise a higher proportion. Tasmania and Western

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 73 ante. The figures of taxation are generally for somewhat later dates than those of population.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 158 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £26,630,000 taxation in Austria and £16,611,000 taxation in Hungary.

§ See table following paragraph 172 ante.

¶ See table following paragraph 167 ante.

¶ See paragraph 169 ante.

Australia are the only Australian colonies in which the proportion is larger than in Switzerland; in the former colony also the proportion is higher than in Belgium.

177. In connection with the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure of Victoria, the revenue, taxation, and expenditure of local bodies should also be considered. There are at present two such bodies in Victoria, viz., the municipalities and the Melbourne Harbor Trust. Local revenue and expenditure.

178. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1878; the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires:— Municipal revenue and expenditure.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1878.

				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	...	...	...	67,762	202,068	269,830*
„ rates	...	...	...	212,903	188,305	401,208
„ tolls	...	...	...	6,697	7,199	13,896
„ licenses	...	...	...	68,160	34,572	102,732
„ registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	5,162	5,131	10,293
„ market dues	...	...	...	32,372	403	32,775
„ other sources	...	...	„	60,609	17,915	78,524
Total	...	...	...	453,665	455,593	909,258
EXPENDITURE.						
Public works	...	...	...	266,080	375,811	641,891
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	43,502	63,715	107,217
Other expenditure	...	...	...	162,040	72,185	234,225
Total	...	...	...	471,622	511,711	983,333

179. Municipalities receive an endowment from the State amounting to £310,000 per annum, which is the maximum sum provided for by the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506). This endowment will cease by effluxion of time at the end of 1879, and therefore fresh legislation will be necessary to provide for payments after that period. Endowment to municipalities.

180. According to the present law, the endowment to any city, town, or borough is not to exceed £2,000, and if the rate levied in a municipality exceed one shilling in the pound, the endowment will be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied. † Rate of endowment.

* This amount is less than that named in the next paragraph, the reason being that the financial year of the municipalities terminates in September, whilst that of the General Government ends in June.

† For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 112 *et seq.*, ante.

Subject to these conditions, the endowments are paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected.

Abolition of tolls.

181. The total falling-off in the revenue of municipalities in 1878 as compared with 1877 amounted to £85,346, but from this a deduction of £40,170 should be made on account of Government subsidy to be received.* The balance, amounting to £45,176, which represents the real falling-off, is almost entirely due to the final abolition of tolls on the 1st January 1878, which caused a deficiency which the increased rating consequent thereon proved inadequate to meet. The following table shows the amounts derived from tolls in both kinds of municipalities during each of the past two years :—

TOLL RECEIPTS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
1877	£ 30,408	£ 26,669	£ 57,077
1878	6,697	7,199	13,896
Decrease	23,711	19,470	43,181

Increase of expenditure in municipalities.

182. This circumstance, however, appears to have had little or no effect in curtailing the municipal expenditure, since in cities, towns, and boroughs £36,848 more, and in shires only £5,777 less, was spent in the year under review than in the previous one.

Municipal expenditure, 1878, in excess of revenue.

183. In 1877 the total revenue of municipalities exceeded the total expenditure by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the expenditure by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the revenue of shires exceeded the expenditure by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; but in 1878 the expenditure exceeded the revenue in municipalities, taken as a whole, by 8 per cent., or in cities, towns, and boroughs by 4 per cent., and in shires by 12 per cent.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

184. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 17 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 41 individual shires, in 1877, but in as many as 28 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in no less than 60 shires, in 1878.

Salaries in municipalities

185. Payments for salaries formed about 10 per cent of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1877, and 9 per cent. in 1878. The same item formed 11 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in 1877, and about 12 per cent. in 1878.

* See footnote to table following paragraph 178 ante.

186. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure. Melbourne Harbor Trust during the two years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 AND 1878.

	1877.	1878.
NET RECEIPTS.		
Wharfage rates	£ 43,106*	£ 84,731
Leases... ..	55	143
Licenses	1,072	1,140
Interest	82	687
Sundries	120	45
Total	44,435	86,746
EXPENDITURE.		
Plant	5,055	38,786
Harbor improvements and maintenance	111	894
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt	4,872	9,872
Wharves and approaches—formation and maintenance	421	20,989
Special survey for Sir John Coode ... ..	...	4,635
Timber in stock	371	3,412
General expenses	2,332	3,078
Contingent expenses	838	1,770
General management	2,940	5,720
Commissioners' fees ... ..	...	2,980
Total	16,940	92,136

187. It will be observed that in 1878 the expenditure of the Harbor Trust exceeded the revenue by £5,390 ; but that this did not nearly absorb the surplus resulting from the previous year's transactions, which amounted to £27,495. Receipts and expenditure compared.

188. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipal Government during the last four years, and to those of the Melbourne Harbor Trust during the two years that body has been in existence, will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. General and local revenue and expenditure.

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

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1875 TO 1878.*

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
REVENUE.				
General Government ...	£ 4,236,423	£ 4,325,156	£ 4,723,876	£ 4,504,413
Municipal Government ...	683,002	684,691	674,436	639,428
Melbourne Harbor Trust ...	...	...	44,435	86,746
Total ...	4,919,425	5,009,847	5,442,747	5,230,587
EXPENDITURE.				
General Government ...	4,318,121	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349
Municipal Government ...	572,243	649,655	632,094	713,503
Melbourne Harbor Trust ...	...	...	16,940	92,136
Total ...	4,890,364	5,222,498	5,007,130	5,439,988

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

189. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head in the same four years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the municipal bodies and that of the Harbor Trust, amounted to nearly 17s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to over £6 per head:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1875 TO 1878.*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
REVENUE.				
General Government ...	£ 5 5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	£ 5 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 5 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 5 4 10
Municipal Government ...	0 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 16 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Melbourne Harbor Trust ...	...	...	0 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total ...	6 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 9 8	6 1 9
EXPENDITURE.				
General Government ...	5 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 3 10	5 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Municipal Government ...	0 14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 15 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Melbourne Harbor Trust ...	...	...	0 0 5	0 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	6 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 139 *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.

190. The amount of taxation under the General and Municipal Governments, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust, is given in the following table for the same 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. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1875 TO 1878.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.	£	£	£	£
Customs duties	1,527,440	1,550,461	1,522,795	1,459,628
Wharfage rates	100,795	107,327	109,037	27,820
Ports and harbors	19,935	22,104	20,993	22,647
Spirits distilled in Victoria	32,475	33,437	34,768	36,309
Licenses (not territorial) ...	10,714	10,712	11,688	17,150
Duties on estates of deceased persons	32,526	48,963	44,104	72,500
Duties on bank notes ... ..	...	7,191	27,248	26,672
Land tax ... ..	...	...	...	50,227
Toll receipts	937	97	52	...
Total	1,724,822	1,780,392	1,770,685	1,712,953
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.				
Rates	364,338	359,266	381,580	401,208
Toll receipts	69,107	61,055	57,078	‡ 13,895
Licenses	107,071	108,753	108,367	102,732
Registration of dogs and goats	10,293	10,783	10,843	10,293
Market dues	27,982	31,248	32,742	32,776
Total	578,791	571,105	590,610	560,904
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST TAXATION.				
Wharfage rates ... ..	...	...	43,106	84,731
Total general and local taxation	2,303,613	2,351,497	2,404,401	2,358,588

* See paragraph 161 *ante*.

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

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

General and local taxation per head.

191. The aggregate amounts raised from the general and local taxation represented in 1875 a proportion of £2 17s. 1¼d. to each individual in the community; in 1876, a proportion of £2 17s. 2¼d.; in 1877, a proportion of £2 17s. 3¼d.; and in 1878, a proportion of £2 14s. 10¾d.

Chief sources of taxation.

192. The greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties; but the proportion from that source has been gradually decreasing from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, 87 per cent. in 1875-6, 86 per cent. in 1876-7, to as low as 81 per cent. in the year under review. Seventy-one per cent. of the Municipal Government taxation in 1877-8, as against 65, 61, and 63 per cent. respectively in the three previous years, was derived from rates.

Public debt.

193. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June 1878* to £17,022,065,† and consisted of—

			£	s.	d.
Debentures	...	...	15,993,220	0	0
Stock	...	...	1,028,844	16	5
Total	...	...	£17,022,064	16	5

Repayment of debentures.

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

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

* A loan of £3,000,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, being the first instalment of £5,000,000 authorized to be borrowed under Act 42 Vict. No. 608, was floated in London on the 18th March 1879. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £98 per £100 debenture. At and above this price 1,407 tenders were received, the total amount tendered for being £8,508,200. The tenders accepted numbered 427, the highest being at £102 5s. 0d., the lowest at £98 18s. 6d., and the average £99 1s. 7d., per £100 debenture. The total proceeds of the sale of debentures was £2,072,427 12s. 0d. The accrued interest at the time of floating the loan was £1 3s. 11d. per £100. On the 30th June 1879 the public debt amounted to £20,048,222.

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

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

	£	s.	d.
Amount authorized to be borrowed	18,683,100	0	0
Less stock unsold £71,037 1 7			
„ amount repaid 1,603,100 0 0			
	<u>1,674,137</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
	17,008,962	18	5
Increase by bonus on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock		13,101	18 0
		<u>13,101</u>	<u>18 0</u>
Total	<u>£17,022,064</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>

Loan account.

196. No additions were made during 1877-8 to the sums repaid, amounting in the aggregate to £1,603,100. An account of the purposes for which this money was originally borrowed is given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8.†

Amounts repaid.

197. The present* debt was contracted for the following purposes :—

	£	s.	d.
Construction of railways	13,515,885	18	0
Water supply, Melbourne and suburbs	462,771	0	0
Provincial water supply, graving-dock, and other public works	2,343,407	18	5
Defences	100,000	0	0
State school buildings	600,000	0	0
	<u>£17,022,064</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>

Purposes for which debt was incurred.

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

Rates of interest.

	£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	2,419,900	0	0
4 per cent.	5,528,844	16	5
	<u>£17,022,064</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>

199. 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. :—

Conversion of debentures into stock.

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

* 30th June 1878.

† Paragraph 177.

Rates at which debentures were converted.

200. 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.

201. To the 30th June 1878, 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	...	...	...	249,417	18	5
" " public	...	...	...	292,545	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total	...	...	...	541,962	18	5
				<hr/>		
Stock produced by debentures converted by the Treasurer			...	393,328	0	0
" " " public	...	...	...	93,553	18	0
				<hr/>		
Total	...	...	...	486,881	18	0
				<hr/>		
Total stock held by the Treasurer	...	...	...	642,745	18	5
" " public	...	...	...	386,098	18	0
				<hr/>		
Total Victorian stock	...	...	...	£1,028,844	16	5

Interest on stock.

202. The whole of the Victorian stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Investment of funds.

203. The following amounts on account of various funds had been invested in the stock held by the Treasurer on the 30th June 1878 :—

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

				£	s.	d.
Trust fund general account	...	...	...	457,120	0	0
Suitors' fund	...	...	...	32,310	0	0
Estates of deceased persons	...	...	...	32,360	0	0
Municipalities	...	...	...	14,682	4	5
Specific trust accounts	...	...	...	8,793	14	0
Police superannuation fund	...	...	...	70,000	0	0
Assurance fund	...	...	...	27,480	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total stock held by the Treasurer	...	...	...	£642,745	18	5

Indebtedness per head.

204. On the 30th June 1878 the estimated population of Victoria was 867,634. If the amount of debt at the same period (£17,022,065) be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony will be shown to have been £19 12s. 4½d.*

* On the 30th June 1879 the public debt was £20,048,222. At the same date the estimated population was 887,434. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £22 11s. 9½d.

205. No fresh loans were raised during the year 1877-8, but the total debt shows an increase of £10,683 as compared with the amount on the 30th June 1877, owing to the sale of stock on hand. The average indebtedness per head, however, decreased by 8s. 4½d.*

Increase of
debt, 1877-8.

206. 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 1877-8. It will be observed that the total amount payable was £886,548 :—

Interest on
debt.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1877-8.

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	336,350	0 0	351,995	0 0
6	October and April	73,399	4 0	420,000	0 0	493,399	4 0
4	" "	41,153	15 10	...		41,153	15 10
	Total ...	114,552	19 10	420,000	0 0	534,552	19 10
	Grand Total ...	130,197	19 10	756,350	0 0	886,547	19 10

207. The interest on the public debt represented a charge of £1 Os. 7½d. per head of the mean population in 1877-8, as against a charge of £1 ls. 1½d. per head in 1876-7.

Interest on
debt per
head.

208. The interest on the public debt in the last two years amounted to nearly 20 per cent. of the revenue proper (exclusive of recoups).

Proportion
of interest
to revenue.

209. 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 £11,725 in 1877-8, as against £8,483 in the previous year.

Expenses of
debt.

210. The following table shows the total amount of debt and the indebtedness per head in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the five years ended with 1877.

Debts of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* For a statement respecting the loan floated in March 1879, see footnote (*) to paragraph 193 ante.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.	
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.
		£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1873	12,445,722	15 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	13,990,553	17 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	13,995,093	16 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1876	17,011,382	20 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877 *	17,018,913	19 15 5
New South Wales	1873	10,842,415	19 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	10,516,371	17 19 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	11,470,637	18 18 2
	1876	11,759,519	18 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	11,724,419	17 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queensland	1873	4,786,850	32 12 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	5,253,286	32 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	6,948,586	38 6 7
	1876	6,948,586	37 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	7,685,350	37 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Australia	1873	2,174,900	10 19 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	2,989,750	14 12 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7
	1876	3,837,100	17 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	4,737,200	20 0 0
Western Australia	1873	35,000	1 7 2
	1874	119,000	4 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	135,000	5 1 1
	1876	135,000	4 18 10
	1877	161,000	5 15 8
Tasmania	1873	1,477,600	14 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	1,476,700	14 3 6
	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1876	1,520,500	14 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	1,589,705	14 16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand	1873	10,913,936	36 17 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	13,366,936	39 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1875	17,400,031	46 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1876	18,678,111	46 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	20,691,111	49 10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1878, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

211. 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 much less heavily indebted than New Zealand or Queensland, and slightly less than South Australia; but is 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.

* For the figures on the 30th June 1879, see footnote to paragraph 204 ante.

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

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

212. The public debt in the different colonies varies from an amount equal to over 5 years' revenue in Queensland and New Zealand to a sum equal to less than a year's revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupies a central position between these extremes, her debt being equal to her revenue for $3\frac{1}{4}$ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to this matter, the figures by which the revenue of 1877 must be multiplied to equal the debt in that year being also shown :—

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 ...	5.35	5. South Australia ...	3.29
2. New Zealand ...	5.28	6. New South Wales ...	2.04
3. Tasmania ...	4.39	7. Western Australia...	.97
4. Victoria † ...	3.78		

213. 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 1877 over forty-one millions, and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was over sixty-three and a half 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, 1877.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head. †	Multiple of Revenue. ‡
Continent of Australia	£ 41,326,882	£ s. d. 20 15 2½	3.11
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	63,607,698	25 5 8½	3.62

214. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the

* For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 146. ante.
 † This calculation has been made upon the debt on the 30th June 1878 compared with the revenue of the financial year ended at that date. The public debt of Victoria on the 30th June 1879 amounted to 4.88 times the revenue of the previous twelve months.
 ‡ For figures of population, see table following paragraph 67. ante.
 § For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 153. ante.

information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number and fraction of a number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied with in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1877-8	£ 771,781,596	£ s. d. 22 16 8	9·68
Malta	1875	266,081	1 16 1	1·51
ASIA.				
India	1876	134,058,644	0 14 0	2·62
Ceylon	"	784,375	0 6 2	·57
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	"	1,000,000	2 17 10	1·37
Natal	"	681,700	2 2 4	2·57
Cape of Good Hope... ..	"	4,068,159	4 15 9	2·18
Lagos	"	288	0 1 0	·01
Sierra Leone	1875	80,335	2 3 4	·97
AMERICA.				
Canada	1876	25,948,232	7 0 10	5·51
Newfoundland	"	274,872	1 1 5	1·73
Bermudas	"	11,984	0 17 11	·44
Honduras	"	5,041	0 4 1	·13
British Guiana	"	354,821	1 16 9	·98
West Indies—				
Bahamas	"	61,161	1 11 3	1·50
Turk's Island	1875	1,000	0 4 3	·10
Jamaica	1876	646,706	1 5 7	1·13
St. Lucia	"	43,500	1 7 6	1·56
Barbadoes	"	25,130	0 3 1	·22
Grenada	"	7,908	0 3 11	·30
St. Christopher	"	5,700	0 4 1	·18
Nevis	"	3,400	0 5 10	·31
Antigua	"	58,511	1 12 10	1·81
Dominica	"	8,205	0 6 0	·44
Trinidad	"	184,670	1 13 8	·58
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	1877	63,607,698	25 5 8½	3·62
Total ... ..	...	1,003,969,717	4 4 10	6·28

Indebtedness
per head
of British
dominions.

215. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is greater than that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above that of any other of her dependencies. Of the individual colonies, † however, New Zealand and Queensland are the

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 71 ante.

† For revenues on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 155 ante.

‡ For public debts and amounts per head in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 211 ante.

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

216. 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 debt of any one of the Australasian colonies * is of its revenue. Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

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

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.†	Multiple of Revenue.‡
		£	£ s. d.	
Argentine Confederation ...	1877	21,434	9 10 6	7·88
Austro-Hungary ...	1878	343,443§	8 18 10	5·54
Belgium... ..	1877	41,877	7 16 11	4·21
Brazil	1876	73,581	7 15 9	7·00
Denmark	1878	9,710	5 0 1	3·83
Egypt	1877	78,284 ||	4 12 4	7·32
France	1874	937,584	25 8 1	7·57
Germany ... ..	...	200,993 ¶	4 14 1	2·27
Greece	1877	15,360	10 10 8	10·96
Holland... ..	1878	75,964	19 13 1	8·90
Italy	1877	390,305	14 11 3	7·32
Japan	1878	72,645	2 3 10	7·09
Mexico	1876	79,100	8 * 9 3	21·14
Peru	1872	51,510	19 5 5	5·04
Portugal	1876	79,062	19 14 1	14·79
Roumania ... ..	...	18,760	3 10 11	4·79
Russia	1878	495,000 **	5 13 9	5·59
Spain	1875	409,760	24 7 10	13·92
Sweden and Norway	1877	14,048 ††	2 5 1	2·29
Switzerland ... ..	...	1,290 ††	0 9 8	·80
Turkey	1878	349,982 §§	16 13 4	18·32
United States ... ..	...	460,243	11 18 9	8·93

* See paragraph 212 *ante*.—† For population on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 75 *ante*.—‡ For revenues on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 153 *ante*.—§ This amount is made up of £300,043,000, debt of Austria Proper, including debt of the whole empire; and £43,400,000, special debt of Hungary.—|| Not including the personal debt of the Khedive, which amounts to about £8,815,000.

¶ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, £17,108,552, in 1878, together with the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz:—Anhalt, £372,270 in 1876; Baden, £16,406,739 in 1877; Bavaria, £54,429,461 in 1876; Bremen, £4,519,376 in 1876; Brunswick, £4,583,722 in 1876; Hamburg, £6,283,926 in 1876; Hesse, £1,269,100 in 1876; Lippe, £70,000 in 1876; Lübeck, £1,284,214 in 1876; Mecklenburg-Schwern, £2,100,000 in 1876; Oldenburg, £1,867,917 in 1877; Prussia, £54,866,114 in 1876; Reuss-Greiz, £36,475; Reuss-Schleiz, £100,027; Saxe-Altenburg, £121,587 in 1876; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £535,905 in 1878; Saxe-Meiningen, £526,416 in 1876; Saxe-Weimar, £531,800 in 1876; Saxony, £17,044,402 in 1876; Schaumburg-Lippe, £70,000 in 1874; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £154,000; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £76,660; and Württemberg, £16,605,262 in 1877.

** Including £145,000,000 of paper money with forced currency.—†† This amount is made up of £10,120,000, debt of Sweden; and £3,928,000, debt of Norway.—‡‡ There exists, as a set-off against this debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,400,000.—§§ Including £90,000,000 of paper money.

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

218. 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 Russia, the United States, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Austro-Hungary, Germany, and British India, in the order named. Besides these countries, Mexico, Portugal, Egypt, Holland, Brazil, and Japan have debts larger than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

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

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

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

Expenditure on immigration.

221. 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 1877-8 the amount so expended was only £366. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1877-8.§

	£		£		
1851	...	116,363	1866	...	35,813
1852	...	206,552	1867	...	38,401
1853	...	209,925	1868	...	32,549
1854	...	390,352	1869	...	50,637
1855	...	187,355	1870	...	33,313
1856	...	115,716	1871 (six months)	...	14,840
1857	...	115,877	1871-2	...	21,808
1858	...	59,023	1872-3	...	4,094
1859	...	48,809	1873-4	...	2,251
1860	...	6,948	1874-5	...	1,583
1861	...	63,739	1875-6	...	760
1862	...	115,209	1876-7	...	500
1863	...	50,081	1877-8	...	366
1864	...	47,887	Total	...	£2,012,559
1865	...	41,808			

* See table following paragraph 214 *ante*.—† See table following paragraph 210 *ante*.—‡ See paragraph 212 *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.

222. During the last twenty-eight years about thirty-five 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, over a million and a third was spent in 1878. The whole is exclusive of the sums expended by local bodies on public works, roads, &c., by the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company and its predecessors on the construction and maintenance of their lines, and on the Port of Melbourne,* since the 1st January 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1878 :—

Expenditure
on public
works.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS. †

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1878.	During 1878.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victorian railways	15,741,657	935,666	16,677,323
Roads and bridges	6,857,267	11,888	6,869,155
Melbourne water supply (Yan Year)	1,438,129	86,229	1,524,358
Other waterworks	1,740,232	34,512	1,774,744
Other public works	7,851,898	313,039	8,164,937
Total	33,629,183	1,381,334	35,010,517

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

223. The marriages celebrated in Victoria during 1878 numbered 5,092, as against 5,103 in the previous year. The excess in favor of 1877 was thus 11.

Marriages,
1878.

224. Marriages in 1877 and 1878 were more numerous than in any previous 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 1877 the marriages in Victoria had never numbered 5,000 in any one year.

Marriages,
1878 and
former
years.

* See paragraph 143 *ante* and table following paragraph 186 *ante*.

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

‡ 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
rate.

225. Though the marriage rate in Victoria showed a slight improvement in 1877 as compared with 1876, it again decreased in 1878, when it was lower than in any previous year since the third from that in which the colony was founded. 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 1878 :—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
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
1878	5·86	11·72
Average of eleven years...	6·30	12·60

Marriage
rates in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

226. The marriage rate is lower in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. The following table gives the marriage rates of the various colonies for each year from 1867 to 1877, or for as many years between those periods as the information is available for :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1867 TO 1877.*

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
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
1877 ...	6·00	7·73	7·57	8·66	6·38	7·79	7·63
Means ...	6·42	7·76	8·44	7·67	6·58	6·59	8·23

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the six years ended with 1878, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ans.*

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

227. In 1877 the marriage rate in South Australia was considerably higher than that in any other colony of the group, and the marriage rate in Tasmania was next to that in South Australia. The rates in both these colonies have been increasing steadily for years past, and they alone in 1877 were above the average. The rate in New South Wales for the same year, though exceeded in 5 and equalled in 2 of the previous ten years, was only slightly below the average. On the other hand, the rate decreased in Victoria with great regularity during the whole period, in Queensland rapidly since 1873, and in Western Australia and New Zealand rapidly since 1875. The minimum, during the eleven years, occurred in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand in 1871; in New South Wales and Western Australia (the latter given for six years only) in 1872; in Victoria in 1876, and in Queensland in 1876 and 1877.

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

228. 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 both lists :—

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

Order in 1877.		Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.		1. Queensland.
2. Tasmania.		2. New Zealand.
3. New South Wales.		3. New South Wales.
4. New Zealand.		4. South Australia.
5. Queensland.		5. Tasmania.
6. Western Australia.		6. Western Australia.
7. Victoria.		7. Victoria.

229. The marriage rate in 1877 of the colonies situated on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, as also of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, shows a slight improvement on the numbers of the previous year. These rates are, however, below the average of five years, as will be seen by the following table :—

Marriage rate in Australia and Australasia.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	7·35	7·38
1874	7·07	7·32
1875	7·12	7·38
1876	6·93	7·15
1877	7·05	7·18
Means	7·10	7·28

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

Marriage
rate in cer-
tain British
possessions.

230. It is to be regretted that the Imperial Board of Trade, which has peculiar facilities for obtaining statistical information, and which publishes the marriage, birth, and death rates in the Australasian colonies, does not also do so for Her Majesty's possessions in other parts of the world. The following are the marriage rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia—the only ones respecting which such particulars have come to hand or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbadoes is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance, although to a less extent, doubtless also affects the marriage rate in St. Vincent :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*
Ceylon	1867-76	7·30
Seychelles	1876	8·11
Bermudas	1874-75	8·02
St. Vincent	1872-76	6·32
Barbadoes	1876	3·01

Marriage
rates in
European
countries.

231. The following table gives for each of the eleven years ended with 1876 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, 1866 to 1876.

Year.	Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of the Mean Population.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Nether- lands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.‡
1866 ...	8·75	7·37	5·45	8·40	6·70	6·75	8·15	7·75	...	7·55	8·35	7·90	7·95	5·60
1867 ...	8·25	6·97	5·42	7·65	6·10	8·90	10·40	9·30	...	7·80	8·35	7·85	7·10	6·70
1868 ...	8·05	6·67	5·07	7·30	5·45	9·25	13·65	8·80	...	7·30	7·65	7·85	6·65	7·15
1869 ...	7·95	6·70	5·01	7·35	5·65	10·35	11·00	8·90	...	7·40	7·75	8·20	8·10	7·95
1870 ...	8·05	7·15	5·29	7·35	6·55	9·70	9·80	7·35	...	6·95	7·90	6·00	6·25	7·30
1871 ...	8·35	7·13	5·37	7·30	6·50	9·50	10·40	7·95	...	7·35	7·95	7·20	...	7·45
1872 ...	8·75	7·53	5·02	7·50	6·95	9·20	10·75	10·30	10·30	7·75	8·20	9·75	...	7·50
1873 ...	8·80	7·79	4·82	8·10	7·30	9·25	11·30	10·15	10·00	7·75	8·50	8·85	...	7·90
1874 ...	8·55	7·58	4·61	8·20	7·25	8·95	10·70	9·70	9·55	7·55	8·30	8·25	...	7·60
1875 ...	8·40	7·42	4·53	8·45	7·00	8·45	15·95	9·00	9·10	7·25	8·30	8·35	...	8·40
1876 ...	8·35	7·53	4·96	8·50	7·05	8·15	...	8·55	8·50	7·15	8·20	7·90	...	8·10
Means	8·39	7·26	5·05	7·83	6·59	8·95	11·21	8·89	9·49	7·44	8·13	8·01	7·21	7·42

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

† The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to defective registration.—See 11th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 15; also his 12th Report, pages 6 and 31.

‡ In Italy the civil became the only legal form of marriage in 1866, and the low rate in that year is attributed to the non-registration of marriages solemnized only in churches. The number of such marriages, which was very great in 1866 and 1867, has been, however, decreasing—hence the apparent increase during the 11 years.

232. It will be observed that the mean marriage rate in Central Europe, as shown by the figures for Hungary, Germany, Austria, and Prussia, is much the highest, that the rate in England and Wales comes next; and the rates in Holland and France follow. All these rates exceed 8 per 1,000. The lowest rates prevail in Ireland* and Sweden. In only two of the Australasian colonies did the mean marriage rate, during the eleven years ended with 1877, exceed 8 per 1,000, viz., in Queensland and New Zealand—the rate in the former being slightly greater, and in the latter slightly less, than in England. The average rate in New South Wales and South Australia is about the same as in Denmark, which is next to France in regard to the marriage rate, whilst the rate in Tasmania and Western Australia is about the same as in Sweden, and that in Victoria is lower than in any of the European countries named except Ireland.

Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

233. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the six years ended with 1876. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom:—

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1876.

					Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.
1871	...	...	...	...	8·21
1872	...	...	...	...	7·98
1873	...	...	...	...	8·03
1874	...	...	...	...	7·79
1875	...	...	...	...	7·67
1876	...	...	...	...	7·70
					—
	Mean	...	...	...	7·90
					—

234. 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. In 1878 it was higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in extra-metropolitan towns, which is contrary to the experience of the previous four years, in which the rate in the latter had been the greater. The marriages celebrated in 1878 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.

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 231 ante.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1878.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1878.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Melbourne and suburbs	256,477	2,329	9.08
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	198,385	1,770	8.92
Country districts	414,178	993	2.40
Total	869,040	5,092	5.86

Marriages in each quarter.

235. Marriages in Victoria have almost invariably been most numerous in the autumn and spring quarters, and least numerous in the summer and winter quarters. In 1878, however, the number in the spring was slightly exceeded by that in the summer quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year and the mean percentage in each quarter of the previous ten years:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1878.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1868 to 1877.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March	1,264	24.82	24.36
Autumn ...	June	1,407	27.63	25.98
Winter ...	September	1,168	22.94	24.02
Spring ...	December	1,253	24.61	25.64
	Year	5,092	100.00	100.00

Former condition of persons married.

236. About four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters; and the next most numerous are generally those between bachelors and widows, although in the last three years they 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 1878 and the percentage during the previous decennial period:—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1878.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1868 to 1877.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters	4,112	80.76	80.09
Bachelors and widows	346	6.79	7.74
Widowers and spinsters	395	7.76	7.71
Widowers and widows	239	4.69	4.46
Total	5,092	100.00	100.00

237. 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. Three divorced males and seven divorced females were married in 1878. In one of these instances the divorced couple were reunited ; the other two divorced males married spinsters, and the other six divorced females married bachelors. Divorced persons.

238. 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. Three males and as many as fourteen females availed themselves of it in 1878. Of the former, two married widows, and one married a spinster ; they had not heard of their former wives for 7, 14, and 20 years respectively. Of the latter, nine married bachelors, and five widowers ; two had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, four for 9 years, two for 16 years, and the remainder had not heard of theirs for 8, 10, 13, 19, 21, and 28 years respectively ; three of these had, previous to desertion, been separated from their husbands. 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. Deserted husbands and wives.

239. In 1878, 634 widowers and 585 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last five years more widowers have remarried than widows. Formerly it was different. In the six years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 3,353 and the widows 3,529, 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 be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than 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 1878. Remarriages.

REMARRIAGES, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1868 ...	558	623	1875 ...	614	583
1869 ...	553	563	1876 ...	678	623
1870 ...	547	595	1877 ...	666	600
1871 ...	587	605	1878 ...	634	585
1872 ...	522	552			
1873 ...	586	591	Total ...	6,547	6,513
1874 ...	602	593			

Marriages of
Aborigines.

240. The marriages of 4 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1878. The Aborigines who desire to enter the marriage state now generally do so according to some form recognized by law. Mr. R. Brough Smyth, in his work upon the Aborigines,* says that before the advent of Europeans there was no such thing as marriage in the proper sense of the word amongst the Australians. The acts which preceded matrimony were certainly not entitled to be regarded as rites. Men obtained wives by a convenient system of exchange, by conquest sometimes, and sometimes a woman was stolen.

Marriages of
Chinese.

241. Thirteen Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1878, as against 20 in 1877, 14 in 1876, and 20 in 1875. During the twelve years prior to the year under review, 217 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 :—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE MALES, 1867 TO 1878.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twelve Years : 1866 to 1877.	Year 1878.	Total : 1867 to 1878.
Victoria	80	11†	91
Other Australian colonies ...	42	...	42
England	47	1	48
Scotland	14	...	14
Ireland	22	...	22
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States	1	...	1
China	3	1	4
At sea	3	...	3
Total	217	13	230

* *The Aborigines of Victoria*, vol. I., page 76, by R. Brough Smyth. Ferres : Melbourne, 1878.

† In one of these instances the wife was the daughter of a Chinaman.

242. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars.* In 1878 rather more than 92 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and nearly 8 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 1878, and during the previous ten years:—

Marriages by different sects.

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages celebrated in—			
	Year 1878.		1868 to 1877.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Church of England	1,328	26·08	11,913	24·52
Presbyterians	1,082	21·25	9,910	20·40
Wesleyans	941	18·48	8,424	17·34
Independents	247	4·85	2,624	5·40
Baptists	247	4·85	1,653	3·40
Lutherans	48	·94	510	1·05
Unitarians ... ..	...	...	14	·03
Society of Friends ... ..	...	...	4	·01
Calvinistic Methodists	5	·10	99	·21
Roman Catholic Church	735	14·44	9,478	19·51
Jews	19	·37	210	·43
Other sects	56	1·10	482	·99
Lay registrars	384	7·54	3,258	6·71
Total	5,092	100·00	48,579	100·00

243. Of the 4 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1878, 2 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravian, 1 according to those of the Baptist, and 1 according to those of the Presbyterian Church.

Sects of Aboriginals married.

244. Of the marriages of Chinese in 1878, 2 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 4 according to those of the Presbyterian, and 3 according to those of the Wesleyan Church; 1 was celebrated according to the rites of the Baptist Church, 1 was performed by a clergyman of the Free Church of England "without any church rites," and 2 were performed by lay registrars.

Sects of Chinese married

* The following remarks upon lay marriages are by the Registrar-General of England, Major George Graham:—"Marriage by civil contract has been in force in England and Wales during the last 40 years; and since 1841 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 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 38th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, page xv. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1877.

Signing with marks.

245. 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 1878, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1878.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	5,092	210	4·12
Brides	5,092	270	5·30
Mean	5,092	240	4·71

Increased numbers signing in writing.

246. 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 six years:—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873	6·55	9·97	8·26
1874	6·52	9·91	8·22
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1876	5·31	7·50	6·41
1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
1878	4·12	5·30	4·71

Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

247. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years:—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1853 TO 1872.

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9·18	20·71	14·95

Signing with marks in each sect.

248. 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 1878 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 1878.			1868 to 1877.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	4·14	3·92	4·03	5·04	8·29	6·66
Presbyterians ...	2·77	3·51	3·14	4·37	8·10	6·23
Wesleyans ...	2·76	3·40	3·08	4·80	7·21	6·00
Independents ...	2·83	4·05	3·44	4·23	8·23	6·23
Baptists ...	2·83	3·24	3·03	3·81	6·96	5·38
Lutherans ...	2·08	4·17	3·12	1·96	5·10	3·53
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	...	9·09	4·54
Roman Catholics ...	7·07	10·07	8·57	12·82	20·83	16·82
Jews ...	...	...	...	1·90	2·86	2·38
Other sects ...	5·36	3·57	4·46	7·00	5·60	6·30
Lay registrars ...	7·55	13·54	10·54	6·81	15·07	10·94
Total ...	4·12	5·30	4·71	6·38	10·83	8·60

249. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is far higher amongst marriages according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious sect, but that the numbers in 1878 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the previous ten years. The proportion amongst civil marriages in 1878, however, was even greater than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics, and only a slight improvement is noticed on comparing with former years.

Roman Catholic and civil marriages.

250. In the 14 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 104 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists all the males signed in writing, but 9 of the females signed with marks. In the 217 marriages of Jews only 10 persons signed with marks.

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews,

251. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1878 numbered 414, but in only 66 of these, or not quite a sixth, did both parties so sign. In the 348 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 twelfth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 77 marriages could neither party write.

Cases of both signing with marks.

252. 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

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

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, 1877.

Colony.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria	5·04	6·02	5·53
2. New Zealand	3·95	3·54	6·25
3. South Australia	6·14	7·89	7·01
4. New South Wales	8·45	11·07	9·76
5. Queensland	7·78	14·15	10·97

Signing with marks in the United Kingdom.

253. 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. In England, in 1876, the greatest proficiency amongst men was attained in the London district, where the percentage signing with marks was only 8·1, but even this is a higher proportion than in any colony except New South Wales:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
England and Wales ...	1876	16·3	22·1	19·2
Scotland	1873	9·6	18·7	14·2
Ireland	1876	31·9	37·3	34·6

* See 39th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xxi.

254. The age of both bride and bridegroom was specified in the case of all but 52 of the 5,092 marriages which took place in 1878. In 41 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 2 cases the age of the husband was stated, not that of the wife; and in 9 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, 1878.

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.	23 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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18 to 19 "	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
19 to 20 "	...	1	...	7	5	7	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
20 to 21 "	...	1	1	7	14	19	26	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
21 to 25 "	...	1	4	25	72	146	208	226	803	101	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1606
25 to 30 "	...	5	11	37	83	132	158	625	268	50	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1382
30 to 35 "	5	10	40	43	61	263	187	79	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	725
35 to 40 "	2	7	17	22	16	124	107	53	56	21	8	...	...	...	...	438
40 to 45 "	1	4	7	6	10	70	59	56	39	31	11	4	...	...	...	298
45 to 50 "	1	1	2	3	3	30	36	44	30	28	29	12	3	1	...	223
50 to 55 "	2	2	8	7	18	18	19	18	11	5	2	...	105
55 to 60 "	1	...	3	1	1	3	10	15	15	5	2	2	58
60 to 65 "	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	6	9	4	4	4	1	37
65 to 70 "	1	...	1	...	2	2	4	1	1	1	13
70 to 75 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Unspecified	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Total wives ...	1	11	46	148	321	446	508	1973	773	319	193	126	92	48	25	12	4	1	43	5092

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Four men between 40 and 45 married girls between 17 and 18; three women between 55 and 60 married men between 45 and 50, &c.

255. An examination of the above table will show that in 1,323 instances, or 26 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 351 instances, or 7 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 3,366 instances, or 67 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife. These proportions are about the same as in the previous year.

256. Boys not under 14 and girls not under 12 years of age may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, legally marry in Victoria; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. The youngest male who married in 1878 was aged 17, and the youngest female 14. As many, however, as 150 of the males, or 1 in every 34, and no fewer than 1,481 of the females, or 1 in about 3·5, had not attained the full age of 21 years. By comparing these proportions

with similar ones for the previous ten years, it would appear that the tendency to marry under age is increasing.

Marriages of
minors in
Victoria and
England.

257. In proportion to the total numbers marrying, more females and fewer males marry under age in Victoria than in England and Wales.* This is shown by the figures in the following table :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.		In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.		
		In Victoria.		In England and Wales.
		Year 1878.	Ten Years : 1868 to 1877.	Ten Years : 1868 to 1877.
Bridegrooms	...	2·97	2·08	7·90
Brides	... ..	29·37	28·29	21·91
Mean	... ..	16·16	14·39	14·90

Births, 1878.

258. The births registered in Victoria during 1878 numbered 26,581, as against 26,010 in 1877. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 571.

Births in
1878 and
former
years.

259. The births, though more numerous in 1878 than in 1877, were 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 1878.†

Birth rate.

260. The birth rate has been decreasing steadily for years past, and in 1878 was lower than it was in any year of the previous decenniad. The following are the figures for the eleven years :—

		Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
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	1878	...	30·59
1873	...	36·01	Mean of eleven years		34·75

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

261. Complete returns of the births in the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1877, 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 1877 show a lower rate for Victoria than for any other colony, except Tasmania; and those for a series of years show a lower

* This is not an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age. To determine this accurately, the minors marrying should be compared with the total number at the same period of life.

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

rate for Victoria than for any other colony, except Tasmania and Western Australia. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1867 to 1877, or for as many years between those periods as the figures are available for:—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1867 TO 1877.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
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
1877 ...	30·60	36·92	36·75	37·36	33·07	30·21	41·28
Means ...	35·80	39·11	41·28	38·39	32·22	29·80	41·02

262. The colonies in which the birth rate has shown signs of increase of late years are Tasmania, New Zealand, and Western Australia. In all these the rates in the last year were in excess of the average. The rate in the first-named colony has been increasing during the last five years named in the table; that in New Zealand not quite so steadily during the same period; and that in Western Australia in 1877, although exceeded in two out of the five previous years, was considerably above the average. The rates in Victoria and New South Wales have been declining with little intermission throughout the whole, and the rate in Queensland during the latter half of the period of eleven years—all falling to a minimum in 1877. The rate in South Australia fluctuates considerably, but in the last three years was much below the average. Excluding Western Australia (of which the particulars are incomplete), the maximum rate of every colony except New Zealand was attained in either the first or second year named in the table.

Colonies in which birth rate is increasing and the contrary.

263. 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. In both columns the colonies occupy exactly the same positions as they did last year.

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the six years ended with 1878, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1877.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New Zealand.	1. Queensland.
2. South Australia.	2. New Zealand.
3. New South Wales.	3. New South Wales.
4. Queensland.	4. South Australia.
5. Western Australia.	5. Victoria.
6. Victoria.	6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

Birth rate in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

264. In the Australasian colonies taken as a whole the birth rate has latterly shown a much more marked decline than the marriage rate.* The gradual falling off from year to year will be readily observed by the following table, which gives the rates for Australia and Australasia in the five years ended with 1877 :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19
1874	36·46	36·70
1875	35·29	35·82
1876	35·20	36·04
1877	34·15	35·16
Means	35·69	36·18

Birth rates in
British
possessions.

265. The birth rates in certain British possessions outside Australasia, including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. In many cases the figures are only for a single year. It is to be regretted that the names of scarcely any of the larger colonies appear upon the list :—

BIRTH RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon	1867-76	27·67
Hong Kong	1875	13·80
Mauritius	1876	37·11
Seychelles	1876	38·35
Bermudas	1874-5	38·50
British Guiana	1875	35·43
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	39·01
St. Vincent	1872-6	46·00
Barbadoes	1876	35·45
Antigua	1875-6	40·42
Montserrat	1874-5	48·78
Dominica	1875-6	28·62
Trinidad	1876	35·43

* See paragraph 229 ante.

266. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the eleven years ended with 1876 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, 1866 TO 1876.

Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	D	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1866 ...	35.2	35.4	26.5	32.2	33.1	44.2	42.1	39.2	...	31.7	35.3	26.1	37.3	38.7
1867 ...	35.4	35.1	26.3	30.5	30.8	34.7	38.8	36.9	...	32.1	35.2	26.2	37.3	36.5
1868 ...	35.8	35.3	26.7	31.2	27.5	39.3	42.4	36.8	...	31.5	34.7	25.7	34.4	35.3
1869 ...	34.8	34.3	26.7	29.5	28.2	40.2	42.6	37.7	...	31.6	34.5	25.7	35.7	37.0
1870 ...	35.2	34.6	27.7	30.5	28.3	40.5	41.7	38.1	...	32.3	35.9	25.5	35.4	36.7
1871 ...	35.0	34.5	28.1	30.2	30.4	39.9	43.0	33.8	...	31.0	35.3	22.6	...	37.0
1872 ...	35.8	35.0	27.8	30.3	30.0	39.9	41.0	39.7	39.4	32.3	35.8	26.8	...	37.8
1873 ...	35.5	34.9	27.1	30.7	30.8	40.3	42.2	39.7	39.7	32.5	36.0	26.1	...	36.3
1874 ...	36.2	35.7	26.6	30.8	30.9	40.1	42.7	40.1	40.1	32.6	36.1	26.2	...	34.9
1875 ...	35.5	35.4	26.1	31.8	31.0	40.4	45.2	40.3	40.6	32.5	36.3	26.0	...	37.7
1876 ...	36.6	35.9	26.4	32.5	30.7	40.6	...	40.5	40.8	33.2	36.8	26.3	...	39.0
Means ...	35.5	35.1	26.9	30.9	30.1	40.0	42.2	38.4	40.1	32.1	35.6	25.7	36.0	36.9

267. It is reasonable to suppose that the figures in this table will follow a similar order to those in the table of marriage rates,† and this is found to be the case, except in respect to three countries, viz., France, Spain, and Italy. The discrepancy may be only apparent in the case of Spain, as the average is for no more than five years, and in Italy it is satisfactorily explained by the circumstance that many marriages have not been registered;‡ but as regards France no such explanation can be given, and the strange fact remains that, whilst it has a comparatively high marriage rate, the birth rate is lower than that in any other European country, and is but little above its own death rate.§

Discrepancies between birth and marriage rates in European countries.

268. The birth rate of Victoria, taken over a series of years, is about equal to that of Spain and Holland, lower than that of Italy and the Central European States, but higher than that of any of the other countries named. In the last four years, however, the Victorian birth rate was lower than that not only of the countries named, but also of England and Wales and Scotland; and the only countries which had a smaller birth rate were Denmark, Sweden, Ireland, and France. In four of the

Australasia and European birth rates compared.

* It is explained that the low birth rate in Ireland is partly attributable to the small proportion of females in the population at child-bearing ages. (See 12th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 31.) There is no doubt, however, that the figures understate the truth, the registration being admittedly defective.

† See table following paragraph 231 ante.

‡ See footnote (i) to table following paragraph 231 ante.

§ See table following paragraph 238 post.

Australasian colonies, viz., Queensland, New Zealand, New South Wales, and South Australia, the rate is about equal to that in Central Europe—the rate in the two former approximating to that in Hungary, and in the two latter to that in Prussia. In Western Australia the rate is about the same as in Belgium, whilst in Tasmania it is lower than in any of the countries except Ireland and France.

Birth rate
in United
Kingdom.

269. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the following is the birth rate of the United Kingdom during the six years ended with 1876. The calculations must, however, be affected if the registrations of Ireland are imperfect as is alleged* :—

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1876.

			Births per 1,000 of the Population.				Births per 1,000 of the Population.
1871	...	...	35·0	1875	...	...	34·0
1872	...	...	34·4	1876	...	...	34·9
1873	...	...	34·1				
1874	...	...	34·5		Mean	...	34·5

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1878.

270. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1878; also the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year :—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1878.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1878.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	256,477	8,636	33·67
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	198,385	6,779	34·17
Country districts ...	414,178	11,166	26·96
Total ...	869,040	26,581	30·59

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1878.

271. During the last six years the birth rate of Melbourne and suburbs has not altered much, but the birth rates of the extra-metropolitan towns and the country districts have considerably diminished, although in the former a slight improvement took place in 1878 as compared with 1877. In 1873 the birth rate of the country districts was equal to 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 six years.

* See footnote to table following paragraph 266 ante.

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1878.

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 ...	32·98	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
1878 ...	33·67	34·17	26·96	30·59

272. The following table shows the mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1878 ; also the birth rate during the septennial period, 1871 to 1877, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs :—

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

BIRTH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1878.

Sub-districts.	Year 1878.			Seven Years : 1871 to 1877.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Annual Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City * ...	62,500	2,173	34·77	35·06
Hotham Town ...	15,317	544	35·52	33·28
Fitzroy City ...	19,160	680	35·49	33·87
Collingwood City ...	22,000	773	35·14	37·05
Richmond Town ...	20,153	733	36·37	36·53
Brunswick Borough ...	5,571	235	42·18	38·88
Prahran Town † ...	19,200	624	32·50	32·89
Emerald Hill Town ...	25,000	767	30·68	32·67
Sandridge Borough ...	7,900	310	39·24	38·72
St. Kilda Borough ...	10,000	297	29·70	29·33
Brighton Borough ...	4,600	129	28·04	32·98
Essendon and Flemington Borough ...	3,919	141	35·98	40·01
Hawthorn Borough ...	4,868	166	34·10	36·40
Kew Borough ...	3,700	94	25·41	27·61
Footscray Borough ...	5,350	230	42·99	47·98
Williamstown Borough ...	8,200	321	39·15	39·77
Remainder of district ...	17,000	419	24·64	22·52
Shipping in bay and river ...	2,039 ‡	...	...	...
Total ...	256,477	8,636	33·67	33·90

273. It will be observed that in Brunswick and Footscray in 1878, and in Footscray and Essendon and Flemington, according to the average of the previous seven years, the birth rate was above 40 per 1,000 ; and that in St. Kilda, Kew, and the "remainder of district," both in 1878

Sub-districts with highest and lowest birth rates.

* The Lying-in Hospital is in Melbourne City ; 516 births took place in it in 1878, and 4,006 births in the previous seven years.

† Proclaimed a City on the 27th May 1879.

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

and the previous seven years, the rate was below 30 per 1,000. The rate in the last-named portion of Melbourne and suburbs was even lower than that in the rural districts of the colony.*

Birth rate in
London.

274. The birth rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1866-75, was 35·7, which was only slightly higher than that of England and Wales during the same period. It was thus 1·8 per 1,000 above that in Melbourne and suburbs.

Births of
males and
females.

275. The births of males in Victoria during 1878 numbered 13,752, those of females 12,829. These numbers furnish a proportion of 107·2 boys to 100 girls. In the previous ten years 137,501 births of males and 132,075 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·1 boys to 100 girls.

Births of
males and
females in
United
Kingdom.

276. In every country in which births are registered it is found that 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 and 1876, nearly 106 boys were born to 100 girls.

Twins and,
triplets.

277. Cases in which twins were born numbered 252 in 1878, but only one case occurred of a triplet being born. In the thirteen years ended with 1878, 3,221 cases of twins and 24 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 346,775. There were thus 343,506 confinements in the thirteen years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 107 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 14,313 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Illegitimate
births.

278. The illegitimate children born in 1878 numbered 1,103, or 1 in every 24 births registered. This proportion is greater than in any previous year. The illegitimate births in 1877 were 1 in 26; in 1876, 1 in 27; in 1875, 1 in 34; in 1874, 1 in 28; and in 1873, 1 in 31. In the last thirteen years, out of 346,775 infants born, 10,917 were set down as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 32 births.

Women
living in
concubi-
nage.

279. 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, 84,645 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during 1878, 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 3,664 single women at a similar period of life were living in concubinage. The total number of single women between 15 and 45 years of age may be estimated to have been 87,236 during the year.

* See table following paragraph 271 ante.

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

It therefore follows that 1 out of every 23 of these was living immorally.

280. In 1878, although illegitimate births were more numerous and bore a higher proportion to the total births, as also was the estimated number of women living in concubinage larger than in any one of the five previous years, yet the proportion of single women at reproductive ages living in that state to the total number of such women living in Victoria was not so large as in 1873 and 1874. This is shown in the following table, which gives the figures for the six years referred to :—

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1873 to 1878.

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 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	1,010	3·88	3,355	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,664	4·20
Means	957	3·57	3,180	4·06

281. 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 six years ended with 1877 :—

Illegitimacy in Australasian colonies.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1877.

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
1877	3·88	4·14	3·64	2·08
Means	3·38	4·14	3·11	1·68

Illegitimacy
in United
Kingdom.

282. 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 1876.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	5·6	9·5	2·7
1872	5·4	9·1	2·5
1873	5·2	9·0	2·4
1874	5·0	8·7	2·3
1875	4·8	8·6	2·3
1876	4·7	8·6	2·3
Means	5·1	8·9	2·4

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

283. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1878, in the metropolitan district 1 birth in 15, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 25, and in country districts 1 birth in 43, was registered as illegitimate. These proportions are higher than similar ones for 1877, when the numbers were 1 in 16, 1 in 26, and 1 in 47 respectively.

Births in
each quar-
ter.

284. 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 1878 and the percentage for the previous decennial period :—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1878.		Percentage in Ten Years : 1868 to 1877.
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March	6,212	23·37	23·70
Autumn ...	June	6,619	24·90	25·01
Winter ...	September ...	7,398	27·83	27·17
Spring ...	December ...	6,352	23·90	24·12
	Year	26,581	100·00	100·00

285. The deaths in 1878 numbered 12,702, as against 12,776 in 1877. The decrease in the year under notice was thus 74. Deaths, 1878.

286. The year in which more deaths occurred than in any other since 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, then 1877, and the next the year under notice.* Deaths, 1878 and former years.

287. The births in 1878 exceeded the deaths by 13,879, or 109 per cent., as against 104 per cent. in 1877. In the eleven years ended with 1878 the proportion was 126 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.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1868	27,243	10,067	17,176	171
1869	26,040	10,630	15,410	145
1870	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
Mean	26,923	11,811	15,112	128

288. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which over a series of years the births exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, both of which are favored by the circumstance that an abnormally large proportion of the population, resulting from the large number of immigrants introduced at the expense of the State, consists of persons at the reproductive period of life, which, being also the strongest, is that at which fewest deaths occur. The low death rate is no doubt also promoted by the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so by the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is generally the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths is Excess of births over deaths in Australasian colonies.

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

identical with that of Queensland, is above that of Western Australia and Tasmania, but below that of the other three colonies. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1873 to 1877, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1877.

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.					Mean of Five Years.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. New Zealand ...	208	209	153	230	260	209
2. New South Wales...	182	156	109	108	142	136
3. South Australia ...	170	124	84	132	167	131
4. { Victoria ...	144	119	75	97	104	106
{ Queensland ...	154	128	63	99	113	106
5. Western Australia	94	80	61	140	111	95
6. Tasmania ...	103	83	49	82	58	73

Excess of births over deaths in European countries.

289. The following table shows the mean annual percentage of excess of births over deaths during a series of years in certain European countries. 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, the difference being probably due not only to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, but to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. 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

290. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1878 numbered 7,179, and deaths of females, 5,523. These numbers furnish a proportion of 77 females to every 100 males, as against 74 in the previous year. Females in the total population are in the proportion of 84 to every 100 males; therefore more males and fewer females died in both years than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

Deaths of males and females.

291. It will be observed by the following table, which shows the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the past eleven years, that in 1878 the total death rate and the death rate of males was lower than in any year of the previous decenniad, except 1871 and 1872, and that the death rate of females was lower than in any year except 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873. It will also be noticed that, in pursuance of what appears to be a natural law, the death rate in all the years bore more hardly upon males than upon females :—

Annual death rate.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE,* 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1878 ...	472,309	396,731	7,179	5,523	15·20	13·92	14·62
Mean of eleven years ...					16·06	14·27	15·25

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and succeeding year, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

292. I have remarked on former occasions † that, however favorable may be the circumstances for prolonging life, as all must die at some time or other, it is evident that every country must have a death rate; also that in countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age,

Normal death rate.

* For total of mean population in each year, see table "Breadstuffs available for consumption," in Part VI., 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, and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph, 271; also page ix. of Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February 1875, published in the Supplement to the 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875.

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 once in the eleven years named in the table. In 1878 it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ deaths below it per 1,000 persons living, and, according to the average annual mortality of the eleven years, it was $1\frac{3}{4}$ deaths below it per 1,000 persons living.

Death rates
in Austral-
asian col-
onies.

293. The following table shows the death rates of the different Australasian colonies during the eleven years ended with 1877. It will be observed that over a series of years the annual death rates of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania were about equal; that the death rates of Queensland and Western Australia were above, and the death rate of New Zealand was below, the death rates of those four colonies. Also that over a series of years the death rate of all the colonies except Queensland was below 17 per 1,000:—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1867 TO 1877.*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
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
1877 ...	15·03	15·28	17·29	13·99	15·70	19·17	11·47
Means ...	15·53	15·44	17·25	15·15	16·13	15·44	12·29

High and
low death
rates coinci-
dent in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

294. That like causes are at work in the various colonies to swell or diminish the rate of mortality appears evident from the fact that in nearly all the colonies the mortality was very high in 1867, that it gradually declined till 1871, when, in all cases, the rate was unusually low, and in many cases the minimum of the period, and that it again increased gradually to a high rate in 1875. It should also be mentioned that epidemics of measles and scarlatina prevailed in the two maximum years referred to. Moreover, in looking at the increased mortality at the last period, due principally to the presence of these epidemics, it would seem that the causes first appeared in Western Australia, and

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the six years ended with 1878, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

swept easterly over the whole continent—thus a sudden increase of mortality occurred in Western Australia in 1874, in South Australia between 1874 and 1875, in Victoria and the other colonies, except New South Wales, in 1875, extending partly into 1876, and in New South Wales in 1875 and 1876, distributed equally over the two years.

295. 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 rate is placed first, and that with the highest last. It will be noticed that Victoria occupies the third place in the list for 1877, and the fourth in that showing the average during eleven years:—

Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1877. 1. New Zealand. 2. South Australia. 3. Victoria. 4. New South Wales. 5. Western Australia. 6. Queensland. 7. Tasmania.	Order over a Series of Years. 1. New Zealand. 2. South Australia. 3. { Tasmania. { New South Wales. 4. Victoria. 5. Western Australia. 6. Queensland.
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296. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table. The increased mortality during the years when epidemics prevailed and its subsequent diminution in 1877 will be at once noticed:—

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1877.

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
1877	15·23	14·77
Means	16·32	15·87

297. The following table shows the death rate in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the figures are given for only a single year, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group.

Death rates in certain British possessions

DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon ...	1867-76	21·61	West Indies—		
Hong Kong ...	1875	25·87	Bahamas ...	1874-5	22·60
Mauritius ...	1876	27·50	St. Vincent	1872-6	28·00
Seychelles ...	1876	23·78	Barbadoes ...	1876	21·76
St. Helena ...	1871-5	13·21	Antigua ...	1875-6	32·87
Bermudas ...	1874-5	25·46	Montserrat	1874-5	20·44
British Guiana	1875	36·38	Dominica ...	1875-6	15·95
			Trinidad ...	1876	30·50

Death rates in European countries.

298. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Ireland, the mean annual death rates are 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; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average death rate per 1,000, extending over a series of years, amounts to considerably more than twice that number:—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1866 to 1876.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland*.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1866 ...	23·4	22·2	16·8	20·9	20·0	33·3	38·9	34·0	...	30·3	28·7	23·3	28·0	29·0
1867 ...	21·7	21·3	17·0	20·0	19·6	28·1	33·5	25·6	...	21·6	23·6	22·7	29·1	34·2
1868 ...	21·9	21·2	15·8	19·3	21·0	29·3	33·8	27·3	...	21·7	24·8	24·0	32·6	30·5
1869 ...	22·3	23·0	16·4	19·1	22·3	28·9	32·0	25·9	...	21·8	23·0	23·5	32·6	27·7
1870 ...	22·9	22·2	16·7	19·1	19·8	29·2	32·6	25·9	...	23·3	25·7	28·3	30·1	29·8
1871 ...	22·6	22·2	16·4	19·5	17·2	30·0	39·0	28·4	...	28·5	29·4	34·8	...	30·0
1872 ...	21·3	22·3	18·1	18·3	16·3	32·4	42·3	29·3	29·0	23·2	25·7	22·0	...	30·7
1873 ...	21·1	22·4	18·3	18·6	17·2	38·5	65·1	28·0	28·2	21·5	24·0	23·3	...	30·0
1874 ...	22·3	23·3	17·3	19·9	20·3	31·3	42·6	25·8	26·7	20·5	22·6	21·5	...	30·3
1875 ...	22·8	23·4	18·5	21·0	20·2	29·7	37·2	26·4	27·6	22·7	25·4	23·1	...	30·7
1876 ...	21·0	21·0	17·3	20·0	19·5	29·4	...	25·4	26·3	21·9	23·3	22·7	...	28·7
Means	22·1	22·1	17·1	19·6	19·4	30·9	39·7	27·4	27·6	23·4	25·1	24·5	30·5	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 Hungary by cholera in 1866, 1873, and 1874; that of Prussia by cholera in 1866, and by war in 1866, 1870, and 1871; that of Belgium by cholera in 1866; that of the Netherlands by cholera in 1866, and by small-pox in 1871; that of France by cholera in 1866, and by war in 1870 and 1871.

*The registrations in Ireland are admitted to be defective.—See 11th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 15; also his 12th Report, page 31.

299. The death rate of the United Kingdom, according to the Reports of the Registrar-General of England, was as follows during each of the six years ended with 1876. Some allowance should, however, be made for the defective registration in Ireland* :—

Death rate in United Kingdom.

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1876.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.					
1871	...	...	...	...	22·6
1872	...	...	...	...	20·9
1873	...	...	...	...	20·8
1874	...	...	...	...	21·6
1875	...	...	...	...	22·2
1876	...	...	...	...	20·5
Mean	...	...	...	...	21·4

300. In every country the death rate in towns is higher than it is in the country districts. This circumstance, though no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1878, as also in the previous year, 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 for 1878 :—

Death rates in town and country.

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1878.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1878.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	256,477	5,160	20·12
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	198,385	3,868	19·50
Country districts ...	414,178	3,674	8·87
Total ...	869,040	12,702	14·62

301. In Victorian town districts 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.

Normal death rate in town and country.

302. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the death rate in 1878, also the death rate during the

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

* See footnote (*) to paragraph 298 ante.

septennial period 1871 to 1877, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs:—

DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1878.

Sub-districts.	Year 1878.			Seven Years: 1871 to 1877.
	Mean Population.	Deaths.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City*	62,500	1,822	29·15	28·54
Hotham Town†	15,317	363	23·70	23·04
Fitzroy City	19,160	318	16·60	19·24
Collingwood City	22,000	432	19·64	20·66
Richmond Town	20,153	329	16·33	18·19
Brunswick Borough	5,571	71	12·74	15·40
Prahran Town‡	19,200	314	16·35	17·63
Emerald Hill Town§	25,000	432	17·28	17·05
Sandridge Borough	7,900	129	16·33	18·01
St. Kilda Borough	10,000	142	14·20	14·42
Brighton Borough	4,600	61	13·26	14·32
Essendon and Flemington Borough	3,919	76	19·39	18·06
Hawthorn Borough	4,868	64	13·15	18·25
Kew Borough|| ... ..	3,700	114	30·81	32·45
Footscray Borough	5,350	108	20·19	17·28
Williamstown Borough	8,200	144	17·56	18·67
Remainder of district¶	17,000	237	13·94	14·51
Shipping in bay and river** ...	2,039	4	1·96	5·04
Total	256,477	5,160	20·12	20·90

Districts
where death
rate was
above the
average.

303. It will be observed that generally the death rates in 1878 were below the average of the previous seven years, the exceptions being in the case of Melbourne, Hotham, Emerald Hill, Essendon and Flemington, and Footscray, especially the last-named district, where, in 1878, the death rate was nearly 3 per 1,000 above the average.

Places in
which death
rate was
highest and
lowest.

304. In 1878, also during the seven years ended with 1877, the highest death rate was in Kew, which is to be accounted for by the fact that

* 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 since 1876, the Melbourne Gaol, and the Carlton Lunatic Asylum (closed in 1878); 846 of the deaths in these institutions took place in Melbourne City in 1878, and 5,237 in the previous seven years.

† The Benevolent Asylum is in Hotham Town; 97 deaths took place in it in 1878, and 630 in the previous seven years.

‡ Proclaimed a City on the 27th May 1879.

§ The Melbourne Industrial Schools were prior to 1877, the Protestant Orphanage was prior to 1878, and the Roman Catholic Orphanage is still in Emerald Hill Town; 2 deaths in these institutions took place in Emerald Hill in 1878, and 179 in the previous seven years.

|| The Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum is situated in Kew Borough; 80 deaths took place in it in 1878, and 432 in the previous seven years.

¶ The Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and Pentridge Penal Establishment are in "Remainder of district;" 46 deaths took place in them in 1878, and 477 in the previous seven years.

** In H.M.V.S. *Nelson* and the Penal Hulk *Success* no death occurred in 1878, but 8 deaths in the previous seven years. The population given is that of the shipping at last census (2nd April 1871).

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 1878 and the sexennial period, was in the shipping; the next during 1878 in Brunswick; the next in Brighton; the next in Hawthorn, and the next in the portion of the district not included in any city, town, or borough. During the septennial period, after the shipping, the lowest death rate was in Brighton; the next in St. Kilda, and the next in the "remainder" of the district.

305. The death rate of the whole district was a fraction over 20 per 1,000 persons living in 1878, and a fraction under 21 per 1,000 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 "remainder" of the district, and the shipping; and during 1878 it was over 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts, except those just cited,* with the addition of Fitzroy, Richmond, Prahran, Sandridge, and Hawthorn.

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

306. 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 23 such towns, the only towns with a lower death rate than Melbourne and suburbs are Portsmouth and Brighton. The death rate of Melbourne City is, however, higher than that of any of them, except Manchester, and the death rate of Kew is higher than that of any town in the list*:

Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE TOWNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1873 TO 1877.

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Portsmouth ...	... 19·56	Bradford ...	... 24·92
Brighton ...	... 19·82	Birmingham ...	... 25·02
Plymouth ...	... 21·26	Oldham ...	... 25·88
Edinburgh ...	... 22·18	Leeds ...	... 26·02
Sunderland ...	... 22·44	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	... 26·12
Norwich ...	... 22·48	Dublin ...	... 26·50
London ...	... 22·58	Salford ...	... 27·52
Nottingham ...	... 23·22	Glasgow ...	... 27·78
Bristol ...	... 23·40	Liverpool ...	... 27·90
Leicester ...	... 23·94	Manchester ...	... 29·40
Hull ...	... 24·28		
Wolverhampton ...	... 24·34	Mean of towns named	24·40
Sheffield ...	... 24·74		

* The death rate of both Melbourne and Kew is swelled by deaths in charitable institutions. This is especially the case in regard to Kew, which, were it not for the deaths occurring in the Lunatic Asylum, would show a low death rate. The death rate, however, of some of the towns in the United Kingdom is probably affected by a similar cause.

Deaths in
each month.

307. The distribution of the mortality throughout the various months in 1878 corresponded approximately with the averages during the previous decenniad; thus the lowest mortality occurred in September, November, and October, and the highest during the first four months of the year. The number of deaths in each month of 1878, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decenniad which preceded that year to the total number of deaths during the same period, will be found in the following table:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1878.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1868 to 1877.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January	1,323	10·42	10·23
February	1,231	9·69	9·10
March	1,330	10·47	10·40
April	1,361	10·71	9·71
May	1,106	8·71	8·58
June	905	7·12	7·53
July	974	7·67	7·86
August	917	7·22	7·26
September... ..	801	6·31	6·71
October	862	6·79	7·04
November	855	6·73	6·99
December	1,037	8·16	8·59
Year	12,702	100·00	100·00

Deaths at
different
seasons.

308. In Victoria the summer is, to invalids and young children, the most trying portion of the year. It is not astonishing therefore that most deaths occur during that period. Next to the summer the autumn quarter is the most fatal, probably in part owing to the circumstance that some who had become debilitated during the summer linger on for some months later. In the United Kingdom, on the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the 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; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table.

