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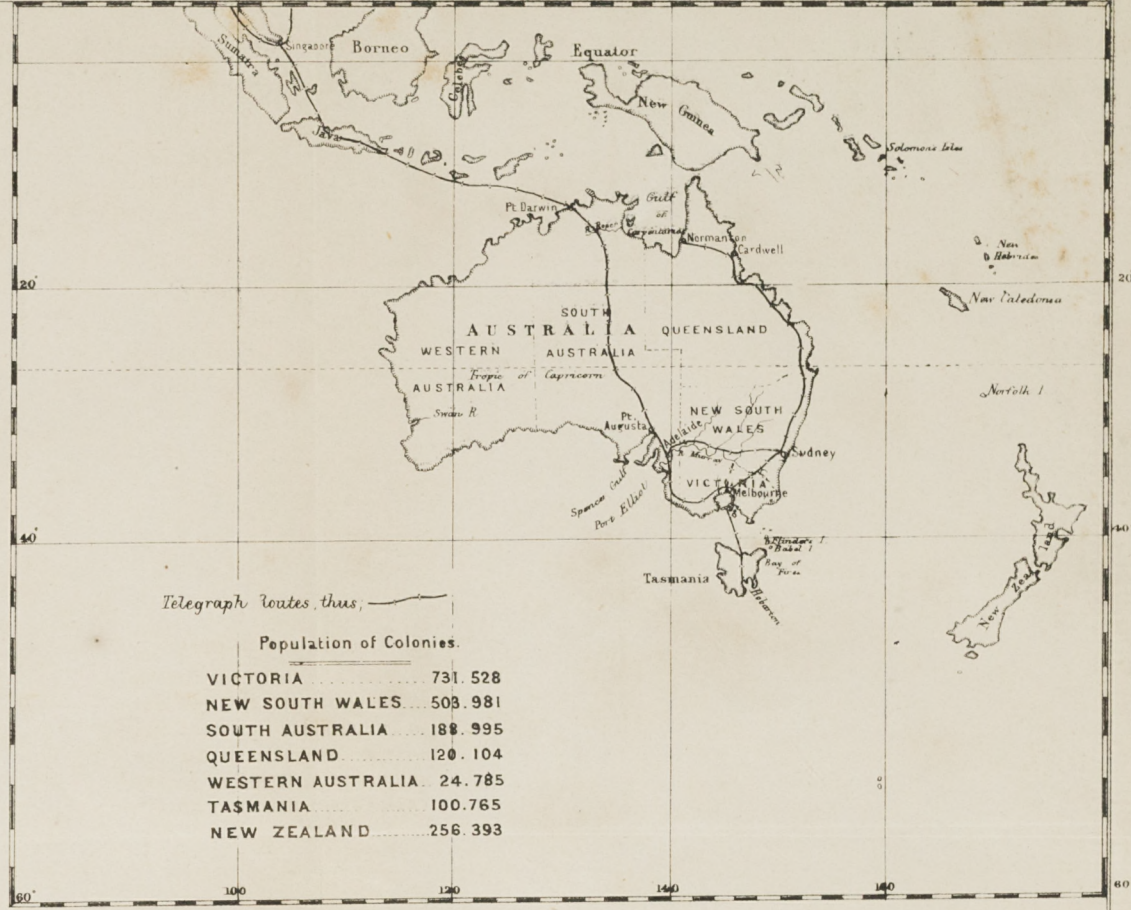
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1852

Sketch Map

COLONY OF VICTORIA

population of each County according to Census of 1871.



Reference.
M. Males F. Females T. Total.

THE

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA:

A STATISTICAL ESSAY.

BY

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,

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P R E F A C E .

THE present Essay on the Progress of Victoria is an enlargement of the editions of 1861 and 1867, and brings statistical information generally up to the end of 1871, and in some instances as far as 1872.

Much care has been exercised in checking and revising the previous compilations, as well as in bringing the figures, as far as possible, to date, and in carrying out this task I have much pleasure in recognising the valuable aid rendered by Mr. Hayter, the Senior Clerk, and other officers of the Statistic Branch of this Department.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MELBOURNE,

14th February, 1873.

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA.

THE statistical records of Australia are not excelled either in fulness or in accuracy by those of any other country; and as the statistical system initiated in Melbourne in 1853 is gradually being followed