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

Seasons.*	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.				
			Victoria.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Mean temperature in shade.		Year 1878.	Average of Ten Years: 1868 to 1877.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer ...	65·2	60·5	30·58	29·73	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn ...	53·8	44·3	26·54	25·82	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter ...	50·2	40·0	21·20	21·83	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring ...	60·3	52·8	21·68	22·62	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year ...	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

309. The following table shows the number and percentage at various ages of the deaths registered in Victoria during the year 1878. It will be noticed that nearly half the males who died were under 25 years and more than a third were over 45 years of age; also that of the females more than half were under 15 years, and nearly a fourth were between 15 and 45 years of age:—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1878.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1878.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	2,631	2,387	5,018	36·65	43·22	39·51
5 years to 10 years ...	289	307	596	4·02	5·56	4·69
10 " 15 " ...	149	169	318	2·08	3·06	2·50
15 " 25 " ...	436	404	840	6·07	7·31	6·61
25 " 35 " ...	386	440	826	5·38	7·97	6·50
35 " 45 " ...	712	530	1,242	9·92	9·59	9·78
45 " 55 " ...	948	467	1,415	13·20	8·46	11·14
55 " 65 " ...	776	356	1,132	10·81	6·45	8·91
65 " 75 " ...	541	279	820	7·54	5·05	6·46
75 and upwards ...	311	184	495	4·33	3·33	3·90
Total ...	7,179	5,523	12,702	100·00	100·00	100·00

310. There is reason to believe that the proportions of the population living at various ages have undergone considerable change since the census was taken in 1871, and consequently no reliable data exist for calculating the death rate at each age at the present time. To give

Basis for obtaining an estimate of the ages of the people.

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

some idea of these changes, also to supply an approximate basis for calculating anew the ages of the people, the recorded numbers of males and females dying at various ages in 1878 are in the following table placed side by side with the mean of those at the same ages recorded as having died during the census year and that immediately preceding and following it, the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease being also shown. Leaving out of consideration the three age periods under 15 years, as, in consequence of the uncertainty of life at those ages, the results are not reliable, it appears from this table that the deaths of males, and consequently also probably the male population between the ages of 25 and 45, had actually decreased since the census, whilst those at ages between 15 and 25 had considerably increased; also that the deaths of females, and consequently also probably the female population between the ages of 30 and 40, had increased in a very small proportion, whilst at the ages between 20 and 45 they had increased in a much smaller ratio than at all other ages. Of course this method is liable to the objection that the death rate at various ages, especially in a community like ours, fluctuates, and is often considerably influenced by epidemics; but these causes do not, as far as can be ascertained, affect to any appreciable extent the years taken for comparison, and it is certainly more reasonable to suppose that the ages of the people will be nearer the correct figures if calculated from an ascertained death rate than by any other indirect estimate, such as by one based on the proportions obtaining at a census taken many years previously:—

INCREASE OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1871 TO 1878.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age.				Increase or Decrease.*			
	Average of 3 years, 1870 to 1872.		Year 1878.		Number.		Per cent.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years ...	2,551	2,203	2,631	2,387	80	184	3·14	8·35
5 years to 10 years	251	215	289	307	38	92	15·14	42·79
10 " 15	134	115	149	169	15	54	11·19	46·96
15 " 20	105	116	215	209	110	93	104·76	80·17
20 " 25	149	140	221	195	72	55	48·32	39·29
25 " 30	209	173	176	231	-33	58	-15·79	33·53
30 " 35	278	198	210	209	-68	11	-24·46	5·56
35 " 40	381	243	286	264	-95	21	-24·93	8·64
40 " 45	439	204	426	266	-13	62	-2·96	30·39
45 " 50	341	146	459	258	118	112	34·60	76·71
50 " 55	340	118	489	209	149	91	43·82	77·12
55 " 60	242	88	426	183	184	95	76·03	107·95
60 " 65	224	108	350	173	126	65	56·25	60·18
65 " 70	165	80	326	137	161	57	97·58	71·25
70 " 75	140	69	215	142	75	73	53·57	105·79
75 and upwards ...	140	85	311	184	171	99	122·14	116·47

* Where decrease has occurred the minus sign (-) is placed against the figures.

311. The death rate at every period of life in Victoria, according to the average of the ten years which intervened between the censuses of 1861 and 1871, is less than in England and Wales. In England and Wales the death rate of males exceeds that of females at all periods except those between 10 and 35, but in Victoria the only exception is between the ages of 25 and 35; in both countries, however, there is only a slight difference between the death rate of males and that of females at periods between 5 and 45.

Death rate at different ages in Victoria and England.

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.	
	Average of 10 Years. 1861 to 1871.		Average of 30 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages	16.68	16.13	23.33	21.51
Under 5 years	55.08	49.66	72.42	62.46
5 years to 10 years	7.52	6.95	8.79	8.67
10 " 15 "	3.27	3.25	4.95	5.10
15 " 25 "	4.95	4.81	7.90	8.22
25 " 35 "	7.85	8.28	9.93	10.15
35 " 45 "	12.09	11.12	13.03	12.30
45 " 55 "	17.52	13.20	18.16	15.67
55 " 65 "	29.71	21.98	31.53	28.56
65 " 75 "	53.79	43.10	68.54	57.52
75 and upwards*	111.71	93.02	147.74	135.36

312. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 217 in 1878, as against 216 in 1877 and 203 in 1876. Those in the year under review comprised 125 males and 92 females. Seventeen of each sex had passed the age of 90, and 1 male and 1 female had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact ages recorded :—

Deaths of octogenarians.

NUMBER DYING AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1878.

Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.
80	28	16	88	7	2	97	...	1
81	7	6	89	3	6	99	1	...
82	18	13	90	3	6	101	1	...
83	12	6	91	3	1	102	...	...
84	13	4	92	2	5	104	...	1
85	9	8	94	3	...			
86	5	8	95	2	1	Total	125	92
87	6	6	96	2	2			

* 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.

Causes of
death of oc-
togenarians.

313. In respect to 126 of these persons—viz., 70 males and 56 females—no other cause of death was set down than old age. Of actual complaints, the most common were affections of the lungs and of the brain. The following were the numbers of deaths set down to each cause:—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PERSONS AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1878.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Influenza ... ..	...	1	Stomach diseases ...	3	1
Erysipelas	1	...	Kidney diseases ...	5	...
Dysentery and diarrhoea	6	8	Gennetic diseases ...	...	1
Cholera	1	...	Old age	70	56
Privation	1	...	Accidents	2	1
Cancer	4	1			
Brain diseases ...	12	9	Total	125	92
Heart diseases ...	7	6			
Lung diseases ...	13	8			

Infantile
mortality,
1878.

314. The death rate of infants in 1878 was less than in 1877, and was also slightly below the average. The total number who died under 1 year of age was 3,262, and as the births numbered 26,581, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8 births, or 12·27 infants to every 100 births. In the decennial period 1868 to 1877 the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·45 to every 100 births.

Infantile
mortality in
Australasian
colonies.

315. 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.* It is satisfactory to notice, however, that in 1877 the rate in that colony was much lower than in the previous four years. It was also less than in Queensland during the same year, in which colony, during the three years ended with 1877, infantile mortality was exceptionally high, and attained a rate which has never been approached in any Australasian colony except South Australia. In 1877, the infantile mortality in New Zealand, which is generally above that in Tasmania, was lower than that in any other of the colonies, whilst that in Tasmania was nearly equal to that prevailing in New South Wales. The rate in Victoria in 1877 was slightly above the average, and was higher than in the three last-named colonies. 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

* 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.

with 1877. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	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.											
1867	25,608	3,534	13·80	18,317	2,269	12·39	4,476	578	12·91		
1868	27,243	3,054	11·21	18,485	1,791	9·69	4,460	552	12·38		
1869	26,040	3,284	12·61	19,243	1,858	9·66	4,654	528	11·35		
1870	27,151	3,203	11·80	19,648	1,867	9·50	4,905	526	10·72		
1871	27,382	3,114	11·37	20,143	1,812	9·00	5,205	516	9·91		
1872	27,361	3,334	12·19	20,250	2,116	10·45	5,265	578	10·98		
1873	28,100	3,181	11·32	21,444	1,985	9·26	5,720	701	12·26		
1874	26,800	3,341	12·47	22,178	2,428	10·95	6,383	776	12·16		
1875	26,720	3,811	14·26	22,528	2,695	11·96	6,706	1,025	15·28		
1876	26,769	2,980	11·13	23,298	2,629	11·28	6,903	994	14·40		
1877	26,010	3,299	12·68	23,851	2,785	11·68	7,169	1,058	14·76		
Sums and means } }	295,184	36,135	12·24	229,385	24,235	10·57	61,846	7,832	12·66		
NEW SOUTH WALES.											
QUEENSLAND.											
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.											
TASMANIA.											
NEW ZEALAND.											
1867	7,041	1,254	17·81	2,971	267	8·98	8,918	873	9·79		
1868	7,247	1,084	14·96	2,990	351	11·73	9,391	899	9·57		
1869	6,976	911	13·06	2,859	291	10·18	9,718	957	9·85		
1870	7,021	1,031	14·68	3,054	298	9·76	10,277	956	9·30		
1871	7,082	961	13·57	3,053	260	8·52	10,592	882	8·33		
1872	7,105	1,145	16·12	3,010	306	10·17	10,795	1,074	9·95		
1873	7,107	990	13·93	3,048	266	8·73	11,222	1,213	10·81		
1874	7,696	1,319	17·13	3,097	321	10·36	12,844	1,394	10·85		
1875	7,408	1,343	18·13	3,105	407	13·11	14,438	1,816	12·58		
1876	8,224	1,228	14·93	3,149	286	9·08	16,168	1,673	10·35		
1877	8,640	1,212	14·03	3,211	365	11·37	16,856	1,527	9·06		
Sums and means } }	81,547	12,478	15·30	33,547	3,418	10·19	131,219	13,264	10·11		

316. The colonies named in the table stand in the following order in regard to the death rate of infants—the colony with the lowest average death rate being placed first, and the one with the highest last. The three first-named colonies have nearly the same average death rates, as also have the fourth and fifth, whilst the rate in South Australia is much the highest :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

317. 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

Infantile mortality in United Kingdom.

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 the years 1875 and 1876, 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 Melbourne and country.

318. 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 six years ended with 1878 averaged nearly 17 per 100 births, whilst in the country districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged only 10½ per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the country districts during each of the six years named :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	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
1878 ...	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98
Sums and means }	49,313	8,346	16·90	111,625	11,528	10·33

Infantile mortality in English towns.

319. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Melbourne and suburbs is, on the average, greater than that of Portsmouth, Brighton, Plymouth, 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 low infantile death rate prevails in London, * whilst that in Liverpool is higher than in any other large town in England.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TWENTY TOWNS OF ENGLAND,
1870 TO 1876.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Portsmouth ...	...	14·5	Nottingham ...	...	18·8
Brighton ...	...	16·0	Salford ...	...	18·9
Plymouth ...	...	16·0	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	...	18·9
London ...	...	16·1	Norwich ...	...	19·3
Bristol ...	...	16·3	Manchester ...	...	19·6
Sunderland ...	...	17·1	Bradford ...	...	19·8
Wolverhampton ...	...	17·2	Leeds ...	...	20·0
Birmingham ...	...	17·9	Leicester ...	...	22·5
Hull ...	...	17·9	Liverpool ...	...	23·1
Oldham ...	...	18·2			
Sheffield ...	...	18·4	Mean of towns named	...	18·3

320. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 516 children were born alive during 1878, and of these, 33, or nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., died before leaving the institution. In 1877, 7 per cent., and in 1876 and 1875, 9 per cent., of the infants born in the Lying-in Hospital died therein.

Deaths of
infants in
Lying-in
Hospital.

321. The average age at death in 1878 was 26·80 years, or 26 years and 10 months. For males the average age was 29·54 years, or 29 years and 6 months, and for females, 23·24 years, or 23 years and 3 months. The average age at which both males and females die in Victoria is becoming more advanced from year to year. This will be seen by the following figures :—

Average age
at death.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

		Males.		Females.	
		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	21·70	...	15·01
Year 1875	24·28	...	18·23
„ 1876	26·81	...	21·84
„ 1877	28·60	...	23·06
„ 1878	29·54	...	23·24

322. 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.

323. 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

Nosological
Index.

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.

Victorian
index used
throughout
Australasia

324. 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.*

Causes of
death classi-
fied.

325. The following table shows, in classified arrangement, the causes of death and the numbers who died from each cause during 1878 and during the twenty-four years and a half ended with 1877 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.

(24½ Years : 1853 to 1877 ; and Year 1878.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
			24½ Years : 1853-1877.	Year 1878.
		All causes	249,428	12,702
		Specified causes	247,858	12,671
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	77,368	3,391
II.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES :—Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary	32,473	1,828
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	81,919	4,939
IV.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES :—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes	35,327	1,650
V.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS :—Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally	20,771	863

* A copy of this Nosological Index was appended to the *Victorian Year-Book* 1877-8, pp. 303 to 335.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(24½ Years: 1853 to 1877; and Year 1878.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
			24½ Years: 1853-1877.	Year 1878.
ORDERS.				
I.	1	<i>Miasmatic diseases</i> :—Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain; defilement)	71,320	3,058
	2	<i>Enthetic diseases</i> :—Entheticι (ἐνθετος, put in; implanted)	630	34
	3	<i>Dietic diseases</i> :—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet)	4,039	226
	4	<i>Parasitic diseases</i> :—Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite)	1,379	73
II.	1	<i>Diathetic diseases</i> :—Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition; diathesis)	6,504	423
	2	<i>Tubercular diseases</i> :—Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away)	25,969	1,405
III.	1	<i>Brain diseases</i> :—Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ...	26,590	1,467
	2	<i>Heart diseases</i> :—Cardiaci (καρδία, heart) ..	10,948	724
	3	<i>Lung diseases</i> :—Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung) ...	22,992	1,398
	4	<i>Bowel diseases</i> :—Enterici (έντερον, intestine) ...	17,402	1,005
	5	<i>Kidney diseases</i> :—Nephritici (νεφρός, kidney) ...	2,451	266
	6	<i>Genetic diseases</i> :—Aidoici (αἰδοία, pudenda) ...	427	23
	7	<i>Bone and muscle diseases</i> :—Myostici (μῦς, muscle; ὀστέον, bone)	595	28
IV.	8	<i>Skin diseases</i> :—Chrotici (χρῶς, skin) ...	514	28
	1	<i>Developmental diseases of children</i> :—Paidiaci (παῖδια, youth)	12,098	459
	2	<i>Developmental diseases of women</i> :—Gyniaci (γυνή, woman)	2,428	154
	3	<i>Developmental diseases of old people</i> :—Geratici (γῆρας, old age)	3,253	337
V.	4	<i>Diseases of nutrition</i> :—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy)	17,548	700
	1	<i>Accident</i> :—Tychici (τύχη, chance) ...	18,790	757
	2	<i>Battle</i> :—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle; fight) ...	...	...
	3	<i>Homicide</i> :—Androphonici (άνηρ, man; φονεύω, I kill)	440	19
	4	<i>Suicide</i> :—Autophonici (αὐτός, self; φονεύω, I kill)	1,470	87
5	<i>Execution</i> :—Demiotici (δημῳότης, executioner)...	71	...	
DISEASES, ETC.				
I.	1	Small-pox ...	21	...
		Chicken-pox ...	40	...
		Measles ...	3,839	5
		Scarlatina ...	8,487	136
		Diphtheria ...	7,161	336
		Quinsy ...	567	26
		Croup ...	3,373	331
		Whooping-cough ...	3,814	291
		Typhoid fever, &c. ...	10,076	532
		Erysipelas ...	931	41
		Metria ...	604	49
		Carbuncle, boil, &c. ...	54	5
		Influenza, coryza, catarrh ...	821	18
		Dysentery ...	12,049	197
		Diarrhœa ...	16,139	877
		Cholera ...	1,121	72
		Ague ...	83	5

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(24½ Years: 1853 to 1877; and Year 1878.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
			24½ Years: 1853-1877.	Year 1878.
<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>				
I.	1	Remittent fever	653	22
		Rheumatism	1,117	79
		Miasmatic diseases not classed	370	36
I.	2	Syphilis	490	24
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	138	10
		Glanders	2	...
I.	3	Privation	377	31
		Want of breast-milk	1,755	122
		Purpura and scurvy	255	7
		Alcoholism	1,627	64
		Other dietic diseases... ..	25	2
I.	4	Thrush	907	32
		Worms, &c.	56	2
		Hydatids	399	37
		Other parasitic diseases	17	2
II.	1	Gout	138	13
		Dropsy	1,904	53
		Cancer	3,536	314
		Tumor	336	28
		Polypus	8	1
		Noma	58	4
		Mortification	357	8
		Other diathetic diseases	167	2
II.	2	Scrofula	941	26
		Tabes mesenterica	2,028	87
		Phthisis	18,511	1,124
		Hydrocephalus	3,813	134
		Other tubercular diseases	676	34
III.	1	Cephalitis	3,907	273
		Apoplexy	4,266	358
		Paralysis	2,061	180
		Insanity	254	1
		Chorea	34	3
		Epilepsy	950	67
		Convulsions	9,032	318
		Other diseases of the nervous system	6,086	267
III.	2	Pericarditis	633	34
		Aneurism	1,308	68
		(Other diseases of the circulatory system	9,007	622
III.	3	Laryngitis	742	56
		Bronchitis	7,198	413
		Pleurisy	1,317	93
		Pneumonia	9,790	545
		Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	2,000	186
		Asthma	605	31
		Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,340	74
III.	4	Gastritis	2,230	180
		Enteritis	4,555	185
		Peritonitis	1,383	67
		Ascites	397	15
		Ulceration of intestines	354	14
		Hernia	349	21
		Ileus	671	48

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(24½ Years: 1853 to 1877; and Year 1878.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	
			24½ Years: 1853-1877.	Year 1878.
<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>				
III.	4	Intussusception	152	6
		Stricture of intestines	61	6
		Fistula	36	3
		Stomach diseases undefined	1,131	81
		Pancreas disease	12	1
		Hepatitis	2,002	73
		Jaundice, gallstone	754	47
		Liver disease undefined	3,238	251
		Spleen disease	77	7
III.	5	Nephritis	306	20
		Ischuria	54	4
		Nephria	687	115
		Diabetes	186	13
		Stone, gravel	81	7
		Cystitis	230	26
		Other diseases of the urinary organs	907	81
III.	6	Ovarian dropsy	89	5
		Other diseases of the generative organs	338	18
III.	7	Arthritis	120	5
		Ostitis, periostitis	30	4
		Other diseases of the locomotive system	445	19
III.	8	Phlegmon, whitlow	47	2
		Ulcer	153	11
		Other diseases of the skin	314	15
IV.	1	Premature birth	4,440	277
		Cyanosis	286	21
		Spina bifida	204	8
		Other malformations	597	34
		Teething	6,560	119
		Other developmental diseases of children	11	...
IV.	2	Paramenia	78	5
		Childbirth	2,349	149
		Other developmental diseases of adults	1	...
IV.	3	Old age	3,253	337
IV.	4	Atrophy and debility	17,548	700
V.	1	Fractures, contusions, &c.	6,346	303
		Wounds	446	23
		Burns and scalds	1,930	83
		Sunstroke	354	25
		Struck by lightning	31	2
		Poison	330	14
		Snake or insect bite	63	6
		Drowning	4,157	227
		Suffocation	1,369	62
		Other or unspecified accidents	3,744	12
V.	3	Murder and manslaughter	440	19
V.	4	Wounds	453	6
		Poison	280	10
		Drowning	284	15
		Hanging	398	20
		Suicide by other means	55	30
V.	5	Judicial hanging	71	6
		Causes not specified	1,570	31

Causes of
death in
order of
fatality.

326. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1878, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the twenty-four years and a half ended with 1877, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(24½ Years : 1853 to 1877 ; and Year 1878.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1878.	Number of Deaths.	
24½ Years : 1853-1877.	Year 1878.		24½ Years : 1853-1877.	Year 1878.
2	1	Phthisis	18,511	1,124
4	2	Diarrhoea	16,139	877
1	3	Accidents	18,790	757
3	4	Atrophy and debility	17,548	700
9	5	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	9,007	622
7	6	Pneumonia	9,790	545
6	7	Typhoid fever, &c.	10,076	532
11	8	Bronchitis	7,198	413
17	9	Apoplexy	4,266	358
24	10	Old age	3,253	337
12	11	Diphtheria	7,161	336
23	12	Croup	3,373	331
8	13	Convulsions	9,032	318
22	14	Cancer	3,536	314
21	15	Whooping-cough	3,814	291
16	16	Premature birth	4,440	277
19	17	Cephalitis	3,907	273
14	18	Diseases of the nervous system not classed	6,086	267
25	19	Diseases of the liver not classed	3,238	251
26	20	Childbirth and metria	2,953	198
5	21	Dysentery	12,049	197
31	22	Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	2,000	186
15	23	Enteritis	4,555	185
27	24	Gastritis	2,230	180
28		Paralysis	2,061	180
10	25	Scarlatina	8,487	136
18	26	Hydrocephalus	3,813	134
33	27	Want of breast-milk	1,755	122
12	28	Teething	6,560	119
51	29	Nephria	687	115
38	30	Pleurisy	1,317	93
29	31	Tabes mesenterica	2,028	87
35		Suicide	1,470	87
40	32	Diseases of the stomach not classed	1,131	81
47		Diseases of the urinary organs not classed	907	81
42	33	Rheumatism	1,117	79
37	34	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	1,340	74
30	35	Hepatitis	2,002	73
41	36	Cholera	1,121	72
39	37	Aneurism	1,308	68
36	38	Peritonitis	1,383	67
44		Epilepsy	950	67
34	39	Alcoholism	1,627	64
43	40	Malformations	1,087	63
50	41	Laryngitis	742	56
32	42	Dropsy	1,904	53

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

(24½ Years: 1853 to 1877; and Year 1878.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1878.	Number of Deaths.	
24½ Years: 1853-1877.	Year 1878.		24½ Years: 1853-1877.	Year 1878.
53	43	Ileus	671	48
49	44	Jaundice, gall-stone	754	47
46	45	Erysipelas	931	41
61	46	Hydatids	399	37
64	47	Miasmatic diseases not classed	370	36
52	48	Tubercular diseases not classed	676	34
55		Pericarditis	633	34
56	49	Veneral diseases	628	34
47		Thrush	907	32
57	50	Asthma	605	31
63		Privation	377	31
69	51	Tumor	336	28
45	52	Scrofula	941	26
58		Quinsy	567	26
74	53	Cystitis	230	26
54		Remittent fever	653	22
67	54	Hernia	349	21
71	55	Nephritis	306	20
59	56	Diseases of locomotive system not classed	445	19
60		Murder and manslaughter	440	19
48	57	Influenza, coryza, catarrh	821	18
68		Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	338	18
62	58	Ascites	397	15
70		Skin diseases	314	15
66	59	Ulceration of intestines	354	14
75	60	Diabetes	186	13
79		Gout	138	13
77	61	Ulcer	153	11
65	62	Mortification	357	8
72	63	Purpura and scurvy	255	7
83		Stone, gravel	81	7
85	64	Spleen disease	77	7
78		Intussusception	152	6
87	65	Stricture of the intestines	61	6
19		Measles	3,839	5
80	66	Arthritis	120	5
81		Ovarian dropsy	89	5
82	67	Ague	83	5
84		Paramenia	78	5
90	68	Carbuncle, boil	54	5
88		Noma	58	4
90	69	Ischuria	54	4
95		Ostitis, periostitis	30	4
93	70	Fistula	36	3
94		Chorea	34	3
76	71	Diathetic diseases not classed	167	2
89		Worms, &c.	56	2
91	72	Phlegmon, whitlow	47	2
96		Dietic diseases not classed	25	2
98	73	Parasitic diseases not classed	17	2
73		Insanity	254	1
99	74	Pancreas disease	12	1
101		Polypus	8	1
86	...	Execution	71	...

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

(24½ Years: 1853 to 1877; and Year 1878.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1878.	Number of Deaths.	
24½ Years: 1853-1877.	Year 1878.		24½ Years: 1853-1877.	Year 1878.
92	...	Chicken-pox, &c.	40	...
97	...	Small-pox	21	...
100	...	Developmental diseases of children not classed	11	...
102	...	Glanders	2	...
103	...	Developmental diseases of adults not classed ...	1	...
Deaths from specified causes			247,858	12,671
Deaths from unspecified causes			1,570	31
Deaths from all causes			249,428	12,702

Death rate
from various
causes in
Victoria and
England.

327. 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 1878 and to the twenty-four years and a half ended with 1877, 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 1878.	Average of 24½ Years: 1853 to 1877.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		All causes	1,461·61	1,679·92	2,228·28
		Specified causes	1,458·05	1,669·34	2,205·66
		CLASSES.			
I.	...	Zymotic diseases	390·20	521·08	503·87
II.	...	Constitutional diseases	210·35	218·71	420·54
III.	...	Local diseases	568·33	551·73	849·97
IV.	...	Developmental diseases	189·87	237·93	355·15
V.	...	Violent deaths	99·30	139·89	76·13
		ORDERS AND DISEASES.*			
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases.	351·88	480·35	478·94
		Measles	·58	25·86	42·82
		Scarlatina	15·65	57·16	103·80
		Diphtheria	38·66	48·23	
		Croup	38·09	23·39	24·06

* 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 1878.	Average of 24½ Years: 1853 to 1877.	Average of 35 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		ORDERS AND DISEASES*— <i>continued.</i>			
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases—			
		Whooping-cough	33·49	25·69	51·46
		Typhoid fever, &c.	61·22	67·86	50·39†
		Dysentery	22·67	81·15	6·72
		Diarrhoea	100·92	108·70	89·06
		Metria (<i>see</i> Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	5·64	4·07	5·99
	2	Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.)	3·91	4·23	7·47
	3	Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.)	26·01	27·20	11·36
	4	Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.)	8·40	9·29	6·10
II.	1	Diathetic diseases	48·68	43·80	84·25
		Dropsy	6·10	12·82	38·51
		Cancer, &c.	39·47	26·13	36·92
	2	Tubercular diseases	161·67	174·90	336·29
		Phthisis	129·34	124·67	256·72
		Hydrocephalus	15·42	25·68	37·07
III.	...	Diseases of the systems—			
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.) ...	168·81	179·09	280·79
	2	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	83·31	73·74	94·97
	3	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)...	160·87	154·65	327·31
	4	Digestive (stomach, bowels—dis-eases, &c.)	115·64	117·20	100·53
	5	Urinary (kidney, bladder—dis-eases, &c.)	30·61	16·51	27·23
	6	Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.)	2·65	2·88	5·70
	7	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	3·22	4·01	7·74
	8	Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	3·22	3·46	5·70
IV.	...	Developmental diseases—			
	1	Of children (malformation, teeth-ing, &c.)	52·82	81·48	87·01
	2	Of adults	17·72	16·35	11·63
		Childbirth (<i>see</i> Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	17·15	15·82	11·20
	3	Of old people (old age) ...	38·78	21·91	137·37
	4	Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and debility)	80·55	118·19	119·14
V.	1	Accident or negligence	87·11	126·55	} 76·13
	3	Homicide	2·19	2·96	
	4	Suicide	10·01	9·90	
	5	Execution ... ..	...	·46	
I.	1}	Childbirth and metria	22·78	19·89	17·19
IV.	2}				

* See footnote, preceding page.

† Typhoid fever is given for the eight years ended with 1877. Prior to 1870, it was not separated from typhus in the English returns.

Results compared.

328. 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:—Dysentery, diarrhœa, and typhoid fever; diseases of the dietic and parasitic orders; diseases of the digestive system; violence; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Principal causes of death at various ages.

329. The following table shows in order of fatality the four principal causes of death during 1878 of males and females at various ages. Amongst other items of interest, it will be noticed that the complaint most fatal to young children was diarrhœa, and to old people, heart disease; that typhoid fever was particularly fatal to young adults; that phthisis stood first in the case of males between 20 and 60, and also in the case of females between 20 and 50; that accidents appear in the list of males at all the ages, except two, and are generally more fatal than any disease save phthisis, which is also the only cause of death which ranks before child-bearing in the case of females between 20 and 40. Such a table is now published in this work for the first time:—

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH OF MALES AND FEMALES AT VARIOUS AGES IN ORDER OF FATALITY, 1878.

Ages.	Order of Fatality.			
	1	2	3	4
MALES.				
Under 5 years	Diarrhœa	Atrophy	Convulsions	Premature birth
5 to 10 "	Croup	Diphtheria	Accidents	Typhoid fever
10 to 20 "	Accidents	Typhoid fever	Phthisis	Diphtheria
20 to 30 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Typhoid fever	Pneumonia
30 to 40 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Pneumonia	Heart disease
40 to 50 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Pneumonia	Heart disease
50 to 60 "	Phthisis	Heart disease	Accidents	Cancer
60 to 70 "	Heart disease	Apoplexy	Cancer	Accidents
70 & upwards	Old age	Heart disease	Bronchitis	Paralysis
FEMALES.				
Under 5 years	Diarrhœa	Atrophy	Whooping-cough	Convulsions
5 to 10 "	Diphtheria	Croup	Typhoid fever	Accidents
10 to 20 "	Typhoid fever	Phthisis	Diphtheria	Accidents
20 to 30 "	Phthisis	Childbearing*	Typhoid fever	Heart disease
30 to 40 "	Phthisis	Childbearing*	Liver disease	Heart disease
40 to 50 "	Phthisis	Heart disease	Cancer	Childbearing*
50 to 60 "	Heart disease	Phthisis	Apoplexy	Cancer
60 to 70 "	Heart disease	Apoplexy	Bronchitis	Cancer
70 & upwards	Old age	Heart disease	Apoplexy	Bronchitis

Zymotic diseases.

330. Zymotic diseases, to which nearly a third of the total mortality during a series of years has been ascribed, were in 1878 much below the average in point of fatality. The principal complaint under this

* Including Childbirth and Metria

head, both in 1878 and according to the average, is diarrhœa, which in the year under review caused more deaths than any other single disease except phthisis.* Dysentery is usually the next most fatal zymotic disease, but the mortality from it in 1878 was much below the average. Typhoid fever, although slightly below the average, caused a far higher mortality in 1878 than any other zymotic disease except diarrhœa. Diphtheria, also, although below the average in 1878, always maintains a high position as a cause of death, being usually twelfth on the list ;* a great number of persons fall a prey to this disease every year with little fluctuation. Of other miasmatic diseases, croup, whooping-cough, and metria were unusually fatal in the year under review, being much above the average ; although the rate of mortality from these three diseases is usually lower than in England, in 1878 the rate from the first named disease far exceeded, and that from the last nearly attained, the rate prevailing in England. The death rate from complaints classed under the three other orders of zymotic diseases was below the average ; to two of them, however—dietic and parasitic diseases—a far higher rate of mortality is always ascribed in Victoria than in England, the most fatal complaints under the former being want of breast-milk and alcoholism, and under the latter, thrush and hydatids.

331. The following table shows the number of deaths from zymotic diseases which particularly affect children during the fifteen years ended with 1878 :—

Children's
zymotic
diseases.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	
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
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
Total in 15 years }	2,951	6,298	5,374	2,499	2,894	4,954	11,974	36,944

* See table following paragraph 325 ante.

Typhoid
fever.

332. As typhoid fever alone causes about 400 deaths annually in Victoria, and affects principally the young adults of the population, attacking both strong and weak alike, it above all other diseases should be carefully watched, especially if it be true, as asserted, that its ravages are to a great extent under control.* Exactly the same number of deaths resulted from this complaint in 1878 as in 1877. The actual mortality from it was greater in these two years than in any year of the previous decenniad, but, as compared with population, the mortality from it in these years was exceeded in the first but in no other year of that period. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past twelve years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1867 TO 1878.

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1867	455	7·00
1868	295	4·39
1869	360	5·17
1870	416	5·86
1871	269	3·64
1872	323	4·24
1873	282	3·61
1874	470	5·88
1875	455	5·58
1876	375	4·51
1877	532	6·26
1878	532	6·12
Mean	397	5·19

Typhoid
fever in
England
and Wales.

333. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid fever has been considerably reduced of late years. During the five years ended with 1874 the death rate therefrom was 5·58 per 10,000 persons living, which is slightly higher than in Victoria, whereas in 1875, 1876, and 1877, respectively, it fell to 4·85, 3·96, and 3·61 per ten thousand.† A similar improvement is not noticeable in the figures relating to Victoria of late years, but, on the contrary, the mortality from this complaint has increased.

* Dr. Farr states that "by stricter attention to the water supply, the milk supply, washing, and other ways through which the specific germs (*Enterads*) of enteric fever are conveyed, the ravages of this disease may be mitigated if not suppressed."—See his letter printed in the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England; page 227. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1878.

† The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria. These fevers in England were not separated from typhus until 1870, the latter being a disease which, it is said, does not exist in Victoria.

334. As compared with population, zymotic diseases apparently cause greater mortality in Victoria than in any other Australian colony except Queensland. The following are the figures derived from observations extending over a series of years, the colonies being placed in order according to the rate prevailing in each. No information is at hand respecting Western Australia:—

Zymotic diseases in Australian colonies.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Colony.	Years over which the observations extend.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland	1868 to 1877	52·5
2. Victoria	1868 to 1877	44·5
3. South Australia	1869 to 1878	39·1
4. New South Wales	1868 to 1877	38·4
5. New Zealand	1872 to 1877	35·1
6. Tasmania	1868 to 1877	29·4

335. Under Class II., constitutional diseases, those under Order 1, diathetic diseases, were above, and those under Order 2, tubercular diseases, were below the average. The increase under the former head was due to cancer, the rate from which has of late years been much above the average, and in the last two years even exceeded the rate in England, where it is also increasing. This painful, and at present almost incurable, disease stood fourteenth in the list* in 1878 and eleventh in 1877, the twenty-second being its usual position. Under the latter head, hydrocephalus was much below and phthisis was above the average.

Constitutional diseases.

336. Deaths from phthisis in 1878 numbered 1,124, which is a larger number than was ever previously recorded in any year. Phthisis in Victoria is, upon the average, the most destructive of all diseases. A greater mortality in 1875 resulted from measles, and in 1876 from scarlatina, than from phthisis, but these epidemics having subsided, phthisis again resumed its place at the head of the list of causes of death.*

Deaths from phthisis.

337. The annual death rate from phthisis, as I have often pointed out,† has for years past never been so low as 11, nor so high as 13, per 10,000 persons living. In 1878 the rate reached to 12·93 per 10,000, which was nearer the higher of those numbers than in any former year. 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 326 ante.

† See my remarks upon the subject of phthisis in this colony in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraphs 330 to 332; 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, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*
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	1878 ...	1,124	12·93
1872 ...	876	11·51	Total in } 11 years }	10,449	12·26
1873 ...	945	12·11			
1874 ...	1,011	12·66			

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

Increasing death rate at phthisical ages.;

338. In the *Victorian Year-Book* 1874 † the evenness of the death rate from phthisis from year to year was adduced as a proof of its increasing prevalence. It was known that the population at ages subject to phthisis had decreased between the censuses of 1861 and 1871, and it was supposed that it had increased since, if at all, at a much slower rate than the remainder of the population, whence it might have been expected that the death rate from phthisis would diminish, which was not found to be the case. The estimate of the ages of the people, given on a previous page, ‡ corroborates the fact not only of the slow increase but in some instances of the positive decrease of the population at certain periods between 15 and 45 years of age, and hence the increase of phthisis. Thus, according to the estimate, in the eight years since the census was taken the males between 25 and 40 decreased by 19,870, the females between 30 and 40 decreased by 2,944; or, taking the two sexes together, the diminution between 30 and 40 was 18,978. Between 15 and 45 years of age the whole increase since the census was, according to the estimate, only 45,577, whilst the increase of persons under 15 and over 45 was 91,935, or twice that number. The enumerated population between 15 and 45 amounted to 330,456 at the first period, and the estimated population to 376,033 at the second period; and the deaths from phthisis at the same ages numbered 604, or a proportion of 18·28 per 10,000 living at the first period, and 739, or as high a proportion as 19·65 per 10,000, at the second period.

Deaths of Victorians from phthisis.

339. As the Victorian-born section of the population comprises much younger persons § than the section composed of other nationalities, the death rate from phthisis is naturally much lower in the former than in the latter. The following table shows the number of deaths and the

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

† Paragraph 512.

‡ See table following paragraph 47, also paragraph 310, *ante*.

§ Of the 258 Victorians who died of phthisis during 1873, 37 were under 5 years of age, 10 were between 5 and 10, 17 were between 10 and 15, 64 were between 15 and 20, 90 were between 20 and 25, 29 were between 25 and 30, 7 were between 30 and 35, and 4 (1 being an aboriginal) were over 35.

death rate from phthisis of Victorians and others during the last eight years. It will be observed that the death rate of the former is steadily increasing from year to year, whilst that of the latter generally averages from 20 to 22 per 10,000, although it was lower in 1871 than 19 per 10,000 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1871 TO 1878.—VICTORIANS AND OTHER NATIONALITIES.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis of Persons Born in Victoria.		Deaths from Phthisis of Persons Born elsewhere.	
	Number.	Number per 10,000 Victorians Living.*	Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons of other Nationalities Living.
1871	81	2·42	760	18·82
1872	97	2·72	779	19·25
1873	129	3·42	816	20·22
1874	137	3·45	874	21·74
1875	209	5·04	818	20·42
1876	150	3·47	860	21·61
1877	197	4·37	891	22·32
1878	258	5·50	866	21·63

340. Phthisis not only causes the greatest total number of deaths, but removes its victims at the best, the strongest, and the most promising period of life, no less than 66 per cent. of those who died of it in 1878 being between the ages of 15 and 45. The distress occasioned by this disease, pre-eminently above all others, to upwards of a thousand families annually, is readily realized when it is contemplated that nearly 30 deaths out of every 100 between the ages of 15 and 35, during 1878, were due to its insidious effects, and that more than a fifth of the total deaths between the ages of 35 and 45 were attributable to the same cause. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age and their proportion to the deaths from all causes :—

Deaths from phthisis at various ages.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1878.—AGE AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died of Phthisis.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.†
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 5 years ...	22	16	38	·76
5 to 10 " ...	7	4	11	1·85
10 " 15 " ...	3	17	20	6·29
15 " 25 " ...	107	121	228	27·14
25 " 35 " ...	123	131	254	30·75
35 " 45 " ...	148	109	257	20·69
45 " 55 " ...	122	65	187	13·22
55 " 65 " ...	81	23	104	9·19
65 " 75 " ...	13	5	18	2·20
75 years and upwards...	5	2	7	1·41
Total ...	631	493	1,124	8·85

* For populations on which these calculations are based see paragraph 49 ante. The number of persons of other nationalities for each year has been obtained by deducting the Victorians.
 † See table following paragraph 309 ante.

Period of
illness and
residence.

341. The following table shows the numbers who died of phthisis in Victoria during 1878, also the duration of their illness contrasted with the length of time they had lived in the Australasian colonies:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1878.—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.	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.
VICTORIA.													
Under 1 month ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	
1 month to 6 months ...	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	3	13
6 months to 12 " ...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
1 year to 2 years ...	1	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	11
2 years to 3 " ...	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	11
3 " 4 " ...	...	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	6	17
4 " 5 " ...	...	1	1	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12
5 " 10 " ...	6	2	8	10	8	10	3	3	...	...	...	12	62
10 " 15 " ...	5	7	6	18	10	16	3	2	2	1	2	14	86
15 " 20 " ...	3	2	10	15	21	16	6	3	1	1	3	15	96
20 " 25 " ...	7	8	23	39	42	35	11	9	10	2	4	42	232
25 " and upwards ...	4	13	23	15	25	28	15	9	6	5	6	25	174
Not known (not Australians)	4	1	1	2	10	1	2	...	1	...	...	19	41
Born there *... ..	17	21	54	66	61	31	21	6	3	2	4	30	316
Not known (no information respecting birthplace)	3	2	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	19	35
Total	51	61	133	182	193	151	64	34	25	12	20	198	1,124

Period of residence greater than time of illness.

342. Examining this table, it is found, in regard to the persons of whom full particulars are given, that in all but 29 instances the period of residence in the Australasian colonies was greater than the duration of illness, and therefore that the complaint must have been contracted there; also, that in no less than 316 cases, or 29 per cent. of the whole, the person dying was a native of the colonies. These facts unhappily completely destroy the theory that phthisis is a disease which cannot be generated in Australasia.

Average time of residence and of illness.

343. This point is more completely brought out by a simple calculation whereby it is found that, whereas the average duration of illness of those who died of phthisis was only about $1\frac{3}{4}$ years, their average

* Including 258 natives (1 being an Aboriginal) of Victoria, 15 of New South Wales, 17 of South Australia, 1 of Western Australia, 23 of Tasmania, and 2 of New Zealand.

period of residence in the Australasian colonies was no less than 18½ years.

344. In 1878 the victims to phthisis respecting whom information was given in the registers as to whether the disease was contracted in the colonies happened to be exactly equal in Melbourne and suburbs and in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria, the numbers being 451 in each. Of those who died in Melbourne and suburbs, 433, or 96 per cent., and of those who died in other places, 440, or 98 per cent., are said to have been first attacked by the disease in Australasia. These facts are shown by the following table:—

Phthisis contracted in Australia and elsewhere.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1878.—DISEASE CONTRACTED IN AUSTRALASIA AND ELSEWHERE.

Place where Disease was Contracted.	Persons who Died of Phthisis.*					
	In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Extra-Metropolitan Districts.		Total in Victoria.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Australasian colonies	433	96·0	440	97·6	873	96·8
Elsewhere ...	18	4·0	11	2·4	29	3·2
Total ...	451	100·0	451	100·0	902	100·0

345. The period of residence in the Australasian colonies of those who died of phthisis in Victoria is available for three years. The following are the collected results of this period, omitting those of whom the term of residence was not stated:—

Time of residence in Australasia.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, † 1876 TO 1878.—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period of Residence in Australasian Colonies.	Numbers who Died of Phthisis.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	Total in three Years.	Proportion per cent.
Under 1 month ...	6	4	8	18	·60
1 month to 1 year ...	25	20	23	68	2·26
1 year to 2 years ...	18	11	11	40	1·33
2 years to 5 years ...	33	39	40	112	3·73
5 years and upwards ...	672	682	650	2,004	66·74
Born there ...	193	252	316 ‡	761	25·34
Total ...	947	1,008	1,048	3,003	100·00

* Only the numbers respecting whom full particulars are stated in the death registers.

† Exclusive of 63 in 1876, 80 in 1877, and 76 in 1878, of which the necessary particulars were not given in the registers.

‡ Including an Aboriginal native of Victoria, aged 50.

Natives and others who died from phthisis.

346. It will be seen that out of 3,008 who died of phthisis in Victoria during the three years ended with 1878, 761, or 25 per cent., were born in Australasia; that 2,004, or 67 per cent., more had resided there for upwards of five years; that 112, or a further 4 per cent., had lived there for upwards of two years; and that only 126, or about 4 per cent., had lived there for less than two years.

Phthisis in Melbourne and country.

347. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis are much more numerous in Melbourne and suburbs than in the remainder of the colony, as will be seen by the following table:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1878, IN MELBOURNE AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Divisions of Victoria.	Mean Population.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	256,477	580	22·62
Extra-Metropolitan districts ...	612,563	544	8·88
Total	869,040	1,124	12·93

Death rate from phthisis in Melbourne.

348. The following figures show the death rate from phthisis in Melbourne and suburbs during each of the last six years:—

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

1873 ...	20·51	1877 ...	22·74
1874 ...	22·04	1878 ...	22·62
1875 ...	21·46		
1876 ...	22·46	Mean	21·97

Phthisis in Melbourne and United Kingdom.

349. The death rate from phthisis in Melbourne and suburbs is not so high as that in London, but approximates closely to that in the United Kingdom, which, in 1875, was 22·24, and in 1876 21·45, per 10,000 persons living; but the death rate from phthisis in Ireland, which in 1876 was 18·96, and in the previous ten years averaged 18·64, per 10,000 persons living, is lower than that of Melbourne. The latter, however, is not so high as that in Scotland, which, in 1873 was 24·6 per 10,000 persons living.

Sex of those who died from phthisis.

350. Phthisis in Victoria, during the last three years, proved more fatal to males than to females; females in that period having died of it in the proportion of about 74 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.

351. Under Class III., local diseases, the death rates from brain Local dis- diseases, Order 1, diseases of the stomach and bowels, Order 4, genetic eases. diseases, Order 6, diseases of the bone and muscle, Order 7, and of the skin, Order 8, were, in 1878, below the average. The death rate from diseases of the circulatory system, Order 2, however, was considerably above the average. This is due to the increase in heart disease, which rose from the 9th—its usual position—to the 5th place in the list* of causes of death. The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system, Order 3, was also above the average. Two very fatal diseases are comprised under this head—pneumonia and bronchitis, which together caused nearly 1,000 deaths during the past year. The death rate from urinary diseases, Order 5, was, in 1878, nearly twice as high as the average, and even exceeded in that year the rate prevailing in England and Wales.

352. Under Class IV., developmental diseases, the death rate from Develop- those peculiar to children, Order 1, and from diseases of nutrition, mental Order 4, was much below the average, whilst the death rate from diseases. those peculiar to adults, Order 2, was slightly above, and that from old age, Order 3, was much above, the average. Premature birth—the principal cause of death in 1878 under Order 1—caused 277 deaths, which number gives a proportion of 8 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, and amounts to 1 per cent. of the total births recorded. The principal diseases under Orders 2 and 4—atrophy and childbirth—will be referred to shortly.†

353. Deaths under the head of atrophy and debility, although always Atrophy and numerous, were in 1878, as in the two previous years, below the average. debility. In the past year these circumstances ranked fourth, but they usually rank third amongst the causes of death.* The mortality under this head is almost entirely confined to young children and infants—thus of the 700 set down to atrophy and debility in 1878, 635 were under 5 years, 575 were under 1 year, and 293 were under 1 month of age. It is probable, however, that the causes of death amongst children are sometimes loosely given, and that sufficient pains are not taken to ascertain the primary disease. As a knowledge of the causes of death in childhood is a matter of extreme importance, it is to be desired that medical men would, where possible, define these deaths more accurately. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the eleven years ended with 1878.

* See table following paragraph 326 ante.

† See next paragraph, and paragraph 363 post.

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1878	389	311	700
Total in eleven years...	4,137	3,624	7,761

Sex of those
who died
of atrophy,
&c.

354. 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.

355. Deaths from external causes, Class V., were much below the average. It will be readily believed that violent deaths are not so frequent now as in the early days of the gold discoveries; but the fact will scarcely be credited that, in proportion to population, not only are they still much more numerous than in England, with its network of railways, its extensive and varied manufactories, and its coal mines, but that in the year under review they even exceeded the proportionate number in the worst district in England for violent deaths during 1877. Of the 863 violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1878, 757, or 88 per cent., were ascribed to accident, 19, or 2 per cent., to homicide, and 87, or 10 per cent., to suicide. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, but in 1878 they were less than the deaths caused by either phthisis or diarrhœa; 40 per cent. of these deaths were due to fractures, and 30 per cent. to drowning. Homicides were below the average, but suicides, though fewer in proportion to population in the last two than in the three years immediately preceding them, were above the average of a series of

years ; the death rates under both these heads is much higher than in England. No death from execution took place during the year.

356. 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 1878 and the previous decenniad, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :—

VIOLENT DEATHS, 1868 TO 1878.

Causes of Death.	Year 1878.			Ten Years: 1868 to 1877.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures, contusions	279	24	303	3,086	248	3,334
Gunshot wounds ...	8	2	10			
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	13	...	13	216	34	250
Burns and scalds ...	35	48	83			
Sunstroke ...	19	6	25	135	57	192
Lightning ...	2	...	2	19	5	24
Poison ...	9	5	14	128	56	184
Snake, insect—bite ...	3	3	6	29	11	40
Drowning ...	172	55	227	1,628	383	2,011
Suffocation ...	37	25	62	468	218	686
Others ...	8	4	12	82	19	101
Total ...	585	172	757	6,177	1,523	7,700
Homicide ...	12	7	19	133	75	208
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	6	...	6	63	1	64
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	10	...	10	159	21	180
Poison ...	13	2	15	132	47	179
Drowning ...	10	10	20	132	66	198
Hanging ...	25	5	30	186	15	201
Otherwise ...	6	...	6	21	4	25
Total ...	70	17	87	693	154	847
Execution ...	...	...	...	28	...	28
Grand Total ...	667	196	863	7,031	1,752	8,783

Violent deaths in detail.

357. During the eleven years ended with 1878, 74,455 males and 55,083 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 513 was a victim to homicide ; 1 in every 98 committed suicide ; and 1 in every 2,659 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent death ; 1 in every 33 died of an accident ; 1 in every 672 died by the

Violent deaths in proportion to population.

hand of another ; 1 in every 322 committed suicide ; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent
deaths of
males and
females.

358. Males are much more subject to deaths from external causes than females. Of those who died from such causes in 1878, 667, or 77 per cent., belonged to the male, and 196, or 23 per cent., to the female sex.

Violent
deaths :
proportion
of males and
females.

359. 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, 4 males do so. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement ; but in the eleven years to which reference is made in the table 28 males were executed.

Burns and
scalds.

360. 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.

361. Eighty-seven persons took their own lives in 1878, and 92 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1877 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 84.

Modes of
committing
suicide.

362. 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 171 cases named in the table by shooting.

Deaths in
childbed.

363. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down as of Childbirth, Class 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, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Metria.	Total.	
1868	110	23	133	48·82
1869	105	18	123	47·23
1870	115	9	124	45·67
1871	90	12	102	37·25
1872	123	16	139	50·80
1873	127	44	171	60·85
1874	142	109	251	93·66
1875	154	83	237	88·70
1876	117	48	165	61·64
1877	131	42	173	66·51
1878	149	49	198	74·49
Total in eleven years	1,363	453	1,816	61·32

364. The death rate from the consequences of childbirth in Victoria is high and demands enquiry. In England and Wales the death rate of mothers ranged, during a period of 30 years, from 42 to 69 per 10,000 births of living children, which were the extreme limits, the average rate during the whole period having been 50. Even this, which is far lower than that in Victoria, is referred to by Dr. Farr as a "deep, dark, and continuous stream of mortality," and is attributed to a want of skill on the part of midwives and physicians.* To show to what extent this great mortality might be reduced, the returns for the whole of England are contrasted by Dr. Farr with those of two large institutions, viz., the Royal Maternity Charity (London), and the Birmingham Lying-in Charity, which experience an average of only 21 to 23 deaths to every 10,000 deliveries! As in these charities some of the women were stated to have been in a most "lamentable and destitute condition," it would naturally be supposed that the rate in the general community would at least not be greater than in them, but the fact is just the opposite. There is no doubt that by the exercise of care and skill on the part of medical men and midwives many valuable lives might be saved both in England and here.

Deaths in childbed in England.

365. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, during 1878, 555 women were confined, and 516 infants were born alive. Six deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition. Thus 1 death of a mother occurred to every 92 deliveries, or to every 86 births.

Deaths of women in Lying-in Hospital.

366. There are 33 general hospitals in Victoria, 8 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in

Sickness and deaths in general hospitals.

* For an exhaustive enquiry into the causes of death in childbirth, see Dr. Farr's letter published as an appendix to the 39th Annual Report of the Registrar-General, England, pages 241 to 261.

these institutions during 1878 was 15,122, and the number of deaths was 1,544. In 1877, the cases of sickness treated numbered 14,810, and the deaths 1,550. There was thus 1 death to every 9·8 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during 1878 as against 1 death to every 9·5 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year.

Death rate
in each
hospital.

367. 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 1878, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year :—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year 1878.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, 1877.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	27	4	14·81	10·00
Amherst	210	32	15·24	8·71
Ararat*	318	20	6·29	6·29
Ballarat	934	97	10·39	10·37
Beechworth	544	41	7·54	6·07
Belfast*	51	8	15·69	15·09
Bendigo	1,326	122	9·20	11·40
Castlemaine	801	60	7·49	7·51
Clunes	208	12	5·77	3·50
Creswick	245	17	6·94	8·80
Daylesford*	217	22	10·14	9·94
Dunolly	397	25	6·30	10·00
Geelong*	1,031	79	7·66	7·06
Hamilton*	389	16	4·11	5·99
Heathcote	87	8	9·20	14·81
Horsham	202	26	12·87	6·40
Inglewood	363	17	4·68	6·54
Kilmore	124	13	10·48	10·22
Kyneton	363	34	9·37	10·12
Maldon*	46	5	10·87	5·26
Mansfield	107	12	11·21	9·52
Maryborough	355	31	8·73	8·96
Melbourne	4,191	583	13·91	14·83
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,002	110	10·98	11·99
Mooroopna	125	10	8·00	...
Pleasant Creek	363	32	8·82	10·08
Portland*	49	2	4·08	4·69
Sale	222	31	13·96	8·30
St. Arnaud	205	21	10·24	8·16
Swan Hill	189	13	6·88	7·18
Wangaratta	227	18	7·93	11·86
Warrnambool*	101	16	15·84	16·00
Wood's Point	103	7	6·80	4·95
Total	15,122	1,544	10·21	10·47

Highest and lowest death rates. 368. In proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality occurred in the Warrnambool, Belfast, and Amherst Hospitals, and the least in

* These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums.

the Portland, Hamilton, and Inglewood Hospitals. In 1877 the rate of mortality was highest in the Warrnambool Hospital, and lowest in the Clunes Hospital.

369. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 251 in 1877, and 237 in 1878. The deaths in the same institution numbered 14 in both years. Therefore, 1 patient in 18 died in 1877, and 1 in 17 in 1878.

Sickness and deaths in hospital for women.

370. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 520 women were confined in 1877, and 555 in 1878. Eight died in the former year, and 6 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 65 died in 1877, and 1 woman in 93 in 1878.*

Deaths in Lying-in Hospital.

371. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 273 cases were treated, and 17 deaths occurred, in 1877; 356 cases were treated, and 19 deaths occurred, in 1878. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 16 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 19 patients in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in children's hospital.

372. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums numbered 2,514 in 1877, and 2,554 in 1878; deaths numbered 157 and 175. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 16 in 1877, and 1 to 15 in 1878.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

373. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in 1877 amounted to 636, and the deaths to 70, or 1 death to every 9 cases of sickness. In 1878 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 937, and the deaths 74, or 1 death to every 12 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

374. In 1877 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 372, and the deaths 6. In 1878 these numbers were 389 and 5 respectively. Thus, in 1877, 1 death occurred to every 62 cases of sickness, and, in 1878, 1 death to every 78 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

375. In hospitals for the insane during 1877 the cases of sickness numbered 1,951, and during 1878 they numbered 1,696. The deaths amounted to 197 at the former period, and 177 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.

376. The cases of sickness treated in the Industrial and Reformatory Schools numbered 832 in 1877, and 15 deaths occurred. In 1878, 981 cases were treated, and 12 deaths took place. The deaths were, therefore, to the cases of disease in the proportion of 1 to every 55 in the former, and of 1 to every 82 in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in industrial schools.

377. In gaols and penal establishments 5,078 cases of sickness occurred in 1877, and 5,270 in 1878. The deaths in these two years

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

* Besides these deaths, which are of women only, 33 infants died in the institution in each year.

respectively were 37 and 29. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 137 cases in 1877, and 1 death to every 182 cases in 1878. 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.

Deaths in
public
institutions.

378. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions in 1878 was 2,109, or 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions were in 1877 in the proportion of 1 to 6, in 1876 in that 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 1878 :—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1878.

Number of Deaths.		Number of Deaths.	
General hospitals ...	1,554	Hospitals for the insane ...	177
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	14	Female refuges ...	10†
Lying-in Hospital ...	39*	Industrial and reformatory schools ...	12
Hospital for Sick Children ...	19	Gaols ...	25
Benevolent asylums ...	175	Penal establishments ...	4
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	74		
Orphan asylums ...	5	Total ...	2,109
Blind asylum ...	1		

NOTE.—In 1878 no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital.

Vaccina-
tions.

379. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1878 was 21,778; and, as the number of births was 26,581, it appears that 82 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—1,593, or 6 per cent. of those born, having died before they were 3 months old, and 2,275, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., before they were 6 months old. The vaccinations amounted in 1877 to 87 per cent. of the births, in 1876 to 80 per cent., 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, 1878.

380. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1878. 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.

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

† This includes the deaths of 7 children of inmates of the Female Refuge, Madeline street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1878.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	97	33	56½
Melbourne	91·3	103	31	57
Cape Otway	270·0	101	40	55
Sandhurst	758·0	111½	31½	59
Wilson's Promontory	300·0	99	40	56
Ballarat	1,438·0	114	28	56

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
Portland	29·97	179	33·81	·74	4·2
Melbourne	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
Cape Otway	29·72	163	38·65	·89	7·7
Sandhurst	29·19	68	20·44	·73	4·9
Wilson's Promontory	29·54	165	44·60	·73	6·7
Ballarat	28·50	122	25·63	·66	5·9

381. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the eleven years ended with 1878 :—

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1868 to 1878.

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.
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
1878	103	31	57	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0

382. 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 1878 and the two previous years, will be at once recognised ; the number of days on which rain fell, moreover, was less in 1878 than in any of the previous ten years.

Temperature and rainfall.

383. 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.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer of Land Statute. 384. 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. 385. 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. 386. 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 1878 was £52,160, of which £27,480 had been invested in Government stock. Three claims upon the fund have been substantiated since its first formation, and £718 Os. 4d. has been paid to claimants.

Transactions under the Statute, 1877 and 1878. 387. The following is a statement of the transactions which took place under the Transfer of Land Statute in 1877 and 1878. A decrease will be observed in most of the items; in 1878 the number of applications to bring land under the Statute was less by 200, and the value of land included in applications was less by a fourth, than in 1877:—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1877 AND 1878.

	1877.	1878.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number 1,275	... 1,075
Extent of land included	... acres 85,956	... 31,686
Value of land included	... £ 1,299,030	... 986,133
Certificates of title issued	... number 10,894	... 10,347
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	... „ 15,319	... 17,661
Registering proprietors	... „ 495	... 63
Other transactions*	... „ 14,920	... 17,012
Forms sold	... „ 415	... 347
Fees received	... £ 25,784	... 25,573

Proportion of land under the Statute. 388. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1878 was 7,229,376 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £17,808,231. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1878 was 11,458,634 acres. It therefore follows that at that period 63 per cent. of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Transactions in Equity. 389. The transactions in Equity during 1877 and 1878 were as follow. The business was not heavy in either year.

* Not including copies of documents supplied.

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1877 AND 1878.

	1877	1878.
Suits by bill number	83	84
Petitions filed "	6	4
Commissions issued "	11	11
Decrees issued "	42	51
Orders issued "	149	166
Reports issued "	92	30
Writs of injunction issued "	6	8
Conveyances settled by Master "	—	1
Leases settled by Master "	—	1
Recognizances entered into "	4	1
Rolls filed "	51	32

390. The probates and letters of administration issued in 1878 were fewer by upwards of a seventh than those in 1877, and the value of property bequeathed was less by about an eighth. The average value of each estate in 1877 was £2,104, and in 1878 £2,177:—

Probates and letters of administration.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1877 ...	840	£ 2,804,856	739	£ 517,174	1,579	£ 3,322,030
1878 ...	762	2,393,659	579	525,556	1,341	2,919,215
Increase	...	...	...	8,382	...	...
Decrease	78	411,197	160	...	238	402,815

391. During the fourteen years ended with 1878 the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly twenty-four millions sterling (£23,905,636).

Value of property bequeathed.

392. 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 "

* Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.

† The Acts relating to Estates of Deceased Persons are 34 Vict. No. 398, 35 Vict. No. 403, 36 Vict. No. 427, and 39 Vict. No. 523.

Amount of probate, &c., duties. 393. The amounts realized by the State from duties on estates of deceased persons fluctuate greatly. During the eight years ended with 1878 they were as follow:—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1878.

							£
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,069
1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,643
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,026
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,998
1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,057
1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,638
1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,201
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,470

Divorce and matrimonial. 394. The following business was done under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in 1877 and 1878. It will be observed that the petitions in 1878 were much fewer than in the previous year; that no decree for judicial separation took place in 1877, and but one in 1878; and that the decrees for dissolution of marriage decreased from 11 in 1877 to 8 in 1878:—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1877 AND 1878.

		1877.	1878.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage	... .. number	27	17
„ judicial separation	... .. „	13	5
„ alimony	... .. „	14	11
Decrees dismissing petitions	... .. „	—	1
„ for dissolution of marriage	... .. „	11	8
„ for judicial separation	... .. „	—	1
„ for alimony	... .. „	1	7

Divorces in seventeen years. 395. 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, 120 decrees of dissolution of marriage and 34 decrees of judicial separation have been granted.

Fees in Equity, &c. 396. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £936 in 1877, and to £1,047 in 1878; those on Probates amounted to £1,203 in 1877, and to £1,134 in 1878; those in Divorce amounted to £213 in 1877, and to £144 in 1878.

Collections in Lunacy. 397. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy increased from £9,695 in 1877 to £14,350 in 1878.

Insolvencies. 398. A greater number of insolvencies with in the aggregate larger liabilities took place in 1878 than in any other year since 1872. The deficiency, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, was greater than in 1877, 1875, or 1873, but was less than in the other two years of the quinquenniad. The following are the figures of the last two years.

INSOLVENCIES, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Insolventcies.			As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
				Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
	£	£	£			
1877	715	462,651	272,720	189,931		
1878	781	677,364	408,677	268,687		
Increase ...	66	214,713	135,957	78,756		

399. The deficiency, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, amounted in 1876 to 49 per cent., in 1877 to 41 per cent., but in 1878 only to 39 per cent. of the liabilities. Deficiency of insolvents.

400. In the fifteen years ended with 1878, the number of insolvents who filed their schedules was 13,060; their declared liabilities amounted to £8,406,523, and the declared deficiency to £4,635,425. The liabilities were thus in the proportion of £643 to each insolvent, and the deficiency was in the proportion of 55 per cent. to the liabilities. Insolventcies in fifteen years.

401. According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the failures which 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 occurred in the United States during the same eight years, numbered as follow. The information given is the latest available :— Insolventcies in England and United States.

FAILURES IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number of Failures in—		Year.	Number of Failures in—	
	England and Wales.	The United States.		England and Wales.	The United States.
1870 ...	8,151	3,551	1875 ...	9,194	7,740
1871 ...	8,164	2,915	1876 ...	10,848	9,092
1872 ...	8,112	4,069	1877 ...	11,247	8,822
1873 ...	9,064	5,183	Total ...	74,030	47,202
1874 ...	9,250	5,830			

402. The intestate estates respecting which administration was granted to the Curator in 1877 numbered 191; those in 1878 numbered 256. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £33,644 in the former, and to £36,987 in the latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £49,393 in 1877, and £38,020 in 1878. In the eleven years ended with 1878 the number of intestate estates dealt with was 2,501, and their estimated value £363,779. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the eleven years was £337,747. Intestate estates.

* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 390 ante.

Offences reported.

403. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1877 and 1878 is given in the following table. Those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates* up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported. A decrease will be observed under each head, the total number of offences being 8 per cent. less in 1878 than in 1877:—

OFFENCES, 1877 AND 1878.

Offences in respect to which—	1877.	1878.	Decrease.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	19,312	19,198	114
2. " " apprehended by the police	26,532	25,544	988
3. The offenders were still at large † ...	5,351	4,892	459
Total number of offences ...	51,195	49,634	1,561

Summons cases.

404. More than a third of the total number of offences in 1878 and 1877 consisted of those in respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons but were not taken into custody. 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 1877 and 1878:—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, † 1877 AND 1878.

	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	2,540	2,631	91	...
" " property	673	652	...	21
Other offences	16,099	15,915	...	184
Total	19,312	19,198	...	114 §
Cases dismissed by magistrates	7,616	7,184	...	432
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	11,696	12,014	318	...

* 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.

‡ This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police and he would be included in subsequent tables.

§ Net figures.

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

Charges counted as persons.

406. The persons † who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1878, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials, were as follow:—

Arrests, 1868, 1878, and 1878.

PERSONS † ARRESTED, 1868, 1873, AND 1878. ‡

	1868.	1873.	1878.
Taken into custody	24,384	24,959	25,544
Discharged by magistrates... ..	8,154	7,262	7,448
Summarily convicted or held to bail	15,329	16,968	17,438
Committed for trial	901	729	658

407. It will be observed that more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the others. In proportion to the number of persons in the colony, however, arrests were far more numerous at the first period than they were at the second or last. The estimated average population in 1868 was 671,222 ; in 1873, 780,362 ; and in 1878, 869,040. The arrests were therefore in the proportion of 1 to every 28 persons living at the first period, and of 1 to every 31 persons living at the second period, and of 1 to every 34 persons living at the third period.

Arrests in proportion to population.

408. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 67 per cent. at the first period, and of 71 per cent. at the second and third periods.

Proportion of times charge was sustained.

409. 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 27 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 34 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 39 arrests at the third period.

Diminution of serious offences.

* An attempt has been made to show the distinct individuals arrested in one year. See paragraphs 428 to 432 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.

410. 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, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

	1868.		1873.		1878.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	19,564	4,820	19,911	5,048	19,714	5,830
Discharged by magistrates ...	6,549	1,605	5,724	1,538	5,684	1,764
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,190	3,139	13,530	3,438	13,442	3,996
Committed for trial ...	825	76	657	72	588	70

Cases in which charge was sustained.

411. 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 $66\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $66\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1868; of $71\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $69\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1873; and of 71 per cent. and 70 per cent. in 1878.

Relative proportions of the sexes.

412. 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 the proportion of females to males in all the groups was much 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 81 and at the second and third periods of 84 to every 100 males:—

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1868.	1873.	1878.
Taken into custody ...	24·64	25·35	29·57
Discharged by magistrates ...	24·51	26·87	31·03
Summarily convicted or held to bail ...	25·75	25·41	29·73
Committed for trial ...	9·21	10·96	11·90

Causes of arrest.

413. 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 405 ante.

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Offence.	1868.	1873.	1878.
Murder and attempt at murder	31	25	21
Manslaughter	22	20	15
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	51	55	73
Assaults	1,394	1,408	1,636
Rape and indecent assaults on females ...	72	74	54
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	18	19	2
Other offences against the person	95	108	114
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. ...	271	187	187
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. ...	213	155	173
Other offences against property	4,025	3,435	3,622
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	95	99	122
Drunkenness	9,743	11,195	11,825
Other offences against good order	6,191	5,955	5,978
Offences relating to carrying out laws ...	546	593	308
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	85	73	68
Offences against public welfare	1,532	1,558	1,346
Total	24,384	24,959	25,544

414. Arrests for murder and attempt at murder, for manslaughter, for sexual offences, for offences relating to carrying out laws, for smuggling, and for offences against public welfare, were less numerous at the last period than at either the second or the first. Apprehensions for shooting at with intent to do bodily harm, for assaults, for miscellaneous offences against the person, for forgery and offences against the currency, and for drunkenness, were more numerous at the last period than at either of the other periods. Offences at last period.

415. Sexual offences were most rife at the middle period, as also were offences relating to carrying out laws and offences against public welfare. At the same time, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, and other offences against property, and miscellaneous offences against good order, were, according to the arrests made, less common than at either of the other periods. Offences at middle period.

416. Arrests for drunkenness in 1878 were much more numerous than in 1868 and slightly more so than in 1873. This offence would appear to be increasing at a greater ratio than other offences, for in 1868 one in every 2·60, in 1873 one in every 2·22, and in 1878 one in every 2·16, of the total number of arrests was for drunkenness. It is, however, not quite certain that the offence increases to the extent shown by the arrests. It is possible that as the more serious offences diminish and consequently demand less attention, the police may find leisure to exercise greater vigilance in respect to drunkards, and hence the large number of apprehensions made. Drunkenness.

Proportion of
drunkards
to popula-
tion.

417. 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. It must be remembered that arrests for this offence are very seldom made unless it is accompanied with disorderly conduct, but, notwithstanding this, in the five years ended with 1878 they numbered 10,981, 11,541, 11,624, 12,447, and 11,825. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again. Supposing, however, each arrest represented a distinct individual, there was taken into custody for drunkenness :—

In 1874, one person in every 73 living in Victoria.

„ 1875,	„	„	71	„	„
„ 1876,	„	„	72	„	„
„ 1877,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1878,	„	„	73	„	„

Age and
education
of arrested
persons.

418. The ages of those taken into custody in 1878, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS * ARRESTED, 1878.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	...	66	384	450
10 to 15 „ ...	...	69	455	146	670
15 to 20 „ ...	7	517	1,218	193	1,935
20 to 25 „ ...	9	1,078	1,725	309	3,121
25 to 30 „ ...	27	857	1,590	314	2,788
30 to 40 „ ...	60	1,488	3,459	850	5,857
40 to 50 „ ...	62	1,220	3,529	1,000	5,811
50 to 60 „ ...	43	577	1,918	614	3,152
60 years and upwards	14	272	1,042	415	1,743
Unknown ...	...	4	12	1	17
Total ...	222	6,082	15,014	4,226	25,544

Education of
children
arrested.

419. 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 1878, according to the table, was 1,120, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 69, or about a sixteenth, could read and write well; and 530, or 47 per cent., were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 2. One of these could read only, and 1 was entirely uneducated.

Education of
adults.

420. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 24,424, and of these, 6,235, or a fourth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 3,696, or more than a seventh, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 656, of whom 175, or rather more than a fourth, could read and write well

* See paragraph 405 ante, also table following paragraph 428 post.

or were possessed of superior instruction, and 81, 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 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.

421. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1878, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the mean population, calculated, except in the case of the Australian-born,* according to the proportions which prevailed at the last census :—

Birthplaces
and religions
of
criminals.

**BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS † ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1878.**

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the estimated Population. ‡	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 of the estimated Population. ‡
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria	4,861§	10·37	164	3·50
Other Australian colonies ...	1,078	26·44	35	8·58
England and Wales	7,361	44·42	207	12·49
Scotland	2,380	43·72	50	9·19
Ireland	8,131	83·87	116	11·96
China	291	16·48	14	7·93
Other countries	1,442	...	72	...
Total	25,544	29·39	658	7·57
RELIGION.				
Protestants	14,102	22·44	412	6·55
Roman Catholics	10,857	52·39	205	9·89
Jews	68	15·69	7	16·15
Pagans	295	13·85	13	6·10
Others	222	...	21	...

422. 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

Relative
numbers of
each birth-
place.

* See paragraph 48 *ante*.

† See paragraph 405 *ante*, also table following paragraph 428 *post*.

‡ The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 48 and 50 *ante*.

§ Including 71 Aborigines.

their numbers. The country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is generally Ireland. In 1878, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 770, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by nearly 70,000. The offences with which the Irish were charged could not, however, as a whole, have been of so serious a nature as those in respect of which the English were arrested, as the number of the former committed for trial was, in proportion to population, smaller than that of the latter. It, however, exceeded the ratio of any other nationality. Proportionately to the numbers in the population, the Scotch arrested were slightly, and those committed for trial were much, below the English, whilst the Chinese arrested and committed for trial were below persons of any nationality except Victorians. Arrests and commitments of natives of other Australasian colonies were the least numerous after those of Chinese and Victorians.

Relative
numbers of
each
religion.

423. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied more than twice as many arrested persons as the Protestants, more than three times as many as the Jews, and more than three and a half 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, except Pagans. 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 much more than twice as high as that of adherents to any other sect. 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 but one.

Religions of
persons con-
victed and
sentenced.

424. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and although he may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction would have been obtained if there had been sufficient evidence. On the other hand, it is maintained by some that many of those discharged had been unjustly apprehended, and should not be classed as criminals. If the latter assumption be correct, it would appear by the following table—which shows the number of the various religions committed for trial and the number convicted during 1878, together with the percentage of convictions obtained—that a greater proportion of Protestants were unjustly committed than of Roman Catholics, that the latter were more unjustly committed than Jews and Pagans, and that persons of other beliefs than those named were the most wrongly accused of all.

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED, 1878.

Religions.	Committed for Trial, 1878.	Convicted and Sentenced.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Committals.
Protestants	372	238	64·00
Roman Catholics	181	127	70·17
Jews	7	5	71·43
Pagans	13	10	76·92
Others	21	9	42·86
Total	594*	389	65·49

425. The following table shows the religions of the persons taken into custody in connection with their offences. It will be observed that 13 Protestants and 8 Roman Catholics were arrested for murder and attempts at murder; 47 Protestants, 27 Roman Catholics, and 5 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting, or serious wounding; 39 Protestants, 14 Roman Catholics, 2 Jews, and 1 Pagan were arrested for sexual offences against females or males. About 6,500 Protestants, 5,000 Roman Catholics, 11 Jews, but only 7 Pagans, were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, or seriously wounding. It will also be noticed that 21,000 out of the 25,000 arrests were for drunkenness and other offences against good order, and for minor offences against property:—

Causes of arrest and religions, 1878.

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1878.

Offences.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	Total.
Murder and attempts at murder	13	8	...	...	...	21
Manslaughter	9	3	...	...	3	15
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	38	24	...	5	6	73
Assaults	817	774	6	23	16	1,636
Rape and indecent assaults on females	37	14	2	1	...	54
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other offences against the person	77	32	...	5	...	114

* Exclusive of 64 who were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1878—*continued.*

Offences.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	Total.
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	102	74	...	7	4	187
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	104	61	...	3	5	173
Other offences against property	2,075	1,404	19	104	20	3,622
Forgery and offences against the currency	93	25	2	1	1	122
Drunkenness	6,473	5,227	11	7	107	11,825
Other offences against good order	3,194	2,615	20	111	38	5,978
Offences relating to carrying out laws	180	118	2	6	2	308
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	35	19	4	9	1	68
Offences against public welfare	853	459	2	13	19	1,346
Total	14,102	10,857	68	295	222	25,544

Religions of
drunkards.

426. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 69 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 72 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 46 per cent. of those of Jews, of 40 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 65 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. In the case of Protestants and Roman Catholics the results are nearly identical with those in the previous year.

Occupations
of persons
arrested.

427. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1878. It will be observed that, of the males, more laborers were arrested than persons of any other calling, also that artisans and mechanics, sailors, tailors, bootmakers, &c., were frequently arrested; but that only 17 males were set down as belonging to the criminal or pauper classes. Three arrests of clergymen will also be noticed. Of females, nearly a third are contained in the criminal or pauper group; these were all public prostitutes. More than half the arrested females were of no specified occupation. Of females returned as following regular occupations more than three-fourths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers, tailoresses, &c.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1878.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Local government officer	1	...
Others ministering to government, defence, or protection	13	...
Clergy	3	...
Medical men, dentists, druggists, nurses	72	10
Lawyers, law-court officers	31	...
Teachers, governesses, &c.	52	3
Architects, civil engineers, surveyors	32	...
Actors, vocalists, musicians, &c.	39	4
Authors, editors, reporters	18	...
Artists, sculptors	3	...
Photographers	3	...
Merchants, shopkeepers, dealers	618	26
Bank official	1	...
Accountants, agents, brokers, collectors	84	...
Commercial clerks	290	...
Others assisting in the exchange of money or goods	40	...
Hotel, boarding, eating house—keepers, servants	153	5
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, hatters, barbers, &c. ...	1,081	95
Domestic servants	254	663
Artisans, mechanics, contractors, &c.	2,618	10
Miners, &c.	959	...
Squatters, station laborers, herdsmen, and others engaged about animals	339	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	871	6
Carriers, carters, cab, omnibus—owners, drivers, railway officials	514	...
Ships' officers, sailors, boatmen, stevedores, lumpers ...	1,558	...
Butchers, bakers, greengrocers, millers, brewers, dairymen, and others dealing in food	634	8
Laborers, woodsplitters, bushmen	7,691	...
Rag and bottle gatherers, shoeblacks, nightmen, lamp-lighters, &c.	100	1
Of independent means	4	...
Criminal and pauper classes	17	1,858*
No occupation, unspecified †	1,621	3,141
Total	19,714	5,830

428. 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 two issues 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 822 male and 297 female children.

‡ See paragraph 405 *ante*.

Arrests of distinct individuals.

and labor as I did not feel justified in again causing to be devoted to the construction of a similar table, more especially as the proportions would probably not differ greatly from those for the year named. 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 263 less than those in 1878:—

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	...	...	...	...

* Manner in which charges are multiplied

429. 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

* 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 60 Aborigines, of whom 46 were arrested on 1, 7 on 2, 4 on 3, and 3 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.

430. 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 whom 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.

Sexes of those arrested more than once.

431. 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.

Ages of those arrested more than once.

432. Sixteen per cent. of the Victorians arrested during 1876 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.

Countries of those arrested more than once.

433. The results of the summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1878 were as follow :—

Results of summary disposal.

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS, 1878.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	14	...
" 1 year and under 2 years	134	26
" 6 months and under 1 year	231	145
" 5 months	1	3
" 4 months	18	10
" 3 months	804	333
" 2 months and under 3 months	230	84
" 1 month and under 2 months	810	394
" 15 days and under 1 month	19	6
" 8 days and under 15 days	471	219
" 7 days and under	3,835	1,483
Fined	5,895	836
Ordered to find bail	284	63
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	355	226
Otherwise dealt with	338	168
Total sentenced	13,439	3,996
Discharged	5,684	1,764
Total summarily disposed of	19,123	5,760
Escaped whilst on remand	3	...
Total arrested	19,126	5,760

Sentences by magistrates.

434. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1878, 44 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females, were fined ; 32 per cent. of the former, and 43 per cent. of the latter, were imprisoned for various terms under a month, and 16 and 24 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months ; but little more than 1 per cent. of the males, and less than 1 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to more than 1 year's imprisonment ; the balance, or 7 per cent. of the males, and 11 per cent. of the females, were otherwise disposed of.

Whipping ordered by magistrates.

435. 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. Two offenders were so sentenced in 1878, in addition to terms of imprisonment. Of these, 1 was ordered to be whipped once, and 1 twice. The man sentenced to one whipping was to receive 25 lashes, and the other was to receive 40 lashes on each occasion. In both instances the offence was indecent exposure. One of the offenders was between 30 and 40 years of age, and the other was between 40 and 50.

Results of committals for trial.

436. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

	1868.	1873.	1878.
Number for trial	901	729	764*
Convicted and sentenced... ..	543	476	458
Acquitted	282	201	178
Not prosecuted	76	52	64
Awaiting trial ... ..	...	...	64

Proportion of convictions obtained.

437. Of those committed for trial in 1868 and 1873 respectively, 825 and 677 were eventually tried. Including 106 remaining for trial from the previous year, 636 were tried in 1878. At the first period 66 per cent., at the second period 70 per cent., and at the third period 72 per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in superior courts.

438. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in the year under review.

* Including 106 remaining for trial from the previous year. In 1868 and 1873 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 close.

SENTENCES OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1878.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	3	1
Hard labor on roads or public works for 15 years... ..	1*	...
" " 10 years and under 15 years	2	...
" " 7 years and under 10 years	4	...
" " 4 years and under 7 years	79	...
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	134	15
" 1 year and under 2 years	108	6
" 6 months and under 1 year	52	8
" 1 month and under 6 months	21	9
" under 1 month	5	5
Fined	2†	...
Awaiting the pleasure of the Crown	1	...
To find bail to appear when called upon	2	...
Total tried and convicted	414	44

439. Of persons convicted in superior courts, nearly four-fifths of the males were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one year or upwards, and more than half to over 2 years ; but scarcely a fifth were sentenced for periods less than one year. Of the females, half were sentenced to over one, and half to under one year's imprisonment. No female was sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than 4 years, whereas sentences of males extended to 15 years.

Length of sentences in superior courts.

440. 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 fifteen were ordered to be whipped. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of nine of these, for seven of whom three whippings were prescribed, and for two one whipping was ordered. Of the former, one was to receive 25 lashes, one 20, four 15, and one 12 lashes on each occasion ; of the latter, one was to receive 25 and the other 20 lashes. Unnatural offence was the crime of two ; the

Whipping ordered by superior courts.

* This individual was sentenced to wear irons during the first three years of his sentence.

† Besides these, one of whom was fined £20, and the other a small amount, three were fined in addition to terms of imprisonment, viz., one £500, besides hard labor for 4 years, one £50, in addition to 2 years' imprisonment, and one £30 and imprisonment for under a month.

number of whippings to be administered in both cases being 3 of 12 lashes each. Robbery under arms was the crime of the remaining four offenders, one of whom was sentenced to 3 whippings of 12 lashes on each occasion, two to 1 whipping of 20 lashes, and one to 1 whipping of 12 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment under Act 27 Vict. No. 233 for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and in the case of youths under sixteen for several other offences; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings
ordered by
magistrates
more severe
than by
judges.

441. Although the offences for which whipping is ordered by courts of petty sessions are only light as compared with those for which it is generally ordered by superior courts, and the power magistrates possess to order corporal punishment is comparatively seldom exercised, yet the experience of the last two years goes to show that, on the occasions of their exercising it, the punishment they prescribe is, in the majority of cases, more severe than that ordered by the higher courts.

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1878.

442. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment in 1874 was 11, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1875 was 5, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; the number in 1876 was 11, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; the number in 1877 was 11, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; the number in 1878 was 17, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the five years was 112, of which 21 were ordered by magistrates and 91 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped was not only greater in 1878 than in any year of the quinquenniad, but the average number of whippings to each individual was greater. The proportion was $1\frac{1}{2}$ whippings per individual in the four years 1874 to 1877, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ whippings in 1878.

Executions.

443. No criminal was executed during the year under review. Executions have taken place in Victoria in each year since its separation from New South Wales, except 1874 and 1878. In the thirteen years prior to 1878 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.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1865 TO 1878.

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 to murder	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
„	Rape	„	„	„	„	„	„	3
„	Unnatural offence on a child	„	„	„	„	„	„	1

444. The offences in respect to which no person was apprehended ^{Undetected crime.} were 9 per cent. less numerous in 1878 than in 1877, in which year they were 13 per cent. more numerous than in 1876. The following are the numbers in the last two years classified as being against the person, against property, and others—the decrease occurring in the two latter classes. 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, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1877	457	4,431	463	5,351
1878	496	4,011	385	4,892
Increase ...	39	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	420	78	459

Crime in
Australasian
colonies.

445. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in this office from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during the years 1876 and 1877, 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 Australia 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 AND 1877.

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 ...	{ 1876	42,297	27,505	680	384	4,727
	{ 1877	45,844	29,528	594	340	5,351
New South Wales	{ 1876	45,105†	30,404	1,391	822	19,111
	{ 1877	47,739†	33,003	1,517	829	21,604
Queensland ...	{ 1876	10,180†	6,126	285	132	4,646
	{ 1877	9,929†	6,444	312	177	4,522
South Australia	{ 1876	9,375	7,929	239	124	857
	{ 1877	10,314	8,696	240	137	862
Western Australia	{ 1876	7,509	5,847	95	47	...
	{ 1877	6,855	5,272	83	27	...
Tasmania ...	{ 1876	9,207	7,208	96	51	482
	{ 1877	7,619	6,092	102	49	494
New Zealand ...	{ 1876	22,141	16,100	414	249	...
	{ 1877	21,953	16,293	405	250	...
Australasia ...	{ 1876	145,814	101,119	3,200	1,809	...
	{ 1877	150,253	105,328	3,253	1,809	...

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

446. 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, in both years, under all the heads, larger numbers

* Not including civil cases.

† Not including cases brought up for lunacy. In New South Wales 814 lunatics during 1876 and 955 during 1877, and in Queensland 320 during 1876 and 268 during 1877, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

in the former colony than in the latter. In New South Wales, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter are more than twice as numerous as in Victoria; the apprehensions and summonses exceed those in Victoria by nearly 6 per cent., and the summary convictions by a ninth; at the same time the reported offences for which no one was arrested are more than four times as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria. Undetected crime, both in New South Wales and Queensland, is, according to the figures, enormous, being equivalent to nearly half the crime detected.

447. The position of the respective colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the mean number of apprehensions and summons cases,* of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the last two years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

Proportion of crime in each colony

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—MEAN OF 1876 and 1877.

Name of Colony.	Proportion per 1,000 of—		Proportion per 10,000 of—		Proportion per cent. of—	
	Apprehensions and Summonses Cases* to Population.	Summary Convictions to Population.	Commitments for Trial to Population.	Convictions after Commitment to Population.	Summary Convictions to Apprehensions and Summonses Cases*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria	52·44	33·94	7·58	4·30	64·70	56·83
New South Wales	73·71	50·34	23·09	13·10	68·29	56·74
Queensland	53·74	33·59	15·92	8·26	62·51	51·68
South Australia	43·62	36·85	10·59	5·76	84·44	54·39
Western Australia	262·87	203·47	32·58	13·54	77·40	41·57
Tasmania	79·75	63·04	9·39	4·74	79·04	50·50
New Zealand	55·25	40·58	10·27	6·24	73·46	60·88
Total	61·30	42·75	13·36	7·49	69·3	56·08

448. Judging from the number of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued during the two years named, as compared with the population, the three colonies to which criminals were formerly transported, viz., New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, &c.

* Not including civil cases.

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, South Australia would appear to be the colony in which the population is the least criminal of any in the group, 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 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. | |

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

449. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Queensland is at the top of the list, being very slightly above Victoria, which stands next. If, however, allowance be made for the large amount of undetected crime in the former colony, it would undoubtedly be much below both Victoria and South Australia. The three convict colonies are again at the bottom of the list. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in this particular, the colony with the lowest proportion of summary convictions being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS SUMMARILY
CONVICTED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

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

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

450. Victoria shows in proportion to population a much 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. | |

451. In respect to convictions in superior courts, the order varies slightly from the foregoing, Victoria, however, being still at the top of the list. It will be observed that New Zealand and South Australia change places, as also do New South Wales and Western Australia, the former being absolutely in the lowest position.

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

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

452. Punishment for minor offences does not, it would appear, follow their commission with such certainty in Victoria as in most of the other colonies, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is lower in this colony than in any of the others except Queensland. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind. The colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is greatest being placed first, and that in which it is least last :—

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS.

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

453. In regard to convictions for offences of sufficient gravity to be tried in superior courts, Victoria occupies a high position, being only second to New Zealand. This will be seen by the subjoined list, in which the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions bear the highest proportion to commitments being first :—

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

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

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

454. 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

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

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.

Arrests, &c.,
for various
offences in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

455. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various colonies during 1876 and 1877, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers*. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the smaller population, arrests for offences against the person, for offences against property, and for drunkenness, were in both years much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria:—

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 AND 1877.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—								
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	
Victoria	1876	34	86	4,083	136	170	3,964	11,624	22,200	
	1877	50	48	4,316	135	195	4,167	12,447	24,466	
New South Wales	1876	7,578			5,898			16,171	15,458	
	1877	8,539			6,130			16,696	16,374	
Queensland	1876	1,226			1,238			3,679	4,087	
	1877	1,550			1,201			3,019	4,159	
South Australia	1876	5	19	735	30	27	544	2,837	5,178	
	1877	11	31	810	24	31	636	2,922	5,849	
Western Australia	1876	515			537			6,457		
	1877	470			493			5,892		
Tasmania	1876	13	11	876	61	18	903	1,807	5,518	
	1877	25	16	636	58	26	854	1,345	4,659	
New Zealand	1876	31	51	1,743	54	43	1,776	7,153	11,290	
	1877	18	41	1,899	66	61	1,855	7,429	10,564	

Ratio of each
group of
offences to
population
of each
colony.

456. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences grouped under four heads to the population of each colony in 1876 and 1877.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 AND 1877.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1876	5·06	5·14	13·99	26·73
	1877	5·19	5·29	14·65	28·79
New South Wales ...	1876	12·26	9·54	26·16	25·00
	1877	13·21	9·50	25·84	25·35
Queensland ...	1876	6·66	6·72	19·97	21·92
	1877	7·94	6·16	15·47	21·32
South Australia...	1876	3·48	2·76	13·01	23·75
	1877	3·68	2·98	12·63	25·29
Western Australia ...	1876	19·06	19·88	239·01	
	1877	17·04	17·87	213·63	
Tasmania ...	1876	8·60	9·39	17·28	52·77
	1877	6·37	8·82	12·65	43·83
New Zealand	1876	4·70	4·84	18·46	29·14
	1877	4·79	4·85	18·19	25·87

457. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were in both years much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in any other colony, in the former of which they were in the last year more than three times and in the latter nearly twice as numerous as in Victoria. In South Australia and in New Zealand, however, the proportion of arrests for these offences was in both years smaller than it was in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1877, the colony in which the proportion was smallest being placed first and that in which it was largest last:—

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1877.

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

458. The same order prevailed in regard to arrests for offences against property, except that the positions of Tasmania and Queensland were reversed. In Western Australia, arrests for these offences were more

Order of colonies as to offences against property

than three times, and in New South Wales nearly twice, as numerous in proportion to population as they were in Victoria. The proportion in Tasmania, however, was much higher, and consequently nearer to that of New South Wales than it was in respect to offences against the person.

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

459. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales far outstrips all the other colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished, the arrests for drunkenness there being proportionately twice as numerous as they are in South Australia, and nearly twice as numerous as in Victoria. In 1877, South Australia and Tasmania were the colonies in which apprehensions for drunkenness were relatively the fewest, but the proportions in those colonies differed only 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, 1877.

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

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

460. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, wines and spirits statutes, &c., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. In 1877 they were relatively to population most numerous in Tasmania, and were slightly more numerous in Victoria than in South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand, where the proportions were nearly equal. 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," 1877.

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

Convicts landed in Australasia, 1787 to 1868.

461. A statement of the total number of prisoners from the United Kingdom who were landed in Australasia until transportation was finally abandoned in 1868 was kindly handed to me by an old colonist* living in Melbourne, who had taken considerable pains to procure the information from the Governments of the colonies to which

* Mr. Gideon Lang.

the convicts were sent and other official sources. The following is the statement referred to. It was published for the first time in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1877-8, but as the particulars are interesting, I make no apology for republishing them :—

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

462. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions, during 1876 and 1877 :—

Crime in United Kingdom.

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876. AND 1877.

Country.	Population.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions.	Proportion of—		
				Commitments to Population.	Convictions to Population.	Convictions to Commitments.
England and Wales	1876 24,244,010	16,078	12,195	per 10,000. 6·63	per 10,000. 5·03	per cent. 75·85
	1877 24,547,309	15,890	11,942	6·47	4·86	75·15
Scotland	1876 3,527,811	2,703	2,039	7·66	5·78	75·43
	1877 3,560,715	2,677	2,010	7·52	5·64	75·08
Ireland	1876 5,321,618	4,146	2,344	7·79	4·40	56·54
	1877 5,338,906	3,871	2,303	7·25	4·31	59·49
Total	1876 33,093,439	22,927	16,578	6·93	5·00	72·31
	1877 33,446,930	22,438	16,255	6·71	4·86	72·44

463. Taking the mean of the two years given in the table, it will be found that in proportion to population the commitments for trial in the United Kingdom are considerably less than in any of the Australasian colonies, and the same holds good for all the divisions of the

Crime in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

United Kingdom, except that the proportion in Victoria is lower than that in Scotland by a very small fraction. Convictions after commitment are to population relatively fewer in Victoria than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions, and those in Tasmania are slightly fewer than those in Ireland, but in all the other colonies the proportion is higher than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions.

Convictions
in United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

464. The proportion of convictions obtained after commitment is, according to the figures, greater in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland is nearly equalled in Victoria and New South Wales, and is exceeded in New Zealand.

Supreme
Court
Criminal
Sessions.

465. The number of criminal cases tried in the Central Criminal Court, Melbourne, and in the Courts of Assize throughout the colony, in 1878, was 332, of which 262 were for felonies, and 70 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 181, and for misdemeanors 55. The number of places where courts were held was 11, the number of courts held was 32, and the total duration of courts was 102 days.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

466. Courts were held at the same number of places to try civil cases. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 263, and for assessment of damages, 6. The number of causes tried was 166, of which 144 were tried by juries of four or six, and 22 by juries of twelve. All the latter, and all but 5 of the former, were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £171,938. Verdicts were returned in 157 instances; and there were 4 nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 126, or about 80 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £34,490, or 20 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1877 the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £1,852,534, and the sums awarded by juries to £394,007, or to about 21 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

467. 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 1878 numbered 30, and the number of courts held, 82, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 108 days. The number of cases tried was 248, in 183 of which, or 74 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 98. In the ten years prior to 1878, 3,271 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 2,144

convictions were obtained; the latter thus were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

468. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1878 was 59, and the number of courts held was 197, extending over 396 days. The total number of causes tried was 9,278, the amount sued for was £234,628, and the amount recovered, £93,371, or 39 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £13,358, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £3,764. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,522,605, and the aggregate amount awarded was £882,889, or 35 per cent. of the amount sued for.

469. 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 1878 numbered 20, and the courts held numbered 58, occupying 30 days. The total number of suits was 13, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £1,768. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £61, and to the defendant, £23. 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 goldfields. In the ten years prior to 1878 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £834,664. The business has fallen off very considerably in the last three years.

470. 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 197 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 21,382, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £91,264, and the total amount awarded was £59,399, or 65 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1877 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,400,626, and the sums awarded to £798,240, or to 57 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

471. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1878 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1878 and the previous decenniad. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was nearly half a million sterling, and that more than a third was recovered; also that the proportions recovered in 1878 were generally above the average.

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1878.		Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1878.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	171,938	34,490	20	21
County Court	234,628	93,371	39	35
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	91,264	59,399	65	57
Total	497,830	187,260	38	35

Courts of Petty Sessions, indictable offences.

472. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1878 numbered 1,607, which resulted in 658 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 41 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 43,135, in 29,429 of which, or 68 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Writs.

473. Writs were issued in 1878 in six places. The number of writs issued was 1,977, of which 34 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 57 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,886 were subjects' writs against property alone; the latter were much more numerous than in any other year since 1870.

Gaols and penal establishments.

474. 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.

475. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1878, and the numbers transferred from one institution to another in the same year, will be found in the following table:—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1878.

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	6,771	2,861	9,632	612	275	887	2,331	502	2,833
Police gaols	14	635	84	719	24	3	27	173	32	205
Penal establishments	4	1,538	...	1,538	582	...	582	283	...	283
Total	27	8,944	2,945	11,889	1,218	278	1,496	2,787	534	3,321

* Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No. 284.

476. Estimating the mean population of the colony during 1878 as 869,040, consisting of 472,309 males and 396,731 females, and comparing these figures with those in the table showing the average number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person to every 581 persons living was constantly in prison during the year ; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male to every 388 males living, and 1 female to every 1,427 females living, were constantly in detention. These figures, and those for the two previous years, are given in the following table. It will be observed that each year shows improvement upon the one which preceded it :—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1878.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1876	345	1,161	508
1877	373	1,206	544
1878	388	1,427	581

477. The “total number of prisoners” detained during the whole or any portion of 1878, exclusive of those transferred from one institution to another, was less by 237, and the “average number of prisoners constantly detained” during the same year was less by 65, than the corresponding numbers in 1877.

478. According to figures supplied by the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, the number of individual prisoners detained during some portion of 1878 in the institutions under his control probably amounted to 7,483, viz., 5,662 males and 1,811 females. If the number of individuals in police gaols, estimated to have amounted to 620—viz., 565 males and 55 females—be added to these, the sum, amounting to 8,093—viz., 6,227 males and 1,866 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.

479. Comparing these figures with those showing the estimated mean population, it appears that 1 person to every 107 persons in the colony, or 1 male to every 76 males, and 1 female to every 213 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.

Grounds of imprisonment.

480. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1878, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that more than half had been convicted of felony :—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1878.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	234	82	1	...	468	703	82	785
" untried ...	22	4	...	...	...	22	4	26
Misdemeanors, tried ...	141	52	7	...	147	295	52	347
" untried ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Other offences, tried ...	145	149	4	...	15	164	149	313
" untried ...	18	7	...	...	...	18	7	25
Total ...	566	294	12	...	630	1,208	294	1,502

Sickness in prisons.

481. The cases of sickness in the year, which numbered 1,558, 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 about one case of sickness to each prisoner.

Deaths in prisons.

482. Thirty-five deaths in prison occurred in 1877, and 28 in 1878. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 263 in the former year, and 1 to every 289 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; and in the proportion of 1 to every 45 in the former year, and 1 to every 53 in the latter year, of the average number of prisoners detained.

Prisoners absconding.

483. Three prisoners absconded in 1877, viz., 1 from the Melbourne gaol, and 2 from the penal establishment at Pentridge. Ten prisoners absconded in 1878, viz., 1 from the Ararat, 1 from the Ballarat, and 4 from the Maryborough gaol, 3 from the penal establishment at Sandridge, and 1 from a police gaol.

Ages of prisoners.

484. 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, 1878.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population.*	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	448,808	182	4·05
20 to 30 „	121,761	434	35·64
30 to 40 „	99,772	345	34·57
40 to 50 „	102,956	294	28·56
50 to 60 „	61,957	147	23·72
60 years and upwards ...	33,786	94	27·82
Total	869,040	1,496	17·21

485. It appears from this table that, in 1878, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 30, and gradually diminished up to 60 years. Of persons of both sexes over 20 years of age living in Victoria, 1 to every 320, of those between 20 and 40, 1 to every 284, and of those over 40, 1 to every 371, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Proportion of prisoners at various ages.

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

Birthplaces and religions of prisoners.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1878.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Mean Population.†	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australian colonies... ..	509,490	421	8·26
England and Wales	165,776	447	26·96
Scotland	54,427	116	21·31
Ireland	96,950	402	41·47
China	17,659	30	16·99
Other countries	24,738	80	32·33
Total	869,040	1,496	17·21
RELIGION.			
Protestants	628,194	865	13·77
Roman Catholics	207,201	588	28·38
Jews	4,332	6	13·85
Pagans	21,293	30	14·09
Others	8,020	7	8·73

487. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australian colonies contributed much

Relative numbers of, each country and sect.

* See table following paragraph 47 ante.
 † See tables following paragraphs 48 and 50 ante.

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 57 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 141 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants, Jews, and Pagans contributed less than their share, but Roman Catholics 65 per cent. more than their share, to the number of such inmates. It must be borne in mind, however, that these calculations are made on the assumption that the numbers estimated for the various religions and birthplaces in the population, which have for the most part been based on census proportions, are correct, which cannot at present be verified.

Gaol punishments.

488. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1878. It will be observed that hard labor was prescribed in 22 instances. The "other punishments" do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1878.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Hard labor ...	14	...	14	8	22	...	22
Solitary confinement ...	266	115	381	333	599	115	714
Other punishments ...	47	46	93	416	463	46	509
Total ...	327	161	488	757	1,084	161	1,245

Proportion of prisoners punished.

489. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 6 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 5 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 11 individual female prisoners. The average number of prisoners exceeded the total number of punishments by 224; the average number of male prisoners exceeded the punishments of males by 110; the average number of female prisoners exceeded the number of punishments of females by 114.

Inmates of reformatories.

490. The number of inmates of reformatories during 1878 was 319, viz., 239 males and 80 females. Of these, 79 were admitted, and 143 left, during the year. Of the latter, 44 were discharged on remission, and 46 on expiration of sentence; and 53 were sent to employment.

Birthplaces and religions in reformatories.

491. At the end of 1878 the inmates of reformatories numbered 176, of whom all but 21 were known to be Australians by birth. Of the remainder, 3 were natives of England and Wales, 4 of Ireland, 11 of

other British possessions, and of 3 the birthplace was unknown. Of the whole number, 97, or about 55 per cent., were Protestants, and the remainder—viz., 79, or about 45 per cent.—were Roman Catholics.

492. Three of the inmates of reformatories at the end of 1878 were between 5 and 10 years of age, eight were aged 10, thirteen aged 11, fifteen aged 12, twenty-seven aged 13, fifty aged 14, forty aged 15, and twenty aged 16 and upwards. Ages in reformatories.

493. The inquests held in 1878 numbered 1,621, as against 1,657 in 1877. In 854 instances the death was found to have resulted from natural causes; in 19 cases, from intemperance; in 694 cases, from violence; in 43 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 11 cases, a verdict of “still-born” was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 525 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 11 from homicide; in 85 from suicide; and in 73 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. I pointed out on former occasions that the practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was on the increase, which was shown by the increasingly large proportion which verdicts of “death from natural causes” bore 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.; in 1877, 54 per cent.; but in 1878 the proportion for the first time decreased, being 52 per cent., or equal only to that in 1875. 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). Inquests.

494. Only 3 fire inquests were held during 1878, and 5 in 1877, as against 15 in 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 243 in the succeeding ten 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 inquiry 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. Fireinquests

PART VI.—PRODUCTION.

Disposal of
Crown
lands.

495. Changes at various periods have taken place in the mode of 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.

Land Acts
1869 and
1878.

496. The Land Act in operation is that of 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360), as amended by the Land Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 634), which came into operation at the beginning of 1879. Under these Statutes an extent of land not exceeding 320 acres is allowed to be selected by one person. The selection is held under license for six years, within which period the licensee must reside on his selection at least five years, 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 1s. per acre per annum, which is credited to the selector as part payment of the principal. At the expiration of the six 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 fourteen years, at an annual rental of 1s. 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 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.

Selection
under non-
residence
clause.

497. The amending Land Act also contains provision for selection by persons who need not reside on their selections. In such cases, however, the rent is 2s. per acre, and the total price to be paid for the land £2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, have to be made during the six years' license, of which at least half must be made before the expiration of the third year. Such licenses are not to be issued in any one year for more than 200,000 acres.

Crown lands
alienated
to end of
1878.

498. The total extent sold up to the end of 1878 was 11,454,527 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 4,107 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 11,458,634 acres.

Crown lands
selected.

499. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 9,114,712 acres. Of this

* Paragraphs 366 to 370.

extent it is estimated that 2,050,000 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 7,064,712 acres.

500. 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 18,523,346 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1878 to 37,923,374 acres. Crown lands unalienated.

501. 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 37,923,374 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection is narrowed to 11,422,885 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1878 :— Public estate, 1878.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	11,458,634
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	7,064,712
Roads in connection with the above	1,035,301
Unsold land included in town reserves	300,000
Reserves in connection with pastoral occupation (about)... ..	350,000
Auriferous land * (about)	1,022,000
Auriferous land selected without right of purchase	132,584
State forests not included in unavailable mountain ranges	243,000
Timber reserves	417,604
Mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c. (about)	23,000,000
Area available for selection, with right of purchase, at end of 1878	11,422,885
Total area of Victoria	56,446,720

502. Omitting the 23,000,000 acres covered by mallee scrub, unavailable 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 1878, Crown lands available for selection.

* This land may be selected without right of purchase under section 49 of the Land Act 1869, in lots not exceeding 20 acres. The total extent so selected is shown in the next line.

18,523,346 acres, or 55 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation ; 3,500,489 acres, or 10 per cent., were occupied by reserves ; and 11,422,885 acres, or 35 per cent., were available for selection.

Extent available for selection, 1877 and 1878.

503. The difference between the extent available for selection at the end of 1877 and at the end of 1878 was 579,702 acres. The extent so available was equal at the former period to 21 per cent. and at the latter period to 20 per cent. of the whole area of the colony.

Crown lands alienated, 1878.

504. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1878 amounted to 307,514 acres. Of this extent, 307,457 acres were sold, and 57 acres were granted without purchase. A gradual falling off in the area alienated annually has taken place since 1872 ; and in 1878 the extent alienated was less than in any year since 1868.

Crown lands sold by auction.

505. Of the area sold, 47,375 acres, or less than a seventh, was disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder was in the first instance selected under the system of deferred payments. A smaller extent was sold by auction in 1878 than in any year since 1870 except 1873.

Amount realised on Crown land sales, 1878.

506. The amount realised for Crown lands sold in 1878 was £375,534, or at the rate of £1 4s. 5d. per acre. Of this sum, only £206,759 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and license fees. The proportion sold by auction realised £114,173, or an average of £2 8s. 2d. per acre ; and the proportion sold otherwise, than at auction realised £261,361, or an average of £1 0s. 1½d. per acre.

Amount realised, 1836 to 1878.

507. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1878 the amount realised by the sale of Crown lands was £18,752,140, or at the rate of £1 12s. 9d. per acre.

Area selected 1878.

508. The area selected, with right of purchase, in 1878, which amounted to 1,389,955 acres, was greater than in any previous year except 1874. The average to each selector was 185 acres.

Squatting runs : number and area.

509. The squatting runs in 1878 numbered 768, or 33 less than in 1877. The area of Crown lands embraced in runs amounted in 1878 to 19,531,083 acres, or 1,323,532 acres less than in 1877.

Decrease in number of squatting runs.

510. The decrease in the number of squatting runs from year to year is accounted for by the fact that the best portions of the runs are often taken up by selectors, and the assessment of the remainder being considered excessive, the pastoral lessees abandon their leases, which are forfeited, and the lands are offered for re-occupation for grazing purposes, subject to annual licenses, under the 47th section of the Land Act 1869. The highest tender for the grazing license, which is frequently that of the former occupant, is generally accepted.

511. The average size of squatting runs was 26,036 acres in 1877, and 25,431 acres in 1878. This is exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto. Squatting runs: average size.

512. 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 1877 the amount of rent payable was £138,475, or 1·594d. (a fraction over 1½d.) per acre; and in 1878 the amount was £122,142, or 1·501d. (1½d.) per acre.* Rent of runs.

513. 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. There was an increase of £33,000 under the first head in 1878 as compared with 1877, but the decrease under the latter heads more than counterbalanced it, as will be seen by the following figures:— Land revenue

LAND REVENUE, 1877 AND 1878.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1877.	1878.		
	£	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive	757,495	790,442	32,947	...
Temporary occupation ...	184,070	167,144	...	16,926
Penalties, fees, and interest...	73,247	48,884	...	24,363
Total ...	1,014,812	1,006,470	...	8,342†

514. 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 to 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 Agricultural statistics.

* The sums actually received were £146,043 in 1877 and £184,079 in 1878, but arrears from previous years are included in both these amounts.
 † Net decrease.

authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

Agricultural
statistics,
1878-9.

515. The agricultural statistics* to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 31st March 1879. Tables embodying the general results of these statistics were sent for publication in the *Government Gazette* on the 12th May last, and these, with additional tables, have since been printed and laid before Parliament, in Part VI. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

Holdings
visited by
collectors.

516. 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.

Land in
occupation.

517. The extent of land in occupation of which a return is made is always less than the whole area alienated and selected. The collectors are not required to take account of holdings which do not exceed one acre, nor of gardens or grounds attached to residences which are kept merely for ornament and pleasure, nor of any lands which show no signs of occupation, 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. The agricultural statistics for the present year account for over 86 per cent. of the extent alienated and in process of alienation at the end of 1878.

Land occu-
pled and
cultivated.

518. A statement of the number of holdings, and of the extent of land occupied and cultivated, in the year under review and the previous one, will be found in the following table. All the items show increase :—

HOLDINGS AND LAND † OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATED, 1878
AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Holdings larger than 1 acre.	Acres Occupied.	Acres under Tillage.
1878	45,448	14,806,926	1,420,502
1879	47,050	15,901,403	1,609,278
Increase	1,602	1,094,477	188,776

* 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.

† The holdings and land referred to are exclusive of Crown lands held under squatting licenses. See also paragraphs 516 and 517 *ante*.

519. During the decenniad ended with the year under review the holdings have increased by three-fifths, and the land occupied by four-fifths, whilst the land in cultivation has more than doubled. This will be seen by the following figures :—

INCREASE IN 1879 AS COMPARED WITH 1869.

				Numerical.	Per cent.
Holdings ...	...	...	...	17,832	61
Acres occupied ...	...	...	...	7,017,210	79
Acres cultivated ...	...	...	...	896,413	126

Increase in occupied land, &c., in ten years.

520. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the five seasons ended with that of 1877-8, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in all the colonies except Western Australia the figures for the last year named in the table are higher than those for any previous year :—

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1878.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.					Mean of Five Years.
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	
1. South Australia ...	6·18	6·50	6·86	6·71	7·72	6·79
2. Tasmania ...	1·61	3·13	3·21	3·15	3·26	2·87
3. Western Australia	2·01	1·73	1·78	1·68	1·82	1·80
4. New Zealand† ...	1·27	1·61	1·62	1·97	2·30	1·75
5. Victoria ...	1·22	1·25	1·37	1·47	1·65	1·39
6. New South Wales	·82	·80	·74	·82	·83	·80
7. Queensland ...	·43	·39	·43	·46	·52	·45

521. The following table shows the extent of land in Victoria placed under the principal crops in 1878 and 1879. An increase will be observed in the land under all these crops except potatoes and hay. The extent under potatoes in 1879 was less than in any of the previous ten years, except 1869 and 1875, but that under hay—though less than in 1878—was greater than in any previous year. During the past three years wheat was much more extensively cultivated than formerly. Prior to 1877 the extent under that crop never reached 400,000 acres.

Land under principal crops.

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the six years ended with 1878-9, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

† Land under artificial grass in New Zealand is not considered to be under tillage, but it is so in some of the other colonies.

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1878 ...	564,564	105,234	19,116	37,107	176,951	390,330
1879 ...	691,622	134,428	22,871	36,527	172,799	401,427
Increase ...	127,058	29,194	3,755	...	...	11,097
Decrease...	...	...	...	580	4,152	...

Produce of
principal
crops.

522. The gross produce of the same crops, except green forage, is shown as follows for 1878 and 1879. It will be observed that the yield of wheat and potatoes was less in the latter year than in the former, but the reverse was the case as regards oats, barley, and hay. More wheat, however, was produced in 1879 than in any previous year except 1878, but the gross produce of the potato crop was less than in any year since 1869 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1878 ...	7,018,257	2,040,486	378,706	115,419	208,151
1879 ...	6,060,737	2,366,026	417,157	98,958	209,028
Increase ...	...	325,540	38,451	...	877
Decrease ...	957,520	...	...	16,461	...

Wheat-
producing
counties.

523. The following table shows for each of the last three years the produce of wheat in eleven counties, which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude, and the 142nd and 147th meridians, and which are above all others the wheat-producing counties of Victoria.

WHEAT RAISED IN ELEVEN COUNTIES, 1877, 1878, AND 1879.

Counties.	Number of Bushels Produced.		
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.
	Bendigo ...	763,984	795,398	727,195
Bogong ...	264,571	333,414	136,574
Borong ...	336,156	720,007	1,291,947
Dalhousie ...	170,817	192,080	106,305
Delatite ...	252,946	278,947	115,639
Gladstone ...	342,485	472,224	578,157
Gunbower ...	169,105	250,298	218,348
Kara Kara ...	436,834	598,661	651,142
Moirra ...	568,004	889,774	317,465
Rodney ...	697,027	1,016,849	451,435
Talbot ...	462,695	449,405	414,473
Total ...	4,464,624	5,997,057	5,008,680

524. In 1876-7 five-sixths, in 1877-8 six-sevenths, and in 1878-9 five-sixths of the wheat raised in Victoria was grown in the eleven counties named in the last table. It will be observed that the decrease in the wheat crop already alluded to* is more than accounted for by the falling-off in these counties. The three counties on the extreme west of the group—viz., Borung, Gladstone, and Kara Kara—are the only ones which show higher figures for 1878-9 than for the previous year; whilst the greatest decrease occurs in the most easterly counties, viz., Bogong, Delatite, Moira, and Rodney. The cause of the falling-off has been attributed to rust and drought. In Moira alone the crop on 17,500 acres, or more than a fifth of the area under wheat in that county, is stated to have been totally destroyed by the former.

Decreased yield of wheat in eleven counties.

525. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties in the colony in 1878-9 is compared in the following table with that in the previous year. The counties are arranged according to the average yield in the past season, and the eleven counties just referred to are marked with daggers. It will be observed that there is a considerable falling-off in nearly every county, and it may be stated that in only two counties in 1878-9, as against seventeen in 1877-8, was there a higher yield than the average of the whole colony during the eleven years ended with 1877-8, viz., 14½ bushels:—

Yield of wheat in each county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1878 AND 1879.

Counties.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.		Counties.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.	
	1877-8.	1878-9.		1877-8.	1878-9.
Tambo ...	13·91	19·12	†Borong ...	10·05	10·95
Ripon ...	13·38	14·36	†Kara Kara ...	10·14	10·73
Dundas ...	17·85	14·23	Tatchera ...	5·45	10·55
Grenville ...	12·42	13·74	Buln Buln ...	17·10	10·43
Grant ...	17·55	13·64	†Gladstone ...	10·78	10·08
Heytesbury ...	17·95	13·60	Polwarth ...	16·56	9·30
Dargo ...	20·17	13·49	†Bendigo ...	11·48	8·79
Lowan ...	9·63	13·46	†Dalhousie ...	15·09	8·42
Villiers ...	22·27	12·65	Anglesey ...	13·75	7·21
Croajingolong ...	6·69	12·48	†Gunbower ...	9·18	6·47
Normanby ...	16·77	12·18	†Bogong ...	14·59	6·00
Tanjil ...	18·24	12·01	Wonnengatta ...	10·15	5·99
†Talbot ...	13·02	11·99	Mornington ...	20·53	5·87
Follett ...	22·13	11·80	†Rodney ...	12·82	5·54
Benambra ...	20·56	11·44	†Delatite ...	14·16	5·38
Hampden ...	13·26	11·42	Evelyn ...	16·31	4·86
Bourke ...	16·06	11·21	†Moira ...	14·64	3·89
			Total of Victoria...	12·41	8·76

* See paragraph 522 ante.

Yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

526. The average produce per acre of the other principal crops during 1878-9 is given in the following table. It will be noticed that the highest acreable yield of oats was in Tambo, that of barley and hay in Villiers, and that of potatoes in Polwarth; also, that the lowest acreable yield of oats was in Polwarth, that of hay in Gunbower, that of barley in Benambra, and that of potatoes in Gladstone:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1879.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Anglesey ...	17·44	11·92	1·48	1·07
Benambra ...	17·98	9·12	3·42	1·12
Bendigo ...	16·75	11·46	2·29	·93
Bogong ...	16·80	14·62	2·19	·94
Borong ...	18·44	13·13	1·80	·98
Bourke ...	17·44	17·76	2·73	1·39
Bulu Bulu ...	16·46	20·18	3·31	1·14
Croajingolong ...	17·54	15·00	2·71	·74
Dalhousie ...	14·13	12·79	1·66	1·15
Dargo ...	15·88	18·33	3·43	1·27
Delatite ...	13·54	13·63	1·58	·89
Dundas ...	19·97	23·25	1·55	1·62
Evelyn ...	16·31	15·00	2·66	·94
Follett ...	19·05	23·61	1·95	1·54
Gladstone ...	16·25	11·01	1·06	·92
Grant ...	17·48	22·87	3·07	1·48
Grenville ...	17·79	23·61	1·99	1·26
Gunbower ...	14·88	9·37	2·33	·29
Hampden ...	21·96	26·40	2·59	1·54
Heytesbury ...	19·94	24·85	2·32	1·52
Kara Kara ...	18·01	12·13	1·50	·99
Lowan ...	17·93	14·27	1·44	1·14
Moirs ...	18·27	12·86	1·38	·89
Mornington ...	15·72	15·26	2·97	1·02
Normanby ...	15·51	16·79	1·93	1·50
Polwarth ...	12·79	17·63	3·47	1·92
Ripon ...	20·12	27·41	1·62	1·57
Rodney ...	17·36	12·71	1·15	·83
Talbot ...	20·11	18·95	2·14	1·42
Tambo ...	22·94	24·80	3·03	1·55
Tanjil ...	17·31	22·96	2·32	1·23
Tatchera ...	13·47	12·44	2·50	·74
Villiers ...	22·39	36·19	3·43	2·00
Waeah ...	...	...	...	1·00
Wonnangatta ...	11·19	14·00	2·82	1·10
Total ...	17·60	18·24	2·71	1·21

Yield of
principal
crops, 1869
to 1879.

527. The following table shows the acreable yield of the five principal crops during each of the last eleven years, also the average during the whole period. The average produce of wheat in 1878-9

was the lowest on record ; that of oats was exceeded in every year of the previous decenniad except 1871 and 1874 ; that of barley in all the years except 1869 and 1871 ; that of potatoes in all the years except 1869 ; and that of hay in all the years except 1869, 1871, and 1878.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1869 TO 1879.

Year ended 31st March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
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	1·18
1879	8·76	17·60	18·24	2·71	1·21
Average of eleven years	13·39	19·28	19·93	3·04	1·27

528. 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 1878. According to the mean of the quinquenniad, the average produce of wheat, oats, and potatoes is highest in New Zealand, and that of hay in New South Wales. Victoria stands fourth in regard to the average per acre of wheat and potatoes, third in regard to that of oats, and sixth in regard to that of hay:—

Average produce in Australasian colonies.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1878.

Colony.	Year ended 31st March.					Mean.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
WHEAT: BUSHELS PER ACRE.						
Victoria	13·58	14·57	15·49	13·15	12·41	13·84
New South Wales	13·43	12·87	14·66	16·43	13·84	14·25
Queensland ... ..	...	...	...	...	10·63	10·63
South Australia	7·87	11·75	11·95	5·40	7·76	8·95
Western Australia	13·44	12·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	11·89
Tasmania	16·17	18·51	16·88	19·30	18·12	17·70
New Zealand	25·61	28·15	31·54	28·63	26·03	27·99

* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given in the years prior to 1878.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1874 TO 1878—*continued.*

Colony.	Year ended 31st March.					Mean.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
OATS : BUSHELS PER ACRE.						
Victoria ...	15·69	18·46	21·92	19·91	19·39	19·07
New South Wales	18·71	16·31	18·72	21·16	19·31	18·84
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	10·11	10·11
South Australia	10·61	14·61	16·69	10·65	11·96	12·90
Western Australia	19·22	16·00	15·00	15·00	14·00	15·84
Tasmania ...	20·98	26·82	25·40	24·21	22·32	23·95
New Zealand ...	29·81	35·22	39·34	31·24	31·68	33·46

POTATOES : TONS PER ACRE.

Victoria ...	2·86	3·53	3·37	3·31	3·11	3·24
New South Wales	2·98	2·83	2·98	3·03	2·52	2·87
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	1·91	1·91
South Australia	3·41	3·72	4·52	2·84	2·51	3·40
Western Australia	2·67	3·00	3·00	3·00	2·00	2·73
Tasmania ...	3·16	3·75	3·54	3·43	3·25	3·43
New Zealand ...	4·46	5·24	4·89	5·36	5·38	5·07

HAY : TONS PER ACRE.

Victoria ...	1·27	1·32	1·33	1·22	1·17	1·26
New South Wales	1·54	1·37	1·15	1·43	1·22	1·34
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·30
South Australia	1·02	1·26	1·21	1·95	1·13	1·31
Western Australia	2·00	1·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·30
Tasmania ...	1·08	1·35	1·42	1·21	1·13	1·24
New Zealand ...	1·43	·84	1·46	1·31	1·30	1·27

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 six years ended with 1878-9, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Land under
crop in
Britain and
Foreign
countries.

529. The next table shows the acreage under wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes in the United Kingdom, the Cape of Good Hope, and certain Foreign countries. All the information has been taken from official documents.

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE CAPE COLONY, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1878	3,382	4,124	2,723	1,365
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188	114	29	9
Austria ...	1876	2,420	4,413	2,753	2,410
Baden ...	1876	89	139	153	207
Belgium ...	1866	700	567	108	423
Denmark ...	1876	140	864	699	96
France ...	1875	17,231†	7,859	2,576	2,954
Holland ...	1874	236	278	122	327
Hungary ...	1875	5,654	2,429	2,242	944
Italy ...	1874	11,551	985	1,148	169
Norway ...	1870	12	220	122	77
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 ...	1876	...	...	...	374
United States ...	1875	26,382	11,915	1,790	1,510
Wurtemberg ...	1876	47	331	244	189

530. 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 the Cape Colony and 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 yield of crops in Foreign countries.

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN THE CAPE COLONY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* raised of—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	1,688	918	448	371
Austria ...	1876	33,966	90,974	49,869	251,029
Baden* ...	1876	719	1,062	1,317	12,214
Belgium ...	1866	14,203	23,364	3,666	47,417
Denmark ...	1876	3,894	24,267	17,998	10,357
France ...	1875	279,649†	189,830	50,686	411,818
Holland ...	1874	6,190	12,648	5,415	54,481
Hungary ...	1875	47,392	21,516	20,913	39,707
Italy ...	1874	142,423	19,370	18,417	19,387
Norway ...	1875	254	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 ...	1876	2,716	35,638	11,820	46,041
United States* ...	1875	292,136	354,317	36,909	166,877
Wurtemberg ...	1876	836	9,300	5,673	22,419

* Imperial bushels, except in the case of Baden, Saxony, and the United States, the produce of the two first of which is given in centners, each equal to 110.232 lbs., and that of the last in Winchester bushels, each equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ nearly, or, more accurately, to $\frac{989,447}{1000}$ of an imperial bushel.

† Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

Average
yield of
crops in
Foreign
countries.

531. 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 THE CAPE COLONY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Bushels* per Acre of—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	9·0	8·1	15·4	41·2
Austria ...	1876	14·0	20·6	18·1	104·1
Belgium ...	1866	20·3	41·2	33·9	112·1
Denmark ...	1876	27·8	28·1	25·7	108·0
France ...	1875	16·2†	24·1	19·7	139·4
Holland ...	1874	26·2	45·4	44·3	166·6
Italy... ..	1874	12·3	19·6	16·0	114·7
Norway ...	1875	21·2	40·2	35·4	244·1
Prussia ...	1876	20·7	33·4	26·7	...
Russia in Europe ...	1872	5·5	16·5	8·0	117·0
Sweden ...	1876	...	...	...	123·1
United States* ...	1875	11·1	29·7	20·6	110·5
Wurtemberg ...	1876	17·8	28·1	23·2	118·8

Breadstuffs
available
for con-
sumption.

532. Only in five 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, as also was 1878, the transactions in the latter having resulted in a net export of 1,005,968 bushels, which is by far 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 1878 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, 1840-1878.

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

* Imperial bushels, except in the case of the United States, which is given in Winchester bushels, each equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ nearly, or, more accurately, to $\cdot 969,447$ of an Imperial bushel.

† Including spelt.

‡ 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, 1840-1878—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.		
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	1,338,762	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
1867	649,826	4,641,205	15,190	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6.50
1868	671,222	3,411,663	162,038	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
1878	869,040	7,018,257	-1,005,968	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5.33

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the exports exceeded the imports by the quantity represented by the figures to which it is prefixed.

533. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food Consumption to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the of bread- table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over stuffs per head.

* 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.

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 was less than that in any other year since 1843, but that in 1878 was about equal to what it was in each of the five years from 1872 to 1876.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

534. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels over the whole period of thirty-nine years. It has averaged $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1878.

535. The imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-two years, 1837 to 1878, 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 $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,* 1837 TO 1878.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.		Quantity.	Value.
		bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1878	... ..	32,018,849	13,702,249
Exported, „ „	... ..	7,030,166	2,336,123
Imports in excess of exports...		24,988,683	11,366,126

Net imports of agricultural products.

536. 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 four years ended with 1878. 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 and oatmeal are absent from the list for the past two years, and jams and preserves for 1878, the exports of those articles having exceeded the imports; a decided decrease, moreover, since 1875 is perceptible in the net imports of oats, pearl barley, malt, beans and peas, fruit, nuts and almonds, chicory, pickles, and grass seeds.

* 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*.

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, 1875 TO 1878.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	65,913	87,247	...	...
Oats	170,957	112,430	95,071	80,140
Oatmeal	511	261	...	...
Barley	24,569	35,318	25,481	48,328
Pearl barley	4,623	2,825	1,368	1,584
Malt	93,009	68,401	76,867	37,162
Maize	114,609	117,951	123,357	164,578
Maizena	1,624	4,988	7,365	2,359
Beans, peas, and split peas	5,528	2,266	2,456	2,057
Fruit—green, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	104,916	116,202	153,414	88,171
Jams, jellies, and preserves	4,799	6,450	350	...
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	6,255	7,774	6,064	4,565
Hops	42,960	64,600	43,782	41,461
Chicory	2,413	1,798	3,300	1,906
Pickles	9,160	12,892	4,284	1,843
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	36,485	78,192	148,688	45,372
Vegetables (preserved)	930	1,397	...	1,409
Canary seed	2,117	4,970	1,857	1,228
Grass and clover seed	17,786	10,985	19,618	12,616
Total	709,164	736,947	713,322	534,779

537. 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, in 1877 by £13,550, and in 1878 by £11,597.

538. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 430 acres were placed under wheat; 84 under oats; 14 under barley; 23 under potatoes; 107 under hay; 249 under green forage; and 93 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, 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 six years.

* The total imports and total exports of these articles will be found in the table of imports and exports published in Part VIII., Interchange, *post*, chiefly under Order 22.

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1874 TO 1879.

Land under—	Proportion to Total Land under Tillage.					
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat	36·27	32·90	28·52	32·61	39·74	42·98
Oats	11·50	11·36	11·01	9·36	7·41	8·35
Barley	2·63	2·92	2·80	2·03	1·35	1·42
Potatoes	3·97	3·48	3·27	3·29	2·61	2·27
Hay	11·99	11·76	13·78	11·97	12·46	10·74
Green forage	22·08	25·14	27·37	29·45	27·48	24·94
Other tillage	11·56	12·44	13·25	11·29	8·95	9·30
Total... ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Minor crops. 539. 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 five years. The quantities returned fluctuate from year to year, but the acreage under onions, pumpkins and melons, raspberries, and rye and bere, was greater in the last than in any other year shown. Arrowroot appears in the list for the first time since 1869, when 2 acres were returned:—

MINOR CROPS,* 1875 TO 1879.

Nature of Crop.		1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.
Arrowroot	... { acres ...	...	...	...	...	4
	... { cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	67
Beet, carrots, parsnips, & cabbage	... { acres ...	721	807	571	470	402
	... { tons ...	3,887	4,268	3,430	2,272	1,272
Broom millet	... { acres ...	56	96	8	7	6
	... { fibre, cwt. ...	264	338	8	...	...
	... { seed, bush. ...	1,000	2,095	...	...	...
Buckwheat	... { acres ...	5	2	...	2	...
	... { bushels ...	20	40	...	11	...

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

MINOR CROPS,* 1875 TO 1879—continued.

Nature of Crop.		1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.
Canary	acres	...	50	30	82	4
	bushels	...	300	183	825	150
Chicory	acres	109	174	225	256	155
	tons	531	652	980	1,333	653
„ for seed	acres	...	3	...	...	...
	lbs.	...	168	...	...	...
Clover for seed	acres	...	45	...	...	...
	bushels	...	614	...	...	...
Cucumbers	acres	...	...	1	...	...
	tons	...	...	12	...	...
Flax	acres	7	17	3	33	4
	fibre, cwt.	48	93	2½	40	...
	linseed, bush.	63	80	52	125	...
Garden seeds—	acres	1	...	...	...	...
Carrot	lbs.	560	...	...	...	...
Mixed	acres	...	...	50	16	...
Radish	acres	...	...	1	...	4
	lbs.	...	...	560	...	672
Grass seeds	acres	3,082	2,189	1,993†	1,846	2,824
	bushels	35,998	33,580	29,229	28,840	34,432
Green peas	acres	...	...	11	...	37
	tons	...	...	18	...	50
Hops	acres	126	145	225	274	208
	lbs.	99,624	113,344	129,136	216,848	190,816
Kohl-rabi	acres	...	1	...	...	...
	cwt.	...	300	...	...	...
Lucerne for seed	acres	...	6	...	...	3
	bushels	...	42	...	...	16
Maize	acres	1,523	2,346	1,609	1,215	1,939
	bushels	24,263	37,177	25,909	22,050	40,754
Mangel-wurzel	acres	1,281	1,223	1,285	1,820	888
	tons	17,899	16,795	15,386	15,465	8,275
Medicinal herbs	acres	...	...	1	...	...
	tons	...	...	5	...	...
Mulberry trees	acres	1	23	11†	21	18
	number	6,500	30,650	11,010	14,310	12,460
Mustard	acres	31	40	74	58	39
	cwt.	100	166	185	167	121
Olives	acres	...	10	10	10	20
	acres	347	552	720	816	1,069
Onions	tons	2,794	4,780	3,579	3,055	3,600
	acres	10	4	4	3	3
Opium poppies	lbs. of opium	168	100	60	...	...
	heads	...	...	...	...	60,000
Osiers	acres	4	3	5	...	...
	acres	16,170	18,654	21,235	17,286	15,153
Peas and beans	bushels	317,382	450,948	373,857	241,007	248,436
	acres	46	55	19	46	205
Pumpkins, melons, &c.	acres	250	67	77	150	1,190
	acres	7	34	10	...	2
Rape for seed	bushels	30	...	20	...	25
	acres	...	3	10	17	45
Raspberries	acres	...	60	51	224	476
	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† Of this area 72 acres are reported to have failed.

‡ A large plantation of mulberry trees is reported to have been abandoned in 1876-7, the locality having been found to be unsuitable.

MINOR CROPS,* 1875 TO 1879—continued.

Nature of Crop.		1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.
Rhubarb	acres	...	...	...	3	3
	tons	...	...	...	10	10
Rye and bere	acres	1,096	1,292	1,153	1,075	1,779
	bushels	15,620	19,356	15,277	9,852	20,816
Sheep's parsley	acres	...	...	2	...	3
	lbs.	...	...	1,500	...	1,000
Strawberries	acres	21	24	21	19	24
	cwt.	210	215	273	208	323
Teazles...	acres	1	11	3	...	...
	number	121,000	1,079,000	19,000	...	...
Tobacco	acres	733	782	1,479	2,327	1,936
	cwt.	6,839	501†	14,413	15,827	15,662
Tomatoes	acres	...	...	...	5	3
	cwt.	...	...	...	721	220
Turnips	acres	241	284	224	315	310
	tons	1,901	2,668	1,769	2,346	1,349
Vegetable marrows	acres	...	...	2	...	...
	tons	...	...	55	...	...
Vetches and tares for seed	acres	3	26	8	...	...
	bushels	28	492	47	...	...
Vines ...	acres	4,937	5,081	4,765	4,419	4,434
	wine, galls.... (brandy, galls.	577,493 148	755,000 256	481,588 3,725	457,535 840	410,333 1,561

Vines.

540. Although the acreage under vines in 1878-9 was slightly greater than in the previous year, the wine produced was less by over 47,000 gallons.‡ The great falling-off of late years, not only in the acreage under vines, but also in the quantity of wine produced, is very noticeable; thus in 1875-6, when there were 5,000 acres under vines, the wine produced amounted to 755,000 gallons, whilst in the three succeeding years, with areas varying from 4,400 to 4,800 acres, the wine produced annually amounted to only between 400,000 and 500,000 gallons. This result is due mainly to the effects of the oïdium, phylloxera, and other diseases to which the vine is subject, but there is also no doubt that, in consequence of the importation and subsequent multiplication of frugivorous birds, 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

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† 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*.

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.

541. Twenty acres under olives and 18 acres under mulberry trees were also returned in the year under review. The mulberry trees numbered 12,460, 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 in 1876-7 and 3 acres the year before, no returns of osiers were made in the last two years.

Mulberry and olive grounds, &c.

542. The following table shows the land under gardens and orchards in 1878 and 1879. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised. There was a decrease during the year in the area under gardens, but an increase in that under orchards, resulting in a net increase of 830 acres :—

Gardens and orchards.

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1878	...	...	...	12,396	7,174	19,570
1879	...	...	...	12,131	8,269	20,400
Increase	...	...	...	...	1,095	830
Decrease	...	...	...	265	...	...

543. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1879 was 97,669, or 21,994 more than in the previous year.

Land in fallow.

544. 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.

* See also paragraphs 516 and 517 ante.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AS TO SIZE, 1878-9.

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	...	1,678	4,870	2,400
5 acres 14 "	...	3,648	32,023	13,507
15 " 29 "	...	3,893	80,149	24,649
30 " 49 "	...	3,203	122,955	32,371
50 " 99 "	...	5,784	416,539	89,939
100 " 199 "	...	8,507	1,206,807	216,853
200 " 320 "	...	13,785	3,934,861	574,621
321 " 400 "	...	1,446	522,820	84,231
401 " 500 "	...	1,215	547,418	93,112
501 " 600 "	...	792	437,608	57,766
601 " 700 "	...	861	555,102	72,302
701 " 800 "	...	327	245,390	29,751
801 " 900 "	...	229	194,694	21,107
901 " 1,000 "	...	286	272,560	31,911
1,001 " 1,500 "	...	525	649,485	58,941
1,501 " 2,000 "	...	211	365,548	23,297
2,001 " 3,000 "	...	168	410,151	26,669
3,001 " 4,000 "	...	86	298,744	13,212
4,001 " 5,000 "	...	63	284,002	12,638
5,001 " 7,500 "	...	85	527,426	21,927
7,501 " 10,000 "	...	53	464,631	16,746
10,001 " 15,000 "	...	72	887,858	22,043
15,001 " 20,000 "	...	53	908,957	18,982
20,001 " 30,000 "	...	50	1,247,231	34,740
30,001 " 40,000 "	...	17	591,728	10,127
40,001 " and upwards	...	13	691,846	4,976
Crown Lands cultivated	...	...	...	460
Total	...	47,050	15,901,403	1,609,278

Estates under and over 320 acres.

545. 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--

- (a.) Out of every 100 holders, 14, on the average, occupied lots exceeding, and 86 not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (b.) Out of every 100 acres in occupation, 64, on the average, formed portion of lots exceeding, and 36 of lots not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (c.) Out of every 100 acres cultivated, 41, on the average, were on lots exceeding, and 59 on lots not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.

* Embracing about 86 per cent. of the total area sold or selected.

(d.) Whilst holders of upwards of 320 acres cultivated, on the average, only 6½ per cent. of their holdings, holders of 320 acres and under cultivated, on the average, 16 per cent. of theirs.

546. It may further be ascertained from the same table that 47 per cent. of the holdings, 32 per cent. of the occupied land, and 49 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, very nearly 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 6½ per cent. of their holdings.*

Holdings of from 100 to 320 acres.

547. The following is the average size of holdings in the year under review, and at the beginning of the two previous quinquennial periods. A steady increase will be observed :—

Average size of holdings.

AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS.†

1868-9	...	...	...	...	304 acres
1873-4	...	...	...	...	314 "
1878-9	...	...	...	...	338 "

548. 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.

1868-9	...	...	...	...	12.9 acres
1873-4	...	...	...	...	14.5 "
1878-9	...	...	...	...	18.0 "

549. An increase at each successive period will be noticed in the average extent of land placed under cultivation by each holder :—

Area cultivated to each holder.

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED BY EACH HOLDER.

1868-9	...	...	...	...	24.4 acres
1873-4	...	...	...	...	26.4 "
1878-9	...	...	...	...	34.2 "

550. The area in cultivation was about one acre per head of the population at the first period, but nearly two acres per head at the third period. The exact amounts were as follow :—

Area cultivated per head of population.

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1868-9	...	...	...	...	1.03 acres
1873-4	...	...	...	...	1.22 "
1878-9	...	...	...	...	1.82 "

* 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.

Occupied
land culti-
vated.

551. It will be noticed that a much larger proportion of the occupied land was in cultivation at the last than at either of the other periods:—

PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED* LAND CULTIVATED.

1868-9	...	...	...	8·02	per cent.
1873-4	...	...	...	8·40	„
1878-9	...	...	...	10·12	„

Leases and
rental of
farms.

552. 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 15s.; the extreme figures being 3s. and 30s. The average rental of pastoral land was said to be from 2s. 6d. to 7s.; the extreme figures being 1s. 6d. and 10s.

Prices of
agricultural
produce.

553. 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,† 1869 TO 1879.

During February and March.			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
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
1879	...	...	4 2	3 6	4 1	92 4	75 0

Years of
highest and
lowest
prices.

554. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877 and lowest in 1879; 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. It will also be noticed that the price of every item given, except potatoes, was comparatively low in the year under review.

Value of
agricultural
produce.

555. Subjoined is an estimate of the value of the crops raised during the year ended 31st March 1879. It will be seen the total amount was not far short of five millions sterling.

* Including alienated land or land in process of alienation only.

† See also table of prices published in Part VIII., Interchange, post.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1878-9.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Wheat	6,060,737 bushels	@	0 4 2	1,262,653	10 10
Oats	2,366,026 "	@	0 3 6	414,054	11 0
Barley	417,157 "	@	0 4 1	85,169	11 1
Other cereals	310,006 "	@	0 4 6	69,751	4 0
Potatoes	98,958 tons	@	4 12 4	456,856	2 0
Other green crops	14,496 "	@	5 0 0	72,480	0 0
Hay	209,028 "	@	3 15 0	783,855	0 0
Green forage	401,427 acres	@	3 0 0	1,204,281	0 0
Tobacco	15,662 cwt.	@	2 16 0	43,853	12 0
Grapes, not made into wine	10,818 "	@	1 0 0	10,818	0 0
Wine	410,333 gallons	@	0 4 0	82,066	12 0
Brandy	1,561 "	@	0 10 0	780	10 0
Other crops	3,625 acres	@	5 0 0	18,125	0 0
Garden and orchard produce	20,400 "	@	20 0 0	408,000	0 0
	Total			4,912,744	12 11

556. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. ^{Weight of crops.} 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 64 lbs.; oats, from 36 lbs. to 45 lbs.; barley, from 45 lbs. to 54 lbs.; and maize, from 50 lbs. to 62 lbs. The average weight per bushel of these crops in all the districts during the past two years was as follows:—

SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF CROPS, 1878 AND 1879.

Average Weight per Bushel of—				1877-8.	1878-9.
				lbs.	lbs.
Wheat	...	...	...	60	60
Oats	...	...	...	40	40
Barley	...	...	...	49	50
Maize	...	...	...	55	56

557. A decrease took place in the number of males employed on ^{Hands employed.} agricultural and pastoral holdings in 1879 as compared with the number returned in the previous year, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number of females. The following are the figures for the past two years:—

HANDS EMPLOYED ON FARMS AND STATIONS,* 1878 AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1878	...	...	...	72,400	30,464	102,864
1879	...	...	...	71,954	31,566	103,520
Increase	...	...	...	...	1,102	656
Decrease	...	...	...	446	...	...

* 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.

Rates of
labor on
farms.

558. A return of the average rates of labor on farms in the last two years is given below. It will be observed that the rates were less in the year under review under all the heads except two, under which they were identical in both years. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted :—

RATES OF LABOR ON FARMS,* 1878 AND 1879.

Description of Labor.	1877-8.		1878-9.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week	21	9	20	10
Farm laborers, "	17	11	17	6
Married couples, "	26	6	25	10
Females, "	10	9	10	3
Mowers, "	29	0	28	6
" per acre	5	5	5	5
Reapers, per week	31	4	29	4
" per acre	11	6	10	4
Threshers, per bushel	0	6	0	6

Rates of
labor on
stations.

559. 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 according to the figures there was a decrease in 1878-9 as compared with the previous year in the rates for several descriptions of male labor, and in the wages paid to females :—

RATES OF LABOR ON STATIONS,† 1878 AND 1879.

Description of Labor.	1877-8.		1878-9.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Stockmen, per annum	47	6 6	47	5 0
Boundary riders, "	43	12 6	40	9 0
Shepherds, "	36	13 6	34	1 0
Hutkeepers, "	27	14 0	28	3 0
Married couples, "	61	0 0	61	2 0
Females, "	29	7 0	27	16 0
Station laborers, per week	0	17 6	0	17 8
Sheepwashers, "	1	1 0	1	1 2
Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn	0	13 6	0	14 1

* See also table of wages published in Part VIII., Interchange, *post*. For definition of the term "farm," see last footnote.

† See also table of wages published in Part VIII., Interchange, *post*. For definition of the term "station," see footnote to table following paragraph 557 *ante*.

560. The live stock on farms and squatting stations were returned Live stock. as follow for the last two years. An increase will be observed in the number of horses and milch cows, but a falling-off in the number of sheep and pigs, and in the number of cattle used for other than dairying purposes. The live stock both on farms and stations is now 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. 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 :—

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND ON STATIONS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
1878	203,150	268,110	901,466	1,169,576	10,118,867	183,391
1879	210,105	290,407	894,436	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373
Increase	6,955	22,297	...	15,267	...	...
Decrease ... ..	...	...	7,030	...	739,591	6,018

561. The returns of horses and cattle generally show increased numbers from year to year, and those for 1879 were greater than those for any previous year ; but this has not been the case of late years as regards sheep ; and the number of pigs fluctuates considerably. The largest number of sheep ever returned was in 1876 ; since then, however, there has been a falling-off, and the number in the year under review was smaller than in any year since 1867. Live stock in 1879 and previous years.

562. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom and some of the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents. Live stock in British and Foreign countries.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Great Britain* ...	1878	1,422	5,777	28,477	2,499
Ireland ...	1878	505	3,984	4,094	1,269
Total United Kingdom...	...	1,927†	9,761	32,571	3,768
Austria and Hungary ...	1869	3,543	12,628	20,103	6,995
Belgium ...	1866	283	1,242	586	632
Denmark ...	1876	352	1,348	1,719	504
France ...	1875	2,755	11,314	23,674	5,676
Holland ...	1875	260	1,466	941	339
Italy ...	1874	657‡	3,489	6,977	1,575
Norway ...	1875	152	1,018	1,687	101
Russia ...	1870	16,160	22,770	48,132	9,800
Sweden ...	1876	461	2,189	1,588	432
United States ...	1876	9,735	27,871	35,935	25,727

Live stock
slaughtered.

563. The live stock slaughtered in Victoria during 1878, and the purposes to which the carcasses were appropriated, were returned as follow 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. A falling-off took place in the number of sheep slaughtered, but an increase in the number of cattle and pigs, in 1878 as compared with the numbers returned in the previous year. The decrease appears principally in the numbers slaughtered for preserving and salting, and for boiling down purposes. It will be observed by reference to a return of the exports of Victorian produce for a series of years given in another part of this work§ that the export trade of Victorian meats and tallow has been declining for several years past:—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1878.

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 ...	1,722,034	113,772	37,938	1,873,744
Cattle and calves ...	184,047	983	...	185,030
Pigs ...	67,115	31,967	...	99,082
Total ...	1,973,196	146,722	37,938	2,157,856

Value of
pastoral
produce.

564. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1878-9.

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Horses used solely for agricultural purposes, unbroken horses and mares kept for breeding.

‡ In the year 1876.

§ See Part VIII., Interchange, post.

GROSS VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1878-9.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
Milk, butter, and cheese, from average number of milch cows kept viz., 290,407, @ £8 10s.	£ 2,468,460
Estimated net numbers of stock slaughtered in 1878 :—	
Cattle, 174,429, @ £8	1,395,432
Sheep, 1,204,306, @ 10s.	602,153
Pigs, 93,188, @ £2 10s.	232,970
Estimated value of produce of horse stock, 10,505, @ £8	84,040
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value	3,447,451
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,730,118 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	129,759
Total	8,360,265

NOTE.—The gross numbers of live stock slaughtered in the year may be estimated as follow :— Cattle 190,000, sheep 2,000,000, 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 1878-9 as compared with those of 1877-8, viz., cattle 15,267; also those showing the live stock exported in 1878, viz., cattle 6,735, sheep 454,719, pigs 82, and deducting from the sum of these numbers the figures showing the decrease of stock appearing in the returns of 1878-9 as compared with those of 1877-8, viz., sheep 789,591; also the figures showing the stock imported in 1878, viz., cattle 37,573, sheep 510,822, pigs 876. 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, hoofs, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock slaughtered.

565. The returns show a large increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, in the use of steam machinery on farms and stations; also an increase in the value of improvements made, but a slight diminution in the value of machines and implements. The improvements to which reference is made are buildings of all descriptions, fencing, dips, wells, dams, &c., but the cost of clearing or cropping land is not given. The following are the figures :—

Machinery and improvements on farms and stations.

STEAM ENGINES, AND VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES AND OF IMPROVEMENTS, ON FARMS AND STATIONS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.	Steam Engines.		Value of Implements and Machines.	Value of Improvements.
	Number.	Horse-power.		
1878	326	2,484	£ 2,031,514	£ 16,809,417
1879	385	2,994	2,025,916	16,845,527
Increase	59	510	...	36,110
Decrease... ..	...	...	5,598	...

566. 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, 1878 AND 1879.

Average Rates Paid for—	1877-8.	1878-9.
Machine reaping, per acre	£ s. d. 0 5 10	£ s. d. 0 4 10
" mowing, "	0 5 1	0 4 8
" threshing, per 100 bushels...	1 4 0	1 4 4

Flour mills. 567. The flour mills employing steam-power were greater by 3, but those employing water-power were less by 4, in 1879 than in the previous year. An increase took place in the quantity of grain operated upon and flour made, notwithstanding there was a falling-off in the horse-power and stones used and the number of hands employed. The figures show a decrease in the value of plant, lands, and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1878 AND 1879.

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.			
1878 ...	150	141	9	2,871	487	721
1879 ...	149	144	5	2,789	454	708
Increase	...	3	...	...	...	...
Decrease	1	...	4	82	33	13

Year ended 31st March.	Bushels of Grain operated upon.		Tons of Flour made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1878 ...	5,629,436	169,777	119,953	£ 225,500	£ 62,777	£ 208,040
1879 ...	5,665,791	267,603	124,815	207,630	55,680	176,760
Increase	36,355	97,826	4,862	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	17,870	7,097	31,280

Breweries.

568. A decrease of 7 took place in the number of breweries and in most of the items relating thereto; but the quantity of beer made and the value of lands and buildings were greater in the year under notice than in the previous one. The following are the results for the two years :—

BREWERIES, 1878 AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Breweries.	Materials used.			Number of Hands employed.	Number of Horses employed.
		Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
1878 ...	109	lbs. 11,157,151	bushels. 852,836	lbs. 1,220,598	939	647
1879 ...	102	10,810,050	624,867	1,110,481	897	621
Decrease	7	347,101	227,969	110,117	42	26

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Drays and Waggon employed.	Gallons of Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
1878 ...	367	15,231,835	£ 163,216	£ 75,776	£ 219,012
1879 ...	362	15,370,745	160,941	78,880	223,927
Increase	...	138,910	...	3,104	4,915
Decrease	5	...	2,275	...	...

* Four mills in 1878, and 3 in 1879, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

† Four of the breweries in 1878 and 1879 were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

569. The beer made in Victoria during 1877 amounted to nearly 15½ million gallons, or an average of 17½ gallons to each inhabitant. That made in 1878 amounted to over 15½ million gallons, or an average of 17½ gallons to each inhabitant. Gallons of beer per head.

570. A general falling-off occurred in the returns of brickyards and potteries in 1879 as compared with 1878; the number of establishments was less by 26, and the bricks made were fewer by 11¼ millions. The value of articles manufactured amounted to £140,543 in 1879 as against £173,088 in 1878. The following are the returns for the two years :— Brickyards and potteries.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1878 AND 1879.

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.		
1878 ...	224	173	99	18	101	105	277	1,104
1879 ...	198	144	70	12	95	91	243	922
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	26	29	29	6	6	14	34	182

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1878 ...	69,950,400	£ 145,766	£ 27,322	£ 56,326	£ 62,521	£ 54,221
1879 ...	58,662,000	115,133	25,410	59,486	56,342	47,575
Increase	...	...	...	3,160	...	...
Decrease	11,288,400	30,633	1,912	...	6,179	6,646

571. An increase of 2 took place between 1878 and 1879 in the number of tanneries and fellmongeries, but a falling-off in the number of hides and skins operated on of over 800,000, and in the value of articles produced to the extent of £50,728. The value of machinery and plant also shows a falling-off of £2,295, but the value of lands and buildings was set down as being higher by £10,943 in the year under review than the previous one. The results of the two years are thus summarised. Tanneries and fell-mongeries.

* Forty-three of the brickyards in 1878, and 30 in 1879, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given

TANNERIES AND FELLMONGERIES, 1878 AND 1879.

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.			
1878 ...	116	37	32	47	384	1,570	3,101
1879 ...	118	41	27	50	402	1,531	2,930
Increase ...	2	4	...	3	18	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	5	...	...	39	171

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hides and Skins operated on.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Leather, Basils, &c., produced.	Wool, Pelts, and other articles produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£	£
1878 ...	3,309,162	639,874	646,968	81,040	36,865	126,534
1879 ...	2,481,749	515,296	720,818	78,745	35,382	138,460
Increase ...	...	...	73,850	...	...	11,926
Decrease ...	827,413	124,578	...	2,295	983	...

Woolen
mills.

572. One woollen mill more was returned in 1879 than in 1878, and a satisfactory increase appears in the various items. In 1879 the quantity of wool used was greater by 200,000 lbs. and the value of goods manufactured was greater by £13,000 than in the previous year. Felt appears in the returns for 1879 for the first time. The following are the figures for the two years:—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1878 AND 1879.

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.	Felt.	Blan- kets.	Shawls.
				lbs.	yards.	yards.	number.	number.
1878 ...	8	8	530	1,511,514	957,265	...	2,984	2,496
1879 ...	9	9	690	1,730,118	1,070,789	21,600	3,094	378
Increase	1	1	160	218,604	113,524	...	110	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,118

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—			
	Males.	Females.	Goods Manufactured	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£	£
1878 ...	457	279	175,139	130,871	5,004	60,738
1879 ...	521	296	188,502	139,912	5,904	64,868
Increase ...	64	17	13,363	9,041	900	4,130

* Nine of the establishments in 1878, and 11 in 1879, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

573. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which other man-
 factories, works, &c. mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, and woollen mills—increased but slightly in number, namely, from 1,763 in 1878 to 1,767 in the year under review. The amount of horse-power, however, increased by 300; the hands employed by nearly 900; and the value of machinery, plant, and buildings by £225,000; but the value of lands shows a decrease of £55,000, notwithstanding the number on Crown lands, of which no value is given,* was 22 less in 1879 than in the previous year. Most of the establishments are of an extensive character, and about 40 per cent. of them, both in 1878 and 1879, used steam-power. The following is a comparison of the results of the two years:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1878 AND 1879.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, 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.	Gas.	Wind.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor.	
1878 ...	1,763	693	8	32	1	72	957	8,636
1879 ...	1,767	702	5	24	...	31	1,005	8,940
Increase	4	9	...	...	...	...	48	304
Decrease	...	...	3	8	1	41	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1878 ...	22,275	5,343	£ 2,157,052	£ 1,145,414	£ 1,795,133
1879 ...	22,948	5,455	2,255,618	1,090,379	1,922,147
Increase ...	673	212	98,566	...	127,014
Decrease ...	...	...	...	55,035	...

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 following paragraph 577 post.

574. By summarising the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, and woollen mills—it is found that the total number of establishments was less by 27 in 1879 than in the previous year, but a slight increase appears in the other items. The number of establishments using steam increased by 11, and the amount of horse-power by 366, the hands employed by 590, and the capital invested in lands, buildings, machinery, and plant by £133,096. The following are the figures relating to the two years.

* Two hundred and six of the manufactories in 1878, and 184 in 1879, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1878 AND 1879.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, 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. †
1878 ...	2,370	897	12,698	32,688	£ 6,665,540
1879 ...	2,343	908	13,064	33,278	6,798,636
Increase ...	...	11	366	590	133,096
Decrease...	27	...	...	...	...

Names of manufactories.

575. 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, gas, 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 266 in 1878, and 232 in 1879.

‡ 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:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Printing establishments	6	5	1	Boat manufactories	11	14
Pianoforte manufactory	1	..	1	Clothing factories	5	7
Wax model manufactory	1	..	..	Hat, cap—manufactories ..	12	6
Wax flower manufactory	1	..	..	Umbrella manufactories ..	..	1
Picture-frame manufactories ..	2	1	1	Wig manufactories	3	..
Turnery and carving works ..	2	..	4	Rope works	1	..
Philosophical instrument manufactory	1	..	..	Cheese factories .. ..	..	2
Medical galvanic apparatus manufactory	1	..	..	Meat-curing establishment ..	..	1
Surgical instrument manufactory	1	..	..	Biscuit manufactories	8	7
Agricultural implement manufactories	4	1	..	Confectionery works	1	..
Bellows manufactory	1	..	..	Ginger-beer manufactories ..	..	1
Cutlery works	1	..	1	Sauce manufactory .. ..	..	1
Engine, machine—manufactories	1	1	5	Vinegar works .. ..	..	1
Machine—merchants' establishments	2	..	..	Coffee works .. ..	..	1
Saddle, harness—manufactories	20	13	27	Fancy leather manufactory ..	1	..
Wheelerwrights' establishments ..	13	1	19	Glue manufactory	1	..
Boat builders .. ..	..	1	3	Soap works .. ..	..	2
Joinery works	6	3	..	Tallow-rendering works	1	..
Window-frame works	1	2	..	Wool-washing establishment ..	1	..
Lime works .. ..	..	..	1	Basket-making works	1	5
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	4	4	7	Blind (window) manufactory ..	1	..
Cabinet works	4	1	11	Chaff-cutting works .. ..	..	4
Dye works .. ..	..	..	2	Coopers' works	7	8
Electric bell manufactory	1	..	..	Tent manufactories	2	2
Life-preserving apparatus manufactory	1	..	..	Marble works .. ..	..	1
Patent medicine manufactory ..	1	..	..	Goldsmiths', jewellers', and watchmakers' establishments	8	..
				Electro-plating works .. ..	..	2
				Iron and tin works	4	18
				Wire-working establishments ..	2	..
				Total	144	98
					188	188

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1878-9.	
	1868-9.	1873-4.	1878-9.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Goods, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.					
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	8	12	6	545	61,117
Printing establishments	18	28	55	1,778	269,877
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.					
Organ-building establishments	2	2	1	...	...
Pianoforte manufactories	7	8	8	32	7,400
PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.					
Picture-frame makers, carvers, and gilders ...	...	...	11	66	25,160
CARVING, FIGURES, ETC.					
Indiarubber stamp manufactories ... ..	...	...	3	8	2,870
Modelling (architectural and figure), &c.—works	...	...	5	16	9,360
Turnery works ... ..	...	...	12	35	8,150
Wood-carving and ornamental works ... ..	...	...	3	8	1,115
Wooden pipe manufactories	3	2	...	...	...
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.					
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	...	...	6	40	6,173
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.					
Philosophical instrument manufactories ...	...	...	6	15	3,579
Spectacles manufactory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.					
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories ...	...	...	6	24	3,968
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.					
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	...	2	5	57	10,450
Fuse manufactories	1	1	1	...	...
Gunmakers ... ..	...	...	8	29	8,175
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.					
Agricultural implement manufactories ...	19	40	44	939	95,206
Bellows manufactories ... ..	...	2	2	13	1,270
Cutlery, machine-tool—manufactories	2	3	10	29	7,145
Engine, machine—manufactories	24	24	46	1,595	355,223
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.					
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories	1	5	139*	1,580	191,476
Saddle, harness—manufactories ... ..	...	...	40	379	54,885
Saddlers' ironmongery and coach-spring manufactories	...	...	5	23	3,430
Whip manufactories	1	3	4	29	2,475

* Including all extensive manufactories, whether employing steam or not. For 1869 and 1874 those only which used steam were returned.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1878-9.	
	1868-9.	1873-4.	1878-9.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
SHIPS AND BOATS.					
Ship, boat—builders	13	11	17	90	£ 7,210
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories ... ..	...	...	3	10	2,775
Floating-docks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Graving-docks	9	8	5	104	421,668
Patent slips ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.					
Lime works	29	27	23	145	10,276
Cement works ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Roof-covering composition manufactory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
FURNITURE.					
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	2	9	17	119	21,189
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	3	6	42*	628	66,929
Earth-closet manufactories	3	2	2	16	4,390
Iron safe manufactories	3	...	2	7	710
Looking-glass manufactories	2	3	3	33	5,042
CHEMICALS.					
Chemical works	3	8	5	70	38,950
Dye works	9	14	13	80	14,570
Essential oil manufactories	2	2	2	4	1,070
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	1	8	8	129	14,420
Match (vesta) manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactories	1	2	1	...	...
Salt works	2	5	5	66	4,320
Tar-distilling, asphalte—works	2	1	4	34	5,060
TEXTILE FABRICS.					
Woollen mills	1	4	9	817	210,684
DRESS.					
Boot manufactories	16	21	71	2,615	104,145
Clothing factories	36	34	63	3,988	180,939
Fur manufactories ... ..	...	1	4	33	3,860
Hat, cap—manufactories	9	10	19	275	29,410
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories ... ..	...	1	4	33	3,100
Umbrella and parasol manufactories ... ..	...	...	6	28	5,370
FIBROUS MATERIALS.					
Bag and sack manufactory	1	...	...	...	...
Jute factory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Oilcloth—manufactories ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Rope, twine—works	5	12	15	319	61,919

* Including all extensive manufactories, whether employing steam or not. For 1869 and 1874 those only which used steam were returned.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1878-9.	
	1868-9.	1873-4.	1878-9.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
ANIMAL FOOD.					
Cheese factories ... ..	...	...	23	66	15,534
Meat-curing establishments	10	25	15	297	52,455
VEGETABLE FOOD.					
Biscuit manufactories	7	8	13	365	41,350
Confectionery works	4	6	9	167	29,485
Flour mills	136	157	149	708	440,070
Jam manufactories	5	5	10	244	25,437
Macaroni works ... ..	...	1	2	5	525
Maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories	2	3	2	3	2,000
Rice mill ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.					
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	76	119	104	584	112,338
Breweries	107	106	102	897	463,748
Coffee, chocolate, spice—works	8	11	11	144	57,650
Chicory mills ... ..	...	2	1	...	...
Distilleries	5	4	6	41	43,550
Malthouses	10	17	13	66	59,870
Sauce, pickle—manufactories ... ..	...	4	5	43	6,550
Sugar (beet-root)—manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Sugar refineries	1	2	1	...	...
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	8	13	16	927	94,905
Vinegar works ... ..	...	1	3	18	5,520
ANIMAL MATTERS.					
Boiling-down establishments	17	19	19	73	12,785
Bone-cutting mill ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Bone manure manufactories	12	14	13	83	25,592
Brush manufactories	1	3	6	134	14,630
Catgut manufactories ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ... ..	...	...	2	9	1,450
Wool-washing establishments	35*	44*	11	152	19,845
Flock manufactories	2	2	3	20	6,070
Glue, oil—manufactories	1	8	7	34	8,530
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories ... ..	...	3	2	10	1,120
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories ... ..	...	...	9	46	12,415
Soap, candle, tallow—works	27	39	31	461	120,002
Tanneries and fellmongeries	58†	78†	118	1,531	252,587
VEGETABLE MATTERS.					
Bark mills ... ..	...	...	7	67	9,675
Basket-making works ... ..	...	...	11	46	6,945
Blind (window) manufactories ... ..	...	...	10	74	8,175
Broom manufactories ... ..	...	3	1	...	...
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works†	110	186	174	644	159,858

* These figures include fellmongeries.

† Exclusive of fellmongeries.

‡ 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 13,838 in 1878-9.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1878-9.	
	1868-9.	1873-4.	1878-9.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
VEGETABLE MATTERS—continued.					
Cooperage works	2	10	15	105	14,325
Cork manufactories ... ..	...	...	3	17	4,045
Fancy-box manufactories	1	4	3	36	3,025
Hat-box manufactories ... ..	...	...	2	8	1,700
Ladders and steps joinery ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Moulding, framing, turning, and saw mills ...	117	161	145	2,538	312,599
Packing-case manufactories	2	...	...	...	...
Paper manufactories	1	1	2	177	56,106
Paper-bag manufactories ... ..	...	4	5	139	16,585
Tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ... ..	...	...	10	58	7,692
COAL.					
Gasworks	11	13	17	315	915,374
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.					
Brickyards and potteries	222	290	198	922	163,403
Filter manufactories	1	...	2	6	1,060
Glass manufactories, works	2	2	3	134	15,846
Glass works	2	2	7	41	6,020
Marble and monumental works ... ..	...	12	26	254	32,212
Stone-breaking works	2	5	5	115	9,130
Stone sawing, polishing—works			3	54	12,960
WATER.*					
Ice manufactories	1	1	2	22	9,300
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.					
Electro-plating and gilding works ... ..	...	2	5	19	3,905
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and watchmakers (manufacturing) ... ..	...	...	27	346	44,665
Lapidary ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Nickel-plating works ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.					
Antimony-smelting works ... ..	...	3	2	35	10,350
Bell foundry ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Iron and tin works	8	16	70	834	139,810
Iron, brass, and copper foundries	59	62	91	1,752	289,453
Lead works	2	1	2	20	18,950
Tin-smelting works ... ..	...	2	1	...	...
Type foundries	1	...	1	...	...
Wire-working establishments ... ..	...	...	9	53	8,980
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions †	...	...	...	436	244 665
Total	1,314	1,803	2,343	33,278	6,798,636

* Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of waterworks follows paragraph 577 post.

† The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

576. 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. The number of manufactories increased by 37 per cent. between the first and second periods, and by 30 per cent. between the second and third periods; the hands employed increased by 47 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively; and the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant increased respectively by 35 per cent. and 51 per cent. :—

Summary of manufactories.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS,* ETC., 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

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.
					£
1869	1,314	554	8,062	16,612	3,329,605
1874	1,803	771	11,036	24,411	4,498,209
1879	2,343	908	13,064	33,278	6,798,636

577. 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 nearly three and a half millions sterling.

* 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.

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	1,524,000	
	Morang (pipe head) ...	2,800,000		
	Preston ...	15,000,000		
	Malmsbury ...	2,841,000,000		
	Expedition Pass ...	128,000,000		
	Barker's Creek, Harcourt	611,500,000		
Coliban Scheme, includ- ing Reservoirs at	Spring Gully ...	149,000,000	871,700	
	Crusoe Gully ...	320,000,000		
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000		
	Taradale (tank) ...	65,000		
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,462		
	Spring Gully ...	7,000,000		
	Stony Creek (Old) ...	166,000,000		
Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at	Stony Creek (New) ...	143,000,000	324,773	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000		
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000		
	Newtown ...	500,000		
	Bullarook ...	45,000,000		
Creswick ...	Ashwell's Gully ...	8,500,000	14,075	
Tarnagulla ...	Tarnagulla ...	5,000,000	232	
Inglewood	(Old) ...	Inglewood ...	5,670,000	1,168
	(New) ...	Inglewood ...	13,000,000	1,112
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	8,100,000	4,116	
Maldon ...	Maldon ...	17,500,000	1,185	
Beechworth ...	Lake Kerferd ...	60,000,000	3,577	
Chiltern ...	Barrambogie Springs ...	3,084,319	35,640	
	Railway Tank ...	6,000	5,500	
Wangaratta ...	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	320	
Rutherglen ...	Rutherglen ...	27,000,000	4,592	
	Oliver's Gully ...	19,615,554	3,500	
Ararat ...	Langi-Giran ...	14,600,000	1,731	
	Opossum Gully ...	24,621,547	37,250	
Beaufort ...	Beaufort ...	85,881,110	1,831	
	Service Reservoir, Camp Hill	1,200,000	1,991	
Ballarat ...	Four and One Weir Basin in Bungaree	632,960,000	7,160	
Clunes ...	Newlyn ...	265,000,000	300,000	
Blackwood ...	Lerderberg River ...	64,441,237	81,500	
Buninyong ...	Buninyong ...	10,462,485	1,090	
Ovens ...	Sandy Creek ...	70,000,000	1,047	
Indigo ...	Suffolk Lead ...	1,701,562	2,835	
Sandhurst ...	Grassy Flat (1) ...	58,860,375	437	
	Grassy Flat (2) ...	26,769,369		
Kilmore ...	Kilmore ...	14,466,000	5,755	
Myers Creek ...	Myers Creek ...	13,000,000	845	
Echuca ...	Echuca (tank) ...	68,000	844	
Dunolly ...	Dunolly ...	17,200,000	7,314	
St. Arnaud ...	St. Arnaud ...	40,600,000	1,912	
Redbank ...	Redbank ...	27,100,000	9,491	
Lampplough ...	Lampplough ...	9,261,946	2,785	
Talbot ...	Amherst ...	13,813,284	1,232	
Wedderburn ...	Wedderburn ...	3,100,000	10,650	
			1,013	

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Chewton ...	Commissioner's Gully ...	7,000,000	1,203
Daylesford ...	Wombat Creek ...	31,284,413	2,527
Moyston ...	Campbell's Reef ...	5,400,000	1,054
Orville ...	Possum Gully ...	2,000,000	110
Stawell ...	Quartz Reefs ...	9,725,627	1,080
	Pleasant Creek ...	7,905,750	775
	Four Posts ...	3,100,000	802
	Fyan's Creek ...	... *	93,484
Woodend ...	Newham ...	... *	4,613
Great Western ...	Great Western Dam ...	1,211,662	298
Elaine ...	Lal Lal ...	90,000,000	... †
Sebastopol ...	White Horse Ranges ...	4,830,904	1,188
Shire of Grenville	Linton ...	8,000,000	2,150
	Haddon ...	3,100,000	900
	Happy Valley ...	2,350,995	600
	Piggoreet ...	600,000	127
	Kangaroo (Berringa) ...	1,000,000	296
Shire of Leigh ...	Cape Clear ...	400,000	100
	Rokewood ...	5,000,000	372
	Break-of-Day ...	4,500,000	424
	Teesdale ...	4,000,000	211
	Total ...	12,663,204,601	3,386,517

578. 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, 1879	...	...	£ 6,798,636
Actual or estimated cost of waterworks	...	...	3,386,517
			£10,185,153

579. Though the number of stone quarries at work in 1879 was less by 8 than that in 1878, the quantity of stone raised was greater; a decrease, however, took place in the value of stone raised, and in the value of lands and plant. The following are the figures.

Stone quarries.

* No reservoir (pipe-head tank).
 † Cost cannot at present be given.

STONE QUARRIES, 1878 AND 1879.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1878	140	212,644	1,202	7,173	900	400	7	58
1879	132	217,998	1,358	8,775	1,630	1,000	7	62
Increase	...	5,354	156	1,602	730	600	...	4
Decrease	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1878	516	£ 48,015	£ 13,130	£ 16,817	£ 1,369
1879	480	46,988	11,369	8,490	1,649
Increase	...	...	...	...	280
Decrease	36	1,027	1,761	8,327	...

Gold raised, 1878.

580. The quantity of gold raised in Victoria during any given year may be estimated in several ways; the following are the results for 1878 of four different methods of making the calculation:—

ESTIMATES OF GOLD YIELD, 1878.

	Estimated Quantity.	
	oz.	dwt. gr.
1. Exported gold entered as the produce of Victoria, added to Victorian gold received at Melbourne Mint	768,853	14 0
2. Gross exports of gold, less gross imports, added to gross quantity of gold received at Melbourne Mint	775,272	0 0
3. Gold raised, according to estimates made by the mining registrars throughout the country	758,040	15 19
4. Gold purchased, according to returns made by managers of banks and others	772,302	15 20

Gold raised, 1877 and 1878.

581. The estimate in the second line is that which is adopted on the present occasion as probably the most reliable. It will be observed that it gives a somewhat higher result than that obtained by any of the other methods. 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 1877:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1877	809,653	3,238,612
1878	775,272	3,101,088
Decrease	34,381	137,524

* Forty-nine of the stone quarries in 1878, and 42 in 1879, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land has been given.

582. 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 1878.

oz.			oz.		
1870	...	1,222,798	1875	...	1,095,787
1871	...	1,355,477	1876	...	963,760
1872	...	1,282,521	1877	...	809,653
1873	...	1,241,205	1878	...	775,272
1874	...	1,155,972			

583. Carrying on to the end of 1878 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. These figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,716,000 oz., which is more than twice the quantity raised in 1878 :—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1878.*

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
Prior to 1878	47,283,377	189,133,508
During 1878	775,272	3,101,088
Total	48,058,649	192,234,596

584. The estimated value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work † was slightly greater in 1878 than in 1877, but much less 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 nine years :—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER, † 1870 TO 1878.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1870	...	81 0 6.46	1875	...	104 4 4.02
1871	...	93 6 0.62	1876	...	89 19 6.84
1872	...	93 17 1.47	1877	...	82 6 1.69
1873	...	93 16 2.62	1878	...	82 12 11.38
1874	...	99 8 3.07			

585. The mining surveyors and registrars estimate that in 1878 500,637 oz., or 65 per cent. of the gold exported and minted, was obtained from quartz reefs, and 268,232 oz., or 35 per cent., was obtained from alluvial deposits. In the previous year the same officers estimated that 64 per cent. of the gold was raised from quartz, and 36 per cent. from alluvial mines.

* For a statement of the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet annex).

† For the number of gold miners at work at the end of each year, see paragraph 60 ante.

‡ 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.

Steam engines used in mining.

586. 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 six years. It will be noticed that a slight falling-off has taken place from year to year:—

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1873 TO 1878.

	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	|	1878	... 1,036 ... 22,711

Mining machinery.

587. The number of mining machines of all descriptions fell from 4,540 in 1877 to 4,428 in 1878; and the value of such machines, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £2,029,962 in 1877 to £1,903,494 in 1878.

Auriferous reefs.

588. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was returned by the mining surveyors and registrars as 3,328 in 1877 and 3,402 in 1878. 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.

Extent of auriferous ground.

589. The area of auriferous ground worked upon was stated to be approximately 1,185½ square miles in 1877 and 1,290 in 1878. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the shallow alluviums of the older gold-fields 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.

Average yield of quartz.

590. 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 965,574 tons in 1877 and 874,717 tons in 1878. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 9·38 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 12·99 gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 15,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is furnished of 11 dwt. 1·08 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Deep quartz mining.

591. In 1878, for the first time, some of the shafts sunk in Victoria in search of auriferous quartz have attained depths exceeding 2,000 feet from the surface. Two at Stawell are 2,032 feet and 2,014 feet

respectively ; the deepest shaft at Sandhurst appears to be 1,458 feet ; and the deepest at Ballarat 1,114 feet. The yield of gold from 16,734 tons of quartz obtained at Stawell at depths varying from 500 to 1,180 feet averaged from 17 dwt. 8 gr. to 2 oz. 10 dwt. per ton.*

592. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 10,648, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 193,902 acres. Of these leases, 227, for 4,261 acres, were granted in 1878, and 1,176, for 16,840 acres, were in force at the end of that year. Gold-mining leases.

593. The number of gold-mining companies registered in 1878 was 81, the number of shares was 1,035,968, and the nominal capital £791,960. In the previous quinquenniad 789 mining companies were registered, with 12,659,436 shares, and a nominal capital amounting in the aggregate to £9,903,763. Gold-mining companies.

594. At the end of 1878 the following leases of Crown lands, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold, were in force. The leases were more numerous by 36 than in the previous year, but, notwithstanding this, the area comprised therein was less by 940 acres than in 1877. The improvement as regards the number of leases is due to the impetus which appears to have been given to copper mining during the year under review, for whereas only 2 leases therefor were in force at the end of 1877, as many as 41 were in force at the end of 1878 :— Leases for other minerals

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1878.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1878.	
	Number.	Area.
		acres.
Antimony	22	434
Argentiferous galena	1	154
Coal	7	4,368
Copper and the ores of copper	41	1,991
Gypsum	1	18
Lignite	1	476
Silver	1	168
Slate	2	68
Slate and flagging	1	14
Ironstone	1	320
Red ochre clay	1	2
Tin and the ores of tin	5	1,029
Total	84	9,042

595. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Minerals other than gold raised.

* See "Mineral Statistics of Victoria for the Year 1878;" Parliamentary Paper No. 5, Session 1879.

Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1878. Of these productions, the value in 1878 amounted to £63,914 :—

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 TO 1878.

	£		£
Silver	31,885	Slates	940
Tin	343,775	Gypsum... ..	5
Copper	44,640	Magnesite	12
Antimony	153,169	Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c., unenumerated	4,802
Lead	4,892	Diamonds	107
Iron	2,916	Sapphires, &c.	630
Coal	13,505		
Lignite	2,367		
Kaolin	7,444		
Flagging	45,768		
		Total	£656,857

Miners for minerals other than gold.

596. The following, according to the estimate of the same department, is the number of men engaged in mining for minerals or metals other than gold* at the end of 1878 :—

Mineral or Metal Mined for.	Number of Miners.	Mineral or Metal Mined for.	Number of Miners.
Silver	4	Coal	8
Tin	6	Slate and flag	27
Copper	186	Kaolin	5
Antimony	261	Lignite	8
Ironstone	40		
Limestone	12	Total	557

Wages of miners, &c.

597. The weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labor in the year 1878 are thus quoted by the Mining Department :—

RATES OF MINING LABOR, 1878.

	Per Week, without Rations.		Per Week, without Rations.
General manager	£2 10s. to £12	Carpenter	£1 10s. to £4
Legal manager	5s. to £6	Foreman of shift	£2 2s. to £4
Mining manager	£2 5s. to £7	Miner	£1 10s. to £3
Engineer	£2 5s. to £6	Surface man (laborer)	£1 4s. to £3
Engine-driver	£2 to £3 10s.	Boy	10s. to £2 10s.
Pitman	£1 18s. to £4	Chinese	12s. to £1 17s.
Blacksmith	£2 to £4		

Value of mining produce.

598. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1878 was as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1878.

	£
Value of gold raised	3,101,088
„ other metals and minerals	63,914
„ stone raised from quarries	46,988
Total	£3,211,990

Agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce.

599. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria during each of the last five years is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends,

* For number of gold miners, see paragraph 60 ante.

fluctuates from year to year. In 1878 these prices were below the average.* 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 1878.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.	
	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875 ...	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876 ...	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,948
1877 ...	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878 ...	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000

600. The patents for inventions applied for in 1878 numbered 147, Patents. as against 145 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 2,628.

601. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into Copyrights. force in December 1869. Since then the following copyrights have been registered :—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1878.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1878.	During 1878.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	119	8	127
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster	34	1	35
Glass	3	1	4
Earthenware	1	1	2
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c.	8	4	12
Woven fabrics	10	...	10
Miscellaneous	12	...	12
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	622	59	681
Dramatic „	29	10	39
Musical „	63	1	64
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	2	1	3
Drawings	11	...	11
Engravings	569	21	590
Photographs	661	98	759
Total	2,144	205	2,349

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 553 ante.

† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by both farmers and squatters.

PART VII.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

602. 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.).

Royal Mint.

603. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872. From the time of its opening to the end of 1878, 2,729,099 ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at £10,857,590.

Gold
received at
Mint.

604. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received at the Mint in each year. It will be observed that more gold was received in 1878 than in any previous year. The quantity exceeded by 191,622 ounces that in 1877 and by 26,733 ounces that in 1876 :—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1878.

Year.			Quantity.	Value.
			oz.	£
1872	...	...	190,738	764,917
1873	...	...	221,870	887,127
1874	...	...	335,318	1,349,102
1875	...	...	489,732	1,947,713
1876	...	...	543,199	2,149,481
1877	...	...	378,310	1,491,819
1878	...	...	569,932	2,267,431
Total	...	...	2,729,099	10,857,590

Gold issued
from Mint.

605. 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. It will be noticed that in both these forms more gold was issued in 1878 than in any previous year :—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1878.

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	
1878	2,171,000	...	3,691	14,640	2,185,640	
Total	...	10,543,000	245,000	21,418	80,708	10,746,208

606. The gold coin exported from Victoria in 1878 amounted to **Exports of gold coin.**
 £2,399,741, or £228,741 more than the quantity issued from the Mint.
 The destination of such coin was as follows :—

United Kingdom	...	...	...	£25,000
Ceylon	...	...	...	2,019,761*
New South Wales	...	...	...	51,980
New Zealand	...	...	...	177,600
South Australia	...	...	...	105,000
Tasmania	...	...	...	20,000
Elsewhere	...	...	...	400
Total	...	...	...	£2,399,741

607. About three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint was raised **Victorian and other gold minted.**
 in Victoria, and more than a fifth came from New Zealand. The
 bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian
 colonies, and a small quantity by Natal. The following were the
 quantities from these countries respectively prior to and during 1878 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
 1872 TO 1878.

Country in which the Gold was raised.	Gold received.		
	Prior to 1878.	During 1878.	Total.
Victoria	oz. 1,608,652	oz. 422,594	oz. 2,026,246
New South Wales	1,771	617	2,388
Queensland	1,391	83	1,474
South Australia	45,091	10,282	55,373
Tasmania	29,118	12,844	41,962
New Zealand	471,356	113,597	584,953
Natal	917	446	1,363
Unknown	5,871	9,469	15,340
Total	2,159,167	569,932	2,729,099

608. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per **Mint charges.**
 ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000
 ounces of standard gold or over ; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit
 contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit
 being four shillings.

609. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of **Mint allow-
 ances.**
 the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed
 from time to time by the Deputy-Master. A reduction of a sixth of
 the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of
unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than $4\frac{1}{2}$
 per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the
 weight of the deposit after melting.

* The coin exported to Ceylon is probably, for the most part, intended for England, as exports by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers are entered for Ceylon and there transhipped.

Mint receipts and expenditure 610. The following table shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the five financial years ended with 1877-8, 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 £26,000:—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1873-4 TO 1877-8.

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
1877-8	7,247	19,553	12,306
Total ...	34,721	60,760	26,039

Sydney Mint, 1855 to 1878.

611. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1878, 11,591,320 ounces of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,083,390 ounces, or more than half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales. In the same period 40,507,500 sovereigns, 4,053,000 half-sovereigns, and 490,360 ounces of bullion were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £44,490,307.

Sydney Mint, 1878.

612. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1878 was 365,174 ounces, valued at £1,308,898, nearly two-thirds of which came from Queensland, not quite a third from New South Wales, and small quantities from New Zealand, South Australia, and New Caledonia. The total value of coin and bullion issued amounted to £1,328,276, consisting of 1,259,000 sovereigns, 126,000 half-sovereigns, and 1,585 ounces of bullion valued at £6,276. The total revenue for the year amounted to £9,810. It will be noticed that the coin and bullion issued was less in value by nearly a million sterling than the coin and bullion issued from the Melbourne Mint in the same year.

London Mint

613. Only gold coins are issued from the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following is the number and value of coins of all descriptions issued from that Mint in 1878.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1878.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial, Gold—Sovereigns	1,091,275	1,091,275	0	0
” ” Half-sovereigns	2,081,941	1,040,970	10	0
” Silver—Half-crowns	1,466,323	183,290	7	6
” ” Florins	1,786,680	178,668	0	0
” ” Shillings	3,127,131	156,356	11	0
” ” Sixpences	2,624,525	65,613	2	6
” ” Fourpences*	5,735	95	11	8
” ” Threepences	2,424,463	30,305	15	9
” ” Twopences*	6,709	55	18	2
” ” Pence*	9,903	41	5	3
” Bronze—Pence	2,764,470	11,518	12	6
” ” Half-pence	1,425,535	2,969	17	3½
” ” Farthings	4,008,540	4,175	11	3
Mauritius, Silver—Twenty cents.	25,000	458	6	8
” ” Ten cents.	50,000	458	6	8
” Bronze—Five cents.	50,000	229	3	4
” ” Two cents.	125,000	229	3	4
” ” Cents.	250,000	229	3	4
Straits Settlements, Silver—Twenty cents.	150,000	6,250	0	0
” ” ” Ten cents.	470,000	9,791	13	4
” ” ” Five cents.	260,000	2,708	6	8
Malta, Bronze—One-third farthings	288,000	100	0	0
Total	24,491,230	2,785,790	6	2½

614. There were 13 banks of issue in Victoria during 1878, 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.

Number of banks.

615. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1878, 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.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1868.	1873.	1878.
London	par to 1 per cent. prem.	½ to ¾ per cent. premium	13s. 9d. to 16s. 5½d. per cent. premium
British India	1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per rupee	4 per cent. premium to 2s. 1d. per rupee	5 per cent. premium to 2s. per rupee
New South Wales	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	2s. 3d. to 5s. per cent. premium	½ per cent. premium
Queensland	1 per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	2s. 9d. to 10s. per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium
Tasmania	¼ to 1 per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	½ to ¾ per cent. premium
New Zealand	¼ to 1 per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	½ to ¾ per cent. premium

* Maundy money only.

Rates of discount.

616. The average rates of discount on local bills were as follows during the same three years. It will be observed that the rates were higher at the last period than at either of the former ones, and that they were much higher at the first than at the middle period :—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1868.	1873.	1878.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days ...	6 to 7	5 to 6	7 to 8
65 to 95 „ ...	6 to 8	5½ to 7	7 to 8
95 to 125 „ ...	7 to 9	6½ to 8	8 to 9
Over 125 „ ...	8 to 10	7 to 9	9 to 10

Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

617. 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. It will be observed that a large increase has taken place at each successive period in both liabilities and assets. Under the former head, however, the note circulation was much lower at the last than at the middle period, as also were deposits not bearing interest; but interest-bearing deposits were much higher at the last than at either of the former periods. Under the head of assets, “debts due to the banks” have largely increased at each successive period, but every other item except “landed property” shows much smaller figures at the last period than at either of the former ones. The capital and reserve, however, were greater by nearly a million and a half sterling at the last than at the middle period :—

POSITION OF BANKS, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

LIABILITIES.			
	1868.	1873.	1878.
	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ...	1,270,727	1,452,908	1,281,134
Bills in circulation ...	92,624	79,097	60,133*
Balances due to other banks ...	99,572	280,439	268,019
Deposits not bearing interest ...	3,708,860	5,461,737	4,602,578
Deposits bearing interest ...	6,512,380	6,818,814	11,504,003
Total ...	11,679,163	14,092,995	17,715,867

* Including bills bearing interest of the value of £2,566.

POSITION OF BANKS, 1868, 1873, AND 1878—continued.

ASSETS.			
	1868.	1873.	1878.
	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,287,284	2,435,239	2,094,739
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	522,782	480,763	293,233
Landed property	570,629	653,138	872,079
Notes and bills of other banks ...	154,279	171,925	137,812
Balances due from other banks	358,324	319,024	267,993
Debts due to the banks* ...	12,358,708	15,883,870	22,430,329
Total	16,252,006	19,943,959	26,096,185

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	£	£	£
Capital stock paid up	8,320,624	8,566,250	9,188,653
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by banks	10 $\frac{7}{30}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{7}{28}$ per cent.
Average rate of interest per annum paid to shareholders.	11·039 per cent.	10·746 per cent.	11·533 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	459,280	449,500	529,856
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,145,006	2,311,065	2,950,743

618. 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.			
	1868.	1873.	1878.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Notes in circulation	10·88	10·31	7·23
Bills in circulation	·79	·56	·34
Balances due to other banks ...	·85	1·99	1·51
Deposits not bearing interest ...	31·71	38·76	25·98
Deposits bearing interest ...	55·77	48·38	64·94
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

ASSETS.			
	1868.	1873.	1878.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	14·07	12·21	8·03
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	3·22	2·41	1·12
Landed property	3·51	3·28	3·34
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·95	·86	·53
Balances due from other banks...	2·21	1·60	1·03
Debts due to the banks	76·04	79·64	85·95
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

* 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.

Analysis of
bank re-
turns.

619. The following results are arrived at by analysing the bank returns at the three periods :—

The liabilities amounted to	...	{	71·86 per cent. of the assets in 1868	
			70·66 " " 1873	
			67·89 " " 1878	
Coin and bullion formed	...	{	17·29 per cent. of the assets in 1868	
			14·62 " " 1873	
			9·15 " " 1878	
The paid-up capital was equal to		{	51·20 per cent. of the assets in 1868	
			41·95 " " 1873	
			35·21 " " 1878	
		{	71·24 per cent. of the liabilities in 1868	
			59·36 " " 1873	
			51·87 " " 1878	
Of the moneys deposited	...	{	63·74 per cent. bore interest in 1868	
			55·53 " " 1873	
			71·42 " " 1878	

Former
periods and
1878 com-
pared.

620. It will be observed that the liabilities bore a smaller proportion to the assets, but the latter embraced a much smaller proportion of coin and bullion, and the paid-up capital bore a much smaller proportion both to the assets and the liabilities, in 1878 than at either of the former periods ; also at the last period a much larger proportion of the moneys deposited bore interest than at either of the former periods.

Government
funds with
the banks.

621. 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 five years. It will be observed that they were much lower in 1878 than in any other year shown :—

GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1878.

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
1878	...	...	422,211	2·62

Banks in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1877.

622. The liabilities and assets of the banks during the last quarter of 1877 in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, from which colony no returns for that year have been received, will be found in the following table.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877.

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	13	1,350,114	70,254	259,223	16,503,528	18,183,119
New South Wales	10	1,154,258	42,161	240,227	16,325,044	17,761,690
Queensland ...	6	371,759	12,740	42,076	3,912,258	4,338,833
South Australia...	6	453,030	15,253	89,243	3,481,465	4,044,041
Tasmania ...	5	129,655	2,568	4,157	1,726,630	1,863,010
New Zealand ...	6	874,828	75,155	17,140	7,185,107	8,152,230
Total ...	46	4,338,694	218,131	652,066	49,134,032	54,342,923

Colony.	Assets.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Balances due from, and Notes and Bills of, other Banks.	Other Securities chiefly Govern-ment.	Debts due to Banks.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,438,657	796,605	143,425	...	22,879,752	26,258,439
New South Wales	2,526,988	390,273	3,146,213*	...	16,069,167	22,132,641
Queensland ...	997,669	130,230	138,210	...	4,017,554	5,283,663
South Australia...	605,370	171,456	100,294	25,000	5,444,007	6,346,127
Tasmania ...	305,904	33,250	41,365	...	1,516,175	1,896,694
New Zealand ...	1,864,063	227,323	73,321	633,141	10,194,256	12,992,104
Total ...	8,738,651	1,749,137	3,642,828	658,141	60,120,911	74,909,668

623. The liabilities bore a smaller proportion to the assets in the New Zealand and South Australian 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 New South Wales, Queensland, 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 they were highest last:—

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks, 1877.

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. New Zealand ...	62·75	4. New South Wales ...	80·25
2. South Australia ...	63·72	5. Queensland ...	82·12
3. Victoria ...	69·25	6. Tasmania ...	98·22

624. 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 and Victorian banks, than to those of any of the other colonies. The Victorian banks are last on the list, but in the previous year they held a position inferior only to those of Queensland and Tasmania. The following figures show the order of the colonies in this respect.

Proportion of specie to assets in Australasian banks, 1877.

* It is probable that this includes that portion of the capital of the New South Wales banks lent to their own branches outside that colony. See the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for September 1879, page 286. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird, and Co.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Queensland ...	18·88	4. New South Wales ...	11·42
2. Tasmania ...	16·13	5. South Australia ...	9·54
3. New Zealand ...	14·35	6. Victoria ...	9·29

Banks in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1879.

625. The foregoing information respecting the banks in the Australasian colonies is for the latest date given in the Official Statistics of the respective colonies which, up to the time of going to press, had reached Victoria. Later particulars are, however, published in the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,* from which I extract the following statement, which relates not only to the banks of the colonies just named, but also to those of Western Australia, and is brought down to as late a period as the 30th June 1879. The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures :—

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June 1879.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	12	1,155,344	56,971	145,468	16,667,189	18,024,972
New South Wales ...	11	1,107,457	41,203	154,185	16,811,828	18,114,673
Queensland ...	6	325,245	12,247	53,829	3,449,606	3,840,927
South Australia ...	6	460,017	13,202	84,436	3,301,440	3,859,095
Western Australia ...	3	18,501	555	45,003	288,033	352,092
Tasmania ...	5	130,924	3,427	722	1,892,813	2,027,886
New Zealand ...	6	1,007,929	44,353	17,166	7,904,749	8,974,197
Total ...	49	4,205,417	171,958	500,809	50,315,658	55,193,842

Colony.	Assets.				
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Balances due from, and Notes and Bills of, other Banks.	All Debts due to the Banks.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,700,831	869,177	385,554	21,738,263	25,693,825
New South Wales ...	2,520,183	484,085	3,237,353†	17,056,968	23,298,589
Queensland ...	896,465	168,275	99,277	4,208,772	5,372,789
South Australia ...	643,866	233,551	101,083	6,057,555	7,036,055
Western Australia ...	79,684	7,301	6,967	424,537	518,489
Tasmania ...	293,797	34,030	94,006	1,650,107	2,071,940
New Zealand ...	1,769,370	328,813	66,586	14,017,708	16,182,477
Total ...	8,904,196	2,125,232	3,990,826	65,153,910	80,174,164

* See *Insurance and Banking Record* for September 1879, pages 278 to 280. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

626. The most striking feature appearing in this table is that, although the liabilities of the New South Wales banks are greater than those of the Victorian banks, the assets of the latter exceed those of the former by upwards of two millions sterling, and this notwithstanding the assets in New South Wales include the enormous amount of £3,237,000 as due from other banks, which no doubt embraces capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies. According to the return, Victoria holds the same position in regard to the proportion of liabilities to assets in her banks that she did in the one already given for 1877,* three colonies being below and the remainder above her. New South Wales has, however, fallen a place, and now stands only above Tasmania. The following is the order :—

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks, 1879.

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE 1879.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. South Australia ...	54·85	5. Queensland ...	71·49
2. New Zealand ...	55·46	6. New South Wales ...	77·75
3. Western Australia ...	67·91	7. Tasmania ...	97·87
4. Victoria ...	70·15		

627. It may be observed that, if the assets of the banks of New South Wales were to be estimated upon the same principle as those of the other colonies, namely, exclusive of the sums lent to branches outside her borders, those assets would probably be reduced by no less than £3,000,000, in which case the liabilities would amount to nearly 90 per cent. of the assets.

Assets of New South Wales banks.

628. In regard to the proportion of coin and bullion to the total assets of the banks, all the colonies except Victoria are in a worse position now than they were in 1877.† The proportion of gold and silver to the bank assets in Victoria is now above that in South Australia, and is within a fraction of that in New South Wales and New Zealand. The following are the figures for all the colonies of the group :—

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks, 1879.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE 1879.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Queensland ...	16·69	5. New South Wales ...	10·82
2. Western Australia...	15·37	6. Victoria ...	10·51
3. Tasmania ...	14·18	7. South Australia ...	9·15
4. New Zealand ...	10·94		

* See paragraph 623 ante.

† See paragraph 624 ante.

Australasian banks deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

629. The deposits given in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is the division referred to:—

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES * NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 30th June 1879.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria ...	4,370,745	12,296,444	26·22	73·78
New South Wales ...	4,705,868	12,105,960	27·99	72·01
Queensland ...	1,055,154	2,394,452	30·59	69·41
South Australia ...	1,283,268	2,018,172	38·87	61·13
Western Australia ...	108,362	126,125	37·64	62·36
New Zealand ...	3,015,047	4,889,702	38·14	61·86

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

630. It will be seen that in the banks of all the colonies more than three-fifths of the deposits were interest-bearing. Those not bearing interest were probably for the most part at call, and Victoria had of these the smallest proportion.

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

631. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks were not returned for 1868 and 1873. The rates on deposits left for a period of twelve months ranged from 5 to 6½ per cent. in 1878, 5 to 6 per cent. in 1877, 1876, and 1875, and from 4 to 6 per cent. in 1874.

Savings Banks.

632. 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 1878, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates†:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1878.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balances.	
			Total Amount.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	173	46,268	623,051	13 9 4
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	11	30,429	887,222	29 3 2
Total ...	184	76,697	1,510,273	19 13 10

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

633. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has been increasing from year to year. There was a smaller amount remaining on deposit in 1878 than in 1877, but a larger amount than in any other year except 1874. The following are the figures during the last seven years :—

Depositors in Savings Banks.

			Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.
1872	...	...	52,749	...	£1,405,738
1873	...	...	53,547	...	1,498,618
1874	...	...	64,014	...	1,617,301
1875	...	...	65,837	...	1,469,849
1876	...	...	69,027	...	1,507,235
1877	...	...	73,245	...	1,575,305
1878	...	...	76,697	...	1,510,273

634. 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:

Rate of interest in Savings Banks.

635. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the London prices at the beginning, middle, and end of 1878, and in June and September of 1879, of debentures payable in London :—

Price of debentures in London.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1878-9.

Rate per annum.	Interest. When Payable.	Amount of outstanding Debentures.	Price per £100 Bond.				
			1878.			1879.	
			January.	June.	December.	June.	Sept.
6	April and October	£ 7,000,000	£ 108-109	£ 107-110	£ 105-108	£ 105-109	£ 106-110
5	January and July	2,107,000	108-109	109-110	102-104	108-110	106½-107½
6	" "	850,000	114-116	118-120	113-115	117-119	114-116
4	" "	4,500,000	96½-97	98½-99	90-92	98-98½	97-97½
4½	" "	3,000,000	..	..	..	103½-103¾	101½-102

636. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named :—

Price of debentures and stock Melbourne.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1878-9.

Rate per annum.	Interest. When Payable.	Amount of outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.							
			1878.				1879.			
			January.	March.	June.	Sept.	Jan.	Mar.	June.	Sept.
6	April and Oct...	£ 286,600	£ ..	£ 104½	£ 103	£ 100-102	£ 100	£ 101	£ 100½-101½	£ 102-102½
6	" " ..	580,620	106-106½	106-106½	106	101-103	100	102	102-103	103½
6	" " ..	180,000	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..
6	" " ..	276,100	..	108	108	..	100-101	103	104	105½-106
5	Jan. and July..	£ 12,900	99-101½	100-101½	101	101	98	98	96-97½	98
4	April and Oct...	1,003,602*	98	96	94	94	93	92½-95	93-94	95

* Government stock. The others are debentures.

Mortgages,
liens, and
releases.

637. 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 1878, also the number and amount of releases registered in the same year. The number of releases of live stock and wool is always small as compared with the number of mortgages and liens; the reason being, 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, 1878.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land	8,512	£ 5,550,379	3,222	£ 2,166,108
Live stock	757	414,608	66	354,250
Wool	386	268,765	1	2,500
Total	9,655	6,233,752	3,289	2,522,858

Small pro-
portion of
releases of
mortgages
on land.

638. The number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to only about 40 per cent. of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon. In only two years of the previous decenniad, viz., 1870 and 1871, did the releases of real property bear so small a proportion to the advances on that kind of security.

Live stock
and wool
mortgaged.

639. The live stock mortgaged in 1878 consisted of 844,703 sheep, 46,159 head of cattle, 3,289 horses, and 379 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 1,324,365.

Mortgages
and liens,
1868 to 1878.

640. 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 a sudden increase took place in 1878, the number of transactions having exceeded by over 3,000, and the amount advanced having exceeded by upwards of a million and a half sterling, the number of transactions and amount advanced in 1877:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1868 TO 1878.

	Number of Transactions.	Amount.		Number of Transactions.	Amount.
1868 ...	3,509	£3,485,315	1874 ...	5,929	£6,019,904
1869 ...	4,036	4,701,485	1875 ...	6,035	5,542,569
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	1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365			

641. During the eighteen years ended with 1878, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property have amounted in the aggregate to £53,413,543, and the sums paid off have amounted in all to £26,191,778. The balance is £27,221,765, or rather more than 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 1878.

642. The bills of sale filed and satisfied in the last five years were as follow. It will be observed that those filed in 1877 and 1878, and the amount included therein, were much less than in the first three 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 1877 :—

Bills of sale.

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1878.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710

643. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein generally ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last two years, were as follow :—

Contracts for sale and letting.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Rents.
		£		Per week.
1877	605	47,720	668	2/6 to £5
1878	1,074	83,608	1,074	2/6 to £5

644. Sixty-two building societies sent in returns of their operations during 1878, as against 61 in 1877, and 58 in 1876. 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.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1878.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number of societies	58	61	62
Number of members	21,750	21,824	21,404
Amount advanced during the year	£870,203	£815,860	£703,932
Income during the year	£1,011,397	£1,182,718	£1,097,475
Working expenses during the year	£28,571	£31,193	£32,229
Assets at date of balancing	£2,750,660	£2,878,167	£2,970,101
Liabilities " "	£2,352,282	£2,492,890	£2,594,786
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£611,598	£748,253	£703,463

Falling-off
in business
of building
societies.

645. The business done by building societies was, according to the figures, not so great in 1878 as in 1877, and not so great in 1877 as in 1876, the falling-off in advances being £54,343 in the second year quoted as compared with the first, and £111,928 in the third year as compared with the second. The aggregate income of building societies increased by upwards of £170,000 between the first and second periods, but fell off by over £85,000 between the second and third.

Rates of
interest in
building
societies.

646. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged in the two first years from 6 to 7 per cent. In the last year the rates were somewhat higher, and in some societies reached 8, and in one society 10 per cent.

Deposits
with
building
societies.

647. The amount deposited with building societies was highest at the middle period and lowest at the first period. The sum of the deposits at the last period exceeded by £91,865 that at the first period, but was less by £44,790 than that at the second period.

Total
moneys on
deposit.

648. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the three last years, with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits, but of these no returns are furnished:—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1876 TO 1878.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
	£	£	£
Amount deposited with banks	14,850,148	16,503,528	16,106,581
" " savings banks	1,507,235	1,575,305	1,510,273
" " building societies	611,598	748,253	703,463
Total	16,968,981	18,827,086	18,320,317

Increase or
decrease of
deposits.

649. It will be observed that the moneys on deposit about the close of 1877 exceeded those at the same period of 1876 by nearly two millions sterling, but the amounts in 1878 were less by over half a million than those in the previous year.

PART VIII.—INTERCHANGE.

650. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures

651. The returns of imports and exports during 1878, 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 fourth 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, 1878.

652. The rate of import duty chargeable according to the tariff in force in 1878 is placed against each dutiable article named in the table of imports and exports. Import duties.

653. This table 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	Apparel ...	19	Bath bricks... ..	29
Aerated waters ...	23	Arms and ammunition	8	Beans	22
Agricultural — imple- ments, machinery ...	9	Arrowroot	22	Bêche-dé Mer	21
Air-bricks	12	Arsenic	14	Beef—salted	21
Ale and porter	23	Artificial flowers ...	19	Beer	23
Alkali	14	Asphalte	14	Beeswax	24
Almond oil	26	Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Benzine	26
Almonds	22	Axles	10	Birds	33
Alum	14	Bacon	21	Biscuits	22
Anchors	11	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
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus	32	Barley	22	Blasting powder ...	8
		Basket and wicker ware	25	Blue	25
		Bass	25	Boats	11

* 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.
Boilers, steam	... 9	Clay tobacco pipes	... 4	Fibre	... 25
Bolts and nuts	... 32	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	Cocoa nut fibre	... 25	salted, shell	... 21
Boots	... 19	" oil	... 26	Flannels—piece	... 15
Boot-webbing	... 20	Cocanuts	... 22	Flax	... 25
Borax	... 14	Cod, cod liver oil	... 26	" manufactures	... 17
Bottled fruit	... 22	Coffee	... 23	Flock	... 24
Bottles	... 29	Coir and other matting	20	Floorcloth	... 20
Bran	... 25	Coke	... 28	Flour	... 22
Bran bags	... 20	Colors	... 14	" sacks	... 20
Brandy	... 23	Colza oil	... 26	Flowers, artificial	... 19
Brassware	... 32	Combs	... 24	Food, animal	... 21
Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Confectionery	... 22	" vegetable	... 22
" bath	... 29	Copper—ore, regulus,		Fresh fish, meat	... 21
Bristles	... 24	sheet, ware,		Fruit—bottled, dried,	
Brocloths, &c.	... 15	wire	... 32	green, currants, raisins	... 22
Bro corn	... 25	" specie	... 31	Fuel	... 28
Brooms—hair, brush-ware	... 35	Copra	... 25	Furniture, furniture	
Brownware	... 29	" iron, steel	... 32	springs	... 13
Brushware, brooms	... 35	Cordials	... 23	Furs	... 19
Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cork and corks cut	... 25	Fuse	... 8
Building materials	... 12	Cornsacks	... 20	Galvanized iron—cord- age, buckets, tubs, guttering, sheet, ware	32
Butter	... 21	Cotton and flax manu- factures	... 17	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13
Camels	... 33	Cotton seed oil	... 26	Gin	... 23
Canary seed	... 25	Cotton—piece goods, waste, wick	17	Ginger, ground	... 23
Candles	... 24	" raw	... 25	Glass—bottles, plate, window, ware	... 29
Canes	... 25	Curiosities	... 36	Gloves	... 19
Canvas	... 20	Currants	... 22	Glucose	... 22
Caps and hats—felt, silk, straw, &c.	... 19	Cutlery	... 9	Glue, glue pieces	... 24
Caps, percussion	... 8	Dogs	... 33	Glycerine	... 14
Carbolic acid	... 14	Doors	... 12	Goat skins	... 24
Cards, playing	... 1	Drapery	... 18	Goats	... 33
Carpeting	... 15	Dress	... 19	Gold—leaf, plate, spe- cie	... 31
Carriages, carriage ma- terials	... 10	Dried fruit	... 22	Goods manufactured, unenumerated	... 36
Cartridges, cartridge cases	... 8	Drinks and stimulants	23	Grain	... 22
Carts, waggon, &c.	... 10	Druggeting	... 15	Gram	... 22
Carving, figures, &c.	... 4	Drugs	... 14	Grass seeds	... 25
Casks	... 25	Dyes	... 14	Grates and stoves	... 32
Castor oil	... 26	Dynamite	... 8	Grease	... 24
Cattle	... 33	Earthenware	... 29	Greasy wool	... 24
Cement	... 12	Eggs	... 21	Grindery	... 35
Chaff	... 25	Electro-plated ware	... 32	Grindstones	... 29
Chain cables	... 11	Elephants	... 33	Guano	... 14
Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	Engine-packing	... 20	Gum	... 25
Cheese	... 21	Engines, steam	... 9	Gun caps	... 8
Chemicals	... 14	Engravings	... 3	Gunny bags	... 20
Chicory	... 23	Essences & essential oils	14	Gunpowder	... 8
China matting	... 20	Explosives	... 8	Gutta-percha goods	... 25
" ware	... 29	Fancy goods	... 35	Haberdashery	... 18
Chinese oil	... 26	Feathers	... 24	Hair—curled, seating	24
Chocolate	... 23	" ornamental	... 19	Hams	... 21
Cider	... 23	Felt—sheathing, hoods, &c.	... 20		
Cigars	... 23	Fencing wire	... 32		

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Hardware ...	35	Live animals ...	33	Nets and netting ...	20
Hares ...	33	Lubricating oil ...	26	Nut oil ...	26
Harmoniums ...	2	Macaroni ...	22	Nuts ...	22
Harness ...	10	Machinery—agricultural, weaving and spinning ...	9	Oakum ...	25
Hats and caps—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19	Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Oars ...	11
Hatters' materials ...	19	Maize ...	22	Oatmeal ...	22
Hay ...	25	Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oats ...	22
Hemp ...	25	Malt ...	22	Oilcake ...	25
Hides ...	24	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, &c. ...	18	Oilcloth ...	20
Holloware ...	35	Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	Oilmen's stores ...	35
Honey ...	21	„ mixed metals ...	32	Oils of all kinds ...	26
Hoofs ...	24	Manures ...	14	„ in bottles ...	26
Hops ...	23	Marble ...	29	Olive oil ...	26
Horned cattle ...	33	Matches ...	14	Onions ...	22
Horns ...	24	Materials, building ...	12	Opium ...	14
Horses ...	33	„ carriage ...	10	Opossum skins ...	24
Hosiery ...	19	„ hatters' ...	19	Optical instruments ...	6
Ice ...	30	„ printing ...	35	Ordnance stores ...	35
Implements, agricultural ...	9	„ telegraphic ...	35	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32
Indefinite articles ...	36	„ watchmakers' ...	6	„ bags ...	20
Indiarubber goods ...	25	Mats ...	20	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32
Ink—printing, colored, and writing ...	14	Matting—china, coir ...	20	Organs ...	2
Instruments, musical ...	2	Meal, linseed ...	25	Ornamental feathers ...	19
„ optical ...	6	„ oat ...	22	Oxalic acid ...	14
„ scientific ...	6	Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Paintings ...	3
„ surgical ...	7	Medicinal oil ...	26	Paints ...	14
Iron—bar, castings, galvanized, hoop, ores, pig, pipes, plate, rod, scrap, sheet, ware, wire, &c. ...	32	„ roots ...	14	Palm oil ...	26
Ironmongery ...	35	Medicines, patent ...	14	Paper—bags, hanging, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25
„ saddlers' ...	10	Meerschaum pipes ...	4	Parasols ...	19
Isinglass ...	21	Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	Patent leather ...	24
Ivory ...	24	Methylated spirits ...	14	„ medicines ...	14
Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ...	19	Milk, preserved ...	23	Peanuts ...	22
Jams and preserves ...	22	Millet ...	25	Pearl barley ...	22
Jewellery ...	31	Millinery ...	19	„ shell ...	24
Jute ...	25	Millstones ...	29	Peas ...	22
Kangaroo skins ...	24	Mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32	Pepper ...	23
Kerosene oil ...	26	„ oil, undefined ...	26	„ ground ...	23
„ shale ...	28	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Perfumed spirits ...	23
Lamps and lampware ...	13	Molasses ...	22	Perfumery ...	23
Lard ...	21	Monkeys ...	33	Personal effects ...	36
„ oil ...	26	Mouldings ...	4	Phormium, N. Z. ...	25
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	Musical instruments ...	2	Photographic goods ...	35
Leather, leatherware ...	24	Muslins ...	17	Pianofortes ...	2
Leeches ...	33	Must ...	23	Pickles ...	23
Lime ...	12	Mustard ...	23	Picric acid ...	14
Limejuice ...	23	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Pigs ...	33
Linen piece goods ...	17	Nails ...	32	Pine oil ...	26
Linseed meal ...	25	Naphtha ...	14	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
„ oil ...	26	Natural history, specimens of ...	36	„ tobacco ...	4
Liquorice ...	22	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	Pistols ...	8
Lithofracteur ...	8			Pitch ...	25

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

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Porcelain ...	29	Seed oil ...	26	Tarpaulins ...	20
Pork, salted... ..	21	Sewing machines ...	9	Tea ...	23
Potatoes ...	22	Shale ...	28	Telegraphic materials	35
Poultry ...	33	Sheep ...	33	" wire ...	32
Powder — blasting,		" skins ...	24	Tents ...	20
sporting ...	8	Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Timber, all kinds ...	25
Precious stones ...	31	Shellfish ...	21	Tin—block, foil, ore,	
Preserved fish, meats	21	Ships, boats, &c. ...	11	plates, ware ...	32
" milk ...	23	Shoes ...	19	Tobacco ...	23
" vegetables... ..	22	Shot ...	8	" pipes ...	4
Preserves ...	22	Silk—manufactures,		Topis ...	9
Printing ink ...	14	mixtures; silks ...	16	Tortoise shell ...	24
" materials' ...	35	Silver—plate, specie... ..	31	Toys ...	5
" paper ...	25	Skins ...	24	Travellers' samples ...	35
Prints, pictures, &c. ...	3	Slate slabs ...	29	Turnery ...	4
Provisions, preserved		Slates, roofing ...	12	Turpentine ...	14
and salted ...	21	Slops ...	19	Turtles ...	33
Pulse ...	22	Snuff ...	23	Tweeds ...	15
Pulu ...	25	Soap ...	24	Twine ...	20
Putty ...	29	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Umbrellas ...	19
Quartz ...	29	caustic, crystals, ni-		Unserviceable cordage	20
Quicksilver ...	32	trate, silicate ...	14	Upholstery ...	13
Rabbits' skins ...	24	Specie ...	31	Utensils ...	9
Rags ...	25	Specimens of natural		Varnish ...	25
Railway materials ...	35	history ...	36	Vegetable food ...	22
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Spelter ...	32	" oil ...	26
Raisins ...	22	Sperm oil ...	26	" substances ...	25
Rape oil ...	26	Spices ...	23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Rattans ...	25	Spinning and weaving		served ...	22
Raw cotton ...	25	machinery ...	9	Vermicelli ...	22
" sugar ...	22	Spirits, methylated ...	14	Vestas ...	14
Refined sugar ...	22	" other ...	23	Vinegar ...	23
Regulus ...	32	Split peas ...	22	Waggons ...	10
Resin ...	25	Sponges ...	24	Walnuts ...	22
Ribbons ...	16	Starch ...	25	Washed wool ...	24
Rice ...	22	Stationery ...	1	Watches ...	6
Rock salt ...	23	Steam boilers, engines	9	Water ...	30
Roots, medicinal ...	14	Stearine ...	24	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rope ...	20	Steel, cordage ...	32	Weaving and spinning	
Rugs ...	15	Stimulants ...	23	machinery ...	9
Rum ...	23	Stone, clay, earthen-		Whalebone ...	24
Sacks, bags ...	20	ware, and glass	29	Wheat ...	22
Saddlery ...	10	" grind, mill, ware,		Whiskey ...	23
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	&c. ...	29	Whiting ...	29
Saddle-trees... ..	10	Stoves ...	32	Wicker and basket ware	25
Sago ...	22	Straw ...	25	Wine ...	23
Salad oil ...	26	" hats ...	19	" spirits of ...	23
Salt ...	23	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Wire netting ...	32
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	fined ...	22	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Saltpetre ...	23	Sulphur ...	14	Woodenware ...	25
Sashes ...	12	Surgical instruments... ..	7	Wool ...	24
Sauces ...	23	Sweet oil ...	26	" and worsted manu-	
Sausage skins ...	24	Tackle for sports and		factures ...	15
Scientific instruments	6	games ...	5	Woollen piece goods ...	15
Scoured wool ...	24	Tallow ...	24	Woolpacks ...	20
Screws ...	32	" oil ...	26	Works of art ...	3
Seal skins ...	24	Tanks, iron ...	32	Writing paper ...	25
Seal oil ...	26	Tapioca ...	22	Yarn ...	15
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tar ...	25	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
grass ...	25	Tares ...	25	perforated ...	32

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.			
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Books, printed	180,163	66,464
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing	2,047	680
20 p.c. and free	Stationery	60,933	44,400
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Instruments, musical—harmoniums	1,841	602
" ...	" " organs	11,662	5,541
" ...	" " pianofortes	49,566	17,637
Free ...	" " undescribed	8,328	2,247
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings	29,844	5,764
" ...	Works of art... ..	4,543	155
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt	676	271
Free ...	" picture frames	1,933	...
20 per cent. ...	" other, unenumerated	3,117	926
Free ...	Pipes, tobacco—clay	2,865	642
" ...	" meerschaum	5,515	1,610
6s. per gross ...	" " wooden, &c.	10,842	4,113
20 per cent. ...	Turnery	374	1,061
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks	738	50
Free ...	Toys	14,639	1,683
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Clocks	13,909	1,678
Free ...	Instruments, optical	5,788	687
" ...	" scientific	7,590	1,270
10 per cent. ...	Watches	50,801	11,440
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials	3,045	144
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical	5,859	171
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, military	1,209	22
" ...	" pistols, &c.	947	49
" ...	" sporting	9,516	1,541
" ...	Ammunition, &c., caps	3,657	107
5s. 6d. per 1000 and free	" cartridges	2,520	706
Free ...	" cartridge cases	803	3
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite	7,431	3,244
½d. coil 24 feet	" fuse	4,704	1,174
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	15,921
" ...	" powder, blasting	16,516	3,571
3d. per lb. and free	" " sporting and fine	9,449	1,519
¼d. per lb. ...	" shot	5,521	1,465

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.** * * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Agricultural implements, undescribed ...	4,775	16,049
" ...	Boilers, steam	99	2,837
Free ...	Cutlery	26,562	4,476
20 per cent. ...	Engines, steam	25,780	13,603
" ...	Machinery, agricultural	20,491	11,672
Free ...	" weaving and spinning	14,165	...
20 per cent. ...	" undescribed	50,011	86,470
Free ...	Sewing machines	71,869	48,753
" ...	Tools and utensils	37,103	6,598
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Axles and arms	6,194	700
" ...	Axle-boxes	420	18
" ...	Carriages	7,653	9,895
" ...	Carriage materials	8,662	2,484
" ...	Carts, waggons, &c.	2,307	3,637
" ...	Saddlery and harness	6,953	21,457
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery... ..	13,370	421
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees	1,501	...
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors	553	265
20 per cent. ...	Boats	214	616
Free ...	Chain cables	1,284	745
20 per cent. ...	Oars	340	127
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Bricks, air	82	...
" ...	" clay ... ..	...	1,638
20s. per 1000	" fire	889	136
Free ...	Cement	20,801	2,648
5s. each ...	Doors	5,219	3,169
Free ...	Lime	99	1,333
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window	15	2,029
Free ...	Slates, roofing	34,953	1,182
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery	57,578	60,916
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs	745	...
20 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers	6,930	...
" ...	Lamps and lampware	1,745	683
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic	4,327	737
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	" carbolic	592	...
2d. per lb. ...	" oxalic	195	...
3d. per lb. ...	" picric	15	...
5s. per cwt. and free	" undescribed	6,697	5,601

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.**.* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Alkali, soda ash	5,084	38
" ...	" " bicarbonate	1,338	173
" ...	" " caustic	12,446	2,116
40s. per ton ...	" " crystals	4,001	871
Free ...	" " nitrate	4,570	58
" ...	" " silicate	1,695	582
" ...	Alum	1,583	49
" ...	Arsenic	324	8
" ...	Asphalte	86	...
" ...	Borax	112	...
Various ...	Drugs and chemicals	74,043	25,493
Free ...	Dyes	10,738	361
" ...	Essences and essential oils	5,473	1,894
1d. & 3d. per lb.	Glycerine	599	979
Free ...	Guano	10,230	11,002
" ...	Ink, printing	3,384	1,556
6d. per lb. ...	" " colored	442	...
Free ...	" writing	1,314	107
" ...	Manures, undescribed	1,142	8,602
Various ...	Matches and vestas	41,494	12,915
Free ...	Medicines, patent	1,524	811
" ...	Medicinal roots, &c.	569	77
" ...	Naphtha	901	...
10s. per lb. ...	Opium	71,308	11,080
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors	64,351	7,873
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated	542	464
Free ...	Sulphur	5,175	233
" ...	Turpentine	4,165	526
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.			
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Blankets	48,399	11,970
" ...	Carpeting and druggeting	59,834	7,377
" ...	Flannels, piece	106,681	13,367
" ...	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	300,618	69,147
Free ...	" " mixed with cotton (wool predominating)	85,920	31,388
10 p.c. and free	" " women's dress goods and shirting (all wool)	303,638	
Free ...	" manufactures unenumerated	9,252	...
10 per cent. ...	Rugs	11,671	2,249
Free ...	Yarn	3,298	49
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>			
20 p.c. and free	Silks	130,396	15,544
10 p.c., 20 p.c., and free	" (mixed with other material)	27,016	848
Free ...	" ribbons	56,436	2,148
" ...	" manufactures unenumerated, such as trimmings, &c.	42,701	300

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.		Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
			£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.				
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)...	605,853	58,196
"	...	" " (cotton predominating)	20,985	...
"	...	" manufactures, such as counterpanes, &c.	36,424	3,283
"	...	" waste	2,434	490
"	...	" wick	4,127	838
"	...	Linen piece goods	37,055	1,543
20 p. c. and free		" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	4,055	...
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
Free	...	Haberdashery	269,855	61,687
"	...	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silk, &c.	727	3,283
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
20 p. c. and free		Apparel and slops	370,350	283,862
Free	...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed	599	25
20 per cent.	...	" fancy and trimmed	3,813	119
3s. to 25s. per dozen pairs		Boots and shoes	213,435	125,350
10 p. c. and free		Feathers, ornamental	14,065	1,105
Free	...	Flowers, artificial	15,316	198
Various & free		Furs	2,353	1,221
10 per cent.	...	Gloves	81,303	7,525
Free	...	Hats and caps, straw	35,479	1,928
20 per cent.	...	" " " trimmed	5,012	502
"	...	" " silk	904	77
"	...	" " felt, &c.	92,289	22,755
Free	...	Hatters' materials	5,473	75
"	...	Hosiery	128,521	13,329
20 per cent.	...	Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c.	14,598	...
"	...	Millinery ... ..	...	1,530
1s. 9d. each	...	Umbrellas and parasols, silk	14,674	3,264
4d. to 9d. each	...	" " cotton	3,709	
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
Free	...	Bagging	178	217
6d. per dozen	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags	3,581	562
1s. per dozen	...	" " corn and flour sacks	86,509	15,249
Free	...	" " gunny bags	17,421	1,974
"	...	" " ore bags ... ..	...	296
3s. per dozen	...	" " woolpacks	34,595	29,718
6d. per dozen and free		" " undescribed	7,453	4,004
Free	...	Boot webbing	11,730	...
"	...	Canvas	15,753	2,808
2s. to 8s. per cwt.		Cordage	9,560	22,249
Free	...	" unserviceable	405	...
4s. 6d. per cwt.		Engine packing	338	111
Free	...	Felt, sheathing	245	56

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878--continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.			
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
5s. per dozen...	Felt, hoods, &c.	2,489	...
Free	„ squares	15	...
20 per cent. ...	Mats	5,304	763
Free	Matting, china	6,958	1,740
10 p. c. and free	„ coir and other	4,812	948
Free	Nets and netting	463	...
„	Oil and other floor cloths	27,009	4,643
„	Tents and tarpaulins ... ..	...	1,623
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines	6,631	2,207
Free	„ sewing or seaming	11,909	...
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
2s. per lb. ...	Bacon	501	5,292
Free	Bêche de Mer	37	...
5s. per cwt. ...	Beef, salted	131	6,705
2d. per lb. ...	Butter	2,311	31,838
„	Cheese	1,259	36,704
Free	Eggs	12,007	410
„	Fish, fresh	1,893	83
2d. per lb. ...	„ preserved	70,257	20,096
Free	„ salted	36,775	2,127
„	„ shell	15,615	836
2d. per lb. ...	Hams	4,585	2,454
„	Honey	34	243
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass	3,362	1,737
Free	Lard	181	151
„	Meats, fresh	5	656
2d. per lb. ...	„ preserved	2,433	74,971
5s. per cwt. ...	Pork, salted	987	2,046
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot	1,743	484
2d. per lb. & free	Biscuit	322	30,934
Free	Bread	91	390
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery	16,373	20,340
2s. per cental	Flour	6,067	191,720
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled	1,720	963
„	„ dried	11,774	4,082
„	„ „ currants	43,237	14,423
„	„ „ raisins	26,224	9,954
9d. per bushel	„ green	47,607	12,932
1s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley	43,983	655
„	„ „ beans and peas	1,314	761
„	„ „ gram	500	...
6d. and 1s. per cental	„ „ maize	165,943	1,365
2s. per bushel	„ „ malt... ..	58,973	21,811
1s. per cental	„ „ oats	92,447	12,807
3s. per cental	„ „ pearl barley	1,778	194

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.** * * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>			
3s. per cental	Grain and pulse, rice	142,691	78,407
2s. per cental	” ” split peas	1,878	374
1s. per cental	” ” wheat	8,176	88,626
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves	7,146	9,590
” ...	Liquorice	3,167	286
” ...	Macaroni and vermicelli	1,290	289
” ...	Maizena and corn flour	4,850	2,491
3s. per cwt. and free	Molasses	7,683	2,987
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts	2,034	898
” ...	” almonds... ..	2,956	455
Free ...	” cocoanuts	1,841	375
1s. per cental	” peanuts	841	...
2d. per lb. ...	” walnuts	1,011	83
3s. per cental	Oatmeal	3,302	9,613
20s. per ton ...	Onions	181	10,394
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes	767	72,983
Free ...	Sago	5,502	2,514
2d. per lb. ...	Sugar candy	16	...
3s. per cwt. ...	” glucose	30,753	3,596
” ...	” raw	422,863	2,884
” ...	” refined... ..	628,419	253,255
Free ...	Tapioca	4,850	1,206
” ...	Vegetables, fresh	332	2,500
2d. per lb. ; 5s. per cwt.	” preserved, salted, &c.	3,159	1,750
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Aerated and mineral waters	2,120	2,635
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter)	187,232	29,455
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory	2,146	508
Free ...	” root	263	...
3d. per lb. ...	Chocolate and cocoa	18,249	3,447
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry	193	37
Free ...	Cocoa beans	5,173	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee	66,122	31,743
Free ...	Ginger	6,325	1,455
2d. per lb. ...	” ground	37	...
3d. per lb. ...	Hops	56,952	15,491
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice	1,260	628
Free ...	Milk, preserved	6,253	3,556
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard	10,609	3,278
Free ...	Pepper	6,993	4,624
2d. per lb. ...	” ground	165	...
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery (not alcoholic)	5,987	785
1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per doz. bottles	Pickles	4,886	3,043
20s. per ton ...	Salt	33,919	2,711
Free ...	” rock	3,531	928
” ...	Saltpetre	1,537	183
20 per cent. ...	Sauces	6,029	2,146
Free ...	Spices	6,538	3,355

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued*.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Spices, ground	518	...
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy	189,890	90,619
" ...	" cordials and bitters	4,522	3,668
" ...	" gin	32,963	12,658
" ...	" of wine	1,835	1,577
20s. per gallon	" perfumed	8,256	913
10s. per gallon	" rum	20,117	9,663
" ...	" whiskey	82,669	20,979
" ...	" undescribed	30,891	7,763
3d. per lb. ...	Tea	540,930	258,421
2s. per lb. ...	Tobacco (manufactured)	143,914	157,871
1s. per lb. ...	" (unmanufactured)	44,452	16,380
5s. per lb. ...	" cigars	79,883	48,983
2s. per lb. ...	" snuff	615	313
6d. per gallon	Vinegar	10,326	2,188
4s. per gallon...	Wine	108,632	53,714
" ...	" must ... ..	...	72
6s. per gallon...	" sparkling	98,937	18,851

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Beeswax	41	695
" ...	Bones	123	1,895
" ...	Bonedust ... ..	...	7,663
Free ...	Bristles	1,807	...
2d. per lb. ...	Candles	35,088	22,291
10 per cent. ...	Combs	6,820	1,170
Free ...	Feathers (not ornamental)	499	33
" ...	Flock	173	1,213
2d. per lb. ...	Glue	1,021	364
" ...	" pieces ... ..	...	2,729
10 per cent. ...	Grease	1,744	433
Free ...	Hair	2,428	487
2d. per lb. ...	" curled	3,616	1,331
Free ...	" seating	5,519	152
" ...	Hides	60,990	9,417
" ...	Horns and hoofs	132	3,843
" ...	Ivory	1,007	...
10 per cent. ...	Leather	21,377	215,717
" ...	" cut into shapes	7,289	2,054
Free ...	" imitation	9,688	173
" ...	" patent, &c.	69,012	663
" ...	Leatherware	31,470	5,939
Free ...	Sausage skins	3,767	3,563
" ...	Shell, pearl	187	190
" ...	" tortoise	32	...
" ...	Skins, goat	3	...
" ...	" kangaroo	1,191	345
" ...	" opossum	662	349
" ...	" rabbit	879	6,206
" ...	" seal ... ..	...	10

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>			
Free	... Skins, sheep, with wool	41,573	10,204
"	... " " without wool	39	2,592
"	... " undescrbed	44	...
2d. per lb.	... Soap, common	39	14,475
"	... " fancy	5,588	639
Free	... Sponges	2,155	247
...	... Stearine	...	26,616
Free	... Tallow	13,959	103,879
"	... Whalebone	190	75
"	... Wool*	...	...
"	... " scoured	418,786	1,222,078
"	... " washed	535,521	1,695,934
"	... " greasy	1,408,390	2,892,13
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free	... Bark	3,112	75,129
"	... Bass	1,015	...
2d. per lb.	... Blue	4,040	1,819
2s. per cental	... Bran	1,356	15,176
Free	... Canes and rattans	2,080	24
"	... Casks	2,935	1,797
"	... Copra	1,438	500
"	... Cork	1,705	14
4d. per lb.	... Corks, cut	20,387	5,096
Free	... Cotton, raw	48	...
"	... Fibre, coconut	1,327	932
"	... " undescrbed	7,102	848
"	... Flax, "phormium," N. Z.	3,941	98
"	... Gum	6,435	1,786
"	... Gutta-percha goods	297	...
"	... Hay and chaff	469	26,734
"	... Hemp	28,304	880
"	... Indiarubber goods	20,032	1,886
"	... Jute	16,830	42
"	... Meal, linseed	654	57
"	... Millet, broom corn, &c.	2,830	...
"	... Oakum	60	161
"	... Oilcake	1,757	135
10s. per cwt.	... Paper bags	354	5,775
Free	... " printing	109,657	10,765
3s. per cwt.	... " wrapping	16,289	7,693
Free	... " writing	32,078	1,161
2d. per lb.	... " cut	480	...
3s. per cwt.	... " undescrbed	7,749	...
2d. per lb.	... " cut	194	...
Free	... Paperhangings	26,953	4,077
"	... Pitch and tar	2,053	961

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 49,170,516 lbs., valued at £2,352,697, of which all but 5,812,814 lbs., valued at £281,329, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 101,809,869 lbs., valued at £5,810,148, of which 27,969,970 lbs., valued at £1,479,520, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.			
2s. per cental	Pollard	700	1,939
Free ...	Pulu	320	115
" ...	Rags	241	2,250
" ...	Resin	4,816	662
10 per cent. ...	Seeds, canary	1,399	171
Free ...	" clover	1,622	...
" ...	" grass	12,021	1,027
" ...	" undescribed	16,592	7,184
2d. per lb. ...	Starch	17,275	1,390
...	Straw ... ..	...	116
1s. per cental	Tares	297	...
Various ...	Timber	533,626	51,167
2s. per gallon	Varnish *	12,511	3,523
20 per cent. ...	Wicker and basket ware	2,592	2,759
" ...	Woodenware	42,043	17,223
Order 26.—Oils.*			
Free ...	Almond	90	...
6d. per gal. ...	Benzine	992	...
Free ...	Black	1,952	300
2s. per doz. quarts and free	Castor	65,366	21,589
Free ...	Chinese	12,882	418
" ...	Cocanut	1,691	78
" ...	Cod	7,244	480
2s. per doz. quarts and free	Codliver	2,301	221
6d. per gallon	Colza	8,047	1,697
Free ...	Cotton-seed	1,193	...
6d. per gallon	Kerosene	89,686	23,047
" ...	Lard	1,806	146
Free ...	Linseed	29,040	3,382
2s. per doz. quarts and free	Lubricating	960	...
2s. per doz. quarts	Medicinal	207	...
Free ...	Mineral, unrefined	19	...
" ...	Mutton-bird	10	...
" ...	Neatsfoot	77	864
" ...	Nut	347	...
6d. per gallon	Olive	7,679	517
Free ...	Palm	2,053	315
" ...	Pine	136	...
" ...	Rape	2,251	...
2s. per doz. quarts	Salad	9,710	774

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>			
Free	Seal ...	10	...
"	Seed ...	576	...
"	Sperm ...	448	152
"	Sweet ...	385	...
"	Tallow ...	...	18,116
...	Oils in bottles ...	...	1,168
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>			
Free	Coal...	356,994	493
"	Coke, &c. ...	2,497	486
"	Kerosene shale ...	18,194	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 ante.)			
Free	Bricks, bath ...	592	20
20 per cent.	Brownware ...	2,109	2,951
9d. per cub. ft.	China-ware and porcelain ...	18,992	2,205
"	Earthenware ...	45,373	11,465
6d. to 9d. per cub. ft.	Glass, bottles ...	21,806	2,414
Free	" plate ...	10,406	2,922
"	" window ...	18,698	4,093
6d., 9d., and 2s. 6d. pr. cub. ft.	Glassware ...	36,304	14,288
20 per cent.	Marble, wrought ...	7,348	5,357
Free	" unwrought ...	5,222	51
"	Plaster of paris ...	41	95
"	" " American Putty ...	1,598	...
"	Putty ...	1,100	267
"	Quartz ...	33	15
20 p. c. and free	Slate slabs ...	9,049	...
Free	Stones, grind ...	909	232
"	" mill ...	882	220
"	" unwrought ...	7,804	463
20 per cent.	" wrought ...	1,133	2,059
"	Stoneware ...	1,017	711
Free	Whiting ...	3,797	382
<i>Order 30.—Water.‡</i>			
Free	Ice ...	...	...

* See footnote to page 253 ante.

† The Customs returns of 1878 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.

‡ 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, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of	Value of
		Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.			
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free ...	Gold	673,370	1,495,449
10 per cent. ...	Gold-leaf	2,171	150
20 per cent. ...	Jewellery	52,502	16,186
1s. per oz. ...	Plate, silver	4,729	627
Free ...	Precious stones, cameos, &c.	2,260	...
" ...	Silver	10	...
" ...	Specie, copper	2,416	316
" ...	" gold	320,600	2,399,741
" ...	" silver	7,200	1,715
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free ...	Antimony, crude ... ..	...	3,455
" ...	" ore	284	4,162
" ...	" regulus ... ..	...	25,526
20 p. c. and free	Brassware	14,916	2,197
Free ...	Copper	6,363	10,601
" ...	" ore	9	1,195
" ...	" regulus ... ..	...	26,682
" ...	" sheet	7,516	418
" ...	" wire	283	...
20 p. c. and free	Copperware	2,499	1,038
10 per cent. ...	Electro-plated ware	13,549	105
20 per cent. ...	Grates and stoves	1,472	444
Free ...	Iron, bar and rod	101,150	19,393
20 per cent. ...	" bolts and nuts	6,363	262
" ...	" castings	8,884	3,106
" ...	" galvanized buckets and tubs	165	1,165
Free ...	" cordage	2,959	581
" ...	" guttering, &c. ... ..	...	4,494
" ...	" sheet	201,833	37,103
" ...	" hoop	13,813	1,290
" ...	" ore	10	...
" ...	" pig	31,889	1,662
40s. per ton ...	" pipes, cast	14,322	4,230
Free ...	" wrought	24,962	3,709
" ...	" plate	29,188	5,704
" ...	" railway rails, &c.	120,015	4,905
" ...	" scrap	367	...
" ...	" sheet	14,379	1,755
" ...	" tanks	6,748	7,273
" ...	" wire, fencing	116,740	50,394
" ...	" telegraphic	3,084	642
" ...	" undescribed	14,370	293
20 per cent. ...	Ironware, galvanized	164	386
Free ...	Lead, ore	12,340	...
" ...	" pig	9,779	109
2s. 6d. per cwt.	" pipe	20	1,805
" ...	" sheet	4,553	2,080
20 per cent. ...	Metal, manufactures of	102,651	41,323
Free ...	" yellow	6,414	2,597

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.			
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Metals, undescribed	95	...
10 per cent. ...	Metalware, mixed	10,773	40
3s. per cwt. ...	Nails	36,358	10,546
12s. per cwt. ...	„ horseshoe	4,997	...
Free ...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	2,180	1,134
10 per cent. ...	Platedware	23,820	5,884
Free ...	Plumbago	269	...
„ ...	Quicksilver	4,283	1,224
„ ...	Screws	6,937	410
„ ...	Spelter	19	3,836
„ ...	Steel	14,212	1,597
„ ...	„ cordage	1,823	618
„ ...	Tin, block	5,784	1,215
„ ...	„ foil	1,044	170
„ ...	„ ore ... ..	...	2,293
„ ...	„ „ black sand ... ..	...	790
Free ...	„ „ plates	26,699	3,658
20 per cent. ...	Tinware	3,537	4,610
„ ...	Wire netting	483	36
Free ...	Zinc, ingots	134	...
20 per cent. ...	„ perforated	553	34
Free ...	„ sheet	4,972	957
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free ...	Birds	138	96
„ ...	Camels	950	...
„ ...	Dogs	390	140
„ ...	Elephants	1,800	...
„ ...	Monkeys	1	...
„ ...	Turtles	15	...
„ ...	Goats	2	60
„ ...	Hares ... ..	...	2
5s. each ...	Horned cattle*	253,314	70,132
„ ...	Horses*	101,256	151,654
„ ...	Leeches ... ..	...	33
2s. each ...	Pigs	1,219	112
Free ...	Poultry	41	67
6d. each, formerly 9d.	Sheep*	260,438	218,950
Free ...	Animals, undescribed (menagerie) ...	...	20,000
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free ...	Plants	3,590	5,127

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see *Index ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Brushware and brooms, hair	7,438	6,808
" ...	" undescrbed	6,283	...
Free ...	Fancy goods	45,594	16,770
" ...	Grindery	20,837	12,419
" ...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	157,358	81,804
" ...	Holloware	11,593	899
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	14,749	20,133
Free ...	Ordnance stores, undescrbed	51,446	1,350
" ...	Photographic goods	1,049	1,263
" ...	Printing materials	20,547	17,051
" ...	Railway materials, undescrbed ... ..	...	645
Free ...	Telegraphic materials (except wire) ...	8,123	3,031
" ...	Travellers' samples	78,287	104,699
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free ...	Curiosities	138	45
10 p. c. and free	Goods manufactured, undescrbed	18,687	5,736
Free ...	Personal effects	44,471	31,381
" ...	Specimens of natural history	588	316
	Total	16,161,880	14,925,707

654. The total declared value of the imports in 1878 having been £16,161,880, and that of the exports £14,925,707, the excess of imports over exports was £1,236,173, and the total value of external trade was £31,087,587. Imports,
exports,
and trade,
1878.

655. The value of imports in 1878 was less than that in 1877 by £200,424. The value of exports in 1878 was less than the value in 1877 by £231,980. Imports and
exports,
1877 and
1878 com-
pared.

656. The imports as indicated by their value were lower in 1878 than in any one of the last six years except 1876; but they were not exceeded in any year prior to the first of that sexenniad except 1857 and 1854. The exports were exceeded in value by those in three of the years in the same period, viz., 1877, 1874, and 1873, but prior to that period only in 1868, 1857, and 1856. Imports and
Exports,
1878 and
former
years.

657. In 1878 the value of imports per head of the population was less than in any previous year since 1851 except 1872, 1871, 1870, and 1867; the value of exports per head was less than in any of the same years except 1876; and the value of the total trade per head was less than in any of those years except 1870. 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.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1878.

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
1878	18	11	11	17	3	6	35	15	5

Imports and exports in Australasian colonies.

658. 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 five years ended with 1877:—

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
	...	1877	16,362,304	19 5 0¾	15,157,687	17 16 8½
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 1½	13,671,580	22 19 2½
	...	1876	13,672,776	22 2 4	13,093,941	21 0 8½
	...	1877	14,606,594	22 12 2¾	13,125,819	20 6 4½

* For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 652 *an*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Queensland	1873	2,885,499	20 11 10½	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 5¾	3,875,581	21 0 9¾	
	1877	4,068,682	20 17 1¼	4,361,275	22 7 1¼	
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 ¼	
	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	
	1877	4,625,511	20 0 0	4,626,531	20 0 1¼	
Western Australia	1873	297,328	11 11 0	265,217	10 6 0½	
	1874	364,263	14 0 4½	428,337	16 10 0¾	
	1875	349,840	13 4 5½	391,217	14 15 8½	
	1876	386,037	14 5 9½	397,293	14 14 1½	
	1877	362,707	13 3 0½	373,352	13 10 8¾	
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	
	1877	1,308,671	12 6 3	1,416,975	13 6 7¼	
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	
	1877	6,973,418	17 1 6½	6,327,472	15 9 10¾	

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1878, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

659. In the last year named in the table as compared with the preceding one, all the colonies except South Australia and Western Australia show an increase in the case of both imports and exports. In the former colony the imports increased, but the exports diminished, and in the latter a falling-off took place in both. The colonies which show larger figures in the last than in any previous year named are New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania in the case of both imports and exports, South Australia in the case of imports, and New Zealand in the case of exports.

660. 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 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.

Increase of external trade or the contrary.

Comparison of external trade in different colonies.

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.

661. In 1877 the value of imports per head of the population was greater in New South Wales, and the value of exports greater in Queensland, than in any of the other colonies. In the following lists, which show the order of the colonies in these respects, Victoria occupies a central position, both in regard to imports and exports per head, and Tasmania is last. With the exception of the two first-named colonies, the order is the same in both lists :—

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

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

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

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

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

662. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand. will be found in the following table for each of the five years ended with 1877. It must be borne in mind that in making up this return the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with ; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1877.

	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	£	£	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	10 ³ / ₄
	1875	38,057,725	20	18	11 ¹ / ₄	37,492,398	20	12	8 ¹ / ₄
	1876	37,466,909	19	18	11 ³ / ₄	36,289,472	19	6	5 ¹ / ₄
	1877	40,025,798	20	10	6 ³ / ₈	37,644,664	19	6	1 ³ / ₈
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1873	42,218,025	20	5	5 ¹ / ₂	42,017,799	20	3	6 ¹ / ₂
	1874	44,937,313	20	12	11 ¹ / ₄	42,901,460	19	14	2 ³ / ₈
	1875	47,272,839	20	14	8 ¹ / ₂	44,407,001	19	9	7
	1876	45,505,083	19	3	11 ³ / ₄	43,093,920	18	3	7 ¹ / ₂
	1877	48,307,887	19	12	0 ¹ / ₂	45,389,111	18	8	4 ¹ / ₂

663. It will be observed by means of this table that the total value of the external trade of Australia, both with and exclusive of Tasmania and New Zealand, was greatest in the last year named; but that per head of population the imports were greatest in 1875, the exports of Australia were greatest in 1874, and those of Australasia were greatest in 1873.

664. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1876 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 recent official documents:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1876.

(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	412,208,947	12 9 1	286,240,684	8 13 0
Malta*	11,892,036†	80 14 7	11,018,312‡	74 15 11
ASIA.				
India	44,188,062	0 4 7	60,291,731	0 6 4
Ceylon	5,562,884	2 3 6	4,509,595	1 15 3
Straits Settlements... ..	11,923,136	38 14 0	11,023,019	35 15 7
Labuan	126,594	25 16 11	112,997	23 1 5
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	2,284,213	6 12 1	3,273,822	9 10 4
Natal*	1,022,890	3 3 6	657,390	2 0 10
Cape of Good Hope	5,829,602	6 17 5	3,636,807	4 5 8
St. Helena... ..	87,544	14 0 7	45,904	7 7 1
Lagos	476,813	7 18 4	619,260	10 5 8
Gold Coast	446,088	1 1 10	465,268	1 2 9
Sierra Leone (1875)	326,011	8 15 9	350,202	9 8 10
Gambia*	89,356	6 5 11	86,216	6 1 6
AMERICA.				
Canada	19,418,822	5 5 4	16,868,007	4 11 6
Newfoundland*	1,501,230	9 6 1	1,367,102	8 9 5
Bermudas*	244,676	18 4 8	74,514	5 11 0
Honduras*	163,403	6 12 2	206,420	8 7 1
British Guiana*	1,983,165	10 5 0	3,031,069	15 13 4
West Indies—				
Bahamas	153,614	3 18 5	106,836	2 14 7
Turk's Island*	23,358	5 1 0	31,567	6 13 8
Jamaica	1,700,254§	3 7 2	1,517,015	2 19 11

* 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 for transhipment.

‡ Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels for transhipment.

§ Imports for consumption

External
trade
greatest in
1877.

External
trade of
British
dominions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1876—
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.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>				
West Indies—				
St. Lucia*	106,963	3 7 8	143,718	4 10 11
St. Vincent*	154,915	4 6 10	183,301	5 2 10
Barbadoes*	1,027,871	6 7 3	964,263	5 19 4
Grenada*	114,861	2 16 3	178,583	4 7 5
Tobago*	54,582	3 1 0	79,670	4 9 2
Virgin Islands*	2,774	0 8 4	4,773	0 14 4
St. Christopher*	139,296	4 18 11	156,150	5 10 10
Nevis*	37,933	3 4 11	54,683	4 13 6
Antigua*	140,036	3 18 7	143,237	4 0 5
Montserrat*	23,989	2 15 2	28,357	3 5 3
Dominica*	60,918	2 4 10	76,948	2 16 8
Trinidad	1,666,268	15 3 11	1,636,619	14 18 7
<i>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</i>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	45,505,083	19 4 0	43,093,920	18 3 7
Falkland Islands*	27,056	24 5 9	37,121	33 6 5
	570,715,843	2 8 0	452,315,080	1 18 0

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

665. The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria are greater than those of any other British possession except British India, Canada, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

666. 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.

667. Omitting such colonies as Malta, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, and the Falkland Islands, the value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australian colonies, is half as great again, and the value of exports per head is twice as great, as in the United Kingdom; whilst the value per head of both imports and exports is greater than in any other portion of the British dominions.

* 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 658 *ante*.

668. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the United Kingdom and of the principal Foreign countries during 1876 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

External
trade of
Foreign
countries.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1876.*
(Including bullion and specie.)

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.				
Austro-Hungary	82,919	2 3 2	81,741	2 2 6
Belgium	102,203	19 3 1	85,749	16 1 6
Denmark	14,477	7 9 3	12,070	6 4 5
France	231,768	6 5 7	191,245	5 3 7
German Empire †	245,220	5 14 9	...	...
Greece	4,299	2 18 10	2,696	1 17 0
Holland	59,453	15 7 8	44,423	11 9 10
Italy	57,430	2 2 10	52,775	1 19 0
Portugal	6,716	1 13 6	5,205	1 5 11
Russia	76,471	1 0 7 †	79,819	1 1 6 †
Spain	22,884	1 7 3	18,658	1 2 2
Sweden and Norway	25,472	4 1 8	19,175	3 1 5
ASIA.				
China	21,081	0 1 0	24,255	0 1 2
Japan	4,000	0 2 5	4,000	0 2 5
Persia	2,500	0 11 4	1,500	0 6 9
AFRICA.				
Egypt	4,506	0 5 4	15,500	0 18 4
Morocco	978	0 6 6	1,083	0 7 3
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	7,273	3 4 8	9,695	4 6 2
Brazil	17,000	1 16 0	17,500	1 17 1
Chili	8,170	3 10 6	8,676	3 14 10
Mexico	5,697	0 12 2	5,087	0 10 11
United States	99,308	2 11 6	124,354	3 4 6
Uruguay	2,667	5 19 11	2,860	6 8 8
Total	1,102,492	1 8 2	808,068	1 0 8

669. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1876 § represent a far higher value than those of any other

Trade in
Australia
and other
countries
compared.

* The figures for Japan and Persia are only rough estimates; those for Brazil are the average of the 5 years, 1873-77; those for Greece, Portugal, and Spain are for 1874; and those for Egypt are for 1877. For Holland, Portugal, Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay the special imports and exports only are given (i.e., imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce).

† Exclusive of bullion and specie. No returns are published of the exports of Germany.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of £0 17s. 7d. and the exports of £0 18s. 4d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

§ See table following paragraph 664 ante.

country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next in this respect; then follow in succession the United States and Belgium, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and Holland, which are the only other countries possessing a greater external trade than Australasia.* The external commerce of Victoria † is greater than that of Denmark, Greece, or Portugal, but is not quite so extensive as that of Spain, or Sweden and Norway; it is, however, much greater than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade per head in Australia and other countries compared.

670. 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 Foreign country named except Belgium and Holland. 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 either Belgium or Holland.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

671. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total value of imports and exports in 1878, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1878.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£	...	£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	10,676,499	71·53
The United Kingdom ...	7,341,109	45·42	1,446,045	9·69
Other British possessions ...	6,219,321	38·48	1,965,583	13·17
Foreign States	2,601,450	16·10	837,680	5·61
Total	16,161,880	100·00	14,925,707	100·00

Exports of Victorian produce.

672. It will be observed that nearly 72 per cent. of the exports were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is about the same proportion as that which prevailed in 1876 and 1875, but is a smaller one than in any other year of the previous decennial, except 1869. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported and their proportion to the total exports in each of the eleven years ended with 1878.

* See table following paragraph 662 ante.

† See table following paragraph 658 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 664 ante.

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1868	11,697,893	17 8 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 13 9	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 2 9	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	73·52
1875	10,571,806	12 19 5	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·53

673. 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 1878, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

Exports of Victorian products, 1872 to 1878.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1872 TO 1878.

(See Index following paragraph 653 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1872.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	853	1,092	2,379	2,979	3,499	13,227	20,588
9	Agricultural implements	4,529	6,258	7,322	17,703	10,475	10,492	11,424
10	Machinery ...	18,608	45,599	21,673	30,660	40,675	51,728	68,538
10	Saddlery and harness	2,100	3,444	3,724	8,576	12,582	9,262	14,554
13	Furniture and upholstery	6,292	9,307	12,315	17,534	23,464	28,678	45,567
14	Manure ...	4,970	20,745	15,049	4,946	4,067	2,535	7,612
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	5,997	8,920	5,609	8,742	15,347	15,972	23,913
19	Apparel & slops	62,589	75,545	107,581	106,463	125,460	138,771	204,525
20	Boots and shoes	4,494	8,386	13,143	14,106	21,321	34,643	43,286
20	Cordage ...	6,683	8,456	3,468	10,761	11,304	14,681	20,627
21	Butter, cheese	9,494	5,881	7,544	19,281	53,857	36,339	67,350
21	Hams, bacon, lard	1,460	977	964	1,312	3,025	5,391	7,176
21	Beef and pork, salted	9,626	1,345	2,736	1,979	2,261	2,515	7,583
21	Preserved meats	257,448	240,674	175,774	134,297	166,570	123,406	74,887
22	Biscuit ...	9,807	12,483	15,752	19,089	17,689	22,147	30,934
22	Confectionery	1,822	5,378	9,626	8,840	12,104	15,156	17,176
22	Flour ...	11,255	40,666	39,022	15,011	11,457	113,612	186,515
22	Grain and pulse	23,685	2,934	2,611	7,623	10,615	82,263	96,613

* Exclusive of Border traffic from 1st June 1873 to 31st January 1874.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1872 TO 1878—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 653 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1872.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22	Fruit	532	179	2,059	3,944	5,940	4,853	12,655
"	Jams and pre- serves	398	3,500	1,178	1,216	4,794	4,061	6,005
"	Oatmeal ... *	1,049	410	190	377	4,360	5,590	9,618
"	Onions	2,155	3,062	1,233	5,939	8,969	5,131	10,394
"	Potatoes	43,525	27,938	40,891	63,483	65,242	77,840	72,983
"	Sugar, refined, and molasses	100,121	85,739	171,022	142,721	102,736	150,967	139,688
"	Vegetables ... *	89	65	710	1,227	4,151	2,123	2,500
23	Wine	3,206	3,630	2,681	4,812	4,705	3,172	5,192
"	Bones	4,222	4,788	2,830	2,017	2,765	1,815	1,895
24	Bone-dust ... *	17,010	7,186	8,081	11,983	13,743	27,720	7,663
"	Candles	1,278	1,130	988	361	5,805	9,060	3,941
"	Glue pieces ... *	770	556	505	70	538	2,708	2,729
"	Hides	4,951	6,137	3,923	2,754	2,996	2,997	9,417
"	Horns and hoofs	2,397	4,702	3,783	3,153	3,733	2,651	3,843
"	Leather	215,143	218,424	190,199	244,027	194,033	201,533	215,717
"	Skin — sheep, &c.	44,218	46,266	52,459	45,855	56,056	30,037	19,614
"	Soap	5,675	4,997	6,102	4,978	6,786	7,702	14,882
"	Tallow	353,358	235,091	199,564	203,243	174,507	90,455	103,879
"	Wool †	4,260,801	4,809,205	4,996,748	4,694,139	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628
25	Bark and timber	22,291	14,818	17,864	59,596	80,845	68,717	100,317
"	Bran and pollard	971	1,396	1,923	1,697	4,171	3,453	17,115
"	Hay and chaff	7,986	9,785	7,474	22,101	56,524	38,838	26,850
"	Seeds	1,125	524	1,103	2,479	4,275	3,670	8,036
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	...	799	5,157	2,359	7,968	16,518	18,960
31	Gold—bullion...	4,644,434	4,632,941	3,617,261	2,841,037	2,026,453	2,087,027	1,385,769
"	" specie	411,767	1,093,015	1,354,751	1,479,016	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	40,415	51,998	26,177	37,098	53,440	57,876	76,059
33	Horned cattle	9,911	24,169	11,789	21,456	31,262	22,072	70,132
"	Horses	49,339	61,561	69,933	97,998	80,740	115,235	143,654
"	Sheep	16,335	17,817	24,699	27,175	40,987	178,878	217,950
34	Plants	803	1,285	1,022	1,235	1,620	1,819	5,132
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	858	1,176	10,212	13,637	10,366	14,865	22,321
	All other arti- cles	49,768	21,328	64,762	98,771	104,137	220,992	251,987
	Total	10,758,658	11,876,707	11,352,516	10,571,806	10,155,016	11,269,086	10,676,499

Increase or
decrease of
certain
articles
exported.

674. It will be readily observed that in all the years the exports of wool and gold were far more valuable than those of all the other articles combined—thus, in 1878 their value amounted to over three-fourths of the total value of the exported produce of the colony; in that year, however, and the previous one, a decrease took place in the

* 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, and that the actual value of Victorian wool exported would be, on an average, £300,000 less each year.

value of Victorian wool exported, whilst the export of gold has, as is well known, for years past been gradually falling off. Of other principal productions of Victoria, apparel and slops, leather, horses and sheep, and "all other articles," which include the products of the minor manufactures, show increase; but, on the other hand, preserved meats and tallow, which formerly were largely exported, exhibit a considerable falling-off. The large quantity of wheat on hand during 1877 and 1878* will be readily realised by the sudden increase in the exports of grain and flour in those years.

675. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the two years 1876 and 1877, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 AND 1877.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1876	10,155,916	12 4 6½	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 5 2½	74·35
New South Wales ...	1876	10,691,953	17 5 10½	82·22
	1877	10,704,758	16 11 5	81·55
Queensland ...	1876	3,807,974	20 13 5½	98·26
	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98·09
South Australia ...	1876	4,338,959	19 17 11½	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
Western Australia ...	1876	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2½	99·44
Tasmania ...	1876	1,117,584	10 13 9	98·82
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99·05
New Zealand ...	1876	5,488,901	14 3 3½	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8½	96·06

676. It will be remarked that articles of home produce or manufacture exported from Victoria in the last year named were of a greater aggregate value than that of home-produced articles exported from any other colony of the group, also that in this respect New South Wales came next to and is not much below Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to the total value of the exported articles produced or manufactured in each during 1877.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

* See table following paragraph 533 ante.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1877.

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

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

677. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population, Queensland stood first in 1877, South Australia second, and Victoria below any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following is the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1877.

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

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

678. The value of articles of domestic produce bore a higher proportion to that of the total exports 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 REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1877.

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

Exports of Australasian produce.

679. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1876 to nearly 36 millions sterling and in 1877 to over 38 millions sterling, or in both years to 84 per cent. of the total exports.

Trade with various countries, 1878.

680. In 1878 nearly half the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and more than two-fifths of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Over a third of the former, and more than a third of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Nearly 24 per cent. of the exports were to countries grouped under the head of "Other British possessions," the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent to Ceylon, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. 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.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1878.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	7,389,239	45·72	6,458,484	43·27
New South Wales ...	4,121,948	25·50	2,474,909	16·58
Queensland ...	14,429	·09	47,346	·32
South Australia ...	350,148	2·17	699,973	4·69
Western Australia ...	24,050	·15	81,857	·55
Tasmania ...	285,768	1·77	507,544	3·40
New Zealand ...	813,112	5·03	1,026,292	6·88
Other British possessions ...	1,470,706	9·09	3,553,350	23·80
The United States ...	595,713	3·69	23,941	·16
Other Foreign States ...	1,096,767	6·79	52,511	·35
Total ...	16,161,880	100·00	14,925,707	100·00

681. The next table shows the value of imports from and exports to the same countries in 1878 and in the first year of the two previous quinquennials. It will be observed that the exports to the United Kingdom have fallen off considerably, and that the imports therefrom were higher at the second than at the last period. The trade between Victoria and all the neighboring colonies, except Queensland and New Zealand, however, was much greater at the last than at either of the former periods. The trade with Queensland was much highest at the middle period, and that with New Zealand at the first period:—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1868.	1873.	1878.	1868.	1873.	1878.
	£			£		
The United Kingdom ...	6,458,426	7,873,134	7,389,239	11,069,115	9,741,608	6,458,484
New South Wales ...	1,971,748	3,366,963*	4,121,948	1,088,068	703,494*	2,474,909
Queensland ...	5,242	60,648	14,429	48,613	82,485	47,634
South Australia ...	164,611	146,795	350,148	224,959	361,880	699,973
Western Australia ...	969	2,312	24,050	38,778	55,833	81,857
Tasmania ...	272,578	239,724	285,768	365,985	410,571	507,544
New Zealand ...	1,450,862	999,358	813,112	1,026,687	975,146	1,026,292
Other British possessions	1,260,380	1,833,058	1,470,706	1,677,664	2,821,328	3,553,350
The United States ...	547,959	545,875	595,713	349	119,926	23,941
Other Foreign States ...	1,178,887	1,465,989	1,096,767	52,872	30,233	52,511
Total ...	13,320,662	16,533,356	16,161,880	15,593,990	15,302,454	14,925,707

682. A steady increase will be observed at each successive period in the imports from the neighboring colonies; also a considerable increase in the exports between the two first periods and the third, but a slight decrease between the first period and the second. The excess was at each period considerably in favor of the imports, but this excess was least at the third period and greatest at the middle period. The following are the amounts at the three periods.

Trade with neighboring colonies.

* Exclusive of Border traffic during the last seven months of the year.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor of Imports.
	£	£	£
1868 ...	3,875,010	2,793,990	1,081,020
1873 ...	4,815,800	2,589,359	2,226,441
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034

Imports and
exports at
each port.

683. In 1878, 82 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 83 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 only an eleventh of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which over 12 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1878, 7 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, 1878.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	13,206,500	81·71	12,418,721	83·20
Geelong	155,389	·96	1,054,926	7·07
Portland	2,997	·02	117,190	·78
Belfast	1,748	·01	719	·01
Warrnambool	16,167	·10	23,537	·16
Port Albert	660	·00	1,576	·01
Murray Ports—				
Cowana	1,781	·01	26,691	·18
Echuca	1,955,243	12·10	352,990	2·36
Narung	26,301	·16	3,385	·02
Swan Hill	62,274	·39	77,856	·52
Tocumwall	9,125	·06	14,446	·10
Wahgunyah	284,948	1·76	57,032	·38
Wodonga	364,674	2·26	193,613	1·30
Howlong	3,237	·02	8,196	·06
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	574,829*	3·85
At stations, Delegete, &c. ...	70,886	·44	...	...
Total	16,161,880	100·00	14,925,707	100·00

Exports
coastwise
from three
ports.

684. 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 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

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the border, and were consequently not credited by the Customs to the various Murray ports.

return can be given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for the last four 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 1878.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Warrnambool ...	£257,953	£298,971	£277,465	£283,315
Belfast ...	270,114	467,162	365,203	227,211
Portland...	228,015	378,453	320,587	309,940

685. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1878, shipped from Warrnambool was £150,997, from Belfast £176,374, and from Portland £259,411. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1878 were grain and pulse, butter and cheese, leather, live stock, potatoes, tallow, and woollens, from Warrnambool; grain and pulse, leather, live stock, potatoes, skins, and tallow, from Belfast; and bark, grain, leather, and skins, from Portland.

Chief articles
exported
coastwise.

686. The values of sixty-one of the principal articles imported in 1878 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. It will be observed that there was a marked decrease throughout in woollens, boots and shoes, hosiery, butter and cheese, meats, wheat, beer, hops, spirits, candles, gold, and oilmen's stores, which is no doubt chiefly attributable to the increased production or manufacture of such articles within the colony :—

Imports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

(See Index following paragraph 653 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1868.	1873.	1878.
		£	£	£
1	Books	91,503	146,150	180,163
	Stationery	65,084	71,753	60,933
2	Musical instruments	26,529	59,156	71,397
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	16,095	42,465	67,755
9	Cutlery	27,979	49,055	26,562
	Machinery	47,903	98,496	110,546
	Tools and utensils	55,932	85,403	37,103
13	Furniture and upholstery	39,705	35,338	57,578
14	Drugs and chemicals	64,370	89,593	74,043
	Matches and vestas	30,050	62,054	41,494
	Opium	108,993	144,013	71,308
	Paints and colors	33,570	33,634	64,351
15	Carpeting and druggeting	46,562	62,665	59,834
	Woollens and woolen piece goods ...	1,012,464	913,648	866,179

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 653 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1868.	1873.	1878.
16	Silks	202,830	293,043	256,549
17	Cottons	522,346	638,147	663,262
	Linen piece goods	61,184	55,516	41,110
18	Drapery	110,127	128,331	... †
	Haberdashery	130,379	210,678	269,855
19	Apparel and slops	276,302	292,253	370,350
	Boots and shoes	413,225	275,631	213,435
	Gloves	46,256	52,497	81,303
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	112,920	105,593	138,096
	Hosiery	153,536	144,456	128,531
	Millinery	82,366	25,862	... †
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	87,098	218,925	149,559
21	Butter and cheese	48,631	4,299	3,570
	Fish	85,387	126,011	126,540
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	44,922	7,280	8,642
22	Flour and biscuit	42,332	2,759	6,389
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	157,141	144,426	130,562
	Grain—oats	147,681	90,142	92,447
	" wheat	104,950	13,296	8,176
	" other (including malt and rice)	549,539	518,807	422,060
	Sugar and molasses	795,273	1,304,631	1,089,734
23	Beer, cider, and perry	268,205	209,772	187,425
	Coffee	62,897	71,479	66,122
	Hops	104,951	75,277	56,952
	Spirits	455,447	405,302	371,143
	Tea	709,171	757,591	540,930
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	246,888	334,460	268,864
	Wine	139,084	173,282	147,569
24	Candles	200,200	107,361	35,088
	Hides, skins, and pelts	12,600	53,408	105,381
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	48,621	96,040	138,836
	Wool	51,998*	1,841,515	2,362,697
25	Paper (including paper bags)	120,035	181,988	166,801
	Timber	207,764	588,498	533,626
26	Oil of all kinds	219,885	253,957	247,158
28	Coal	178,900	245,596	356,994
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	50,081	61,839	66,474
	Glass and glassware	62,532	80,098	87,214
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,305,825	991,410	673,370
	Jewellery	52,393	45,896	52,502
	Specie	853,654	107,973	330,216
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, &c.)	368,785	495,041	566,730
	Nails and screws	65,285	82,789	48,292
33	Live stock	537,598	842,988	616,229
35	Fancy goods	40,441	38,519	45,594
	Hardware and ironmongery	88,638	81,844	157,358
	Oilmen's stores	59,367	26,445	14,749
	Total	12,352,409	14,796,374	14,262,566

* Not including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

† In 1878 articles formerly comprised under the heads of "Drapery and Millinery" are distributed under other headings.

687. The exports of forty-one of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years. It will be noticed that a considerable increase took place from period to period in the exports of machinery, woollens, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, tobacco, wool, bark, antimony, copper, and live stock; but that a marked decrease occurred in the gold (including specie) exported, which accounts principally for the gradual decrease in the total:—

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

(See Index following paragraph 683 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1868.	1873.	1878.
		£	£	£
1	Books, &c.	16,851	18,475	66,464
	Stationery	37,115	46,317	44,400
9	Machinery	36,628	62,347	114,582
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	33,903	64,640	128,121
18	Drapery	358,541	132,169	... †
19	Apparel and slops	75,840	129,514	283,862
	Boots and shoes	36,217	56,220	125,359
21	Butter and cheese	15,853	7,386	68,542
	Meats—fresh and preserved ...	28,565	242,183	75,627
	" salted	32,524	4,710	16,497
22	Flour and biscuit	76,320	61,599	222,654
	Grain—oats	675	4,057	12,307
	" wheat	14,101	6,940	88,626
	" other (including malt and rice)	39,129	71,337	103,567
	Potatoes	54,086	27,938	72,983
	Sugar	142,580	148,081	259,735
23	Coffee	36,373	27,203	31,743
	Spirits	114,813	85,261	147,840
	Tea	174,661	269,794	258,421
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	159,274	170,966	223,492
	Wine	46,534	44,484	67,637
24	Bones and bone-dust	12,030	11,974	9,558
	Candles	33,131	9,537	22,291
	Hides	23,121	6,137	9,417
	Horns and hoofs	1,070	4,702	3,843
	Leather and leatherware ...	90,325	222,471	224,646
	Skins and pelts	10,498	47,522	19,706
	Soap	13,773	5,285	15,114
	Tallow	160,909	233,091	103,879
	Wool*	4,567,182	5,738,638	5,810,148
25	Bark	2,965	12,813	75,129
	Hay, straw, and chaff	9,760	9,785	26,850
26	Oil of all kinds	59,688	62,390	73,137
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	7,843,197	5,168,614	1,495,449
	Specie—gold	507,662	1,098,015	2,399,741
	" silver	4,310	19,160	1,715
	Antimony—ore, regulus, &c. ...	6,952	14,406	33,143
	Copper—ore, regulus, &c. ...	4,197	17,709	38,896
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ...	15,708	18,434	4,298
33	Live stock	99,492	103,630	440,908
35	Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	51,950	66,103	82,190
	Total	15,048,498	14,552,037	13,302,417

* Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns in 1868.

† See footnote to last table marked †.

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1857 to 1878.

688. In twenty-four out of the forty-two years ended with 1878 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in 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 1878.

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	...	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1854 ...	5,883,847	...			
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	Total ...	31,795,103	13,392,991
1856 ...	...	527,491	Deduct		
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	excess of		
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	exports	13,392,991	...
1859 ...	1,755,032	...			
1860 ...	2,131,026	...	Net excess		
1861 ...	...	296,154	of imports	18,402,112	...

Excess of imports over exports in forty-two years.

689. It will be observed that in the forty-two years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by upwards of £18,000,000, or an average of nearly £440,000 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.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

690. 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.

691. During each of the five years ended with 1877 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria and New Zealand; but the reverse was the case in Queensland and South Australia. In New South Wales, during 1876 and 1877, and in Western Australia, during 1873, the imports were in excess of the exports; but in the other years the exports were the greater. In Tasmania, in 1877, for the first time in the period alluded to, the exports were in excess of the imports. The preponderance of exports in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, which have usually a surplus of exports, has considerably diminished during the last two or three years of the quinquenniad, whilst, on the other hand, the preponderance of imports in Victoria and New Zealand have greatly fallen off. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during those five 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 1877.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 5 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1873	1,231,402	...	7,376,662	...
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
New South Wales ...	1873	...	727,441	188,925	...
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	...	3,372,219
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	...	2,008,580
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	289,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	95,741
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,827		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		

**IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1877—continued.**

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 5 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	539,753	...
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	7,803,056	...
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
Total ...	...	18,009,496	7,577,640	15,908,396	5,476,540
Deduct excess of exports ...	...	7,577,640	...	5,476,540	...
Net excess of imports ...	...	10,431,856	...	10,431,856	...

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

692. It will be observed that during the five years to which the table relates goods to the value of over 7 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of about a fifth of a million by New South Wales, of about half a million by Tasmania, and of nearly 8 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions were sent away by Queensland, of 2 millions by South Australia, and of nearly a tenth of a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

693. During the quinquenniad alluded to it will be found that the Australian Continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £2,089,047 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the Continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £10,431,856.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

694. 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, and in 1876 it was £125,968,263.†

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c.

695. The following are the British possessions in which in 1876 the imports exceeded the exports and the contrary. †

* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl, part i, p. 98. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

† See table following paragraph 664 ante.

**BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1876, EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY.**

Countries in which Imports exceeded Exports.		Countries in which Exports exceeded Imports.	
United Kingdom,	Canada,	India,	Grenada,
Malta,	Newfoundland,	Mauritius,	Tobago,
Straits Settlements,	Bermudas,	Lagos,	Virgin Islands,
Ceylon,	Bahamas,	Gold Coast,	St. Christopher,
Labuan,	Jamaica,	Sierra Leone,	Nevis,
Natal,	Barbadoes,	Honduras,	Antigua,
Cape of Good Hope,	Australasia,	British Guiana,	Montserrat,
St. Helena,	Trinidad.	Turk's Island,	Dominica,
Gambia,		St. Lucia,	Falkland Islands.
		St. Vincent,	

696. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1876 exceeded the exports in the same year by £118,400,763; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been in favor of the exports by £7,567,500, or over 4½ per cent. Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

697. The imports, during 1876, of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table* exceeded the exports, with the exception of Russia; but in most of the Foreign countries outside Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 294 millions sterling, or by 36 per cent. Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

698. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the eight years ended with 1878. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. The transhipments have been much greater in the last five years than formerly, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the terminus of which is Melbourne:— Transshipments, 1870 to 1878.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1878.

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1875	...	£4,280,798
1871	...	1,191,169	1876	...	3,198,644
1872	...	1,292,656	1877	...	3,398,207
1873	...	1,827,842	1878	...	3,318,219
1874	...	3,527,461			

699. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped in 1878, also the value of the goods Transshipments to various countries.

* See table following paragraph 668 ante.

received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1878.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	636,242	643,236 §
New South Wales	1,624,277*	386,057
New Zealand	57,392	395,279
Queensland ... ..	...	10,447
South Australia	313,548 †	202,949
Tasmania	228,575 ‡	245,781
Western Australia	14,206	8,487
Fiji	2,534	2,835
Malden Island	3,300	13
Mauritius	42,708	636
Natal	856	9
India	286,504	1,418,286 ¶
China	41,504	...
Cochin China	2,767	...
Guam ... ..	...	794
Java	1,827	45
Japan	42	...
Manilla	19,000	...
New Caledonia ... ..	...	56
Canada	605	...
France	9,653	...
Germany ... ..	...	3,000
Sweden	40	...
United States	49,739	309
Total	3,318,219	3,318,219

Customs revenue.

700. The Customs revenue in 1878 was less than that in 1877 by £160,975. 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 1877, since which time they have not been collected by the Customs Department. The following are the figures for the last two years.

* Includes gold coin, £1,359,977; copper, £60,363; nickel ore, £10,375; tin, £40,848; wool, £9,505.

† Includes copper, £23,768; wool, £235,765.

‡ Includes tin, £183,914; wool, £35,537.

§ Includes copper, £36,314; nickel ore, £10,375; pearl shell, £7,000; tin, £209,139; wool, £238,305. Includes gold coin and bullion, £1,383,531; copper, £4,900.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1877 AND 1878.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1877.	1878.
Import duties	£ 1,605,539	£ 1,495,593
Export duty on redgum timber	188	216
Wharfage and harbor rates	57,882 *	6,735
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria †	35,779	36,680
Ports and harbors ‡	22,937	21,455
Fees	6,968	6,808
Fines and forfeitures	225	432
Miscellaneous	8,954	9,623
Total	1,738,467	1,577,492

701. The import duties received amounted to $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total value of imports in 1878, and to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1877. Taxation on imports.

702. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1877 to £22,462, and in 1878 to £22,694. Pilotage rates.

703. The system of allowing drawbacks on dutiable goods was first introduced in 1872. Since that time to the end of 1877 a steady increase in the business had taken place from year to year; but in 1878 it was less than in any year since 1873. This will be seen by the following figures:— Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1878.

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
1878	573,454	69,168

704. The tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1878 than in any former year. The number of vessels, though greater than in 1874 and 1876, was exceeded in the other three years of the previous quinquenniad. The following table contains Vessels inwards and outwards.

* Includes 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 tonnage amounted to 332,614 in 1877, and to 321,400 in 1878; and the pilotage to £500 in 1877, and to £375 in 1878.

a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the six years ended with 1878 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1873 TO 1878.

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
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427

Nationality
of vessels.

705. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1878, 82 per cent., embracing 59 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 13 per cent., embracing 33 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 1878, 65 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 29 per cent. to British, and 6 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1878.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,723	552,088	28,098	1,786	565,517	28,908
British ...	287	320,151	12,587	281	316,533	12,088
Foreign ...	104	79,511	2,397	106	79,627	2,395
Total ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391

Foreign
vessels.

706. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1878 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was American, the next German, and the next Dutch. In the four previous years the French vessels were more numerous than German ones, and Norwegian vessels outnumbered the Dutch.

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1878.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
United States	40	39	79
Germany	18	22	40
Holland	12	12	24
France	9	9	18
Norway	9	9	18
Sweden	9	9	18
Denmark	2	2	4
Italy	2	2	4
Nicaragua	1	1	2
Portugal	1	1	2
Hawaii	1	...	1
Total	104	106	210

707. 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:—

Crews, and proportion to tonnage.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 19 tons ...	19 tons ...	19 tons ...	19 tons ...	20 tons
British " " 21 " ...	21 " ...	25 " ...	25 " ...	26 "
Foreign " " 46 " ...	46 " ...	45 " ...	34 " ...	33 "
All " " 22 tons ...	22 tons ...	21 tons ...	21 tons ...	22 tons

708. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1878, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

Steam and sailing vessels.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1878.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers	1,140	541,805	31,831
Sailing vessels	979	409,945	11,251
Total	2,119	951,750	43,082

709. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 17 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 36 tons.

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

710. Ninety-seven per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1878 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 70 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 70 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1878.

Inwards.				
Arriving—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ...	2,058	97·12	934,563	98·19
In ballast ...	61	2·88	17,187	1·81
Total ...	2,119	100·00	951,750	100·00

Outwards.				
Departing—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ...	1,542	70·96	681,963	70·91
In ballast ...	631	29·04	279,714	29·09
Total ...	2,173	100·00	961,677	100·00

Vessels at each port.

711. In the same year, 79 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 76 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 89 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, a much larger number of vessels, with a much larger amount of tonnage, were entered and cleared at Echuca, on the Murray. After Echuca, the greatest number of ships, with the largest amount of tonnage, were entered and cleared at Geelong and Swan Hill. 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, 1878.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,664	864,677	1,660	854,625
Geelong ...	75	22,139	82	28,320
Portland ...	7	2,958	24	5,795
Belfast (Port Fairy) ...	13	746	10	805
Port Albert ...	4	522	5	661
Warrnambool ...	21	3,683	44	10,927
Murray Ports—				
Wahgunyah ...	3	420	3	420
Echuca ...	209	42,324	215	44,192
Swan Hill ...	70	7,746	70	7,746
Cawana ...	53	6,535	60	7,686
Total ...	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677

712. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the five years ended with 1877. It will be noticed that the tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania was much greater in the last year, as also was the number of vessels, with the exception of those trading to Victoria in 1873 and those to New South Wales in 1875. The number and tonnage of vessels trading to South Australia and the tonnage of those to Western Australia was less in the last year than in the preceding one, but greater than in any other year named. The number of vessels trading to Western Australia and New Zealand showed great diminution in the last year as compared with the previous one, whilst the tonnage of such vessels was about the same in both years:—

Shipping in
Australasian
colonies.

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
	1877	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324	4,411	1,874,985
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
	1877	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	4,662	2,237,981
Queensland	1873	582	176,172	569	176,352	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
	1877	1,055	490,077	1,049	466,767	2,104	956,844
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
	1877	864	340,201	843	332,575	1,707	672,776
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
	1877	142	73,596	148	77,537	290	151,133
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
	1877	678	159,308	680	160,209	1,358	319,517
New Zealand	1873	739	289,297	704	281,847	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	393,534	1,744	786,514
	1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	1,660	789,177

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

713. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table—an order identical with that prevailing in the preceding year. It will be seen that New South Wales takes precedence of Victoria, which is no doubt owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony. Victoria is, however, in advance of the other colonies. The number of vessels trading to South Australia was both in 1877 and 1876 greater than the number trading to New Zealand, but the tonnage of such vessels was greater in the case of the latter colony than in that of the former. South Australia and New Zealand have therefore been bracketed together, and now occupy jointly the fourth place on the list :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1877.

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

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

714. 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 five years ended with 1877. An increase in the tonnage, and generally also in the number of vessels, is observable from year to year, the figures in the last year are, moreover, higher than in any previous one :—

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
1877	13,174	5,893,719	16,192	7,002,413

715. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1876. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876.

(Exclusive of the coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA—continued.	
	tons.	West Indies—	tons.
United Kingdom ...	50,784,902	Bahamas ...	123,212
Gibraltar* ...	4,163,302	Turk's Island ...	141,430
Malta ...	5,205,400	Jamaica ...	832,768
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	37,859
India ...	5,428,986	St. Vincent ...	44,713
Ceylon ...	2,324,524	Barbadoes ...	350,736
Straits Settlements* ...	4,005,954	Grenada ...	156,679
Labuan ...	13,933	Tobago ...	13,553
Hong Kong ...	4,359,616	Virgin Islands ...	8,001
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	62,457
Mauritius ...	512,326	Nevis ...	19,151
Natal ...	138,895	Antigua ...	45,367
Cape of Good Hope ...	778,973	Montserrat ...	15,520
St. Helena ...	92,101	Dominica ...	26,451
Lagos ...	281,977	Trinidad ...	516,828
Gold Coast ...	174,964	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Gambia ...	109,588	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	6,609,609
AMERICA.		Falkland Islands ...	44,624
Canada ...	5,910,764	Total ...	94,093,790
Newfoundland ...	538,284		
Bermudas ...	150,710		
Honduras ...	69,633		

716. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria in 1876 was 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, was greater than that to any other British possession outside the United Kingdom itself, except Canada, whilst that to Australasia was much greater than that to Canada.

717. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the United Kingdom and the principal Foreign countries during 1876. The information has been derived from official documents.

* With cargoes only. The figures for Gibraltar are for 1875.

† For figures relating to the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 712 ante.

SHIPPING IN THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1876.

Country.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
	tons.		tons.		tons.	
Argentine Confederation	724,270		746,640		1,470,910	
Austria	3,954,608		3,952,991		7,907,594	
Belgium	2,858,657		2,823,038		5,681,695	
Denmark	1,949,753		1,860,228		3,809,981	
France	8,946,669		9,115,511		18,062,180	
Germany	5,582,275		5,695,900		11,278,175	
Greece*	1,690,936		1,859,089		3,550,025	
Holland	2,689,617		2,908,381		5,597,998	
Italy	3,534,455		3,819,855		7,354,310	
Russia	4,746,508		4,764,646		9,511,054	
Spain*	2,777,701		4,122,280		6,899,981	
Sweden and Norway	4,863,736		4,962,856		9,826,592	
United States	12,510,748		12,655,114		25,165,862	
Total	56,829,928		59,286,379		116,116,307	

Shipping in
British and
Foreign
countries *
compared.

718. It will be observed that the tonnage of shipping trading to the United Kingdom is about double that to the United States, and considerably more than double that to any other country, whilst the aggregate tonnage of vessels trading to British dominions is not far short of the total to all the Foreign countries named taken together. 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, Greece, Denmark, Holland, or Belgium, and is about equal to that trading to Spain.

Vessels built
and regis-
tered.

719. The vessels built and registered in Victoria during 1878 were as follow. It will be noticed that the vessels built were all small, their average size being only 46 tons. The vessels registered were also many of them small, the average size of the whole being no more than 194 tons:—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1878.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Cutters	1	7		Barques	7	2,953	58
Dredges	1	181		Brigantines	2	587	19
Ketches	1	47		Cutters	2	16	4
Schooners	2	101		Dredges	1	181	2
Steamers	6	173		Ketches	2	69	6
				Lighters	1	47	1
				Schooners	7	415	27
				Steamers	11	2,153	131
Total	11	509		Total	33	6,421	248

* The figures for Greece and Spain are for the year 1874.

720. The vessels on the register at the end of 1878, numbered 348, viz., 84 steamers and 264 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 16,012 tons and carried 1,048 men; and the latter measured 43,766 tons and carried 1,658 men. Vessels on the register.

721. The lighters licensed in 1878 numbered 181, and the boats licensed, 485. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

722. The subject of improved harbor accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged for a number of years a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they at length succeeded in securing the passing of an Act (40 Vict. No. 552) for the establishment of a Harbor Trust, which came into force on the 1st January 1877. Melbourne Harbor Trust.

723. Under this Act, Commissioners have been appointed, whose principal objects are—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which will, it is stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."* To carry out the more important of these designs the services of an eminent engineer† were secured from England, who has recently submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. Prior to the receipt of this engineer's report, however, much preliminary work had been done, and temporary requirements, such as extension of wharves, dredging, &c., had been duly attended to. The following is a brief summary of the improvements which were either completed or in progress at the end of 1878 ‡:— Objects of Trust.

	Cost to 30th September 1878. £
Construction of new wharves—	
South bank wharf (606 feet complete and 600 feet in course of erection)	12,552
New line wharf	803
Removal of old wharves	3,144
Repairs to Sandridge town pier	2,098
Formation of approaches	6,855

724. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers Postal returns,

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21. In their report for 1878 (page 8), it is stated that, with the addition of a dredge then being built in Scotland, it will be possible to raise 1,000,000 tons of silt per annum. This dredge arrived in the colony whilst these pages were passing through the press. † Sir John Coode.

‡ For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, see paragraphs 186 to 190 ante.

which passed through them in the last two years. A satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.*	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1877 ...	948	20,910,958	9,809,064	2,527,904	33,247,926
1878 ...	1,007	22,324,931	10,697,331	3,210,296	36,232,558
Increase...	59	1,413,973	888,267	682,392	2,984,632

Proportion of letters, &c., to population. 725. The letters, newspapers, and packets despatched and received were in the proportion of 3,912 in 1877, and of 4,169 in 1878, to every 100 of the population in those years.

Registered letters. 726. An increase also took place in the letters registered in Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1877 ...	...	...	...	196,866
1878 ...	...	...	...	201,617
Increase	...	...	...	4,751

Dead letters. 727. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1877, 144,876, or 1 in every 144 of the total number received; and in 1878, 154,464, or 1 in 145. In the former year 1,523, and in the latter year 1,467, contained articles of value. The total value of such articles was, in 1877, £15,263, for £13,936 of which, or 91 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1878 the value of articles found in letters was £19,527, for £19,228 of which, or 98 per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1877, 1,301, or 1 in every 16,073 letters posted, and in 1878, 1,430, or 1 in every 15,612, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In the former year 108, and in the latter 129, bore obscene or libellous addresses; of these, 51 in 1877 and 41 in 1878 were post cards.

Disposal of dead letters. 728. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1877 AND 1878.

		1877.		1878.
Returned, delivered, &c.	...	128,291	...	135,901
Destroyed or on hand	...	16,585	...	18,563
Total	...	144,876	...	154,464

Postal returns of United Kingdom. 729. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1877.

* Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April 1876. The number issued in 1878 was 732,100.

-4 POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1877.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1877 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales	884	256	1,140
Scotland	100	36	136
Ireland	74	26	100
Total United Kingdom	1,058	318	1,376 †

730. To every 100 of the population, 4,600 letters, newspapers, and packets were delivered in England and Wales, 3,900 in Scotland, and 1,900 in Ireland, during 1877. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters, &c., delivered in that year were in the proportion of 4,200 to every 100 of its inhabitants as against only 3,900 in 1876.

Proportion of letters, &c., to population of United Kingdom.

731. In France, during 1875, the number of letters despatched was 367,443,837, and the number of newspapers, packets, &c. (including post cards) was 376,005,934. In Belgium, during 1876, the number of letters forwarded was 61,846,576, the number of newspapers 68,969,000, and the number of packets, &c., 34,574,618.

Postal returns of France and Belgium.

732. There are at present three subsidized mail services existing between Australia and London, viz., one from Melbourne, calling at Glenelg (South Australia) and King George's Sound (Western Australia), to Point de Galle, and thence *viâ* Suez and Brindisi or Southampton; the second from Sydney, *viâ* Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and New York; and the third from Brisbane, through Torres Straits to Singapore, and thence *viâ* Point de Galle, Suez, and Brindisi or Southampton. The average time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London and *vice versa* by means of these three routes during the past year was as follows:—

Postal communication with United Kingdom.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1878.

Direction.	Average time occupied between London and—					
	1. Melbourne.		2. Sydney.		3. Brisbane.	
	<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.	<i>Via</i> San Francisco.	<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.	
To Australia ...	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
To United Kingdom	39 22	47 20	46 5	50 23	59 8	
	44 7	52 7	45 7	53 4	60 7	

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1877, and ended with the first quarter of 1878.

† Exclusive of 102 millions of post cards.

New contract
with P. and
O. Company.

733. As the contract entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of monthly mails by the first-named route as far as Point de Galle will expire on the 1st February 1880, arrangements have recently been made by Victoria with the same company for a fortnightly mail service after that date between Melbourne and Ceylon, calling at South and Western Australia, the subsidy to be £85,000 per annum, and the contract to continue for a period of eight years. The time, including stoppages, allowed to be occupied between Melbourne and Ceylon, or Ceylon and Melbourne, is to be 456 hours, and the whole time from Melbourne to Brindisi 958 hours, during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and 910 hours at other seasons, and the whole time from Brindisi to Melbourne 895 hours at all seasons. The company to have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy.

Time
occupied
between
London and
Melbourne.

734. The time occupied in conveying the letters from Brindisi to London is 63 hours, and from London to Brindisi 55½ hours, so that the total time from Melbourne to London should not exceed 1,021 hours, or 42 days and 13 hours, during the south-west monsoon, and 973 hours, or 40 days and 13 hours, at other seasons; and the time between London and Melbourne should not exceed 950½ hours, or 39 days and 14½ hours, at all seasons. There is little doubt, however, judging from past experience of the contracting company, that they, desirous to maintain their good name, and stimulated by the competition of the other subsidized routes and by that of several unsubsidized lines of steamers, will generally make their voyages in less than the contract time.

Proportion
of postage
retained by
Imperial
Government.

735. During the currency of the existing contract the Victorian Government receives all the postage on letters from Victoria to London, also the postage from London to Victoria, less one penny on each letter retained by the Imperial Government in consideration of their undertaking the cost of the service between England and Point de Galle. Notice was, however, given by the Lords of the Treasury that this arrangement could no longer be continued, and that after the new contract came into operation fourpence per outward letter would be retained. So large an increase was protested against by the Premier of Victoria, the Honorable Graham Berry, when in London during the early part of 1879, and, in consequence, their Lordships consented to modify these terms, and to retain only twopence, or twice the present rate, instead of four times that rate as at first proposed.

736. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 256 places up to the end of 1878. 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. A large increase will be observed in the number and amount of orders paid, also an increase in the number but a slight decrease in the amount of orders issued:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1877 ...	246	131,173	£ 395,829	133,587	£ 423,588
1878 ...	256	132,659	394,999	142,280	440,297
Increase	10	1,486	...	8,693	16,709
Decrease	...	...	830	...	...

Money orders.

737. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 19s. 11d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £3 2s. 7½d.

Average value of money orders.

738. The number and value of money orders issued in favor of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighboring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means has, however, been gradually falling off, whilst the net amount received from the neighboring colonies has been fast increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighboring colonies during 1878 and the first year of the two previous quinquennials:—

Money orders—Net transactions with United Kingdom and neighboring colonies.

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Year.	Money Orders sent to in excess of those received from—		Money Orders received from in excess of those sent to—	
	The United Kingdom.		The Neighboring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1868 ...	15,644	£ 53,039	4,012	£ 19,241
1873 ...	16,095	48,599	12,077	54,896
1878 ...	13,131	40,823	22,724	85,850

739. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1877 were of the following number and amount.

Money orders in United Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1877. .

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
England and Wales	16,090,373	£ 23,911,617
Scotland	1,569,064	2,532,179
Ireland	1,231,255	2,080,811
Total United Kingdom	18,890,692	28,474,607

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

740. The average value of each money order issued during the year in England was £1 9s. 8½d., in Scotland £1 12s. 3¼d., and in Ireland £1 12s. 11¼d., or in the United Kingdom £1 10s. 2d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria* is about twice as high as these rates.

Proportion of money orders to population

741. Fifteen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1878 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 66 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 44 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 23 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

Electric telegraphs.

*

742. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 233 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 1878 by 85 miles, and 204 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, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1877 ...	206	2,885	5,200
1878 ...	233	2,970	5,404
Increase ...	27	85	204

Year.	Number of Telegrams.			Amount Received.
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
1877 ...	729,436	190,549	919,985	57,429
1878 ...	767,395	236,259	1,003,654	60,288
Increase ...	37,959	45,710	83,669	£2,859

* See paragraph 737 ante.

743. 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 expenditure.

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Gross Revenue of the—			Gross Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1877 ...	183,198	57,429	240,627	336,095
1878 ...	191,515	60,288	251,803	344,522
Increase ...	8,317	2,859	11,176	8,427

744. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *viâ* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which was set down at £36,009 in 1877 and £33,931 in 1878, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of postage to United Kingdom.

745. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1878, £16,612 was collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £17,319, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services :—

Net cost of mail services.

	Net Cost.
Point de Galle Service	£13,192
San Francisco „	3,604
Torres Straits „	523
Total	£17,319

746. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £95,468, or 40 per cent., in 1877, and by £92,719, or 37 per cent., in 1878.

Excess of expenditure over revenue.

747. 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 five years ended with 1877.

Telegraphs in Australasian colonies.

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
	1877	2,885	5,200
New South Wales*	1873	4,010	6,521
	1874	4,580	7,449
	1875	4,926	8,012
	1876	5,210	8,472
Queensland	1877	6,000	9,761
	1873	3,059	...
	1874	3,616	...
	1875	3,956	...
South Australia*	1876	4,633	6,081
	1877	5,033	6,778
	1873	3,060	3,807
	1874	3,144	3,900
Western Australia †	1875	3,147	3,904
	1876	3,470	4,305
	1877	4,061	5,153
	1873	750	...
Tasmania	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
New Zealand	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
	1877	754	976
New Zealand	1873	2,389	...
	1874	2,632	...
	1875	3,156	...
	1876	3,170	7,093
	1877	3,307	7,530

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1878, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

748. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1877 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the previous year :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1877.

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

* The miles of telegraph line in New South Wales in all the years except 1877, and in South Australia in all the years except 1876 and 1877, have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

† No return of the length of telegraph wire open has been furnished by Western Australia.

749. On the continent of Australia there were 19,546 miles, and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 23,607 miles of telegraph line open at the end of 1877. At the same date at least 28,459 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 36,965 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

750. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open in some of 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:—

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	1878	...	114,902*
Austro-Hungary	1876	29,743	84,111
Belgium	1875	3,079	13,099
Denmark †	1876	1,927	5,447
France ‡	"	33,876	90,231
Germany	"	24,088	88,730
Holland	1875	2,136	7,658
Italy §	1877	14,851	50,168
Russia	1876	56,571	112,650
Sweden and Norway	"	9,350	20,262

751. The number of miles of railway open in Victoria at the end of 1878 was 1,052, of which 1,035—viz., 164½ miles of double and 870½ miles of single line—belonged to the State, and 17—viz., 9¼ miles of double and 7¼ miles of single line—to the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company. This company's lines, however, have since been purchased by the Government, so all the railways in Victoria are now the property of the State. || 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 8½ 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 during 1878.

Railways: length, gauge, &c.

* Including 5,930 miles rented by private persons.

† Returns officially given in *Nouvelles géographiques*—line 410, wire 1,159. A *Nieuw* has been assumed to be equal to 4.7 English miles.

‡ Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line 54,550, wire 145,300. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to 0.621 of an English mile.

§ One hundred and ten miles of submarine cable, the property of the State, have been included.

|| The price paid the railway company was £1,320,820, viz., 10,694 shares at £80 per share, £855,520; and debenture capital, £465,300.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1878.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year. miles.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total	Average per Mile.	
	miles	miles	miles	£	£	miles.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.						
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Main Line, Melbourne to Sandhurst	...	100½	100½	5,014,418*	49,771	} 1,184,012
" Sandhurst to Echuca	55½	...	55½	602,945	10,913	
Castlemaine and Dunolly Line	47½	...	47½	282,055	5,938	
Ballarat & Maryborough Line	42½	...	42½	251,910	5,927	
Maryborough and Avoca Line	15	...	15	60,132	4,009	
Sandhurst and Inglewood Line	30	...	30	152,052	5,068	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud Line	33	...	33	108,035	3,274	
Total Northern System ...	223½	100½	324	6,471,547	19,974	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown Line	...	6	6†	405,636†	67,606	} 1,087,898
Geelong Line	37½	1½	39†	1,050,737§	26,942	
Ballarat Line	...	53½	53½†	1,717,882	32,110	
Ballarat and Ararat Line	57	...	57	310,064	5,440	
Ararat and Stawell Line	18½	...	18½	110,093	5,872	
Ararat and Hamilton Line	66½	...	66½	298,764	4,493	
Geelong and Colac Line (including Racecourse Branch)	52½	...	52½	310,814	5,920	
Portland and Hamilton Line	54	...	54	260,107	4,817	
Stawell and Horsham Line	35½	...	35½||	132,610	3,735	
Total Western System ...	321½	61½	382½	4,596,707	12,010	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Line (including Racecourse Branch)	2½	2½	4½†	76,649	16,137	} 682,298
North-Eastern Line	182½	...	182½†	1,556,485	8,540	
Wangaratta & Beechworth Line	23	...	23	153,730	6,684	
Total North-Eastern Line	207½	2½	210	1,786,864	8,509	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland Line	118½	...	118½	697,547	5,899	141,382
Total Government Railways	870½	164½	1,035	13,552,665¶	13,094	3,095,590
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Company's Railway**	7½	9½	17††	867,159††	51,009	537,600
Grand Total	877½	174½	1,052	14,419,824	13,707	3,633,190

* Including the Melbourne station, which cost £383,932.

† 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 3½ miles and 1½ 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 4½ miles and 6½ 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 open at the end of 1878 as far as Murtoa; the remaining 18 miles from Murtoa to Horsham were in course of construction.

¶ The total cost of the Government Railways to the end of 1878, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £16,677,323.

** Since purchased by the Government. See footnote on last page.

†† Consisting of the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, 3½ miles; the Melbourne and Sandridge line, 2½ miles; the Melbourne and Windsor line, 3½ miles; the Windsor and Brighton line, 5½ miles; and the Richmond and Hawthorn line, 2 miles.

‡‡ This represents the cost to the company; the original cost was much greater.

752. At the end of 1878 the following lines were in course of construction. The amount authorized for their construction was £546,812, but the sum expended up to that date had amounted to only £130,642. Their proposed total length is 72½ miles, which, added to the length of the completed lines, makes a grand total of 1,124½ miles:—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 1878.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Total Length.	Total Authorized Cost.	Amount Expended to 31st December 1878.
	miles.	£	£
WESTERN SYSTEM.			
Geelong and Queenscliff Line ...	20½	119,312	37,154
Stawell and Horsham Line ...	18*	103,500	...
Warrenheip and Gordons Line ...	13	74,750	21,000
Total Western System ...	51½	297,562	58,154
NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM.			
Springs and Wahgunyah Line ...	14	80,500	33,653
EASTERN SYSTEM.			
South Yarra and Oakleigh Line ...	6½	168,750	38,835
Grand Total ...	72½	546,812	130,642

753. Besides the 72½ miles of railway in progress there were 67½ more authorized but not commenced during the year, viz., the Goulburn Valley and the Carlsruhe and Daylesford lines. The length of the former is to be 45½ miles, and its cost is limited to £5,750 per mile; the length of the latter is to be 22½ miles, and its cost is not to exceed £6,775 per mile.

754. 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, 1878.

Lines.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
Government lines	148	129	102	322	2,280	161	£ 1,252,424
Private lines ...	22	91	20	...	200	13	152,916
Total ...	170	220	122	322	2,480	174	1,405,340

* Increase in the portion only from Murtos to Horsham. For particulars of the completed portion see last table.

Passenger rates.

755. The passenger rates per mile were as follow at the same period. It appears by the figures that the rates were somewhat higher on Government than on private lines :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1878.

First class, Government lines	...	d. 2	Second class, Government lines	...	d. 1½
„ private lines	...	1½	„ private lines	...	1½

Miles open and travelled.

756. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled on Government lines and on private ones during 1877 and 1878. 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, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Total.	
	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
1877... ..	932¼	2,786,581	17	484,426	949¾	3,271,007
1878... ..	1,035	3,095,590	17	537,600	1,052	3,633,190
Increase ...	102¼	309,009	...	53,174	102¼	362,183

Passengers and goods carried.

757. A large increase took place in 1878, as compared with 1877, in the number of passengers carried on both Government and private railways, but a decrease in the weight of goods carried on Government lines :—

PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED ON RAILWAYS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Total.	
	Number of Passengers carried.	Weight of Goods carried (including Live Stock).	Number of Passengers carried.	Weight of Goods carried (including Live Stock).	Passengers.	Goods.
		tons.		tons.		tons.
1877 ...	3,395,709	1,030,558	3,942,217	222,253	7,337,926	1,252,811
1878 ...	3,829,256	960,479	4,175,390	228,356	8,004,646	1,188,835
Increase	433,547	...	233,173	6,103	666,720	...
Decrease	...	70,079	...	...	...	63,976

* 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, Wangaratta and Beechworth, the Geelong and Colac, Ararat and Hamilton, and Portland and Hamilton lines were opened for traffic prior to the 31st December 1877, as also was the Oakleigh and Sale line, except an intermediate section of 33 miles between Moe and Bunyip, which was opened on the 1st March 1878. The following lines were also opened during 1878 as follows :—The Dunolly and St. Arnaud line as far as Bealiba, 12 miles, on the 3rd September; and on to St. Arnaud, 21 miles, on 23rd December. The Stawell and Horsham line, as far as Murton, 35½ miles, on 17th December. The branch line to Geelong Racecourse on 1st February.

758. The following table, taken from the Report of the Board of Land and Works for the year 1878, shows the average extent of Government railways open, and the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open in each of the last five years. It will be observed that as the railways are extended, the net profits per mile gradually decrease; and that the net profits per mile in 1878 were little more than half those in 1873-4, when the extent open did not amount to half that open in 1878 :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1878.

Year.	Average Number of Miles open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611

759. The following were the receipts and working expenses on Government and private lines during 1877 and 1878, also the proportion of the latter to the former. On Government lines, the working expenses were slightly less, in proportion to the receipts, in 1878 than in 1877, and in both years the proportion was little more than half; but the expenditure on private lines increased from a proportion of half the receipts in 1877 to that of three-fifths in 1878, owing to a falling-off in the revenue and an increase in the working expenses:—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.	
	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Government Lines.	Private Lines.
	£	£	£	£		
1877... ..	1,135,799	592,481	183,839	93,215	52·16	50·70
1878... ..	1,216,675	625,699	175,025	103,444	51·43	59·10
Increase ...	80,876	33,218	...	10,229	...	8·40
Decrease...	...	...	8,814	...	·73	...

Railways in
Australasian
colonies.

760. 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
	1877	950
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401½
	1875	437
	1876	509
Queensland	1877	643
	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
South Australia	1876	298
	1877	357
	1873	202
	1874	234
Western Australia	1875	274
	1876	328
	1877	328
	1873	30
Tasmania	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
	1877	68
New Zealand	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172½
	1877	172½
	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1878, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
railways.

761. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1877 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 4 more miles than those of Victoria, and therefore the former colony is placed at the head of the list. If, however, the length of double lines Victoria possesses should be taken into account, her position would be far before that of New Zealand, or of any other colony. The lines are exclusively single in almost all the colonies except Victoria.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

762. The progress of railway extension in the continent of Australia, and in that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, during the years 1873 to 1877, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has nearly doubled, and in Australasia more than doubled, during the period :—

Railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	1,309	1,499
1874	1,527	1,781
1875	1,631	2,323
1876	1,892	2,783
1877	2,346	3,472

763. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for the year 1877, taken from the latest official documents. The length of lines open is somewhat less in Ireland, and somewhat greater in Scotland, than on the Australian continent. The working expenses amounted to 56 per cent. of the receipts, which is a higher proportion than that obtaining in Victoria* :—

Railways in
United
Kingdom.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1877.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	12,113	557,615,000	492,344,000	51,062,000	28,615,000
Scotland	2,776	84,924,000	41,922,000	6,811,000	3,720,000
Ireland	2,203	31,220,000	17,267,000	2,769,000	1,502,000
Total United Kingdom }	17,092	673,759,000	551,533,000	60,642,000	33,837,000

764. 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 1877.

Railways in
British
possessions.

* See table following paragraph 759 ante.

RAILWAYS IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1877.

	Miles of Railway Open.			
British India	7,324
Ceylon	109
Mauritius	66
Natal	5
Cape of Good Hope	404
Canada	5,846
Jamaica	25
Trinidad	16
British Guiana	21

Railways in Australia, Canada, and India compared.

765. Taken in the aggregate, the railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over more than two and a half times 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 Foreign countries.

766. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1876.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Receipts.	Expenses.
EUROPE.				
Austro-Hungary	10,725	£ 235,799,625	£ 19,232,984	£ 11,015,542
Belgium	2,369	53,632,148	5,173,121	3,215,504
Denmark	777	...	598,531	376,270
France	12,632	...	34,705,576	16,964,160
German Empire	18,080	378,588,414	42,862,279	26,558,637
Greece	7	...	...	...
Holland	976	...	...	...
Italy	4,846	95,685,000	6,079,000	4,051,000
Portugal	625	...	...	...
Russia	12,639	...	23,554,007	15,652,146
Spain	3,806	...	4,927,000	...
Sweden and Norway	2,668	18,163,285	1,719,954	1,071,618
Switzerland	1,456	28,728,000	...	...
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1,369	11,377,217	917,805	633,939
Chili	1,008	...	...	...
United States	74,658	970,400,000	104,791,000	66,041,000

NOTE.—The returns for Holland and the United States are for 1875.

Wages.

767. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1878 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. 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, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Description of Labor.	1868.	1873.	1878.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR.*			
Farm laborers ... per week, with rations	10s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 22s. 6d.
Reapers ... per acre, "	10s. to 15s.	12s. to 14s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	4s. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	6s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	3d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.	6d.
PASTORAL LABOR.*			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£25 to £40	£30 to £50	£30 to £50
Stockkeepers ... " "	£30 to £60	£35 to £55	£40 to £55
Hutkeepers ... " "	£22	£25 to £30	£28
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, "	10s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 25s.	22s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared, "	12s. to 15s.	14s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.
ARTISAN LABOR.			
Masons ... per day, without rations	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Plasterers ... " "	7s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	7s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	7s. to 10s.	8s. to 11s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	7s. to 10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, without family } per annum, with board and lodging }	£55 to £65	£60 to £90	£60 to £90
Married couples, with family } " "	£45 to £55	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on farms and stations } " "	£40 to £60	£40 to £60	£45 to £55
Grooms ... " "	£25 to £50	£40 to £50	£50
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 28s.	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... { per annum, with board and lodging }	£25 to £40	£35 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£20 to £30	£30 to £40	£30 to £45
General servants ... " "	£20 to £30	£25 to £35	£25 to £35
Housemaids ... " "	£20 to £30	£26 to £36	£35 to £40
Nursemaids ... " "	£12 to £20	£20 to £35	£25 to £35
MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.			
General laborers ... per day, without rations	5s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	5s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers { per cubic yard, without rations }	1s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 4s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, with rations	£4 to £5	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners* ... per week, without rations	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s.

* See also paragraphs 558 and 559 ante.

Prices.

768. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three 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, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Articles.	1868.	1873.	1878.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.*			
Wheat per bushel	5s. to 9s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.	5s. to 5s. 11d.
Barley "	3s. to 6s. 9d.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 7s. 3d.
Oats "	3s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.	3s. 1d. to 5s. 7d.	4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.
Maize "	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10d. to 5s. 3d.	4s. 7d. to 6s. 9d.
Bran "	1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.	11d. to 1s. 7½d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.
Hay per ton	£3 10s. to £8 10s	£3 5s. to £7 15s.	£3 to £5
Flour, first quality "	£12 10s. to £22	£12 to £15	£10 7s. 6d. to £13
Bread per 4lb. loaf	8d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 7d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£8 to £42	£9 to £40	£16 to £50
Saddle and harness .. "	£2 to £28	£4 to £35	£5 to £60
Cattle—			
Fat each	£3 to £10 5s.	£4 10s. to £14	£3 10s. to £11 10s.
Milch cows "	£4 to £12	£5 to £11	£5 to £13
Sheep, fat "	3s. to 12s.	8s. to 20s. 6d.	3s. to 20s.
Lambs, fat "	2s. 9d. to 8s.	5s. 6d. to 12s.	2s. 6d. to 14s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	2d. to 6½d.	4d. to 8d.	2½d. to 8d.
Mutton, " "	1½d. to 4½d.	2½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 4½d. 5
Veal, " "	6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.
Pork, " "	8d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.
Lamb, " per quarter	3s. to 4s. 6d.	2s. to 3s.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter—			
Colonial, retail per lb.	8d. to 1s. 7d.	8d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s. 8d.
Imported, salt, } wholesale } .. "	8d. to 1s.	5½d. to 1s. 4d.	7d. to 1s. 1d.
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail "	6d. to 1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.
Imported, wholesale .. "	11½d. to 1s. 2½d.	1s. to 1s. 1d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
Milk per quart	6d.	6d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	8s. to 14s.	7s. to 11s.	5s. to 8s.
Ducks "	5s. to 6s.	4s. 3d. to 7s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls "	4s. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. to 5s.
Rabbits "	2s. to 5s.	2s. to 3s.	9d. to 1s. 6d. 67
Pigeons "	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Turkeys each	4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	4s. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Sucking pigs "	6s. 6d. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Bacon per lb.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	11d. to 1s. 2d.	9d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. to 1s. 4d.
Eggs per doz.	1s. to 2s. 2d.	1s. 2d. to 2s. 2d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.

* See also paragraph 508 ante.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1868, 1873, AND 1878—continued.

Articles.	1868.	1873.	1878.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£4 10s. to £7	£2 to £8	£3 to £8
Retail ... per lb.	1d. to 1½d.	½d. to 1½d.	½d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	5s. to 20s.	2s. to 10s.	4s. 6d. to 18s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s.	4d. to 9d.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips ... "	6d. to 2s. 6d.	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 1s. 6d.
Radishes ... "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 6s.	6d. to 2s.	6d. to 4s.
Cauliflowers ... "	2s. to 8s.	1s. to 4s.	1s. to 5s.
Lettuces ... "	3d. to 1s.	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 1s. 3d.
Green peas ... per lb.	...	1d. to 2d.	1d. to 3d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	£110s. to £137 est.	9d. to 2s. 8d.	7½d. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee (in bond) ... "	7½d. to 10½d.	9d. to 1s. 3½d.	11½d. to 1s. 4½d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£23 10s. to £51	£24 to £50	£28 to £48
Rice ... per lb.	3d. to 4d. per lb.	£16 10s. to £27	£17 10s. to £24
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	4d. to 2s. 3d.	7d. to 1s. 8d.	7d. to 3s. 4d.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29 to £35	£21 to £29	£20 to £30
Candles—			
Tallow ... per lb.	6d.	4½d. to 4¾d.	4¾d. to 5½d.
Sperm, Stearine, Paraffine, &c. ... "	9d. to 1s. 0½d.	10½d. to 1s. 0½d.	8½d. to 1s. 3d.
Salt ... per ton	£4 5s. to £8 10s.	£4 10s. to £6 10s.	£3 5s. to £8
Coals ... "	26s.	29s. to 60s.	29s. to 34s.
Firewood ... "	8s. to 12s.	10s. 6d. to 14s.	11s. to 13s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£4 15s. to £9	£7 10s. to £10	£5 to £9 10s.
" " ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.	8s. 6d. to 13s.	6s. 6d. to 11s.
Porter " ... per hhd.	£3 10s. to £6 15s.	£5 5s. to £7 15s.	£6 to £7 7s. 6d.
" " ... per doz.	7s. to 10s.	7s. 9d. to 13s. 6d.	7s. to 10s. 9d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	5s. to 8s. 6d.	3s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.	5s. 3d. to 14s.
Rum " ... "	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10½d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Whiskey " ... "	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 10s.
Hollands " ... "	1s. 10½d. to 5s.	3s. 1½d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 4s.
Port wine " ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£20 to £100	£21 to £120
Sherry " ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £120	£20 to £135
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 70s.	20s. to 80s.	28s. to 110s.
Claret ... "	11s. 6d. to 100s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.	20s. to 85s.
Champagne ... "	30s. to 80s.	30s. to 90s.	25s. to 85s.

769. The price of gold in 1878 ranged from £3 7s. to £4 3s. per oz. ^{Price of gold.} Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1878 the lowest price quoted (£3 7s. per oz.) was in the Gippsland district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realised as much as £3 19s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 16s. 6d. to £4 1s. 6d.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

770. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1878 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but only slightly larger numbers as regards cattle and sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1878.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	6,794 ...	38,979 ...	534,942
" " Customs	... 4,449 ...	... 37,526 ...	510,529

Imports of
pigs.

771. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1878 numbered 327. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 876, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

772. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1877 was £947,637, and in 1878 £549,563.

PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL
PROGRESS.

Abolition of
State aid to
religion.

773. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) reserved for the Royal Assent on the 15th July 1870 and assented to on the 6th January 1871, the repeal to take effect from and after the 31st December 1875. Therefore since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Churches
and clergy.

774. 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 1878.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1878.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Approximate Number of Services during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Persons usually Attending at Principal Service.	
Church of England ...	161	485	71,345	43,154	27,468
Roman Catholics*	94	454	89,466	61,902	40,693
Presbyterians ...	156	677	75,960	65,740	37,023
Wesleyans ...	140	828	129,070	92,930	82,454
Independents ...	48	93	16,261	8,395	9,708
Baptists* ...	40	78	13,430	9,255	10,723
Bible Christians ...	16	101	9,125	4,150	6,449
Evangelical Lutherans	12	37	4,680	3,085	2,576
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	6	1,400	400	824
Church of Christ*	14	29	3,515	1,831	2,989
Other Christians ...	11	18	2,540	1,075	3,955
Jews ...	9	7	1,759	605	1,433
Other sects ...	...	2	1,500	1,300	48
Total ...	703	2,815	420,051	293,772	226,343

775. The returns, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 19 in the number of clergy and of 3,241 in the number of services performed. They also show an increase of 100 in the number of places of worship, but a falling-off, equal to that for over 15,000 persons in the accommodation they contain, and a reduction of nearly 5,000 in the congregations at the principal services on the Sabbath.

Increase or decrease in churches, clergy, &c.

776. With reference to the diminished accommodation shown by the returns, it must be remembered that the buildings used for holding divine service are not only those specially constructed with that object, but also halls, school-houses, and sometimes even private dwellings, and the same edifices are not always used from year to year. It does not therefore follow because more places of worship are returned that the sitting accommodation should increase in a similar ratio, or even that it should not become less.

Diminution in church accommodation explained.

777. The returns which, although obtained direct from the heads of the different denominations, are nevertheless, I regret to say, not always reliable, and are in some instances stated to be only approximate, show a falling-off in the number of, accommodation in, and attendance at, places of worship, and in the number of services performed, in the case of the Roman Catholic and Independent churches and the Church of Christ; a falling-off in the buildings, attendance, and services in the

Increase or decrease of churches, &c., of different sects.

* Figures, except those of the number of clergymen, stated to be only approximate.

case of the Evangelical Lutherans and Welsh Calvinists ; a falling-off in the attendance and services in the case of the Wesleyans ; a falling-off in the accommodation and attendance in the case of the " Other Sects ;" a falling-off in the accommodation in the case of Jews ; and a falling-off in the attendance in the case of the Bible Christians ; but an increase in the other items respecting these, and in all the items respecting the remaining denominations.*

Sabbath schools.

778. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1878 :—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1878.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Number of Scholars Attending.
Church of England	295	2,550	21,913
Roman Catholics †	229	1,146	18,114
Presbyterians	326	2,643	27,046
Wesleyans	489	4,920	31,524†
Independents †	59	790	5,873
Baptists †	52	478	5,388
Bible Christians	53	556	3,070
Evangelical Lutherans	14	46	576
Welsh Calvinists	6	119	909
Church of Christ †	17	111	926
Other Christians	11	58	447
Jews	5	11	250
Other sects	1	21	106
Total	1,557	13,449	116,142

Increase of teachers and scholars.

779. As compared with the numbers in 1877, the Sabbath schools had decreased by 1, but the teachers had increased by 303, and the scholars by 988.

Increase or decrease in schools, &c., of different sects.

780. According to the figures, which in some instances are stated to be only approximate, a reduction, as compared with the previous year, took place in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars attached to the Roman Catholic and Independent churches and the Church of Christ ; of the teachers and scholars attached to the schools of the Bible Christians and Jews, and of the schools connected with the Baptists, Welsh Calvinists, and " Other Sects ;" but an increase in the other items in respect to these, and in all items in respect to the remaining denominations. † .

Proportion of Sabbath school children to population.

781. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many are no doubt below, whilst a few may be above;

* For the numbers in 1877 see *Victorian Year-Book 1877-8*, page 271.

† Figures stated to be only approximate.

‡ For the numbers in 1877 see *Victorian Year-Book 1877-8*, page 272.

the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the numbers at the school age in the population, estimated to amount to 205,460, the proportion would be 56½ per cent.

782. 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. Melbourne University.

783. 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.

784. 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.

785. The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by The Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., who by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it) was the means of the Hall being erected. The building is to be of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost will exceed £40,000. Wilson Hall.

786. The number of students who matriculated in 1878 was 114, against 103 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1878 were more Matriculated students.

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 1878 the total number of students who matriculated was 1,213.

Attendance
at lectures.

787. In 1878, as compared with 1877, an increase of 45, and as compared with 1876, an increase of 80, 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. It will be observed that the greatest number were medical students :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1878.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	57	2	59
Laws	73	...	73
Engineering... ..	32	...	32
Medicine	90	4	94
Total	252*	6	258

Graduates.

788. In 1878 the number of graduates was 30, of whom 24 took direct and 6 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 26 in 1877 and 28 in 1876. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 5 in 1877 and 10 in 1876. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1877, also those in the year 1878 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,† 1855 TO 1878.

Degrees.	Prior to 1878.			During 1878.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	124	51	175	9	1	10	133	52	185
Master of Arts ...	71	73	144	4	2	6	75	75	150
Bachelor of Medicine	41	6	47	3	1	4	44	7	51
Doctor of Medicine	11	59	70	1	1	2	12	60	72
Bachelor of Laws	45	5	50	6	...	6	51	5	56
Doctor of Laws ...	1	12	13	1	1	2	2	13	15
Total	293	206	499	24	6	30	317	212	529

* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1878, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 247.

† The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 306; of these 239 received 1 degree only, 97 received 2 degrees, 17 received 3 degrees, and 1 received 4 degrees.

789. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1877 ...	£ 6,750	£ 6,110	£ 282	£ 13,141	£ 15,448
1878 ...	11,250	6,694	192	18,136	15,293
Increase ...	4,500*	584	...	4,995	...
Decrease ...	...	...	90	...	155

790. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

Public schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Schools.†	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			On the Rolls.	In Average Attendances.	Distinct Children (estimated).‡
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,436	113,197
1873 ...	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874 ...	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875 ...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495§	183,484
1876 ...	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,668
1877 ...	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878 ||	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455

* This is only an apparent increase. The Government grant is £3,000 per annum (see paragraph 788 above), which it will be observed is the average of the two years given.

† In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872; there were 29 in 1873; 86 in 1874; 117 in 1875; 181 in 1876; 218 in 1877, and 268 in 1878.

‡ The figures in this column, from 1872 to 1877, were obtained by reducing the numbers on the rolls by 16·8 per cent., which was considered by the Education Department to be an equitable allowance for children attending more than one day or night school. In 1878, however, the reduction of the numbers on the rolls was ascertained to be 16·163 per cent. in the case of day schools, and 45·45 per cent. in that of night schools, on which basis the estimate of distinct children in 1878 was arrived at.

§ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

|| With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools which in 1877 had been receiving such grants ceased to be connected with the State.

Increase in public schools, 1872-1878.

791. 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 1878.

Schools	615
Instructors	1,490
Scholars on the rolls	95,114
„ in average attendance	48,152
Distinct children attending (estimated)	76,258

Increase or decrease in public schools, 1878.

792. By making a comparison between the figures of the last two lines of the same table, the schools, instructors, and scholars in average attendance are found to have increased, whilst the scholars on the rolls and the estimated number of distinct children diminished. The following are the differences :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1878.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Schools	38	—
Instructors	46	—
Scholars on the rolls	—	3,350
„ in average attendance	593	—
Distinct children (estimated)	—	5,539

Falling-off in scholars at night schools.

793. It is stated by the Department of Education that of the falling-off in 1878 of the number of children enrolled, which amounts to about 1½ per cent., nearly half is chargeable to night schools, which enrolled 1,591 fewer scholars, or 9 per cent. less, than during the previous year. The enrolment of day scholars shows a decrease of 1,759, being a falling-off of not quite 1 per cent. on the enrolment of 1877.

Withdrawal of capitation grants.

794. The falling-off in the numbers on the rolls is attributed by the Education Department chiefly to the fact that the capitation schools, 30 in number, were disconnected from the State at the end of 1877, but were generally carried on as private establishments, and a considerable number of their old pupils continued to attend them ; also that the duplicate attendances were fewer in 1878 than in the previous year.

Distinct scholars at day and night schools.

795. The falling-off in the number of distinct individual scholars is only in those attending night schools. In day schools the figures show a slight increase, as will be observed by the following table.

DISTINCT SCHOLARS IN DAY AND NIGHT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1877
AND 1878.

Year.	Distinct Individual Scholars Attending—		
	Day Schools.	Night Schools.	Total.
1877	180,522	14,472	194,994
1878	180,546	8,909	189,455
Increase	24	...	...
Decrease ... ..	...	5,563	5,539

796. It should be pointed out that although doubtless an actual falling-off took place in the attendance of distinct scholars at night schools, since the enrolments, as has been already shown, were less by 9 per cent. in 1878 than in 1877, yet the difference is not so great as that shown by the figures, which is chiefly due to a change in the mode adopted by the Education Department in calculating the distinct scholars. In 1877 it was assumed that the proportion of attendance at more than one school was the same in night as in day schools, whereas in 1878 it was ascertained that it amounted to nearly 44 per cent. in the former case and only to a little over 16 per cent. in the latter. Making the same deduction in 1877 as was allowed in 1878 for duplicate attendances at night schools, it will appear that the distinct pupils in those schools numbered 9,808, or only about 900 more than in the year under review.

Falling-off in distinct scholars.

797. The average attendance at public schools in 1878 was higher than in any previous year, and exhibits an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the attendance in 1877. If the day schools be regarded separately, the increase in average attendance amounts to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., whilst in night schools a falling-off is shown of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Increase in average attendance.

798. The average attendance in 1878 amounted to 50.44 per cent. of the numbers on the rolls, as against 49.46 per cent. in 1877. Both these averages are higher than those obtaining in New South Wales, but not so high as the average in Queensland. The following are the proportions in those colonies, which are placed in order, the colony in which the attendance is highest in proportion to the enrolment being placed first and the others in succession.

Order of colonies in respect to average attendance.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE ATTENDANCE
AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1878.

	Percentage of Average Attendance to Number Enrolled.				
1. Queensland	51.63
2. Victoria	50.44
3. New South Wales	46.15
4. South Australia	42.17

Average
attendance
in colonies
compared.

799. Considering the population of Queensland is spread over so large an extent of country, it is no doubt a remarkable fact that the average attendance there should be so high, especially as, according to the report for 1878 of the Secretary for Public Instruction in that colony, the compulsory provisions of the Education Statute had not up to the end of that year been put in force. The populations of New South Wales and South Australia are more scattered than the population of Victoria, but not so much so as to account for the small proportion which the attendance at public schools bears to the enrolment, especially in the latter.

Public
schools,
1877 and
1878.

800. The State day schools in operation at the end of 1878 exceeded by 76 the numbers at the end of 1877, but the total number of schools shows an increase of only half this number, as a falling-off of 8 took place in the night schools, and all the capitation schools, amounting to 30, were abolished. The following are the figures at the two periods:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Schools at the end of each Year.			
	State Day Schools.	State Night Schools.	Capitation Schools.	Total.
1877	1,380	216	30	1,626
1878	1,456	208	...	1,664
Increase	76	...	...	38
Decrease ... ..	...	8	30	...

Teachers in
public
schools.

801. The following table shows the teachers of both sexes employed in public schools in 1878 and the former year. An increase of 20 will be observed in the total number of male and of 26 in that of female teachers. Under the head of male pupil-teachers a falling-off of 11, and under the head of workmistresses a falling-off of 28, took place, but an increase under all the other heads.

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Misses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
1877 ...	1,257	221	326	1,804	174	586	571	725	2,056
1878 ...	1,278	231	315	1,824	182	603	543	754	2,082
Increase ...	21	10	...	20	8	17	...	29	26
Decrease ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	28	...	...

802. The following is a statement, according to returns collected by the municipal bodies under the Local Government Statute (38 Vict. No. 506), of the number of private schools, of the instructors employed therein, and of the scholars attending,* during the seven years ended with 1878 :—

Private schools, 1872 to 1878.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1872 ...	888	1,841	24,791
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
1878 † ...	596	1,700	37,562

803. 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 six years, the private schools and instructors connected with them diminished considerably, but the scholars in attendance increased by nearly 13,000. The following figures show the decrease of the two former and the increase of the latter :—

Private schools, increase or decrease.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.—INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1878.

Increase.		Decrease.	
Scholars ...	... 12,801	Schools ...	... 292
		Instructors ...	... 141

* 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.
 † According to returns supplied to the Education Department, the number of private schools in Victoria during any portion of 1878 was 636, and the aggregate number of scholars on the rolls of the same was 30,422. The schools exceed the number returned to the Government Statist by 30, and the scholars by 2,300; the figures given by the latter, however, represent the schools open at a particular time and express a close approximation to the distinct scholars attending the same. It is possible also that some of the smaller schools may have escaped the notice of the collector. The Education Department has a better opportunity than the Government Statist of obtaining complete returns of private schools, since, under the Education Act Amendment Act (40 Vict. No. 541), section 2, it is made compulsory upon all proprietors or principal teachers of private schools to furnish returns to that department annually of the numbers and ages of their scholars, and the State schoolmasters and trustees officers throughout the country see that this duty is not evaded.

Private schools, increase 1878.

804. A considerable increase in private schools, and, in proportion, a still greater one in the number of instructors and scholars, is shown by the returns of 1878, as compared with those of 1877. This increase is no doubt partly due to the establishment of fresh schools and partly to the severance of capitation schools from the State, and their being carried on as private institutions. Some of the increase, moreover, may be only apparent, and be owing to greater care having been exercised by the collectors. The following are the increases shown by the figures :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1878.

Schools	66
Instructors	243
Scholars	9,160

Teachers in private schools.

805. The male teachers in private schools numbered 615 and the female teachers 1,085 in 1878, as against 481 and 976 in the previous year.

Proportion of male and female teachers.

806. Female teachers exceeded male teachers in public schools by 14 per cent. in both years, and in private schools by 103 per cent. in 1877, but by only 76 per cent. in 1878.

Proportion of scholars to each teacher.

807. Under the State school system many more pupils are allotted to each instructor than is generally found to be the case in private schools. In public schools the proportion of scholars to each instructor, male and female, was, if the average number in attendance be taken, 30 in both years; if the estimated number of distinct children be taken, 51 in 1877 and 48½ in 1878; and, if the total number on the roll be taken, as many as 61 in 1877 and 59 in 1878. During the former year, in private schools, the average number of scholars to each instructor was 19½, and in the latter 22.

Denominations of private schools.

808. For the last three years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination, but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few of those returned as of the Church of England. The following are the returns of the three years.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876, 1877, AND 1878*—RELIGIOUS SECTS CONNECTED WITH.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Schools.			Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Church of England	41	47	62	159	210	242	1,491	1,730	2,055
Presbyterian ...	4	4	7	46	32	43	612	633	744
Wesleyan ...	2	7	6	12	19	18	221	333	314
Independent ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	20	...	22
Baptist ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	30
Lutheran ...	3	3	4	4	4	4	68	142	183
Protestant (undefined)	9	7	1	27	10	1	338	123	57
Roman Catholic † ...	111	115	190	338	345	583	13,430	15,631	24,934
Jewish ...	2	4	3	10	13	11	270	293	231
Not any, or not stated	472	343	320	1,049	824	795	12,397	9,537	9,012
Total ...	645	530	596	1,646	1,457	1,700	28,847	28,422	37,582

809. An increase in 1878 as compared with 1877 will be found in many of the lines, but chiefly in the line for Roman Catholic schools. This is probably due, first, to the opening of new schools; secondly, to the Roman Catholic clergy having this year, at the request of the Honorable Sir John O'Shanassy, taken pains that all their schools should be returned; and, thirdly, to the fact that the schools which received capitation grants, the greater part of which were Roman Catholic schools, are now, owing to the cessation of those grants, necessarily continued, if continued at all, as private establishments.

Increase in Roman Catholic schools accounted for.

810. By the figures relating to 1878 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 276 private schools, or 46 per cent., employing 905 instructors, or 53 per cent., and educating 28,570 children, or 76 per cent. of the total numbers, were connected with some religious denomination; also that 24,934 children, or about 66 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 87 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

811. 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 1878:—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 31½ scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ „ 11¼ „

* The returns should express the numbers on the rolls in the months of February or March of the years following these.

† The Education Department, as has been already stated (see footnote to table following paragraph 802 ante), succeeded in obtaining returns for 1878 of more private schools and scholars than the Government Statist, but it is believed that this was only the case in regard to other than Roman Catholic schools. Owing to the special efforts referred to in the next paragraph, there is strong reason to believe that the Government Statist was furnished with particulars respecting all the schools attached to the Roman Catholic body.

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

812. 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 each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 43, and in the Lutheran schools as high as 46 scholars to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to	8½ scholars.
” Baptists	” ” 15 ”
” Presbyterians	” ” 17 ”
” Wesleyans	” ” 17½ ”
” Jews	” ” 21 ”
” Independents	” ” 22 ”
” Roman Catholics	” ” 43 ”
” Lutherans	” ” 46 ”

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

813. 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.

Public and private schools.

814. If, for the seven 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, 1872 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Distinct Scholars. ‡
1872	1,937	4,257	137,978
1873	1,760	4,595	192,664
1874	1,777	5,224	206,458
1875	1,885	5,337	210,965
1876	2,143	5,418	221,505
1877	2,156	5,317	223,416
1878	2,260	5,606	227,037

Increase of schools, &c.

815. By comparing the first and last lines of the table, it appears that in 1878 there were 323 more schools, with 1,349 more teachers, and 89,059 more children, than there were in the year prior to that in which the present State school system was introduced.

* See paragraph 807 ante.

† See table following paragraph 803 ante.

‡ For method of calculating the number of distinct children in State schools, see footnote (1) to table following paragraph 790 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 year succeeding those named in the first column.

816. As compared with the previous year, the schools in 1878 increased by 104, the instructors by 289, and the scholars by 3,621. Increase in 1878.

817. The following table shows the sexes of the scholars in both public and private schools during the last two years :— Sexes of scholars.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—SEXES OF SCHOLARS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1877 ...	102,697	92,297	13,128	15,294	115,825	107,591
1878 ...	99,552	89,903	18,157	19,425	117,709	109,328
Increase	...	...	5,029	4,131	1,884	1,737
Decrease	3,145	2,394	...	...	...	...

818. In public schools boys were slightly more numerous than girls in both years, but in private schools the reverse was the case. The proportions in 1877 were 92 girls, and in 1878, 93 girls, to 100 boys in public and private schools combined; or 90 girls in both years to 100 boys in public schools, and 116 girls in 1877, and 107 in 1878, to 100 boys in private schools. Proportions of the sexes in schools.

819. 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 in 1877, and 130 in 1878, to 100 males; or, in public schools, 114 females to 100 males in both years, and in private schools 203 females in 1877, and 196 in 1878, to 100 males. Teachers in public and private schools.

820. 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. The following are the estimated numbers at above and below those ages in both descriptions of schools :— Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1878.†

Ages.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	25,432	5,721	31,153
6 years to 15 years ...	149,585	28,816	178,401
15 years and upwards ...	14,438	3,045	17,483
Total	189,455	37,532	227,037

* See paragraphs 801 and 805 ante.
 † The numbers in this table are those of "distinct children;" see footnote to table following paragraph 814 ante.

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

821. In public schools 79 per cent. and in private schools 77 per cent. of the scholars are at the school age. In the former 8 per cent. and in the latter 8 per cent. are above that age; in the former 13 per cent. and in the latter 15 per cent. are below that age.

Scholars,
1878.

822. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during 1878 may be estimated as follows :—

Being educated—			
In State schools (distinct children)	...	...	189,455
In private schools	...	...	37,582
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	1,116*
In deaf and dumb asylum	...	...	70
In blind asylum	...	...	43
At home † (estimated)	...	...	20,000
Total	...	...	<u>247,766</u>

Scholars at
school age.

823. Of the children just named it is probable that the following were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1878.

Being educated—			
In State schools	...	...	149,585‡
In private schools	...	...	28,816‡
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	909
In deaf and dumb asylum	...	...	50
In blind asylum	...	...	17
At home (estimated)	...	...	10,000
Total	...	...	<u>189,377</u>

Scholars and
others at
school age.

824. The average number of children at the school age living in Victoria during the year 1878 may be estimated to have been 205,460. If this be correct, the following would be the numbers and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1878.

		Numbers.	Percentage.
Being educated	...	189,377	92·17
Not being educated	...	16,083	7·83
Total at school age (estimated)		<u>205,460</u>	<u>100·00</u>

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

825. By these figures it would appear that all but $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the children at the school age were attending school during some portion of 1878. It should, however, be borne in mind that the estimate of the total number of children at that age, although based upon the best

* 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.

‡ See table following paragraph 820 *ante*.

information obtainable, is not absolutely to be relied upon. 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.

826. 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.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1877 AND 1878.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1877.	1878.		
Salaries	£ 289,521	£ 294,036	£ 4,515	...
Results	87,155	89,539	2,384	...
Bonuses	5,588	4,722	...	866
Training	4,072	3,994	...	78
Books and requisites	6,887	6,864	...	23
Cleaning	26,686	28,265	1,579	...
Boards of Advice	300	410	110	...
Exhibitions	1,159	1,360	201	...
Singing	7,224	4,444	...	2,780
Drawing	2,893	1,698	...	1,195
Buildings	232,119	149,135	...	82,984
Rent	9,128	6,079	...	3,049
Extra subjects	4,586	3,601	...	985
Total	677,318	594,147	...	Net Decrease. 83,171

827. It is thus shown that the amount expended on State education was in 1878 less than in 1877 by about an eighth, but that nearly all this decrease was in the expenditure on school buildings, which, it may be expected, will still further diminish from year to year. It is to be regretted that the small sum expended by parents was less in 1878 than in 1877, also that a diminished expenditure was incurred on singing and drawing.

Decrease of expenditure.

828. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These, with one exception, at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connection with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions for the year under review :—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1878.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	10	226
Scotch College "	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	342
Wesley " "	Wesleyan "	2,769	11	216
St. Patrick's " "	Roman Catholic "	10,000	7	75
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	9	147
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	8	93
	Total ...	39,998	57	1,099

Ages of pupils at colleges, &c.

829. Of the scholars at the colleges and grammar schools only 2 were under 6 years of age, 651 were at the school age between 6 and 15, and 446 were beyond that age.

School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst.

830. The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, was opened on 21st April 1873. Its class rooms are in the building of the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories having become too small for the students in attendance, are about to be considerably enlarged. Classes have been established in mathematics, mechanics, mining, geology (including geological plan drawing), mineralogy; mechanical, plan, and architectural drawing; surveying (mining and land, with exercise in the field), chemistry—lectures and laboratory practice, metallurgy and assaying—telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping, design in its various branches. All these subjects are treated with especial reference to their application to mining and the arts and manufactures. The method of instruction is

* 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.

by lectures with demonstrations, and by tutorial classes, in which each student is separately directed and assisted. Examinations are held half-yearly for certificates as captain of shift, engine-driver, underground manager, and general mining manager, and for certificates of competency in the separate subjects taught in the school. Although the school has but a small library of its own, the students have access to the scientific works in the Free Library. The museum contains some very valuable collections of minerals, the specimens numbering between two and three thousand, also samples illustrating industrial processes, and a collection of mining and other models. Plans, surveys, reports of mines, analyses and assays, are undertaken by the instructors. The fees range from 5s. to 21s. per quarter. During 1878, 142, 158, 189, and 194 students attended lectures in the January, April, July, and October terms respectively. The number of lecturers was 8. The receipts amounted to £1,785, of which £1,145 was received from Government, and the expenditure to £1,449.

831. The Ballarat School of Mines was opened on the 26th October 1870, and enrolled its first student on the 25th January of the following year. Classes, conducted by 8 lecturers, have been formed in euclid, algebra, logarithms, and trigonometry; mechanical engineering; mining; mining and land surveying; chemistry, metallurgy, and assaying; telegraphy and French; also, in addition, botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, and materia medica, which subjects do not properly belong to the School of Mines, but have been added to the curriculum in consequence of the institution being associated with the Board of Pharmacy of Victoria under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act 1876 (40 Viet. No. 558). The fee per term for each subject is one guinea. 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 1878, 78, 84, 77, and 59 students attended lectures in January, April, July, and October terms respectively, and thirty-five certificates were granted in the year. A museum is attached to the institution, containing 1,594 mineralogical and geological specimens, 20 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. Analyses and assays are undertaken for the public. The receipts in

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

1878 amounted to £1,658, of which £918 was voted by Parliament, and the expenditure to £1,696.

Schools of
Design.

832. Schools of Design have been established at 20 places in Victoria 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; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th September 1878 was 1,671, of whom 1,408 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.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

833. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £280,316, of which £16,677 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 106,503, of which 64,168 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £12,408. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1878 was 101,035. 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 256,400 persons, which is 21,841 more than in the previous year.

National
Gallery.

834. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1878, 6,260 works of art, viz., 84 oil paintings, 172 objects of statuary, &c., and 6,004 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 57 female students, and the school of design by 43 male and 121 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

835. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,400 publications, 27,000 specimens, and 150 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery.

Class lectures, given in 1878, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 27, on engineering by 23, and on telegraphy by 30 students. Of the last named, 31 were females.

836. 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 1878 was visited by 98,149 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £836, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365. National
Museum.

837. 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 £2,000, 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. Patent
Office
Library.

838. 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 1878 was 13,023. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £14,725, of which £829 was spent in 1878. Supreme
Court
Library.

839. 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 sixty-seven furnished returns for 1878 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £25,590, of which £6,925 was contributed by Government and £18,665, by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 221,614, and that during the year 1,442,480 visits were paid to 94 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1878 must have amounted to about 2,600,000. Free
Libraries,
&c.

840. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1878, was available for indoor patients:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1878.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	33	227	2,302,810	2,135	1,079
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	62	1,132
Blind Asylum ...	1	4	100,770	97	1,089
Deaf and Dumb Asylum... †	1	4	70,312	72	977
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	50	793
Benevolent asylums ...	5	111	832,370	1,184	703
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	15	253,022	439	576
Orphan asylums ...	7	53	584,934	981	596
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	53	846,869	1,216	696
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	748	1,724,636	2,816	612
Female refuges ...	5	69	193,938	259	749
Total ...	70	1,314	7,030,224	9,333	753

Cubic space in wards.

841. 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 may, however, be remarked that some authorities consider so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,|| mentions 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as the proper allowance. He, however, admits that the female lunatics in the asylums are overcrowded by 140.

Inmates and deaths in charities.

842. 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

* 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 367 *ante*.

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

§ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a Benevolent asylum.

|| Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

no deaths occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1878.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals	15,183	1,580·8	1,540	per cent. 10·74
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	926	47·0	20*	2·16
Blind Asylum	101	95·5	1	·99
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	88	74·5	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital	248	19·0	...	...
Children's Hospital	356	29·5	19	5·34
Benevolent asylums	1,617	1,150·3	175	10·82
Immigrants' Home	2,369	580·0	74	3·12
Orphan asylums	1,241	1,009·5	5	·40
Industrial and reformatory schools	2,028	1,128·0	12	·59
Hospitals for the insane	3,558	2,792·5	177	4·97
Female refuges	562	211·5	3*	·53
Total	28,277	8,718·1	2,026	7·16

843. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates was in the year under review greater than the number of beds in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan asylums.

Inmates in excess of beds.

844. 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 estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population.† 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.

Birthplaces of inmates.

* Exclusive of the deaths of infants. Thirty-three infants died in the Lying-in Hospital, and 7 in Female refuges.

† For these numbers, see table following paragraph 48 ante.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1878.

Description of Institutions.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,458	4,713	1,167	3,432	302	1,111	15,183
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	452	210	54	186	...	24	926
Blind Asylum ...	89	7	2	3	...	...	101
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	83	3	1	1	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	51	62	26	78	1	30	248
Benevolent asylums ...	80	753	170	488	37	89	1,617
Immigrants' Home ...	411	959	247	647	3	102	2,369
Orphan asylums ...	1,142	27	3	11	...	58	1,241
Industrial schools * ...	779	9	1	8	...	73	870
Hospitals for the insane ...	318	1,049	385	1,263	75	468	3,558
Total ...	7,863	7,792	2,056	6,117	418	1,955	26,201
Proportions per 1,000 of estimated population }	15·43	47·00	37·78	63·09	23·67	...	30·15

Religions of inmates.

845. 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:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1878.

Description of Institutions.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,943	4,707	26	291	216	15,183
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	616	307	2	...	1	926
Blind Asylum ...	76	23	2	...	...	101
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	77	11	...	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	157	86	...	...	5	248
Benevolent asylums ...	1,104	464	8	15	26	1,617
Immigrants' Home ...	1,559	804	1	4	1	2,369
Orphan asylums ...	586	654	1	...	...	1,241
Industrial schools * ...	347	503	2	...	18	870
Hospitals for the insane ...	1,977	1,191	19	92	279	3,558
Total ...	16,442	8,750	61	402	546	26,201
Proportions per 1,000 of estimated population }	26·17	42·23	14·08	18·88	...	30·15

* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 491 *ant.* 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 1,709.

† For estimated number of each sect, see table following paragraph 50 *ant.*

846. 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 extent of the relief afforded as upon the actual numbers relieved. Respecting this matter, however, no information is given in the returns.

Duration and extent of relief not known.

847. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow, also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the estimated numbers at the same age in the population :—

Ages of inmates of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1878.

Description of Institutions.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	208	515	844	2,954	2,024	2,711	2,614	1,887	1,379	47	15,183
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	1	1	1	482	281	120	29	11	..	..	926
Blind Asylum ..	..	2	12	68	15	1	3	..	..	..	101
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	16	35	35	..	..	1	1	..	..	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	11	34	53	24	56	37	21	12	..	248
Benevolent asylums ..	23	1	1	42	41	120	194	316	879	..	1,617
Immigrants' Home ..	175	58	27	284	438	610	398	270	214	..	2,369
Orphan asylums ..	88	530	567	54	1	..	..	..	..	1	1,241
Industrial schools ..	39	193	561	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	870
Hospitals for the insane ..	..	71	72	467	801	827	521	239	81	479	3,558
Female refuges ..	..	..	3	285	180	57	24	13	..	..	562
Total ..	534	1,398	2,157	4,801	3,805	4,403	3,815	2,758	2,565	527	26,763
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population	4.57	10.88	20.84	28.79	37.18	41.19	44.63	69.28	139.53	..	30.80

848. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the same charities is given in the following table :—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1878.

Description of Institutions.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	From Government.	From Private Contributions.	From other Sources.	Total.	
General hospitals ...	£ 63,865	£ 26,559	£ 11,127	£ 101,551	£ 97,206
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,250	959	962	3,171	3,302
Blind Asylum ...	2,150	930	1,039	4,119	3,944
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	2,800	1,244	554	4,598	3,134
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	688	574	285	1,547	1,618
Children's Hospital ...	1,000	1,561	..	2,561	2,278
Benevolent asylums ...	21,370	7,423	4,281	33,074	31,617
Immigrants' Home ...	4,500	889	1,272	6,661	8,069
Orphan asylums ...	13,250	6,289	1,726	21,265	19,333
Industrial and reformatory schools	21,825	..	3,052	24,877	23,372
Hospitals for the insane ...	96,506	..	4,744	101,250	101,250
Female refuges ...	1,745	..	6,652*	8,397	8,430
Total ...	230,949	46,428	35,694	313,071	303,553

* Including private contributions.

Average cost
per inmate.

849. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1878, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1878.

Description of Institutions.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.
		£	£ s. d.
General hospitals	1,580·8	86,792	54 18 1
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	47·0	2,900	61 14 0½
Blind Asylum	95·5	3,874	40 11 3¼
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	74·5	3,085	41 8 2¼
Eye and Ear Hospital	19·0	1,096	57 13 8¼
Children's Hospital	29·5	2,407	81 11 10¼
Benevolent asylums	1,150·3	24,017	20 17 7
Immigrants' Home	580·0	7,691	13 5 2½
Orphan asylums	1,009·5	17,190	17 0 7
Industrial and reformatory schools	1,128·0	23,372	20 14 4¼
Hospitals for the insane	2,792·5	98,029	35 2 1
Female refuges	211·5	8,429	39 17 0¼
Total	8,718 1	278,882	31 19 9¼

Expenditure
per inmate.

850. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, 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 1878, the Children's Hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of nearly £82. The Lying-in Hospital stood next with £62, and the Eye and Ear Hospital next with £58 per inmate. After these the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £55. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £13 5s., and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £17 per inmate.

Blind
Asylum.

851. The objects of the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind 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." Much attention is paid to music, and considerable progress is reported; but the band lost some of its most competent performers during 1878 in consequence of the removal from the institution of several of the older pupils. It is stated, however, that the lads appointed to fill the vacancies have been so industrious in learning the instruments assigned to them that the band promises before

* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions, less the cost of buildings and repairs and of outdoor relief.

long to regain its former efficiency. At the end of the year 34 of the inmates were engaged in the industrial department, viz., 1 in the mat shop, 16 in the basket shop, and 17, of whom 7 were girls, in the brush shop. Ten of those recently discharged are stated to be now maintaining themselves, viz., 9 as basketmakers, and 1, a young woman, as a brushmaker. The total amount realized for manufactures during the year was £892, viz., £565 for basketware, £276 for brushware, £45 for nets, and £6 for mats. The sum of £339 was received during the year from the proceeds of a legacy, and £50 from the profits of a moonlight concert. The number of blind persons received in 1878 was 4, making, with previous inmates, a total of 101; 6 were discharged during the year, 1 died, and 96 remained at its close.

852. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that 72 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1878, that 16 more were received during the year, that 11 were discharged, of whom 4 were "educated," and that there were 77 inmates when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 7 boys are learning bootmaking, 7 tailoring, and 15 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needlework. A bronze medal was obtained at the Paris Exhibition for some samples of boots and shoes manufactured by the apprentices; and three of the girls were awarded first-class certificates at the Ballarat Juvenile Exhibition for needle and fancy work. Since the asylum was founded in 1860, 181 inmates have been received into the institution, and it appears that 112, or 62 per cent. of this number, were born with their infirmity, whilst in most of the other cases it arose from a fever; in 18 cases, embracing 42 persons, or 23 per cent. of the whole number of inmates, two or more belonged to the same family, viz., 13 cases where there were two of the same family, 4 cases where there were three, and 1 case where there were four—all but three of these inmates had been born deaf or dumb. A legacy of £40 and one of £20 were bequeathed to the institution during the year, and were added to the endowment fund, making a total of £295 which has been deposited at interest.

Deaf and
Dumb
Asylum.

853. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where uncured, produce much helplessness and poverty arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 228 in-patients during the year, making, with 20 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 248 treated. The patients discharged numbered 230, of whom 176

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

were stated to be cured or relieved, and 35 to be incurable. The number of operations performed was 281.

Children's
Hospital.

854. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 32 indoor patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 324 patients were admitted, 310 were discharged, 19 died, and 27 remained at its close. A bequest of £902 added to the amount of a former bequest enabled the committee to reduce the debt due on the building by the amount of £1,500 and to erect additional rooms for the accommodation of nurses. The sum of £303 was received during the year from the proceeds of two amateur dramatic performances, and the sum of £408 from the Hospital Sunday fund. A small amount has been deposited in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Children in
industrial
schools.

855. The children received into the industrial schools in 1878 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced numbered 1,709, viz., 925 boys and 784 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	711	605
Living in a brothel or with bad characters	45	45
Having committed a punishable offence	42	5
Unable to be controlled by parents	27	13
Absconded in a former year and re-taken in 1878	6	1
On other grounds	94	115
Total	925	784

Discharges
from indus-
trial schools

856. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 839, viz., 465 boys and 374 girls. These were discharged under the following circumstances :—

	Boys.	Girls.
At expiration of sentence	66	41
Placed in service or apprenticed	129	134
Absconded and not re-taken	35	—
Died	6	5
Placed out under boarding-out regulations	155	137
Placed out to wet-nurse	10	16
On other grounds	64	41
Total	465	374

Absconders
from indus-
trial schools

857. Besides the 35 boys mentioned above as having absconded from the industrial schools and not having been re-taken during the year, 113 children—viz., 110 boys and 3 girls—absconded and were recovered. At the end of the year, 460 boys and 410 girls remained in the institutions.

858. Children are now boarded out from the industrial schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to the foster parents of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child.

Children boarded out from industrial schools.

859. Of the 562 females who were inmates of refuges during 1878, 258, or 46 per cent., were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford. The Madeline-street refuge had 77 adult inmates during the year, and 38 infants who were allowed to accompany their mothers. In the refuges at Geelong and Ballarat there were 22 and 19 inmates respectively during the year, and the number in the temporary home for friendless and fallen women at Collingwood was 186. Seven inmates were married during the year—4 from the Collingwood Home, 2 from the Magdalen Asylum, and 1 from the Madeline-street refuge. From the Magdalen Asylum 5, from the Madeline-street refuge 2, and from the Ballarat refuge 1, were discharged for misconduct. In the Abbotsford institution 3 died. Besides these numbers, 216 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 124 left voluntarily, or on other grounds. At the end of the year 204 inmates remained in the institutions.

Refuges for fallen women.

860. Forty patients—viz., 34 males and 6 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1878, as against 24 males and 7 females in 1877. Of those admitted in 1878, 35 entered voluntarily and 5 compulsorily; 14 had been constant and 24 periodical drinkers; 34 had had delirium tremens; and 33 had been accustomed to use tobacco. One death occurred in the retreat, and 39 patients were discharged during the year. At the close of the year 8 inmates remained in the institution. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,245, of which £1,199 was received from patients, and £46 from other private sources; the expenditure amounted to £1,568.

Inebriate Retreat.

861. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1878 numbered 166, of whom 126 were needlewomen and servants, and 40 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £736, and the expenditure to £703. This includes cost of classes for teaching cookery which were held at this institution during the year.

Melbourne Home.

862. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had

Cremorne asylum.

* This is not a charitable institution.

26 patients remaining from 1877, and received 52 during the year, of whom 15 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 59, and of these 47 were stated to be cured, 7 to be improved, 4 were sent to a Government asylum, and 1 absconded and was not re-taken. Nineteen patients, of whom 11 were supposed to be curable and 8 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 8 males and 11 females.

Sailors'
Home.

863. 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 40,639. The number of inmates in 1878 was 1,711. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £3,039, and the expenditure to £3,055.

Free dispen-
saries.

864. Four free dispensaries furnished returns for 1878. Two of these were homœopathic institutions, one being in connection with a homœopathic hospital. The persons treated during the year numbered 5,137, viz., 2,052 males and 3,085 females. The total receipts amounted to £2,301, of which £750 was from Government and £1,551 from private sources. The total expenditure was £2,360.

Benevolent
societies.

865. Thirty-seven benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1878. 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 9,568; the receipts amounted to £13,217, of which £5,500 was from Government and £7,717 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,201.

Friendly
Societies,
1875 to 1878.

866. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished by the Friendly Societies which sent in returns of their operations for the last four years:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1875 TO 1878.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number of societies	... 34 ...	... 34 ...	... 34 ...	... 34
Number of branches	... 757 ...	... 761 ...	... 703 ...	... 756
Average number of members	... 45,920 ...	... 45,957 ...	... 43,330 ...	... 45,661
Number of members sick	... 8,873 ...	... 8,385 ...	... 7,370 ...	... 8,207
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	... 53,647 ...	... 52,817 ...	... 48,206 ...	... 55,289
Number of deaths of members	... 427 ...	... 452 ...	... 442 ...	... 467
Number of deaths of registered wives	... 170 ...	... 239 ...	... 194 ...	... 291
Total income	... £161,653 ...	... £163,593 ...	... £152,508 ...	... £161,880
Total expenditure	... £143,124 ...	... £140,689 ...	... £132,793 ...	... £140,050
Amount to credit of benefit funds	£320,899	£340,139	£342,320	£372,384
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£ 12,158	£11,145	£12,468	£16,310
Amount invested	... £280,481 ...	... £309,938 ...	... £317,953 ...	... £348,429

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN 1878.

- Jan. 1.—Expiration of "The Tolls Act," which provided for collection of tolls in Victoria.
The published returns of the number of sheep in New South Wales showed an increase of 3,748,095. On 1st January 1877 the numbers were 25,269,757, as against 21,521,662 for the previous year.
News by telegram of complications of a serious nature in South Africa; the 90th Regiment ordered for service at the Cape.
- „ 2.—First meeting of "The Australian Sheep Breeders' Association" at Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co.'s wool stores; Sir Samuel Wilson, president.
- „ 4.—Sale of Robertson Brothers' shorthorns, Colac; the bull 12th Duke of Derrimut sold to Mr. J. R. Lomax, of Wirrah station, N.S.W., for 2,450 guineas. The sale realized £25,742.
- „ 5.—Revenue returns published.—Victoria: revenue for the quarter, £1,100,821; for the year, £4,512,261; showing £49,998 increase on previous year. New South Wales: revenue for the quarter, £1,511,216; for the year, £5,751,878; increase on previous year, £714,216, including increase of land sales, £427,128. South Australia: revenue for the quarter, £342,804; for the year, £1,441,419; increase on previous year, £121,215. Queensland: revenue for the half year, £823,615.
Order of the Imperial Crown of India created by Her Majesty the Queen, who honored 36 ladies by the distinction.
- „ 8.—First annual sale of Mr. Samuel Gardiner's Brunswick shorthorn stock, realized £5,358.
Severe hurricane among the South Sea Islands, causing much damage to shipping and property on shore.
Supplement to the *Government Gazette* issued in the evening, announcing the removal from office of all judges of county courts, of courts of mines, and of the court of insolvency; also, of all chairmen of courts of general sessions, police magistrates, and coroners, together with a large number of officers of the civil service.
- „ 9.—This day (Wednesday) the persons whose removal from office had been notified in the previous evening's *Gazette* became aware of the fact of their connection with the public service having ceased.
First meeting of the Legislative Council since the Christmas holidays. The Hon. Mr. Cuthbert intimated that the Government had instructed him not to proceed with any Government business on the paper. Sir Charles Sladen moved an address to the Governor upon the circumstances attending the laying aside the Appropriation Bill by the Council.
Opening of the Portland and Hamilton Railway; His Excellency the Governor presided at the ceremony.
Died, Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, aged 57; succeeded by his son Prince Humbert, who took the oath to the Italian constitution on the 19th inst.
The New Hebrides visited by a terrific hurricane.
- „ 10.—Died, Mr. Edward Wilson, senior proprietor of the *Argus* newspaper, at Hayes, Kent, England, at the age of 63.
- „ 11.—Several cases of death from heat and sunstroke reported from Adelaide.
- „ 12.—A South Australian 4 per cent. loan of £4,500,000 successfully floated in London at an average price of £95 2s. 5d.
Accident, occasioned by the ascent of a balloon at Sydney. Two men injured; one mortally. The aeronaut subsequently found guilty, by a coroner's jury, of manslaughter from negligence.

- Jan. 13.—The heat at Dubbo, N.S.W., reported to be so intense that birds were dropping off the trees, or taking refuge in the houses. Other accounts received from Hay placed the highest reading of the thermometer at 121° in the shade.
- „ 14.—Wreck of the barque *Jane Spiers*, near Twofold Bay, on her passage from Melbourne to Newcastle.
Terrific gale at Port Darwin.
The Union Bank of Australia, at the meeting in London, declared a dividend and bonus, together amounting to 16 per cent., with £25,000 added to the reserve fund.
Opening of the first Juvenile Industrial Exhibition in the colony, at Emerald Hill, by Judge Cope.
- „ 15.—Eight thousand five hundred kangaroos reported to have been killed, in a week's battue, on Gourmana station, N.S.W.
Meeting of the Victorian Agricultural Society.
- „ 16.—Victorian yield of gold for 1877 estimated at 809,653 oz., showing a decrease of 154,107 oz. as compared with 1876.
Barque *Otago* capsized in the Yarra, not having sufficient ballast. After impeding the navigation for several days she was successfully raised on the 26th instant.
- „ 17.—South Australian amended revenue returns published, showing receipts for the year, £1,441,401; expenditure, £1,443,653.
Sir Charles Mac Mahon resigned his seat for West Melbourne in the Legislative Assembly.
- „ 18.—Revision Court for the City of Melbourne commenced its sittings.
The first sod of the transcontinental system of railway turned by Sir W. Jervois at Port Augusta, South Australia.
- „ 21.—The Hon. Graham Berry addressed the Geelong electors on the subject of the Appropriation Bill, asserting his belief that payments could be legally made on Votes of the Assembly without the sanction of the Council.
News received of a general rising of the Golekas in South Africa. Suppressed by the British troops after severe fighting.
Mr. J. H. B. Curtis, of Melbourne, Grand Secretary of the I.O.O.F., entertained at a banquet in Sydney.
The stone obelisk called "Cleopatra's Needle," having been recovered after its abandonment in the Bay of Biscay, arrived in England. It was subsequently erected on the Thames Embankment, London, on the 12th September.
- „ 22.—Legislative Council adopted an address to the Governor, asking for a copy of Mr. Berry's memorandum on the Audit Act, which had been sent to the Secretary for the Colonies.
- „ 23.—Legislative Council agreed upon an address to the Queen on the subject of the Constitutional Government of the colony.
- „ 24.—Lord Carnarvon resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- „ 25.—Victorian Indian Famine Relief Fund, amounting to £30,000, closed in Melbourne.
Government Gazette issued cancelling the order of the 8th instant for the removal of county court judges, coroners, and police magistrates. Three county court judges, three police magistrates, and three coroners retained; the rest dispensed with. Further reductions in the civil service departments, especially affecting the Education Office.
- „ 27.—British fleet entered the Dardanelles.
- „ 29.—Communication received by the Legislative Council from the Governor, declining to present the memorandum of Mr. Berry to the Colonial Secretary, asked for by the Council.
- „ 30.—Fatal railway accident at Emu Plains, N.S.W., by which three persons were killed, and rolling stock, &c., to the value of £8,000 destroyed.
Mr. Service made an important speech at Maldon.

- Jan. 31.—The highest price given in Australia for a yearling thoroughbred filly, fifteen hundred guineas, was paid by Mr. H. Power for sister to "First King," at Mr. J. Wilson's sale.
- Feb. 1.—Lord Carnarvon, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, succeeded in office by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
- „ 2.—Sir John Coode, an eminent engineer, arrived from England to advise the Harbor Trust as to the best scheme for improving the port of Melbourne.
The inclusion of payment of Members in the Estimates approved by Lord Carnarvon in a Despatch to the Governor.
Eclipse of the sun, visible in Melbourne.
Collision between s.s. *Lubra* and barque *Wandering Minstrel*, at the Heads.
- „ 4.—West Melbourne election. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen returned by a majority of 90 over his opponent, the Hon. J. G. Francis.
Pilot Board enquiry into the circumstances attending a collision between s.s. *Arawata* and barque *Albert the Good*. The commander of each vessel cautioned.
- „ 5.—Meeting of the Legislative Assembly after the recess.
The Hon. H. Cuthbert, in the Legislative Council, announced his retirement from the functions of Government leader in that chamber.
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen and Mr. Murray Smith took their seats in the Legislative Assembly—the former as member for West Melbourne, the latter for Boroondara.
The Despatches received from the Colonial Office *re* "Payment of Members" and "Land Tax" laid before Parliament.
- „ 6.—In the Legislative Assembly the Hon. Graham Berry moved—"That all grants passed in Committee of Supply become legally available for expenditure immediately such resolutions are agreed to by the Legislative Assembly; and that henceforth, in view of the serious public inconvenience caused by repeated rejections of the annual Appropriation Bill by the Legislative Council, the House resolves to resort to the practice which prevailed prior to 1862." Resolution carried by a majority of 52 to 23.
Great fall of rain in Sydney; 8 in. in 24 hours. Riverina also visited by heavy rains.
- „ 7.—Died, Pope Pius IX., aged 84.
Anaa, one of the Paumootoo Lagoon Islands, swept by a hurricane and tidal wave, occasioning great loss of life and destruction of property including vessels.
Collision on the Hobson's Bay Railway, unattended with any serious result.
- „ 8.—New South Wales population, on the 31st December 1877, estimated at 662,212.
Sir James McCulloch announced his determination to resign his seat for Warrnambool.
The Governor declined to forward a telegram from the Legislative Council to the Colonial Secretary, asking him to delay his decision on the Ministerial memorandum *re* the Crisis, sent to England some weeks ago.
The Governor of Tasmania presented Mr. James Smith, of Westwood, River Forth, with a testimonial, in acknowledgment of his services to the colony as the first discoverer of tin.
- „ 9.—In New South Wales the imports during the last week were the highest on record, their declared value being over £400,000.
The Governor of Tasmania laid the foundation stone of St. Mary's Cathedral, Launceston.

- Feb. 10.—The Samoan authorities informed by Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, that the conditional protectorate of the Islands had been declined by Great Britain.
- „ 12.—The new Tolls Bill passed in the Legislative Council with few amendments. The Government, however, refused to proceed with it.
- „ 13.—Legislative Assembly adjourned till 5th March. Prior to adjournment an address to the Queen on the subject of the Crisis was adopted.
Sir William Jervois, Governor of South Australia, sailed for England on leave of absence.
- „ 14.—Exhibition of merino wool at Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co.'s wool stores.
Chief Justice Way sworn in Acting Governor of South Australia.
- „ 15.—Opening of the Australian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition at Ballarat by the Governor, Sir G. F. Bowen.
A sum of £4,000, for duty, illegally collected on maize since 17th August 1877, directed to be refunded by the Government.
Mr. Gudemann, late accountant of the Treasury, appointed inspector of banks' clearing house. This gentleman was one of the public officers discharged on the 8th January.
- „ 17.—Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England, and granddaughter to Queen Victoria, married to the Hereditary Duke of Saxe Meiningen, at Berlin.
- „ 18.—Meeting of the Conclave at Rome for the election of Pope. Sixty-one cardinals present. Cardinal Gioachino Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, elected to the office under the title of Leo XIII.
- „ 19.—His Excellency the Governor declined to produce to the Legislative Council the despatches received from the Colonial Secretary in the matter of the Crisis.
Second address to the Queen, in refutation of the charges in the Assembly's address, adopted by the Legislative Council.
Construction of the direct line of railway to Oakleigh commenced by Government.
Closing of the South Australian Indian Famine Relief Fund; amount subscribed £11,450.
- „ 20.—Great flood at Sandhurst, causing much damage.
Petition to the Queen not to sanction any violation of the Constitution of Victoria forwarded to the Governor for transmission to the Imperial Government.
- „ 22.—Contract for the Dunolly and St. Arnaud Railway (38 miles) obtained by Messrs. Monie and Pattinson at the sum of £71,974, under £1,900 a mile.
Population of Victoria on 31st December 1877 estimated at 860,787, being an increase of 20,487 during the year.
Seizure of Samoan war schooner *Elizabeth* by Sir Arthur Gordon, High Commissioner in the Pacific, as security for fines to be paid by the Islands.
- Mar. 1.—Opening of the Gippsland Railway from Oakleigh to Sale, 119 miles.
- „ 3.—Coronation of Pope Leo XIII. in the Sistine Chapel at Rome.
Reports received of the spread of the *phyloxera vastatrix* amongst the vineyards of the Geelong district.
- „ 4.—Died, Alexander P. L. Robertson, M.D., late Superintendent of the Metropolitan Asylum for the Insane, Kew.
Three cases of sunstroke in Melbourne.
Treaty of peace signed between Turkey and Russia, the former agreeing to pay an indemnity of £200,000,000.

- Mar. 5.—Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, as a member of the Executive Council, without office, took his seat on the Treasury Benches in the Legislative Assembly.
 A Ministerial memorandum to the Governor, and a cablegram received by His Excellency from the Colonial Office, on the subject of the Crisis, presented to Parliament.
 Mr. Fysh, Premier of Tasmania, obtained leave of absence to visit Europe; succeeded by Mr. Giblin.
 Thirty-one petitions approving the attitude of the Upper House during the Crisis presented to the Legislative Council. The leading barristers, merchants, and traders of the city of Melbourne, to the number of 7,650, signed one of them.
 More rain fell on this day in South Australia than was ever before registered in one day.
- „ 6.—In the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Berry gave notice of motion with reference to the alteration of the Constitution Act.
- „ 7.—In the Legislative Assembly, a resolution for a Special Appropriation for payment of Members was passed by a majority of 56 to 20, including pairs.
 Sir John Coode engaged by the Government to visit the Gippsland lakes, and report upon the entrance thereto. He arrived at Sale and commenced the inspection on the 11th inst.
- „ 8.—Contract for the construction of the Stawell and Horsham line secured by Messrs. D. Leslie and Co. for £118,291.
- „ 11.—Warrants to the amount of £350,000 signed by the Governor and the Audit Commissioners, under the 45th section of the Constitution Act.
 Arrival in Melbourne of Colonel Glover, managing director of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company.
- „ 13.—Outbreak of the inmates of the Pentridge Reformatory; the boys resisted the warders, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed.
- „ 14.—Fifth Annual Exhibition of the West Bourke Agricultural Society opened by the Governor.
 Will of the late Mr. Best Overend, of the firm of Overend and Robb, contractors, sworn at £50,000.
 Fatal boat accident in Hobson's Bay. The steamer *Rescue* ran down a waterman's boat, and two persons, the occupants, were drowned.
 Annual meeting of the Royal Society of Victoria held at Melbourne.
- „ 15.—S.S. *Chimborazo*, Capt. Vine Hall, went ashore in broad daylight at Beecroft Head, north of Jervis Bay, having previously struck on a rock at Point Perpendicular. The vessel was subsequently floated and taken to Sydney for repairs. The certificate of the commander was suspended for six months, and the third officer, who was in charge of the deck, was reprimanded and cautioned.
 Mr. Derbin Willder, Deputy Returning Officer at the last West Melbourne Election, fined £10 for misconduct. Conviction afterwards quashed on a law point.
 Payment of Members Bill brought before the Legislative Council by Mr. Cuthbert, without notice. He afterwards gave the ordinary notice for its second reading on the 19th.
 Rain reported general throughout the colony.
- „ 16.—The heaviest flood in Melbourne since 1863. A portion of the Yau Yean aqueduct carried away, producing a water famine for several days.
- „ 17.—Serious disturbances in Hyde Park, Sydney, in consequence of religious disagreements.
- „ 18.—The case "*Chirnside v. Sanderson*," an action to try the right to 1,500 acres of pastoral country near Dunolly, eventuated in a verdict for defendant.
 Seven inches of rain fell in thirteen minutes at Paratoo, South Australia.

Mar. 19.—The salmon ova, brought out by the s. s. *Chimborazo* for New Zealand, turned out a failure.

Confidential despatches of the late Viscount Canterbury, previously unpublished, in the matter of the Darling Grant, laid before the Assembly.

„ 20.—Temporary repairs to the Yan Yean aqueduct completed.

Professor Pearson's Report on Public Education presented to Parliament.
Opening of the Queen Victoria Vegetable Market, West Melbourne.

„ 21.—The Minister of Railways recalled the railway passes issued to ex-Ministers of the Crown.

Second reading of the Payment of Members Bill moved in the Legislative Council, by Mr. Cuthbert. Amendment proposed by Sir Charles Sladen that the Bill be postponed until receipt of a new Appropriation Bill.

The indemnity to be paid by Turkey to Russia definitely settled at £50,000,000.

„ 24.—Died, Mr. Joseph Nicholson, one of the first agricultural machinists in the colony.

H.M.S. Training Ship *Eurydice* sank in a squall off the Isle of Wight; 325 lives lost.

„ 25.—“Moses bearing the Tables of the Law,” a replica of J. R. Herbert's fresco in the House of Lords, first exhibited at the Melbourne National Gallery.

„ 26.—Messrs. Lyell and Munro, M.P.'s., arranged terms of conference between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, it being understood that Mr. Berry's notice of motion for a committee to search the records of Parliament for the Appropriation Bill, laid aside by the Council, should be the first step towards the introduction of the new Appropriation Bill excluding the Payment of Members item.

Mr. R. Le Poer Trench resigned the position of Attorney-General; succeeded by Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, who was sworn in the following day.

„ 27.—Payment of Members Bill passed the second reading in Legislative Council without a division.

In New South Wales the opening of the Free Public Library and Museum on Sunday afternoons was agreed to by the Assembly. Public meetings were subsequently held to protest against the opening, but without success, and the institutions were eventually opened for the first time on Sunday the 5th May. Attendance on that and subsequent occasions large, but most orderly.

News received that the Earl of Derby, Foreign Secretary, had resigned office, in consequence of his disapproval of the warlike attitude assumed by England.

„ 28.—Termination of the Crisis. The Legislative Council adopted the Payment of Members Bill, and the new Appropriation Bill was passed through the Assembly.

„ 29.—An Australian team of cricketers, selected from amongst the best players in Victoria and New South Wales, together with one player from Tasmania, left Sydney for England. They arrived at Liverpool on the 13th May, and played a number of matches with the best English cricketers, in the majority of which they were successful.

Mr. G. Wilson Brown gazetted Secretary of Education. He had formerly occupied the position of Inspector-General.

Autumn meeting of the Horticultural Society of Victoria at the Town Hall, Melbourne.

- Apr. 1.—Revenue returns—Victoria : for the quarter ended 31st March 1878, £1,139,455, a decrease of £22,453 on the corresponding quarter of 1877 ; and for the year ended 31st March 1878, £4,489,807, a decrease of £18,828 on the year 1877. New South Wales : for the quarter ended 31st March 1878, £1,208,097, a decrease of £223,661 on last year for the same period. South Australia, £396,951 for the same quarter. New Zealand, £919,502 for the like period.
- Criminal information filed by Mr. J. G. Francis against Mr. Knaggs, returning officer at the late West Melbourne election.
- „ 2.—The Earl of Leitrim, together with a clerk and car-driver, shot dead near Milford, county Donegal, Ireland.
- „ 3.—The new Appropriation Bill passed the Legislative Council.
The number of electors in the colony of New South Wales stated to be 170,317.
- „ 4.—On the motion in the Legislative Assembly for an address to the Governor “thanking him for his impartial and constitutional action during the Crisis,” the Opposition members left the House.
Conference between the two Houses of Parliament on the Oakleigh and Goulburn Valley Railway lines collapsed.
- „ 6.—Publication of correspondence between the Governor and Sir Wm. H. F. Mitchell, President of the Legislative Council.
- „ 8.—Died, Thomas Howard Fellows, late Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, aged 55. A large number of persons, including several members of the Government, attended his funeral, which took place on the 10th inst.
News received of the massacre of a number of Wesleyan agents at New Britain, Duke of York group. The natives ate the bodies. Reprisals afterwards made by friendly natives under the Rev. G. Brown, head of the mission ; a number of men concerned in the massacre were killed and several villages burnt.
Sir William Manning elected Chancellor of the University, Sydney.
- „ 9.—Prorogation of the first session of the ninth Parliament of Victoria.
Captain and mate of the brig *Alexandra* arrested and subsequently imprisoned for attempting to wreck the vessel.
- „ 10.—Deputation of Victorian colonists in England waited on the Colonial Secretary relative to the Crisis.
- „ 11.—Sir Bryan O’Loughlen returned a second time for West Melbourne, by a majority of 109 over Mr. J. G. Francis.
Died, Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, formerly Metropolitan Bishop of New Zealand.
- „ 14.—Died, Mr. James McCutcheon, for 24 years Superintendent and Secretary of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, aged 60.
- „ 15.—Three additional county court judges, twelve police magistrates, and a few other public servants, dispensed with on 8th January, re-appointed by the Government.
- „ 16.—A Tasmanian 4 per cent. loan of £300,000 subscribed for in London at 92½ and upwards.
- „ 17.—Publication of South Australian Agricultural Statistics. Area under wheat, 1,163,646 acres, giving an average of 7 bushels 46 lbs., and leaving a surplus for export of 170,000 tons.
- „ 20.—Great flood at Sandhurst, causing much damage.
- „ 22.—Eighth Annual Easter Fair at Sandhurst, formally opened by Sir G. F. Bowen ; 10,000 persons present.
- „ 23.—The *Swan* expedition schooner arrived at Port Moresby, New Guinea.

- Apr. 24.—Opening of the Queensland Parliament.
Disturbance of a less serious character than the former one on March 18th occurred amongst the boys at the Pentridge Reformatory.
- „ 25.—At the Magdala mine, Stawell, reef struck at a depth of 1,925 feet.
- „ 27.—Annual commencement of Melbourne University.
- „ 28.—Steamer *Bunyip*, from Echuca, navigated the Goulburn as far as Seymour.
- „ 29.—State school at Heidelberg opened by the Minister of Education.
- „ 30.—Hon. D. Moore elected President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting.
Earthquake reported at the New Hebrides. At Tanna the land along shore was raised 20 feet, and large numbers of fish thrown up and destroyed.
- May 1.—Mr. Woods's railway brake tested on the Sandhurst line.
Eighteenth anniversary of the Deutsche Turn Verein in Melbourne.
A deputation consisting of twelve aborigines waited on the Chief Secretary from the Coranderrk Station, requesting an alteration in its management.
- „ 2.—The Minister of Education re-appointed several of the discharged singing and drawing masters.
- „ 3.—Will of the late Mr. Justice Fellows proved at £24,200; and that of the late Mr. Edward Wilson's Victorian estate at £23,000.
Second reading of the Electoral Bill of the Farnell Government, N.S.W., rejected in the Legislative Council by 14 to 8.
- „ 4.—Sir James McCulloch resigned his seat for Warrnambool.
- „ 6.—Announcement by the Government Astronomer of New South Wales that the future longitude of Sydney Observatory would be assumed to be 10h. 4m. 50's.
- „ 7.—Transit of Mercury over the sun's disc.
Hon. J. G. Francis entertained at a banquet in recognition of his public spirit evinced by his two contests for West Melbourne.
Complimentary banquet given to Sir W. Jervois, Governor of South Australia, at Willis's Rooms, London, by a number of colonists.
- „ 9.—First sitting of the Intercolonial Cable Conference at Melbourne.
The Mayor of Melbourne, Councillor Pigdon, laid the foundation stone of the new Eastern Market.
By cable, news received that the honor of knighthood had been conferred on Mr. Edward Eyre Williams, late judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and on the Hon. Thomas Elder, M.L.C., South Australia.
Died, Mr. T. S. Mort, of Sydney, a well known merchant and meat preserver under a particular process, aged 62.
- „ 10.—Sir George Grey, Premier of New Zealand, and about 4,000 Maories, were present at a meeting to consider native questions at Hikurangi, which passed off without result.
Publication of the Victorian Agricultural Statistics for the year ended 31st March 1878.
- „ 11.—First prize (£300) for the best design for the Melbourne Exhibition Building awarded to Messrs. Reed and Barnes.
Native meeting at Wellington, New Zealand. Maori king refused Sir George Grey's offer of £500 a year and certain grants of land, and claimed sovereignty over all the "King Country."
Attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany by a Leipsic tinsmith named Hoedel, who fired at His Majesty without effect. Hoedel was executed on the 16th August.
Death announced of George V., ex-king of Hanover, cousin to Queen Victoria.
- „ 14.—Report on the late outbreak of the Pentridge Reformatory recommended the breaking up of that establishment.

- May 16.—New South Wales Legislative Council rejected "Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill" by 8 to 7.
- „ 17.—Appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the Land question.
- „ 18.—Report of the Cable Conference adopted, by which New South Wales and Victoria were authorized to enter into an agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, for a second cable direct from Singapore to Banjoewangie, and thence to Port Darwin, avoiding the Java land line; the subsidy not to exceed £32,400 per annum, payable for twenty years, with 50 per cent. reduction to Port Darwin on Government messages, and 75 per cent. on Press ditto.
- „ 20.—Upwards of 800 of the unemployed applied to the Government for work. P. and O. S.S. *Siam* delivered the English mail *via* Suez in 37½ days. Died, Mr. J. H. Clark, editor and part proprietor of the *South Australian Register*.
- „ 21.—Hon. J. G. Francis returned for Warrnambool by a majority of 111 over Mr. J. H. Craig. Fatal carriage accident reported near Palmerston, N.Z., by which Mr. C. Nichols, of the firm of Dalgety, Nichols, and Co., and Mr. E. Maitland, a lad of 16, were killed, and other passengers severely wounded. Prorogation of New South Wales Parliament.
- „ 23.—Torchlight procession of 1,300 members of the united fire brigades through Melbourne. Mr. J. Farrell, M.L.A., resigned his seat for Castlemaine.
- „ 24.—Annual levée at Government House. The following creations of the Order of St. Michael and St. George announced:—A. Michie, Agent-General for Victoria, K.C.M.G.; Rt. Rev. C. J. Perry, late Bishop of Melbourne, Prelate of the Order, *vice* Bishop Selwyn, deceased; and Colonel W. A. D. Anderson, Commandant of Victorian Forces, C.M.G. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, entertained several colonists at an official dinner in celebration of the Queen's Birthday.
- „ 25.—Government engaged a large number of the unemployed in drainage and other operations between the St. Kilda Railway and the beach. Died, Mr. Charles Maplestone, of Ivanhoe; an old colonist and successful wine grower, aged 70.
- „ 26.—P. and O. S.S. *China* caught fire in Bombay Harbor; afterwards scuttled, raised, and docked.
- „ 28.—Died, Earl Russell, aged 86. Succeeded by his grandson Viscount Amberley, aged 13. Queensland 4 per cent. loan of £1,200,000 floated in London at an average price of 92½, being above the minimum. On the same day the Estimates were submitted to the Queensland Parliament.
- „ 29.—Three cases of small-pox reported on board the P. and O. S.S. *Siam*, which arrived at Williamstown on the 20th; the vessel was placed in quarantine.
- „ 31.—Chief Justice Way, Acting Governor, opened the South Australian Parliament.
- June 1.—Wreck of the ship *Loch Ard*, 1,623 tons, from London, at the Caves, 14 miles from Moonlight Head. All on board perished, with the exception of Miss Eva Carmichael, one of the passengers, and Thomas R. Pearce, midshipman; the former owed her life to the gallant exertions of the latter.
- „ 2. Died, Dr. Macartney, M.L.A. for South Gippsland. S.S. *Blackbird* wrecked on the Ninety-mile Beach, on the passage from Newcastle to Melbourne; no lives lost. Extraordinary high tide at Botany, N.S.W., causing much damage to fishermen's boats and buildings bordering on the bay.

- June 2.—Died, Mr. Samuel Bennett, proprietor of the *Sydney Evening News*, aged 63.
The Emperor of Germany fired at and wounded in the arm by a Socialist named Dr. Nobiling.
Native Indian troops arrived at Malta.
- „ 3.—Applications for allotments of the New Zealand five per cent. loan of £3,500,000 exceeded the amount required three times over.
- „ 4.—*Government Gazette* notified the appointment of Mr. Morrah as Secretary of Lands, vice Mr. W. H. Archer dispensed with during the Crisis.
- „ 5.—Crown Prince of Germany proclaimed to perform Imperial functions pending the recovery of the Emperor.
- „ 6.—S.S. *Garonne* homeward bound from Australia went ashore at Ras Haffoon, near the entrance of the Red Sea. Two lives lost. Successfully floated off on the 9th inst.
- Mr. W. M. Akhurst, author of several successful pantomimes and burlesques for the Melbourne stage, died on his return voyage from England.
- „ 7.—Professor Pearson returned to the Legislative Assembly for Castlemaine by a majority of 250.
- „ 8.—An immense meteor observed in Victoria and New South Wales about three o'clock in the afternoon. It appeared to be as large as the sun, and eventually exploded with smoke and a loud report.
- „ 11.—Sale by auction of the wreck of the ship *Loch Ard* and cargo, realized, £2,120.
Sir Charles DuCane, formerly Governor of Tasmania, appointed chairman of the Board of Customs in London.
Royal Commission on the Land question sat at Horsham.
Prorogation of Parliament to the 9th July for the despatch of business.
- „ 12.—Died, James Purves, an old colonist of 44 years' standing, at the age of 65.
- „ 14.—S.S. *Cuzco*, from England, put into Portland under sail, having broken her main shaft on the 28th May, in lat 41° 15' S., long. 117° 45' E. She arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 18th in tow of two steamtugs.
Another flood in the Yarra, but more gradual, and causing less damage than the last.
- „ 16.—Died, Revd. W. B. Clarke, an eminent geologist, of New South Wales, aged 80.
- „ 17.—Inauguration of the new building of Trinity College. A donation of £1,000, to assist in the foundation of Scholarships, presented by the Bishop of Melbourne.
- „ 19.—Thomas Pearce, of *Loch Ard* celebrity, presented, by the Governor, with a gold watch and chain, the gift of the Government.
Very heavy fall of snow at Wood's Point.
Mr. F. C. Mason elected member of the Legislative Assembly for South Gippsland.
- „ 20.—Thomas Pearce received the gold medal of the Victorian Humane Society, for the rescue of Miss Carnichael in the *Loch Ard* disaster.
- „ 21.—Dense fog in Melbourne.
Information received that Mr. Gresley Lukin, proprietor of the newspaper *Queenslander*, had organized an expedition for a primary survey of the proposed trans-continental railway from Blackall to Port Darwin.
- „ 22.—£250 damages awarded against the *Age* newspaper in an action for libel brought against it by Hon. A. Fraser, M.L.C.
Imperial Government introduced a Bill in the House of Lords to apply £1,000,000 of the surplus funds in the hands of the Church Commissioners for the promotion of middle-class education.

- June 24.—A deputation of the National Agricultural Society waited on Mr. Berry *re* retaining the prohibition on Stock.
 A nugget weighing 400 oz. found by a Chinaman at Jericho, near Bealiba.
 Died, Dr. R. C. Hope, aged 66, an old colonist, and formerly a Member and Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council.
- „ 25.—Frightful massacres perpetrated by two native tribes in New Caledonia.
 Terms for the purchase by Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United railway arranged by Messrs. Munro and Lyell, M.P's., at the price of £1,320,820.
 Died, Mr. Daintree, late Agent-General of Queensland.
- „ 26.—Died, Mercedes, Queen of Spain, aged 18. She was daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of the late Louis Philippe, who was formerly King of the French.
- „ 27.—The Carlton Gardens taken formal possession of by the Victorian Exhibition Commissioners.
 The Imperial Government instituted proceedings against a Foreign Office official for stealing the Anglo-Russian agreement published in the *Globe* newspaper.
 Died, Mr. Nehemiah Guthridge, a very old colonist, and some years ago a prominent citizen of Melbourne. He arrived in the colony in 1842.
- „ 28.—Resignation of Judge Rogers as county court judge.
- „ 30.—Sydney deprived of water supply for two days in consequence of the bursting of the Botany main.
- July 2.—“Le grand prix” for wool awarded to New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition.
 The following appointments of Queen's Counsel made by the Executive Council :—R. A. Billing, Esq., called to the Bar in 1839, admitted in Victoria 1856; Robert Le Poer Trench, Esq., called in 1842, admitted in Victoria 1855; and J. W. Rogers, Esq., late judge of county court, called in 1846, admitted in Victoria 1857.
 Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth Palace; 95 bishops were present, including Colonial and American prelates.
- „ 4.—Property valued at £50,000 destroyed by fire at Ipswich, Queensland.
 Sir James Martin and Hon. W. B. Dally resigned their seats in the Sydney University Senate; Sir Alfred Stephen, Hon. E. Butler, and Mr. Bell elected.
- „ 5.—Died, W. Kyffin Thomas, the last of the original proprietors of the *South Australian Register*, and an old colonist.
 Publication of the 10,000th issue of *The Argus* newspaper, Melbourne.
 Victorian Revenue for quarter ended 30th June £1,150,321; for the year, £4,488,803. New South Wales, £1,167,830 for the quarter. Queensland, £383,718 for the quarter; £1,559,111 for the year. South Australia, £400,504 for the quarter; £1,501,411 for the year.
 Sale of an allotment of land with 66 feet frontage to Collins and Little Collins streets for £35,000, being £11,000 less than the amount offered a few months previously.
 Re-appointment gazetted of Mr. R. Gudemann as accountant to the Treasury and an officer of the 1st class.
- „ 6.—News by telegram that Sir Samuel Wilson had been awarded the highest prize for bale of washed wool at the Paris Exhibition.
 South Western Railway (N.S.W.) opened to June.
 Chief Secretary signed contract for purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway by the Government.
 Revenue receipts of the Yan Yean published, showing an amount of £3,000 over the Treasurer's estimates.
- „ 7.—Funeral in Melbourne of the late Mr. Edward Wilson, who died in England, but had directed his remains to be brought to the colony; numerous attended.

- July 8.—England concluded a treaty with Turkey, whereby the former agreed to assume the protectorate of Asia Minor and to defend the integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions.
- „ 9.—Commencement of the second session of the ninth Victorian Parliament.
Additional Despatches connected with the political Crisis presented to Parliament.
Professor Pearson made his first speech in the Legislative Assembly.
- „ 10.—The Legislative Assembly adopted the address in reply to the Governor's speech, with one amendment.
Honorable C. J. Jenner elected Chairman of Committees in the Legislative Council.
First reading of Sir Charles Sladen's Bill for the amendment of the Constitution of the Legislative Council.
- „ 11.—Government of New Zealand consented to join in the scheme for cable duplication.
A nugget, weighing 250 oz., obtained within a few inches of the surface, near Buninyong.
Mr. Macpherson resigned his seat for Dundas.
Colonial Marriage Bill laid aside by the Imperial Parliament.
- „ 12.—Messrs. Fishbourne and Morton successfully tendered for the construction of the Springs and Wahgunyah railway (14 miles) at the sum of £30,463.
Extension of Sir Hercules Robinson's term of governorship of N.S.W.
- „ 13.—Arrival in Melbourne of Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, *en route* for England.
Cyprus formally taken possession of by the British.
- „ 14.—Messrs. Wright, Orr, and Co.'s dry dock formally opened.
- „ 15.—Presentment filed against Messrs. L. Stevenson and Sons for conspiring to remove goods from the Customs unlawfully. On the trial the jury were unable to agree.
- „ 16.—Opening of the Tasmanian Parliament.
Estimates for 1878-9 laid before Parliament.
Reply to the Governor's opening speech adopted by Legislative Council.
Decided by the South Australian Legislature to create an Education Department, to be presided over by a responsible Minister, and to abolish the Council of Education.
Government introduced a Bill for the repeal of the duty on wattle bark, and varying that on red gum.
- „ 17.—First reading of the Constitution Act Amendment Bill in the Legislative Assembly.
The Governor assented to a Supply Bill of £900,000.
- „ 18.—Information received that a nugget weighing 187 oz. was found by a miner in private property near Rokewood.
- „ 19.—Issue of the new regulations affecting the salaries of State school teachers.
- „ 20.—By cablegram: The Queen invested the Earl of Beaconsfield with the Order of the Garter.
Died, William Dutton, one of the oldest Victorian settlers, and at one time a great whaling celebrity.
- „ 23.—Second reading of the Constitution of the Council Amendment Bill moved, in the Legislative Council, by Sir Charles Sladen.
Bill to amend Clause 56 of the Constitution Act introduced into the Legislative Council and read a first time.
Loss of barque *James Service*, 40 miles south of Fremantle, in the passage from Calcutta to Melbourne; with all hands.
Banquet to the Australian Eleven at Willis's Rooms, London, the Duke of Manchester presiding.
In the Legislative Assembly the Hobson's Bay Railway purchase confirmed by a majority, the Opposition voting with the Government

- July 24.—The sum of £1,200 subscribed, to relieve the Chinese sufferers from famine remitted to Shanghai.
- „ 25.—Will of the late Mr. James Purves sworn at £19,500.
- „ 26.—Opening of the New Zealand Parliament by the Marquis of Normanby.
Turning of the first sod of the Horsham Railway.
- „ 27.—Honorable H. Cuthbert, Postmaster-General, resigned office, not approving of the Government Reform scheme.
Lady Bowen opened the new rifle ranges at Williamstown.
- „ 28.—A sextant, telescope, &c., presented to Thomas Pearce, of the *Loch Ard*, at Sydney.
- „ 29.—A public meeting at the Town Hall, Melbourne, adopted resolutions approving Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy. A congratulatory telegram also sent from the two Ballarat councils to the British Government. A public meeting also held at Sydney at which like resolutions were passed.
The Honorable J. B. Patterson, Minister of Public Works, * appointed Postmaster-General without salary.
Mr. Sergeant elected for Dundas by a majority of 44.
By telegram: Marquis of Lorne appointed Governor-General of Canada.
- „ 30.—Recovery by Mrs. Potts of her infant, which had been stolen on the 15th December last; the thief, Mary Agnes Fitzgibbon, confessed the crime, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
Return presented to Parliament of the cost of the application of Mr. Woods's continuous break on the Government Railways showed the amount to be £1,794 7s. 8d.
- „ 31.—Legislative Council passed the Goulburn Valley Railway Bill.
- Aug. 1.—Publication of Mr. R. Brough Smyth's work on the Victorian Aborigines.
Goulburn Valley Railway Bill passed into law.
Extraordinary rain-storm in Sydney; 2 inches fell between 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.; of which 1 inch was registered in 6 minutes about noon.
Died, W. Stitt Jenkins, an old colonist, poet, and advocate of temperance.
Tree planting commenced in Melbourne by the corporation.
- „ 3.—Sailed from Melbourne schooner *Dove*, for New Guinea, with a party of explorers.
Died in London, Mr. Somerville Learmonth, an old and respected colonist; at one time member of the firm of T. and S. Learmonth, aquatters; also interested in the Egerton mine, which proved a fruitful source of litigation.
- „ 7.—Miss Nora Robinson, second daughter of Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, married Mr. A. K. Finlay, of Glenormiston, Victoria.
- „ 8.—Died, Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D., at Sydney, aged 79; a very old colonist; he arrived in New South Wales in 1823, and for many years took an active part in public affairs.
- „ 9.—Acceptance of Messrs. Topham, Angus, and Co.'s tender for the construction of the Geelong and Queenscliff Railway for the sum of £58,977 7s. 6d.
The shareholders of the Hobson's Bay Railway Company confirmed the purchase by the Government.
- „ 10.—Funeral of the late Dr. Lang, at Sydney, attended by several thousand persons. The hearse was preceded by about 300 Chinamen, the procession being a mile long.
- „ 12.—National Agricultural Society's sixth annual horse show.

- Aug. 13.—The Legislative Council Constitution Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.
 City of Melbourne 5 per cent. loan of £125,000 subscribed twofold in London, at an average of £102 6s.
 At the annual sale of draught and thoroughbred stock at Kirk's Bazaar, 41 lots fetched 8,035 guineas.
 Died, Edward Henty, the first permanent settler in Victoria, aged 69. He established a farming and whaling station at Portland in 1834.
- „ 14.—Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference held in Melbourne.
- „ 15.—Mr. Berry made his financial statement.
 Return of Sir W. Jervois, C.B., to South Australia.
 By telegram from Paris gold medal awarded by the Paris Exhibition Commissioners to the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company, and a silver medal to the Western Meat Preserving Company, Colac; also a silver medal to Mr. Isaac Whitehead for paintings.
- „ 16.—Mr. W. J. Clarke returned unopposed for the Southern Province in the Legislative Council.
 Prorogation of British Parliament.
- „ 21.—The Legislative Council passed the South Yarra and Oakleigh Railway Bill.
- „ 22.—The case of "Stevenson and others," charged with conspiring to defraud the Customs, came to an end, and jury discharged, there being two jurymen for a conviction, and ten for acquittal.
- „ 23.—Appointment of Honorable W. J. Clarke President of the Melbourne International Exhibition.
 Honorable C. J. Jenner returned for the South-Western Province in the Legislative Council without opposition.
- „ 26.—The "Act to authorize the construction of the South Yarra and Oakleigh Railway" received the Royal assent, also the "Bills of Exchange Act 1878."
- „ 27.—First exhibition of Australian Sheep Breeders' Association in Melbourne.
 In Legislative Council, Sir Charles Sladen explained his scheme for the subdivision of provinces.
 In the New Zealand Parliament, Honorable Mr. Macandrew, Minister of Public Works, submitted railway proposals involving altogether an expense of £8,385,000.
 Return of Dr. Hearn for the Central Province in the Legislative Council, *vice* the Honorable T. T. a'Beckett, who retired by rotation. Voting—Hearn, 3,854; Byrne, 1,659; majority, 2,195.
 At a liberal meeting in Sydney an address was adopted, approving the policy of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright on the Eastern question.
- „ 28.—Second reading of the Reform Bill agreed to by the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Service's amendments being previously negatived by 59 to 22.
- „ 29.—First railway train crossed the Murray by the new bridge at Echuca.
- „ 30.—Failure of negotiations with the Eastern Extension Company for a duplicate cable service on the question of combination messages.
 Estimated population of N.S.W. on 30th June, 675,316.
- Sep. 2.—International Exhibition Commission gazetted.
- „ 3.—Budget debate opened in the Legislative Assembly.
 Opening of the railway from Dunolly to Bealiba (12 miles) for traffic.
 The Southern Railway (N.S.W.) to Wagga Wagga opened.
 Publication of the awards to Victorian exhibitors at the Paris Universal Exhibition, viz. :—10 gold medals, 32 silver do., 41 bronze do., together with 33 certificates of "honorable mention."
- „ 4.—Mr. William Ross elected for the Western Province in the Legislative Council, and the Honorable W. Wilson (unopposed) for the Eastern Province.

- Sep. 6.—Messrs. McDermott, Anderson, and King's tender—viz., £40,901 12s. 4d.—for the Warrenheip and Gordons line (13 miles 15 chains) accepted. Commodore Hoskins succeeded by Captain J. C. Wilson in the command of the Australian squadron.
Banquet at Scott's hotel to Dr. Charles Ryan, a young Victorian surgeon, who distinguished himself under the Turkish flag during the late war with Russia. Professor Halford presided.
- „ 9.—The Act for the extension of the Daylesford Railway to Carlsruhe received the Royal assent.
- „ 10.—Opening of the N.S.W. Parliament.
Died, Mr. Morton Allport, well known as an energetic acclimatisator of salmon in Tasmania.
- „ 11.—Loan Bill for £5,000,000, at 4½ per cent., introduced by Mr. Berry in the Legislative Assembly.
Wrecked on the passage from Sydney to Newcastle s.s. *City of Newcastle*.
- „ 12.—A Land Tax Bill passed through New Zealand Assembly by 40 to 7.
- „ 13.—Tender for the construction of the Oakleigh and South Yarra line by Messrs. J. P. Higgins and Co., for £48,868, accepted.
- „ 16.—Re-election of the Honorable F. Robertson for the North-West Province by a great majority.
News received by telegram from Pine Creek, Northern Territory, that 28 tons of quartz had yielded 393 oz. of gold.
- „ 17.—Opening of the Church of England Assembly by the Bishop of Melbourne, who delivered an important address on the subject of education. Legislative Council passed the “Constitution Act Amendment Bill.”
The “Loan Bill” passed second reading in the Legislative Assembly.
Died, Mr. Justice Stowe, judge of the Supreme Court, Adelaide, aged 50.
- „ 18.—On the motion of Mr. Berry, the Reform Bill sent down by the Legislative Council read a first time in the Assembly.
- „ 19.—Australian Eleven left England for Australia, *via* America. Whilst in the latter country they played several matches, in none of which were they defeated.
Funeral of the late Mr. Justice Stowe at Adelaide. The largest ever seen in South Australia. Attended by the Governor, Chief Justice, chief legislators, and other leading men.
- „ 21.—Died, Lady Duffy, wife of the Honorable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, aged 56.
The Ameer stopped the British Mission to Cabul at the Khyber Pass.
- „ 25.—Loan Bill (£5,000,000) passed in the Legislative Council.
Held by the Supreme Court that a county court judge could be summarily dismissed with or without cause by the Governor in Council.
Mr. Boucaut, Premier of South Australia, sworn in judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Morgan entrusted to form a ministry. Judge Boucaut took his seat on the Bench for the first time on the 29th inst.
- „ 26.—The purchase of the statue of Her Majesty, by Marshall Wood, for £3,000, agreed to by the Legislative Assembly by a majority of 8.
Supply Bill for £411,000 passed through all its stages.
Supreme Court quashed the conviction in the case of Derbin Willder for misconduct at the West Melbourne election; also verdict obtained by merchants against the Crown as to the definition of “hosiery.”
- „ 27.—Died, The Hon. William Sackville Gordon, a letter carrier, Toorak, son of the late Lord Henry Gordon, and cousin to the Marquis of Huntly, aged 36.
Mr. Morgan formed a Ministry in South Australia.
- „ 30.—“The Railway Loan Act 1878” assented to by the Governor.

- Oct. 1.—Proposed terms for contract with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company laid before the Parliament of Victoria and New South Wales.
The site of Messrs. Wright and Orr's old dock, in the Yarra, cause of serious dispute between the firm and the Harbor Trust. Some damage done to property owing to the adoption of forcible measures.
- „ 2.—Failure of City of Glasgow Bank, with liabilities amounting to £10,000,000.
Legislative Assembly passed a resolution in favor of a penny postage. It was subsequently decided that the change was inadvisable at the present time.
- „ 3.—Revenue returns for the quarter ended 30th September: Victoria, £1,167,423; New South Wales, £1,074,575; South Australia, £391,659; Queensland, £434,472.
Want of confidence motion against the Tasmanian Government lost by one vote.
Opening of National Agricultural Show at Geelong.
Supply Bill for £613,000, and an Act to amend the Land Statute, with regard to easements, assented to by the Governor.
Conditions of the mail service contract laid before Parliament.
- „ 4.—Order for the advance of British troops on Cabul.
The Honorable Graham Berry laid the foundation stone of the Ballarat Public Library.
- „ 5.—Gerald Henry Supple, liberated from Pentridge after 8 years' confinement for shooting at the late Mr. G. P. Smith, whom he missed, but killed Sergeant Walsh.
- „ 7.—Bishop of Melbourne delivered an address at a public meeting held in the city on the question of scriptural education in State schools.
- „ 8.—Government Reform Bill passed its third reading by 50 to 21.
Conference on the Reform Bills of the two Houses suggested by Mr. Berry to Sir Charles Sladen.
- „ 9.—Councillor Story, M.L.A., elected Mayor of Melbourne by a majority of one.
- „ 11.—Messrs. Hough and Balfour, a leading export firm (Manchester and London), failed, with £2,000,000 liabilities.
- „ 15.—Opening of the Great Western Railway (N.S.W.) to Tamworth.
Charge of embracery against David Henry (money lender) and two others, heard at the City Police Court before a full bench of magistrates. The prisoners were subsequently committed for trial.
- „ 17.—Serious panic, reported by telegram, as having occurred in Manchester in connection with building societies.
- „ 18.—Died, Mr. Alexander Stevenson, of the firm "Stevenson and Elliott," carriage builders, aged 50.
- „ 19.—Hospital Saturday in the Melbourne district.
- „ 20.—Hospital Sunday; £4,307 collected. The amount subsequently distributed among the charities £5,929.
Arrest of Martin Wiberg, at one time carpenter on the R.M.S.S. *Avoca*, on a charge of stealing 5,000 sovereigns from that vessel in the month of August 1877. Prisoner in a confession implicated the then chief officer, who was afterwards arrested in England, but discharged, there being no grounds for Wiberg's statement.
- „ 21.—Died, Archibald Gilchrist, M.A., L.L.B., Inspector-General of State schools, aged 40.
"The Stock Conversion Act 1878" assented to by the Governor.
Victorian Government invited tenders for alternate postal service *via* Aden and Galle.
By telegram: The Directors of the Glasgow Bank arrested for frauds in connection with that institution.

- Oct. 22.—Appointment of Conference composed of a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament to consider the Reform Bills. For the Legislative Council, Sir C. Sladen, Mr. Anderson, and Dr. Hearn. For the Assembly, Mr. Berry, Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, and Professor Pearson.
- City of Auckland*, immigrant ship, wrecked near Otaki, New Zealand; no lives lost.
- „ 23.—Second reading of the Bill to allow private schools to be paid by results moved by Sir J. O'Shanassy.
- Arrival of H. M. S. Corvette *Sapphire*, Commander E. H. Murray, from Sydney.
- Failure reported in Glasgow of the firm of James Morton & Co. for £2,500,000.
- „ 24.—Another Glasgow failure reported by telegraph, Matthew Buchanan & Co., with liabilities, £1,250,000; and through the same source, that an Egyptian loan of £6,000,000 entertained by Messrs. Rothschild.
- Mail contract between England and South Australia authorized by the South Australian Parliament.
- „ 25.—The Order of C.M.G. conferred upon Messrs. J. J. Casey, G. C. Levey, Coombes, Boothby, and Hodgson, Australian representatives at the Paris Exhibition.
- An enormous roach captured in the river Yarra, weighing 3¼ lbs., and 18 inches in length.
- Alfonso, King of Spain; fired at by a cooper named Moncasi. His Majesty escaped without injury.
- „ 26.—Four bushrangers, headed by a notorious person named Edward Kelly, murdered a sergeant of police and two constables at Stringy Bark Creek, a few miles from Mansfield. The police had been sent into the district to arrest Edward Kelly and his brother Daniel.
- A crushing of 470 tons of stone by the Tasmanian Company, at Brandy Creek, yielded 1,824 oz. of retorted gold.
- „ 29.—Failure of the conference on the Reform Bills, after three sittings.
- Two overseers of the Hon. W. J. Clarke's property killed by lightning near Donnybrook.
- „ 30.—The sum of £10,000 realized at the first sale of Sir S. Wilson's stud sheep.
- Railway Construction Bill, providing for 1,121 miles of line at a cost of £6,125,000, placed in the hands of the Members of the Assembly.
- „ 31.—Felons Apprehension Bill, outlawing felons in certain cases passed through Parliament. The measure rendered necessary in consequence of the police murders by Kelly and his gang.
- Nov. 2.—New Zealand Parliament prorogued.
- „ 4.—Decided at a Cabinet Council that Mr. Berry, Professor Pearson, and Sir C. G. Duffy, should proceed to England to confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of Reform and other matters. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen to be acting Chief Secretary during Mr. Berry's absence.
- „ 6.—Terms of the cable duplication contract agreed to by the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly.
- The Treasurer submitted his Budget to the N.S.W. Assembly.
- In the N.S.W. Assembly, Petition against the influx of Chinese presented.
- The document was signed by 15,000 residents in Sydney, and measured 500 feet in length.
- „ 7.—Commencement of the annual meeting of the Victorian Rifle Association.
- Mr. Berry asked for £5,000 to defray the expenses of the Embassy to England; the money was afterwards voted by the Assembly.

- Nov. 9.—Inaugural banquet given at the Town Hall by Councillor Story, M.L.A., Mayor of Melbourne.
- „ 12.—Meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy stated his determination not to join the Embassy.
- „ 13.—An amendment by Mr. Munro in the Assembly, to prohibit the Embassy from asking the English Government to interfere in local legislation except requested so to do by the people of Victoria, negatived by 45 to 32.
- „ 14.—Publication of the draft of the Legislative Council's manifesto to the Colonial Secretary.
The Governor gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts of Parliament :—“An Act to enable Government to purchase the M. and H.B. United Railway”; the “Rosstown Junction Railway Act”; “The Lien on Crops Act”; “Victorian Exhibitions Act”; “The Banker's Book Evidence Act”; “Juries Statute Amendment Act”; and “Regulations of Fisheries Act.”
Mr. Berry, at Sale, delivered an important political speech.
Declaration of outlawry against the “Kelly gang” under the “Felons Apprehension Act.”
- „ 17.—Attempt by an Internationalist to stab Humbert, King of Italy, on his entry into Naples. The king and Signor Carioli were wounded.
- „ 18.—Strike of the seamen employed by the A. S. N. Company, in consequence of the engagement of Chinese labor on board the company's boats.
- „ 19.—David Henry, a money lender, and William Ireland, tried for embracery and convicted—the former sentenced to pay a fine of £500, with four years' imprisonment—the latter £50 with two years' imprisonment.
Victorian Year Book, 1877-8, issued.
- „ 20.—British troops crossed the Afghan frontier.
Chinese Famine Relief Fund in Melbourne reached nearly £4,000.
- „ 21.—“Customs Act Amendment Act,” passed into law.
Australasian Statistics, 1877, forwarded for presentation to Parliament.
- „ 22.—Ali Musjid, a fort in the Khyber Pass, captured by the British.
- „ 23.—Seizure of Orsini bombs at Copenhagen. Life of the King of Denmark threatened.
- „ 25.—Intercolonial Rifle Match commenced at Sydney.
Return of the Australian Eleven to Sydney, having completed their cricketing campaign in England and the United States.
- „ 26.—Marquis of Lorne landed at Halifax, N. S., on his assumption of the Governor-Generalship of Canada. Both he and the Princess Louise heartily welcomed.
The Legislative Council adopted Mr. Cuthbert's reform resolutions by a majority of 11.
Afghans abandoned Jellalabad.
- „ 28.—The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal Assent :—“Successory Trusts Act”; “Neglected and Criminal Children Act”; “Forfeiture for Treason and Felony Act”; An Act amending the “Lunacy Statute”; and “Railway Loan Appropriation Act.”
- Dec. 1.—The A. S. N. Company telegraphed to Hong Kong for 300 Chinamen, in consequence of the strike among the seamen.
- „ 2.—The Royal Assent was given to the following Acts of Parliament :—An Act defining the meaning of the words “public place” in the Police Offences Statute 1865; Conservation of Public Health Act; and an Act dealing with the Albert Park Reserve.
Died, Mr. A. G. Dumas, Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Assembly from 1856 to the time of his death.

- Dec. 3.—Some Antwerp carrier pigeons thrown up at Junee (N.S.W.) early in the morning reached Sydney about mid-day, distance 287 miles.
 General Roberts gained an important victory at the Peiwar Pass. The Afghans suffered considerable loss.
 An English team of cricketers, captained by Lord Harris, arrived in Adelaide.
- „ 4.—Bathurst Hospital, N.S.W., destroyed by fire.
 Large anti-Chinese meeting in Hyde Park, Sydney; 10,000 persons present.
 The Appropriation Bill and Land Bill passed in the Legislative Council; the former with a protest against the Embassy vote.
 Two months' additional leave of absence granted to Mr. Justice Stephen for the benefit of his health.
 Fatal case of snake-bite reported from Alexandra, the subject a farmer's son, aged 12.
- „ 5.—Opening of the Imperial Parliament, specially summoned to deliberate on Afghanistan affairs.
 An official trip down the bay by Ministers, Members of Parliament, and a large number of guests, in the *Nelson*, on the completion of the alterations which had been made in the vessel.
 In N.S.W. Parliament, Mr. Farnell's Land Bill lost by 41 to 22.
- „ 6.—Prorogation of Victorian Parliament—The Royal Assent given to the following Acts of Parliament: "Appropriation Act 1878-9," and the "Land Act Amendment Act."
 A notorious criminal, James Corrigan, committed for trial for a ferocious onslaught upon a police constable named Brennan, whom he stabbed in several places.
 Intelligence of the complete capture of the Piewar Kotul (Pass) by the British, after severe fighting, but without heavy loss.
- „ 7.—The Marquis of Normanby, Governor of New Zealand, appointed Governor of Victoria.
 Reconstruction of Queensland Ministry.
- „ 9.—Mr. Younghusband's station, Euroa, stuck up by Kelly and his gang.
 Died, at Paris, Charles Summers, sculptor, formerly of Melbourne. The Burke and Wills monument in Collins street and several works in the Melbourne National Gallery were by him.
 Failure announced of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, with liabilities amounting to £3,500,000.
- „ 10.—Arrival from England *via* California and Sydney of the Australian Eleven in Melbourne.
 In the House of Lords, Lord Cranbrook's motion that the expenses of the Afghan war should be charged on the Indian Exchequer, carried by 215 to 65.
 Daring robbery of the Euroa bank in midday, by the notorious "Kelly gang"; £2,000 in notes and gold were carried off by the thieves, and the manager, with his wife and family, employes, and servants deported to Mr. Younghusband's station, which had been in possession of the robbers since the previous day.
 Died, at Quorn Hill, Tasmania, Thomas Biggs Clarke, second son of the late Hon. W. J. T. Clarke.
 News received of the flight of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, into Turkistan.
- „ 11.—Sir Hercules Robinson appointed Governor of New Zealand.
 Attempt made to form a Ministry in New South Wales, under the leadership of Sir John Robertson.
 Plans, by Mr. Butterfield, for a new Anglican cathedral to be erected in Melbourne accepted by the Church of England Assembly.
- „ 12.—Arrival of Mr. McArthur, M.P. for Lambeth, connected with an important mercantile firm in Melbourne, overland from Sydney.

- Dec.13.—Sir John Robertson, unsuccessful in forming a Government in New South Wales, resigned his seat for Mudgee.
On a motion in the House of Commons, censuring the Afghan policy, the Government obtained a majority of 101.
Died, aged 77, Eliza, relict of the late Hon. W. J. T. Clarke.
- „ 14.—Died, H.R.H. Princess Alice of Hesse Darmstadt, second daughter of Queen Victoria; born April 1843.
- „ 17.—Appointment of Mr. T. W. Jackson, Chief Clerk, Post-office, to the office of Deputy Postmaster-General, *vice* Mr. W. Turner, superannuated; and of Mr. G. H. Jenkins as Clerk-Assistant to the Legislative Assembly.
Presentation to Mr. Elsdon, Chief Engineer of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway by the employés, on the occasion of the purchase of the lines by the Government.
- „ 18.—Opening of the first section of the Stawell and Horsham Railway to Murtoa.
Defeat of Mr. Giblin's Tasmanian Ministry. Mr. Reibey subsequently successful in forming a Government with Dr. Crowther Premier.
Funeral of H.R.H. Princess Alice of Hesse Darmstadt.
- „ 19.—Defeat of the Farnell Government of New South Wales, which had consented to retain office in consequence of Sir J. Robertson's inability to form a Ministry.
Will of the late J. H. McKean, settler in the Western District, proved at £128,000; and that of Mr. J. Wood, late of Collingwood, brewer, at £38,000.
Died, Commander Henry Amsinck, R.N., aged 80.
- „ 20.—Yakoob Khan, son of Shere Ali, appointed Regent of Afghanistan.
Heavy gale at Chiltern, causing considerable damage to property.
A New South Wales Ministry formed by Sir H. Parkes.
Banquet to Messrs. Berry and Pearson at the Town-hall, Melbourne, previous to departure for England on a special mission to the Imperial Government.
Martin Wiberg escaped from police custody, on the occasion of a feigned disclosure of a plant of some of the *Avoca* gold, at the Tarwin river, Gippsland.
- „ 21.—Jellalabad occupied by the British troops under General Sir G. Brown.
Marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with Princess Thyra of Denmark.
Day of general mourning, for the death of Princess Alice, throughout the colonies.
- „ 23.—Lord Harris's team of English cricketers arrived in Melbourne. Their first match, with 15 of Victoria, which ended in a draw, took place on the 28th inst. Both sides made heavy scores.
The King of Denmark's life threatened at Copenhagen; a number of bombs seized.
- „ 24.—Loss of s.s. *Mecca*, in Torres' Straits.
An expedition, originated by Sir Thomas Elder, left Eucla in search of Messrs. Farie and Woolley.
- „ 26.—Yakoob Khan, successor to Shere Ali, the late Ameer of Afghanistan, submitted to the British forces.
Cabinet meeting, Sir Bryan O'Loughlen appointed Acting-Chief Secretary, and Major Smith, Treasurer, during the absence of Mr. Berry in England.
- „ 28.—Meeting of Hospital Sunday Committee, at Town-hall, showing receipts, Saturday, £1,622 0s. 3d.; Sunday, £4,306 11s. 3d.; total collections, £5,928 11s. 6d.
The Victorian Embassy, consisting of the Hon. Graham Berry and Professor C. H. Pearson, with Mr. H. H. Hayter, as secretary, left by the mail steamer *Assam* for England.
- „ 30.—Destructive fire at Parkes, N.S.W.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

(A Bill for amending this Tariff is, at the time of going to press, under the consideration of Parliament. For rates of duty payable on the various articles imported in 1878, see first column of table of Imports and Exports, pages 245 to 257 ante.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

Almonds—Shelled	} 2d. per pint or lb., or reputed pack- age of that quan- tity or weight, and so in proportion for any such re- puted quantity or weight.
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	...
Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables—Dried or Preserved	...	...	...	...	...
" Boiled	...	...	...	...	...
Honey	...	...	...	...	...
Jams	...	...	...	...	...
Jellies	...	...	...	...	...
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...
Maize Flour or Corn Flour	...	...	...	...	...
Maizena	...	...	...	...	...
Meats and Fish—Preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brine	...	...	...	...	...
" Potted	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—Ground	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar Candy	...	...	...	...	...
Vermicelli	...	...	...	...	...
Almonds	} 2d. per lb.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...
Blue	...	...	...	...	...
Butter	...	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...
Curled Hair	...	...	...	...	...
Glue	...	...	...	...	...
Hams	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...
Nuts (except Cocoanuts)	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	...	...	...	...	...
Starch	...	...	...	...	...
Stearine	...	...	...	...	...
Acid—Acetic	} 3d. per pint or lb.
" Muricatic	...	...	...	...	...
" Nitric	...	...	...	...	...
" Sulphuric	...	...	...	...	...
Ale, Porter, Spruce and other Beer, Cider and Perry, for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	} 9d.
Ale, Porter, Spruce and other Beer, Cider and Perry, in wood or in bottles containing an Imperial quart or pint respectively	...	...	...	...	...
Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour	} 1s. per doz.
" All other (except Gunnies and Sugar Mats)	...	...	...	...	...

Boots and Shoes—Present English sizes to be the standard, viz. :—

Men's No. 6 and upwards	25s. per doz. pairs.
Youths', Nos. 2-5	15s. "
Boys', Nos. 7-1	11s. "
Women's, No. 3 and upwards... ..	14s. "
Girls', Nos. 11-2	11s. "
" Nos. 7-10	7s. "
Children's, Nos. 0-3... ..	3s. "
" Nos. 4-6 and Slippers	6s. "
Women's "Lasting" and "Stuff" Boots	10s. "
Goloshes of all kinds	3s. "
Slippers—Men's, Women's, and Children's, from No. 7 and upwards	7s. "
Bricks, Fire	20s. per 1000.
Cards, Playing	3s. per doz. packs.
Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic and Tele- graphic Materials)	9d. per cubic ft.
Cigars	5s. per lb.
Coffee, Chicory, Chocolate, Cocoa	3d. "
Cordage, viz. :—	
Coir Rope	2s. per cwt.
Hempen and other Cordage (except of Galvanized Iron), including all Housing and Seizing Lines and Spunyarns	4s. 6d. per cwt.
White Lines and other descriptions of Cordage not other- wise specified (except Coir Yarn)	8s. per cwt.
Corks—Cut	4d. per lb.
Doors—Wooden	5s. each.
Drugs :—	
Acid—Carbolic	6d. per gallon.
" " pure	6d. per lb.
" Oxalic	2d. "
" Picric	3d. "
Aloes	12s. per cwt.
Ammonia, Carbonate of	2d. per lb.
" Liquid	2d. "
Cannabis Indica	1d. "
Chlorodyne	1s. 4d. per lb.
Cocculus Indicus	1s. 6d. per cwt.
Faba Amara	1s. 6d. "
Gelatine	6d. per lb.
Glycerine—Pure	3d. "
" Crude	1d. "
Grains of Paradise or Guinea Grains	2s. per cwt.
Morphia	1s. 6d. per oz.
Nitrate of Silver	6d. "
Nux Vomica	1s. 6d. per cwt.
Potassium, Iodide of	10d. per lb.
" Bromide of	3d. "
Quassia	40s. per ton.
Strychnine	1s. per oz.
Dynamite	4d. per lb.
Earthenware (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials)	9d. per cubic ft.
Felt Hoods, Pullover Hoods, and any article of Felt pre- pared for the Manufacture of Hats'	5s. per dozen.
Fruit—Green	9d. per bushel.
Fuze	1d. per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quan- tity.)
Glass or Stone Bottles containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of Spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter, or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aërated or Mineral Waters	6d. per dozen.

Glassware (except Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, and Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, and Photographic and Telegraphic Materials):—	
Glass Bottles for Aërated Waters and Medicines, Chimneys, Shades, and Globes of Plain Glass	... 6d. per cubic ft.
Glass Shades and Globes, and other Glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground	... 2s. 6d. "
All other Glassware, not being cut, engraved, etched, nor ground	... 9d. "
Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated	... 1s. per 100 lbs.
Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured	... 2s. "
Gun-cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes not otherwise specified	... 5d. per lb.
Hops	... 3d. "
Ink—Printing, Colored	... 6d. "
Lead—Sheet and Piping	... 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Lithofracteur...	... 4d. per lb.
Live Stock :—	
Cows, Oxen, Heifers, Bulls, Steers, Calves over six months old (except Working Bullocks in teams)	... 5s. each.
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies not in saddle or harness	... 5s. "
Sheep, whether Rams, Ewes, Wethers, or Lambs	... 6d. "
Pigs	... 2s. "
Maize	... 6d. per 100 lbs.
Malt	... 2s. per bushel.
Matches and Vestas :—	
Wooden Matches :—	
For every gross of boxes containing in each box 100 Matches or under	... 6d.
For every gross of boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 Matches	... 1s.
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 Matches or part thereof	... 6d. additional.
Wax Vestas—	
For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box 100 Vestas or under	... 1s. 3d.
For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas	... 2s. 6d.
And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof	... 1s. 3d. additional.
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box 100 Vestas or under	... 1s.
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas	... 2s.
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof	... 1s. additional.
Nails—Iron (except for Trunks and Grindery)	... 3s. per cwt.
" Horseshoe	... 12s. "
Oatmeal	... 3s. per 100 lbs.
Oils—Mineral, refined (of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr. till 1st March 1879; on and after 1st March 1879, not less than 100° Fahr.), Colza, and Olive, in bulk	... 6d. per gallon.
" including Castor or Cod Liver when refined or for Medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart	... { quarts 2s. per dozen, pints 1s. per dozen, half-pints and smaller sizes 6d. per dozen
Onions	... 20s. per ton.

Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively	...	10s. per lb.
Paddy	...	2s. per 100 lbs.
Paints ground in oil	...	40s. per ton.
„ mixed ready for use	...	80s. „
Paper—Note, Letter, Writing, Fancy, and Blotting, with cut edges	...	2d. per lb.
„ Uncut—Blotting, Surface, Drawing, and other Papers (except Printing and Writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, Paperhangings, Cardboard, and Millboard)	...	3s. per cwt.
„ Bags	...	10s. „
Parasols and Sunshades up to 18½ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part :—		
Of Silk or Silk Mixtures	...	1s. 9d. each.
Of Cotton, Woollen, or other material	...	4d. „
Pearl and Scotch Barley	...	3s. per 100 lbs.
Pickles	...	quarts 2s. 6d per dozen, pints 1s. 6d. per dozen, half-pints and smaller sizes 9d. per dozen.
Pipes—Cast-iron—Flanged, Spigot, and Faucet, Knees, and Elbows	...	40s. per ton.
„ Smoking, Wooden	...	6s. per gross.
Plate of Gold	...	8s. per oz. Troy.
„ Silver	...	1s. „
Potatoes	...	10s. per ton.
Powder—Sporting (except fine Powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25 lbs. weight each)	...	3d. per lb.
„ Blasting	...	1d. „
Provisions—including Vegetables—Salted, dried, or preserved in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated)	...	5s. per cwt.
Rice...	...	3s. per 100 lbs.
Saddle-trees—Riding	...	20s. per doz.
„ Harness	...	10s. „
Salt (except Rock Salt)	...	20s. per ton.
Shot	...	1d. per lb.
Snuff	...	2s. „
Soda Crystals	...	40s. per ton.
Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof	...	10s. per gallon or 40s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, or 20s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.
Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, Sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all Alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavoring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin)	...	10s. per gallon.
Spirits—Perfumed	...	20s. „
„ Methylated	...	1s. per liq. gallon.
Sugar and Molasses (except unrefined Molasses)	...	3s. per cwt.
Tea	...	3d. per lb.
Timber—Dressed or planed	...	1s. 6d. per 100 su. ft.
„ Hardwood, undressed	...	9d.
„ Laths	...	1s. per 1000.

Timber—Shingles	...	...	...	...	6d. per 1000.
„ Palings	...	...	...	...	6d. per 100.
„ Rough Spokes and Feloes (except Hickory) and Sawn Pickets	...	...	...	...	6d. „
Tobacco (except Sheepwash, including Tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption):—					
Manufactured	...	...	...	...	2s. per lb.
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	1s. „
Cigars and Snuff	...	...	...	...	5s. „
Twine (except Sewing or Seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax)	...	...	...	...	1½d. „
Umbrellas over 18½ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part :—					
Of Silk or Silk Mixtures	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d. each.
Of Cotton, Woollen, or other material	...	...	...	...	9d. „
Varnish, including Lithographic	...	...	...	...	2s. per gallon.
Vinegar, not being Acetic Acid or Crude Vinegar, Aromatic or Raspberry	...	...	...	...	6d. „
Window Sashes	...	...	...	...	2s. per pair.
Wine—Sparkling	...	...	...	...	6s. per gallon.
„ Other...	...	...	...	...	4s. „
Woolpacks	...	...	...	...	3s. per dozen.

Articles of Apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (except Hosiery, consisting of Stockings, Socks, and other machine or hand knit covering for the feet or legs and no other articles):—Aprons, Breeches, Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Costumes, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Sets, Crinolines, Camisoles, Dresses, Hurs made up, Frocks, Fronts, Infants' Hoods and Hats, Infants' Swathes and Bibs, Jackets, Knickerbocker Suits or portions of suits, Leggings, Mantles, Muslin and Net Scarfs, Night Dresses, Pants, Pelisses, Petticoats, Pinafores, Ruffles, Robes, Shirts of all kinds, Skirts, Stays, Shawls, Trousers, Tunics, Vests, Wristbands, Men's, Women's, and Children's Underclothing

Articles of Artificial Human Hair Manufactures, viz.:—

- Head Dresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads, Chignons
- Blacking
- Bonnets (except Straw untrimmed)
- Brownware and Tiles
- Brushware (except Artists' Brushes)
- Caps
- Carriages and Carts (except Carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers and goods across the frontier)
- Fireworks
- Frilling and Ruffling, Muslin and Net Plaitings
- Furniture
- Furniture Oil and Paste
- Ground Coal and Charcoal
- Hats (except Straw untrimmed)
- Jewellery (except Cameos and Precious Stones unset) manufactured wholly or in part
- Agricultural Implements
- Boilers (Land and Marine)
- Machinery not otherwise enumerated (except Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and Cards for such machinery, Sewing and Printing Machines and Presses, Machinery

20 per cent. ad
valorem.

used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, including Wire-cloth and Felts, and Machines for Telegraphic purposes)
 Manufactures of Metals (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough) as under, viz.:-

Air Gratings, Ash Pans, Axle Blocks, Axle Boxes, Axles (Buggy, Carriage, Cart, Mail, or Waggon), Barrow Wheels, Bedsteads, Bells, Bench Screws, Bill Files, Blacksmiths' Tongs, Blank Nuts, Boathooks; Boilers and Furnaces, Copper; Bolts and Nuts, Iron; Bolt Ends, Iron; Bolt Rings; Bottle Jacks, Lifting; Braces, Wrought-iron; Branch Pipes, Copper and Brass; Brass Cocks, Valves, and Whistles; Brass Mountings and Fittings, Brazed Copper Pipes, Brazed Wrought-iron Pipes, Cake Rollers, Camp Ovens and Three-leg Pots; Cast-iron of all sorts, moulded; Cast-iron Cylinders, Cast-steel Drills; Cisterns, Wrought-iron; Coal Scoops and Scuttles; Condensers for Gasworks, Salt Water, and Steam Engines; Contractors' Forgings; Cork Drawers, Wire and Steel; Crowbars; Crucibles, Black Lead; Dampers and Frames, Distilling Apparatus, Door Knockers, Door Porters, Door Scrapers, Drain Grates and Frames, Drain Gratings, Dumb Bells, Eccentrics for Buggies, Engine Castings, Engineers' Forgings, Fenders, Fire Dogs, Fire Guards; Fittings for Pumps, Engines, and Machinery; Flower Stands, Forge Backs, Furnace Doors and Frames; Furnace Pans, Galvanized; Galvanized and Black Spouting and Guttering, Galvanized Buckets and Tubs, Garden Reels, Garden Rollers, Garden Seats, Gasaliers and Chandeliers, all kinds of finished work for Gas Fittings, Gas Stoves, Gas Tongs; Girders, Iron; Grates, Grid-irons, Grindstone Spindles; Gunmetal Steam Engine Fittings, Moulded; Gutters and Piping; Hammers, Napping, Quartz, and Spalling; Hasps and Staples; Hat and Coat Hooks, Cast-iron; Hat Stands, Hay Rakes; Hinges, T; Holdfasts, Hook and Eye Hinges, Horse-power Gear, Horse Rakes, Horse Shoes, Hydraulic Mains, Iron Brackets, Iron Kettle Ears; Ironwork for Waggons, Carriages, Carts, and Buggies; Japanned and Lacquered Ware; Kettles and Preserving Pans, Copper and Brass; Kitchen Ranges, Ladles, Lamp Posts, Leadeware; Letters and Figures, Wrought-iron or Steel; Levers, Forged; Links, Connecting or Split; Lifts, Warehouse; Manger Rings, Mangles, Marine Engine Cranks and Pillars, Maul Rings, Meat Hooks, Monkeys for Pile Driving, Ornamental Gratings, Oven Doors and Frames, Painted and Brass Cases for Engines; Pepper, Malt, Bean, and Oat Mills; Picks and Mattocks; Pipes, Wrought-iron (except welded); Plyers, Portable Forges, Pulley Blocks, Pumps, Quarry Mauls and Picks, Quoits, Railway Chairs, Range Cocks, Rings and Starts; Rivets, Iron; Rods, Connecting; Sack Trucks; Safes and Boxes, Iron; Sash Weights; Shafting, Bright Wrought-iron; Sluice Valves, Iron; Soldering Irons, Springs and Scrolls (Cart, Carriage, and Buggy), Stands, Iron; Stationary or Portable Engines or parts of them, Stench Traps; Tinnedware and Ironware, Stamped; Tinware, Troughs, Truck Wheels; The Irons, Cast and Water; Union Joints; Washers, Black and Galvanized; Wedges; Wheelbarrows, Wrought-iron; Wheels, Wrought-iron; Winches, Wire Netting, Wirework; Zincware, including Perforated Zinc.

20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Mats	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured Stationery, including Account Books, Printed Cheques, Bill Heads, and other Printed or Ruled Paper, Blotting Pads, Sketch Blocks, Manifold Writers, Albums, and all kinds of Jewel, Dressing, and Writing Cases (excepting Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencilcases, and Slates)	...	...	...	...	...
Marble and Stone—Wrought (except Slate Slabs not wholly manufactured, Lithographic Stones, and Stones for Milling and Grinding purposes)	...	...	...	...	...
Musical Instruments, being Pianofortes, Organs, and Harmoniums, including Pianoforte Actions made up (except Action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys)	...	...	...	...	...	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Oilmen's Stores (except Essential Oils and Essences not containing Alcohol) packed in bottles or jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddles and Harness, Leatherware, or Articles made up of Leather, or any manufacture of which Leather is the most valuable part, including Whips of any description, and Trunks and Portmanteaus	...	...	...	...	...
Silks :—						
Dress Silks in the piece (except Pongees) and Dress Satins in the piece	...	...	...	...	...
Silk and Union Velvets in the piece, Silk and Union Crapes in the piece	...	...	...	...	...
All Dress Goods in the piece, of which Silk is the component material of chief value	...	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Silks in the piece known as Pongees	...	...	...	...	...
Tents and Tarpaulins	...	...	...	...	...
Washing, Baking, and Seidlitz Powders	...	...	...	...	...
Wickerware	...	...	...	...	...
Woodenware, including Bellows and Picture Frames, Turnery (except Billiard Balls in the rough), Staves shaped or dressed, and Casks, and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated (except Engravers' Boxwood, Shafts and Poles in the rough, Gilt Mouldings, and Beadings for Picture Frames of Wood or other materials, and Artists' Materials)	...	...	...	...	...	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Aërated or Mineral Waters	...	...	...	...	...
Carpeting and Druggeting	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks	...	...	...	...	...
Combs	...	...	...	...	...
Gloves	...	...	...	...	...
Gold and Silver Leaf	...	...	...	...	...
Grease—Antifriction	...	...	...	...	...
Leather (except Patent Leather and Calf, Crust or Rough-tanned Hogskins, Calf, and Goat)	...	...	...	...	...
Leather cut into shapes, including Elastic-side Uppers and Wellington Legs, Clogs, and Pattens	...	...	...	...	...
Matting—Cocconut and Jute	...	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Oilmen's Stores not otherwise enumerated (except Isinglass, uncut)	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	...
Plated and Mixed Metal Ware (except Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in Carriage Building, Whip and Harness Mountings)	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—Canary	...	...	...	...	...
Springs—Sofa, Chair, and other Furniture	...	...	...	...	...
Types—Brass, Typeholders, Ornamental Rolls and Line Fillets, for Bookbinders	...	...	...	...	...
Watches	...	...	...	...	...

Woolen Blankets or Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging ...	} 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Woolen Piece Goods, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings, and Shirtings, containing Wool; Broadcloths, Witneys, Naps, and Flannels ...	
... ..	
... ..	

EXPORT DUTIES.

Timber known as Redgum (on and after 1st September 1879) ... ..	... per 100 sup. ft., 10s.
Scrap Iron ... ..	... £3 per ton.

Exemptions.

All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in making up of apparel, boots and shoes, hats, saddlery, umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades; packages, second hand, in which ships' stores have been imported; packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated, and ships' fittings, passengers' baggage, cabin and other furniture or personal effects which have been in use, and are not imported for sale, and works of art.

EXCISE.

Spirits distilled in Victoria—	
From sugar or ale ... ..	... 8s. per gallon
From malt, grain, or wine ... ..	... 6s. „

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORT DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Bacon ... ..	...	...	...
Bags and Sacks ... ..	...	...	...
" Gunny ... ..	...	...	...
Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer—in wood or jar ... per gallon	0	0	6
" " " " " in bottle	0	0	9
Biscuits ... ..	...	...	...
Blue ... ..	...	...	...
Candles ... ..	...	...	...
Cement ... ..	...	...	...
Cheese ... ..	...	...	...
Chicory ... ..	...	...	...
Chocolate ... ..	...	...	...
Cigars ... ..	...	...	...
Cocoa ... ..	...	...	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	...
Comfits ... ..	...	...	...
Confectionery ... ..	...	...	...
Cordage ... ..	...	...	...
Corn Flour ... ..	...	...	...
Dates ... ..	...	...	...
Doors ... ..	...	...	...
Fish—Dried, Preserved, or Salted ... ..	...	...	...
Fruits—Bottled, quarts ... ..	...	...	...
" " pints and smaller quantities ... ..	...	...	...
" Dried ... ..	...	...	...
Ginger ... ..	...	...	...

							£	s.	d.
Hams	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Hops	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	3
Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or Corrugated	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	2	0	0
" Wire	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	3	0
" Wire	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	1	0	0
Jams	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Maizena	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Malt	...	...	...	...	...	per bushel	0	0	6
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
Nails	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	2	0	0
Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts)	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles, quarts	...	...	...	...	...	per dozen	0	1	0
" " " " pints and smaller quantities	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	6
Oils, except Animal, Black, Coconut, and Sperm	...	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	6
Opium (including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein)	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	10	0
Paints	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	2	0	0
Paper—Writing and Fancy	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	1	0
" Brown and Wrapping	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	3	4
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Powder—Blasting	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
" Sporting	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	3
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	3	0	0
Rope	...	...	...	...	...	"	2	0	0
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
Salt and Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	1	0	0
Sarsaparilla—If containing not more than 25 per centum of proof spirits	...	...	...	...	...	per liquid gallon	0	4	0
Sashes	...	...	...	...	...	each	0	1	0
Shot	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	5	0
Shutters	...	...	...	...	...	each	0	1	0
Soda Crystals	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	1	0	0
Spices	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the colony the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer	...	...	...	...	...	the proof gallon	0	10	0
" On all Spirits and Spirituous compounds imported into the colony the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer	...	...	...	...	...	the liquid gallon	0	10	0
" Methylated	...	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	2	0
Starch	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
Succades	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1½
Sugar—Raw	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	5	0
" Refined	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	6	8
" Molasses and Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	3	4
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	3
Timber—Dressed	...	...	...	...	...	per 100 feet super.	0	2	0
" Rough and undressed	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	1	0
Tobacco—Manufactured, and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	2	0
" Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	1	0
" Sheepwash	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	3
" Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	5	0
Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	1	0
Varnish	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	2	0
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	6
Wines—Sparkling	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	6	0
" Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	4	0
Woolpacks	...	...	...	...	...	each	0	0	3

						£	s.	d.
Sugar, refined	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	6	8
" raw	...	...	...	...	"	0	5	0
Molasses	...	...	...	...	"	0	3	4
Oatmeal and Maizemeal	...	...	...	...	per ton	2	0	0
Salt	...	...	...	...	"	2	0	0
Butter	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	4
Cheese, Bacon, Hams, and Hops	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Soap (not including toilet soap)	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	5	0
Potatoes, Onions, Hay, Chaff	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	10	0
Wheat, Barley, Maize, Oats, and Malt	...	...	...	...	per bushel	0	0	6
Bran and Pollard	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Biscuits, Maizena, Arrowroot, Jams, Jellies, Dried Fruits, and Candles	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
Bottled Mustard, reputed pounds	...	...	...	...	per doz.	0	1	0
Bottled Mustard, reputed half-pounds	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	8
Coals	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	1	6
Blue	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	1
Corn Flour	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Maizemeal	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Sago	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Starch	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Vermicelli	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Twine	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Gunpowder	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Butter	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Candles	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Confectionery and Succades	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Dried Fruits	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Ginger	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Glue	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Honey	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Leather	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Nuts (all sorts except cocoanuts)	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Mustard	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Pepper	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Spices	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Fruits (bottled or in tins or jars)	...	...	...	per doz. reputed pints or lbs.	0	1	0	
Castor Oil (in bottle)	...	...	...	"	0	1	0	
Salad Oil	...	...	...	"	0	1	0	
Pickles and Sauces	...	...	...	"	0	1	0	
Preserved Meat and Fish (not salted)	...	...	...	per doz. reputed lbs.	0	2	0	
Jams and Jellies	...	...	...	"	0	1	0	
Soda, Soda Crystals	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	1	0	
Galvanized or Corrugated Iron	...	...	...	"	0	2	0	
Iron Wire	...	...	...	"	0	2	0	
Nails and Screws	...	...	...	"	0	2	0	
Iron Castings for building purposes	...	...	...	"	0	2	0	
Paints (wet and dry)	...	...	...	"	0	2	0	
Shot	...	...	...	"	0	2	0	
Lead (white and red)	...	...	...	"	0	2	0	
Acids	...	...	...	"	0	4	0	
Cordage and Rope	...	...	...	"	0	4	0	
Saltpetre	...	...	...	"	0	4	0	
Fish (pickled and salted in casks)	...	...	...	"	0	5	0	
Fish, dried	...	...	...	"	0	5	0	
Cement	...	...	...	per barrel	0	2	0	
Doors	...	...	...	each	0	2	6	
Sashes	...	...	...	per pair	0	2	6	
Boats	...	...	...	per foot over all	0	2	6	

	£	s.	d.
Iron Tanks each	0	8	0
Castor Oil and other Oils per gallon	0	0	6
Turpentine "	0	0	6
Sarsaparilla (containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of '825, at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer) per cwt.	0	10	0
Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol) "	0	4	0
Rice per lb.	0	0	1

Exemptions.

Anchors and Chain Cables over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, Iron Ore, plain Sheet Iron (not including galvanized), Pig, Bar, Rod, Scrap, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Tin Plates, Block Tin, Sheet and Pig Lead, Zinc, Sheet Copper, Muntz Metal, Unwrought Steel.

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin, and unmanufactured Gold and Silver.

Printed Books and Newspapers.

Live Animals.

Manure, Green Fruit, Garden Seeds, and Garden Produce, Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs, and Flour.

Antique Curiosities, and Specimens of Natural History.

(Outside Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.

Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture) which are imported with, and by passengers *bonâ fide* for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale.

Naval and Military Stores, Stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, and Wines and Spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for naval and military officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay.

Machinery for Manufacturing, Sawing, and Sewing, Agricultural, Mining, and Pastoral purposes.

Steam Engines and Boilers, New Zealand Flax, Quicksilver, and Salt.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Upon all goods imported into the colony other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedules, a duty of five pounds upon every one hundred pounds value thereof.

EXCISE.

Spirits distilled within the colony from Sugar-cane, a duty of two-thirds of the duties which are payable upon spirits of a like description imported into the colony.

TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IMPORT DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot, Maizena, Corn Flour, Sago, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Biscuits, Candles; Dried, Preserved, and Salted Fish and Meats (except in brine or other pickle):			
Preserved Vegetables, Blue, Starch, Glue per lb.	0	0	1
Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer, Cider, Perry, Vinegar, Limejuice, Cordial (not being spirituous) per gallon	0	0	9
Bags and Sacks (being new), viz.—Bran, Gunny, Ore, Unenumerated per dozen	0	0	3
" " " Corn and Flour (three bushels and over) "	0	0	6
" " " Woolpacks "	0	3	0

Caps, Bonnets, Apparel and Slops (except moleskin clothing), Blankets, Rugs, Quilts, Towels, Boots, Shoes, Goloshes, Portmanteaus, Leather and Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols.

Furniture, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil and Floor Cloth, Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Mantelpieces, Paperhangings, Iron Bedsteads, Safes and Doors, Grates, Stoves, Ovens, Fenders, Fireirons, Arms, Ammunition, Cutlery, Tinware, Japannedware, Woodware (including bellows, picture frames, and washing machines), Turnery, and Carved Wood.

Carriages, Carts, Waggons, and Vehicles of every description, Wheels.

Drugs (except gum arabic), Druggists' Ware, Chemicals (except bluestone, sulphuric acid), Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Scented and Fancy Soaps, Essences (not being spirituous compounds).

Earthenware, Brownware, China, Glass, Glassware, Glass Bottles (except ordinary wine, beer, gingerbeer, and sodawater bottles and syphons), Lamps, Marble, Stone, Slate (wrought), Tiles and Bricks (except fire and bath bricks).

Jewellery, Plate, Plated Goods, Clocks, Watches, Musical Instruments.

Leather (except patent and enamelled, and kid, hogskins, levant, morocco, roans, satins, and skivers), Saddlery and Harness (made up), Whips, Walking-sticks, Tents, Tarpaulins, Boot Uppers, and Leggings.

Stationery, Manufactured (including account books, printed cheques and forms, bill heads, and other printed or ruled paper), Fancy Goods, Toys, Brushware, Basket and Wickerware, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacconists' Ware.

Fish and Meat, in pickle or brine.

On all Imported Goods included in the following list an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., viz. :—

All Cloths and Tweeds in the piece.

Implements, viz. :—Engines not exceeding sixty horse-power, Iron and Brass Castings, and Wrought Iron, Forged Work used in the manufacture of steam engines, Pumps (iron and brass) exceeding 3-inch bore, Boilers for Steam Engines and Steam purposes, Chaff Cutters, Corn Crushers, Grain Sowers, Horse Powers, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Scarifiers, Horse Rakes, Ploughs (triple), Ploughs (double), Ploughs (single), Harrows, Moulding Boards, Ploughshares.

NOTE.—In all cases where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon.

TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Whilst these pages were passing through the press news by telegram was received from Western Australia to the effect that a new Tariff had been proclaimed, the duties under which were estimated to yield about £20,000 per annum. Flour, Wheat, Grain, Pollard, Bran, and other articles, are, under this Tariff, charged 10 per cent., and the *ad valorem* list is increased 2½ per cent. The free list contains very few items.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

					£	s.	d.
Bacon, Hams, and Tongues	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Beer, Cider, and Perry	...	...	...	per gallon	0	1	0
Canvas	...	...	...	per yard	0	0	1
Chains, under ½ inch in diameter	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	2	0
" " " galvanized	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	3	0
Cheese	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Cigars and Snuff	...	...	...	per lb.	0	5	0
Cocoa and Chocolate	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Confectionery	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	3
Cordage	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	4	0
Fruit, Dried, not including dates	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2

							£	s.	d.
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Hops	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
Oils (Mineral)	...	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	2
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	10	0
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	10	0
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	1	0
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	10	0
Soda, Crystal	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	0	0
Spices	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
Spirits, Cordials or Strong Waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only, for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits, cordials, or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon									
Sugar, Molasses, and Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	14	0
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	3	0
Tobacco (manufactured)	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	4
" (unmanufactured)	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	2	6
" for sheepwash	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	1	0
" Cigars and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	3
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	6
Wine	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	4	0

On all Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into this colony and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, and not included in the subjoined list ...10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Exemptions.

Alkali.	Glass and Stone Bottles.
anchors.	Hides.
Bags and Sacks.	Ice.
Blasting Powder and Fuses.	Iron—Bar.
Boats.	" Bolts.
Books, printed, not being Account, including Music, Maps, and Charts.	" Rod.
Brewery and Distillery Plant.	" Pig.
Bricks, Fire.	" Black Sheet.
Butter.	" Boiler Plate.
Casks.	" Hurdles.
Chain Cables, ½ inch diameter and over.	" Hoop.
Coal.	" Wire and Netting for Fencing.
Coke and Fuel.	" Posts for Fencing.
Copper Ore.	" Gates.
" Smelted.	" Tanks.
" Sheet.	" Work for Patent Slips and Docks.
" Rods, Bolts, and Nails.	" Work for Railways and Tramways.
Corn and other Grain (not including Rice).	" for Railway Bridges.
Disinfectants.	Live Stock.
Drainage Pipes, Tiles.	Machinery for Agricultural Purposes ;
Earth Closets and Patent Water Closets.	for Boring, Brick and Tile Making,
Engine Packing.	Planing, Punching, Sawing, Turning,
Felt Sheathing.	Quartz Crushing, manufacture of
Fire Engines.	Boots and Shoes, for Mills and Looms;
Flour, Bran, Pollard, and Meal.	for Steam Vessels ; Machine Saws ;
Forges, Forge Backs, Blacksmiths' Anvils and Bellows.	Machinery for preserving or boiling
Gas Pipes.	down Meat or Fish ; for Sugar
	Manufacture ; for Mining Purposes ;
	for Stone Breaking.

Manure.	Rolling Stock for Railways.
Metal Sheathing (yellow), and Nails for same.	Salt Beef.
Mill Stones.	„ Pork.
Musical Instruments, for places of worship exclusively.	„ Rock.
Oakum.	Sheep and Bullock Tongues in tins.
Personal Baggage of Immigrants.	Smelting Material.
Pictures, Prints, and Statuary.	Specie : Gold, Silver, and Copper.
Pitch and Tar.	Specimens of Natural History.
Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs.	Staves and Hoops for Casks.
Ploughs, Harrows, Hay Rakes, Clod Crushers, Rollers, Horse Hoes, Drills, and Scarifiers.	Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines.
Preserved Mutton and Beef.	Steel, unworked.
Printing Machinery.	Telegraphic Instruments, Wire, and Insulators.
„ Presses, Type, and Material.	Uniforms and Appointments, Military, Naval, and Civil, imported by officers stationed in the colony for their own purposes.
Provisions and Stores, Military or Naval, required for H.M. service.	Weigh Bridges for Carts.
Pumps, Metal Piping, Hose, and other apparatus for raising or distributing water.	Wire Cloth for Quartz-crushing Machinery.
Resin.	Wool Bales.

EXPORT DUTIES.

An Export Duty of One shilling on every Kangaroo Skin is levied, under authority of Ordinance 16th Victoria, No. 14; and a duty of 5s. per ton is imposed on all Sandalwood exported, Ordinance 24th Victoria, No. 6. Pearl Shells, £2 per ton; Act of Council, 37 Victoria, No. 10. On Guano a royalty of 10s. a ton.

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

IMPORT DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, Geneva, Whisky, Perfumed Spirits, and all other Spirits, Cordials, Liquors, or Strong Waters, per gallon	0	12	0
And so in proportion for all Spirits, Cordials, and Strong Waters for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon.			
Wines, in wood, per gallon	0	2	0
„ in bottle, per dozen reputed quarts	0	6	0
„ „ „ pints	0	3	0
Malt Liquors—Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts, in wood, per gallon	0	0	6
„ „ „ „ in bottle, per dozen reputed quarts	0	2	0
„ „ „ „ per dozen reputed pints	0	1	0
And so in proportion for all Wines, Ale, Beer, and Porter in bottle, for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quart or pint bottles.			
Vinegar, Cider, and Perry, per gallon	0	0	4
Pickles, in bottles, per dozen reputed quarts	0	3	0
„ „ „ pints	0	2	0
Sauces, in bottles, per dozen reputed pints	0	3	0
„ „ „ half-pints	0	2	0
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quarts, pints, or half-pints.			

	£	s.	d.
Turpentine and Varnish, per gallon	0	1	0
Methylated and other Spirits unfit for human consumption, taken as proof, per gallon	0	3	0
And so in proportion for any quantity not less than one-sixth of a gallon.			
Spirits of Tar, per gallon	0	0	6
Sugars, loaf and crushed, per lb. net	0	0	1
" other, per cwt. net	0	6	0
Molasses, per cwt. net	0	3	6
And so in proportion for all Sugar and Molasses for any greater or less quantity than one cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.			
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Coffee, green, Cocoa, Chocolate, and Chicory, per lb.	0	0	3
" roasted or ground	0	0	4
Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Spices, Ground Spices, Mixed Spices, Cassia, Tartaric Acid, per lb.	0	0	4
Gunpowder for blasting purposes, per lb.	0	0	1
" other, per lb.	0	0	4
Shot, per lb.	0	0	1
Hops, Candles, Nuts, Walnuts, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Almonds, Liquorice, Mustard, Blue, Arrowroot, Sago, Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Tapioca, per lb.	0	0	2
Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, and Lard, per lb.	0	0	2
Glue, Soap, and Starch, per lb.	0	0	1
Fruits, Dried, per lb.	0	0	1½
Malt, per bushel	0	1	0
Rice, Pearl Barley, Scotch Barley, Canary Seed, Hemp Seed, Rape Seed, Linseed, Linseed Meal, Carbonate of Soda, Dried Fish, White Lead, Red Lead, and Paints of every description, per lb.	0	0	0½
Soda Crystals, Sulphur, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Lamp Black, and Dry Paints, per lb.	0	0	0½
Gold Plate, and all Articles manufactured wholly or in part of Gold, and Gold Watches, per oz. avoirdupois	0	2	0
Silver Plate, and all Articles manufactured wholly or in part of Silver, and Silver Watches, per oz. avoirdupois	0	1	0
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Ironmongery, Brass and Copper Ware, and Grindery of all kinds, and Sewing Machines not Cabinet, Hair Brooms and other Brooms, Broom Handles, Axe Handles, Fork Handles, Mop Handles, Spade Handles, and Lamps, per cwt. gross	0	5	0
Cabinet Sewing Machines, per cwt. gross	0	10	0
Nails, Camp Ovens, and rough Cast-iron Boilers and Pots, per cwt. gross	0	2	6
Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.			
Cutlery and Plated-ware of every description, per lb. gross	0	0	6
Retorts and rough Iron Castings, per cwt. gross	0	0	6
Tobacco, per lb.	0	3	0
Cigars and Snuff, per lb.	0	5	0
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff destroyed for Sheepwash, per lb.	0	0	3
Carriages on two wheels and springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads	5	0	0
Carriages on four wheels, ditto, ditto	10	0	0
Pianofortes, each	5	0	0
Organs, each	10	0	0
Cabinet Organs and Harmoniums, each	2	10	0
Manufactures of Silk, Cotton, Linen, Woollen, Drapery of every description, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Millinery, Furs, Hats and Caps, Brushes, Combs, Kid Gloves, and all other goods manufactured from any of the foregoing in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated, per cubic foot	0	5	0
Drugs, Druggist's and Apothecary's Wares and Chemicals of every description not otherwise charged or otherwise exempted from duty, per cubic foot	0	5	0
Furniture manufactured of wood, per cubic foot	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Confectionery, Sugar Candy, Bottled Fruits, Preserves, Fish packed in tin, Oilmen's Stores of all kinds (except Pickles, Sauces, and Oils), per cubic foot	0	3	0
Carpets, Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs of every description, per cubic foot	0	3	0
Blankets, Woollen Rugs, Cotton Rugs, Cotton Sheets, Wadding, Oil-cloth, Wax Vestas, and Blacking, per cubic foot	0	3	0
Boots and Shoes, per cubic foot	0	5	0
Toys and Lucifer Matches, per cubic foot	0	1	0
Coir Matting, and Mats made in whole or part therefrom, India and China Matting, per cubic foot	0	0	6
Plate Glass, for every 100 superficial feet, or any portion not less than 25 feet	0	6	0
Crown and Sheet Glass, for every 100 superficial feet, or any portion not less than 25 feet	0	3	0
Wool Bags, each	0	0	2½
Corn Sacks, each	0	0	0½
Gunny Bags, and all other Bags manufactured from Hemp or Jute, each Forfar, and manufactured Hemp or Jute for Bagging, per bale of 1,000 yards	0	8	4
Timber, sawn or unsawn, under three inches in thickness, per load of 50 cubic feet	0	8	0
Planed Boards of every description, tongued and grooved Boards, per cubic foot	0	0	6
Tubs and Buckets, per dozen	0	3	0
Basket Ware and Wicker Ware, being lined with any material, per cubic foot	0	2	0
" " not being lined, per cubic foot	0	1	0
Fish, pickled, in barrels or kegs, per cubic foot	0	1	0
Sheep or Lambs, each	0	1	6
Cattle, per head	1	10	0
Beef, Pork, and Mutton, per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
Tallow and Suet, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beans, Pease, Pulse, Grain of every description, and Bran, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Wheaten Flour, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Coals and Coke, per ton	0	1	0
Salt and Saltpetre, per cwt.	0	1	6
Earthenware, Chinaware, Crockeryware, and Glassware of every description, excepting Jars for Jam, per cubic foot	0	0	9
Oils of every description (except Fish Oils and Medicinal Oils), per gallon	0	1	0
Stationery, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, and Writing Paper of every description, and all printed Paper, per cubic foot	0	4	0
Harness, Saddlery, Whips, Whip-thongs, Leather, Hides and Skins, dressed in any manner, and all goods manufactured from Leather in whole or in part, per cubic foot	0	4	0
Printing Paper and Wrapping Paper of every description and uncut Paper for Manufacturing purposes, Paper Bags, Room Paper, Sand and Glass Paper, per cubic foot	0	1	6
Rope and Cordage of every description, except Galvanized Iron Wire Rope, per cwt.	0	1	6
Twine of every description, per lb.	0	0	1
Biscuits of every description, and on Corn Flour, Maizena, Patent Groats, and Patent Barley, per cubic foot	0	2	0
Split Peas and Oatmeal, per lb.	0	0	0½
Lead, Milled, Sheet, or Piping, per cwt.	0	2	6
Galvanized Iron and Zinc Sheet or Piping, Ridge Caps, or Spouting, per cwt.	0	2	6
Blacksmith's Bellows and Anvils, per cwt.	0	2	6
Mineral Cements, Chalk, Whiting, and Plaster of Paris, per cwt.	0	0	9
Bath Bricks, Kiln Tiles, Flooring Tiles, Earthenware Chimney-pots, Grindstones, and Iron Fencing, per cwt.	0	0	9

Agricultural and Horticultural Tools and Implements, including Spades, £ s. d.
Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Chaff-cutters, and other Agricultural
Machinery, Cart and Carriage Axles, Arms, and Boxes, per cwt. ... 0 2 6

Exemptions.

Guano, Bones, Bone Dust, and Manures of every description.
Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Bulbs, and Seeds for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes.
Hay, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Grapes, Green Fruit, and
Vegetables of every description, and Linseed Oil Cake.
Horses, Pigs, Poultry, Dogs, and Living Animals of every description, except
Cattle and Sheep.
Corks, Bark, Firewood, Logwood, and Dyewoods.
Terra Japonica, Crude Arsenic, Chloralum, Valonia, and Sumac.
Copper or Yellow Metal Rod Bolts or Sheathing, and Copper and Yellow Metal
Nails.
Felt for Sheathing, Oakum and Junk, Pitch, Tar, and Resin.
Sail Canvas, Boats, and Boat Oars.
Whalebone, Whalefins, and Oil from the Whale Fisheries.
Whaling Implements and Gear of every description.
Ships' Blocks, Binnacle Lamps, Signal Lamps, Compasses, Shackles, Sheaves,
Dead Eyes, Rings and Thimbles, Dead Lights, Anchor and Chain Cables of
every description, and Galvanized Iron Wire Rope.
Lime Juice and Ice.
Printed Books, Music and Newspapers, Maps, Charts, Globes, Scale Board, and
uncut Card Board, Mill Board, and Paste Board.
Ink, Printing Presses, Printing Type, and other Printing Materials.
Passengers' Baggage or Cabin Furniture arriving in the Colony at any time within
six months before or after the owner thereof.
Tablets, Memorial Windows, Harmoniums, Organs, Bells, and Clocks specially
imported for Churches or for Chapels.
Bottles, not being fancy Bottles or Decanters, and being over one quarter pint
imperial measure.
Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, and all Material which may be applied to the con-
struction or maintenance of Railways or Tramways.
Traction Engines and their Carriages.
Millstones and Machinery for Mills worked by Wind, Steam, Water, or Horse-power.
Fire Engines, Steam Engines, Pumps, and other Apparatus for raising Water, or
manufacturing Iron from Native Ores.
Hides and Skins of every description, raw and unmanufactured.
Timber of all kinds, except as above.
Veneers of every description.
Rattans, split or unsplit.
Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Naves, and Felloes.
Iron Bridges, Iron Pipes, and Iron Tanks.
School Slates and Slate Pencils, Slates for roofing, and Slates and Stone for
Flagging.
Marble, Granite, Slate, or Stone in rough block.
Fire Bricks and Fire Clay, lumps.
Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and Silicate of Soda.
Cotton Waste, Cotton Flock, Woollen Flock, Woollen Waste, Candle Cotton,
Wool, Flax, Hemp, Tow, and Jute, unmanufactured.
Works of Art, viz. :—Statues, Busts of Marble, Bronze, Iron, Alabaster, or Plaster
of Paris, Paintings, Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs,
Specimens of Sculpture, Cabinets of Coins, Medals, Gems, and all Collections
of Antiquities.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, or Botany.
Ores of all kinds of Metals.
Gold Dust, Gold Bars, Bullion, and Coin.
Coir Bristles and Hair unmanufactured.
Broom Heads and Stocks, partly manufactured for brush-making purposes.
Jars of Glass or of Earthenware, specially imported for Jam, and Earthenware
Pipes for the conveyance of Water, Draining Pipes, and Draining Tiles.

Unmanufactured Fire Clay and Pipe Clay.
 „ Tin and Tin Plates.
 „ Steel of all kinds.
 Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, and Pig Iron, and Pig Lead, Share Moulds, and Mould Boards.
 Epsom Salts, Citric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Soldering Fluid, Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Lime, Carbolate of Lime, and Crude Kreosote.
 Hair Cloth for Hopkilns.
 All empty Casks, Cases, Boxes, and Bags, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian Produce.
 All Goods the Produce of Tasmania.
 All Goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government, and Wines and Spirits for the use of Her Majesty's Military Officers serving on full pay in this Colony, under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time cause to be published in the *Gazette*.

TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Ale, Porter, Beer of all sorts, Cider and Perry, in bottle ...	1s. 3d. the gallon.	
"Almonds", in Shell ... " " " "	in bulk ...	1s.
" " Shelled ...	...	1d. the lb. "
" " Shelled ...	...	3d. "
Ammunition—Sporting Powder ...	...	6d. "
Apparel and Ready-made Clothing, and all Articles made up wholly or in part from Silk, Cotton, Linen, or Wool, or of other or of Mixed Materials ...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Apples, Dried ...	...	1d. the lb.
Arms, Fire Arms ...	...	5s. each.
Bagging and Bags not otherwise enumerated ...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Baking Powder ...	...	...
Bicarbonate of Soda... ..	...	1s. the cwt. "
Biscuits, Plain and Unsweetened ...	...	3s. "
" " Fancy ...	...	2d. the lb.
Bitters ...	...	12s. the gallon.
Blacking ...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Blacklead ...	...	" "
Blankets ...	...	" "
Blind Cord and Tape ...	...	" "
Blue ...	...	1d. the lb.
Bonnets ...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Boots and Shoes—		
Men's, No. 6 and upwards ...	...	12s. per dozen pairs.
Youths', Nos. 1 to 5 ...	...	10s. "
Boys', Nos. 10 to 13 ...	...	6s. "
Women's, No. 3 and upwards ...	...	8s. "
Girls', Nos. 10 to 2 ...	...	6s. "
Girls', Nos. 7 to 9 ...	...	5s. "
Children's, Nos. 0 to 6, and Slippers ...	...	2s. "
Women's Lasting and Stuff Boots, without military heels ...	...	5s. "
Goloshes of all kinds ...	...	2s. 6d. "
Slippers, without military heels, other than children's ...	...	3s. "
Boot and Shoe Vamps and Uppers ...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Brass Manufactures not otherwise enumerated...	...	" "
Brushware not otherwise enumerated, and Brooms ...	...	" "
Buckets, of Wood ...	...	" "

Buckets and Tubs, of Iron	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Candied Peel	3d the lb.
Candles, Tallow	½d. "
" other than Tallow	1d. "
Capers	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Caps, Apparel	" "
" Percussion	1s. the thousand.
Cards, Playing	6d. the pack.
Carpet Bags	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Carpets	" "
" of Hemp, Coir, or Jute	" "
Carraway Seeds	" "
Carriages, Carts, Drays, and Waggons... ..	" "
Carriage and Cart Wheels	" "
Catsup	" "
Cement and Plaster of Paris	1s. the barrel.
Chicory	3d. the lb.
China Ware, Porcelain, and Parian Ware	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Chocolate	3d. the lb.
Chutney	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cigars	5s. the lb.
Cocoa	3d. "
Coffee, Raw	3d. "
" Roasted	5d. "
" Essence of	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Collars and Cuffs, of Paper or other material	" "
Combs	" "
Confectionery, not otherwise enumerated	" "
" viz., Boiled Sugars, Comfits, Lozenges, Scotch Mixtures, and Sugar Candy	2d. the lb.
Copper Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Copying Presses	" "
Cordials	12s. the gallon.
Clocks and Watches... ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cotton Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Cotton mixed with any other material	" "
Cotton Counterpanes	" "
Cream of Tartar	1d. the lb.
Curry Powder and Paste	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cutlery	" "
Desks	" "
Doors, of Wood	1s. each.
Drapery not otherwise enumerated	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Dressing Cases	" "
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, and Apothecaries' Wares	" "
Drugget	" "
Earthenware	" "
Engravings, Prints, Drawings, Paintings, and Pictures	" "
Essences, Flavoring	" "
Fish, Dried, Pickled, or Salted	2s. the cwt.
" Potted and Preserved	1d. per pound or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
" Paste... ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Floor Cloth	" "
Forfar Sheeting	" "
Fruits, Bottled	1s. the dozen.
" Preserved in Syrup	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" Dried	1d. the lb.
Furniture and Cabinetware	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Furs	" "

Gelatine	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Glass, Crown and Sheet	1s. the 100 ft. sup.
" Plate	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Globes and Chimneys for Lamps	" "
Glassware	" "
Glucose	½d. the lb.
Grindery	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hardware	" "
Haberdashery	" "
Hair Brushes	" "
Harness	" "
Hats	" "
Hessians	" "
Holloware	" "
Hops	3d. per lb.
Horse Shoes	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery	" "
Ink, Writing	" "
Iron, Staples and Standards, Straining Post and Apparatus	1s. the cwt.
" Gates and Gate Posts	4s. "
" Galvanized Sheets, Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, Spouting, Rivets, Washers, Screws, Nails, and Wire Netting	1s. "
Ironmongery	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Isinglass	" "
Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves	1d. per pound or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
Japanned and Lacquered Metal Ware	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Jewellery	" "
Lamps, Lanterns, and Lamp Wick	" "
Lasts and Shoemakers' Wooden Pegs	" "
Lead and Composition Piping	2s. 6d. the cwt.
" Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Leather, Sole	½d. the lb.
" Other kinds	1d. "
" Bags	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
" Cut into shapes	" "
" Cloth Bags	" "
" Cloth	" "
" Leggings	" "
" Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	" "
Linen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Linen mixed with any other materials	" "
Liqueurs	12s. the gallon.
Liquorice	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Looking-glasses	" "
Malt	1s. 6d. the bushel.
Mantelpieces	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Matches and Wax Vestas	" "
Mats	" "
Matting	" "
Meats, Potted and Preserved	" "
Millinery	" "
Musical Instruments	" "
Mustard	1d. the lb.
Nails	2s. the cwt.
Naphtha	6d. the gallon.
Nuts of all kinds, except Cocoanuts	1d. the lb.
Oil, Vegetable, in bulk (except Olive and Palm)	6d. the gallon.
" " or other, in bottle	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Oil, Mineral	...	...	...	...	6d. the gallon.
„ Perfumed	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
„ not otherwise described	...	...	...	...	6d. the gallon.
Olives	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Opium	...	...	...	...	£1 the lb.
Oysters, Preserved	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Paints mixed ready for use	...	...	...	...	2s. the cwt.
Paper, Writing, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
„ Wrapping, Brown	...	...	...	...	2s. the cwt.
„ „ other kinds	...	...	...	...	2s. 6d. „
„ Bags	...	...	...	...	5s. „
„ Hangings	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Papier Maché Ware	...	...	...	...	„ „
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	1s. the cwt.
Pepper and Pimento, unground	...	...	...	...	1d. the lb.
„ Cayenne	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Percussion Caps	...	...	...	...	1s. the 1,000.
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Pickles	...	...	...	...	9d. per dozen pints or reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller sizes.
Picture Frames	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Pipes, Tobacco	...	...	...	...	„ „
Plate, Gold and Silver	...	...	...	...	„ „
Plated Ware	...	...	...	...	„ „
Portmanteaus	...	...	...	...	„ „
Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	9d. the 100 lb.
„ „ „ „ when ground	...	...	...	...	1s. „
or in any way prepared or manufactured	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Raspberry Vinegar	...	...	...	...	4d. the lb.
Rice	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
„ ground	...	...	...	...	5s. per cwt.
Rope and Cordage	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Rugs, Woollen, Cotton, or Opossum	...	...	...	...	„ „
Saddlery	...	...	...	...	„ „
Sad Irons	...	...	...	...	„ „
Safes, Iron	...	...	...	...	„ „
Sardines	...	...	...	...	Same as Fish Potted and Preserved.
Sauces	...	...	...	...	2s. per doz. reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller sizes.
Sashes, Window	...	...	...	...	1s. the pair.
Scrim Cloth	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Shirts, White, Regatta, Crimean, Navy Serge, Twilled and Fancy	...	...	...	...	„ „
Shot	...	...	...	...	10s. the cwt.
Silks, and all Manufactures containing Silk	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Snuff	...	...	...	...	5s. the lb.
Soap, Common	...	...	...	...	3s. 6d. the cwt.
„ Scented and Fancy	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
„ Powder, and Washing Powder	...	...	...	...	„ „
Soda Crystals	...	...	...	...	1s. the cwt.
Solid Wort	...	...	...	...	6d. the lb.
Spices—Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Mixed and Ground Spices	...	...	...	...	3d. „
Spirits, and Strong Waters of every kind, sweetened or otherwise, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof	...	...	...	...	12s. the gallon.
Starch	...	...	...	...	3s. the cwt.

Stationery and Account Books	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sugar, Treacle, and Molasses	...	...	½d. the lb.
Sulphur	...	...	1s. the cwt.
Syrups	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Tacks	...	...	" "
Tartaric Acid	...	...	1d. the lb.
Tea	...	...	4d. "
Tinware	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Tobacco	...	...	2s. 6d. the lb.
" Cigars	...	...	5s. the lb.
" for Sheepwash, subject to its being rendered unfit for human consumption, and to such Regulations as the Commissioner of Customs shall from time to time prescribe in that behalf	...	3d.	" "
Toys and Fancy Goods	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Trousers, Moleskin and Cord	...	...	" "
Twine	...	...	" "
Tubs, of Wood	...	...	" "
Turnery	...	...	" "
Trunks	...	...	" "
Turpentine	...	...	6d. the gallon.
Umbrellas and Parasols	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Varnish	...	...	6d. the gallon.
Vinegar	...	...	" "
Vegetables, Preserved	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Weighing Machines	...	...	" "
Whips and Walking Sticks	...	...	" "
Whiting and Chalk	...	...	1s. the cwt.
Wine, in wood and bottle, containing less than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of '825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles	...	...	4s. the gallon.
" Sparkling	...	...	6s. "
" Australian, containing not more than 35 degrees of proof spirits, verified by Sykes' hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles.	...	...	2s. "
Woolen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Wool mixed with any other materials	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Woolpacks	...	...	2s. 6d. per dozen.
Woodenware not otherwise enumerated	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Zinc, Sheet	...	...	" "
" Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, and Piping	...	...	1s. the cwt.
" Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Exemptions.

Accoutrements.	Building Materials, not otherwise enumerated.
Anchors.	Butter.
Anvils.	Cabin Furniture and Effects, which have been in use, and not imported for sale.
Arrowroot.	Card and Mill Boards.
Arsenic.	Carriage and Cart Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, and Naves, in the rough.
Axles, Axle-arms and Boxes.	Carriage Springs, Mountings, and Trimmings.
Bacon and Hams.	Chain Cables, and Shackles over ½ an inch diameter.
Baskets and Wickerware.	Chains, of Iron.
Beef, Salted.	Cheese.
Bellows.	Churns.
Blacksmiths' Bellows.	Clogs and Pattens.
Blasting Powder.	
Bookbinders' Cloth.	
Boot Elastic.	
Bottles of all kinds (empty).	
Brass, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheets.	

- Copper and Composition Rod, Bolts, Sheathing, and Nails.
 Copper, in Figs, Bars, or Sheets.
 Cork Soles.
 Corn Sacks.
 „ Sieves and Riddles.
 Cotton Waste.
 Crab-winchs, Cranes, Capstans, and Windlasses.
 Drainage Pipes and Tiles.
 Felt for Sheathing.
 Filters.
 Fire Engines and Hose.
 Fireworks.
 Fish Oil in bulk.
 Flour Bags.
 Forges.
 Gas Pipes and Machinery, and all Material which may be specially imported for the construction of Gasworks.
 Grain, ground.
 „ not otherwise enumerated.
 Groats, Prepared.
 Glue.
 Gutta Percha Manufactures, not being Wearing Apparel, and not otherwise enumerated.
 Hair Seating, Curled Hair, Upholsterers' Webbing, and Metal Springs.
 Hatters' Silk Plush, Felt Hoods, and Shellac.
 Hogskins and Saddle-trees.
 Iron Bridges, and all Material which may be specially imported for the construction of Bridges, Wharves, Jetties, or Patent Slips.
 „ Common or Black Sheet.
 „ Lamp Posts.
 „ Plates, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, and Castings for Ships.
 „ Rod, Bolt, Bar, Hoop, and Pig.
 „ Tanks.
 „ Weighbridges for Carts.
 „ Wire.
 Lead, in Figs, Bars, or Sheets.
 Macaroni.
 Machinery for Agricultural Purposes.
 „ for Boring, Brick and Tile Making, Planing, Punching, Sawing, Shearing, Turning, and Quartz-crushing.
 „ for Mills and Looms.
 „ for Steam Vessels.
 „ for Wool and Hay Pressing.
 Machine Saws.
 Maizena and Corn Flour.
 Maps and Charts.
 Oil, Olive, in bulk.
 „ Palm.
 „ Candles.
 Organs, Harmoniums, Bells, and Furniture, specially imported for places of Public Worship.
 Paints, wet or dry, other than paints mixed ready for use.
 Paper, Writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "Demy," when in original wrappers and with uncut edges, as it leaves the mill.
 Passengers' Baggage.
 Peas, Split.
 Perambulators.
 Photographic Goods.
 Pitch and Tar.
 Ploughs and Harrows.
 Pork, Salted.
 Printed Books, Papers, and Music.
 Printing Machinery, Presses, Type, and Materials; Printing Ink and Paper.
 Provisions, Preserved, not otherwise enumerated.
 Pumps and other Apparatus for Raising Water.
 Railway Plant, and all Materials which may be specially imported for the construction of Railways and Tramways.
 Resin.
 Sago.
 Sail Cloth.
 Saltpetre.
 School Books, Slates, and Apparatus.
 Sewing Machines.
 Ship Chandlery not otherwise described.
 Ships' Blocks.
 Silk, for flour dressing.
 Soda Ash and Caustic Soda.
 Soda Water Machines.
 Spirits of Tar.
 Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines.
 Steel.
 Swords.
 Tapioca.
 Tarpaulins.
 Timber, Sawed.
 „ Shingles and Laths.
 „ Palings.
 „ Posts and Rails.
 Tin in Figs, Bars, or Sheets.
 Tools, Artificers'.
 Treacle and Molasses when mixed with Bone Black in such proportions and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Customs may prescribe in that behalf.
 Vegetables, Dried.
 Vermicelli.
 Water Pipes not otherwise described, and all Material which may be specially imported for the purpose of constructing Waterworks.
 And all other articles not otherwise described.

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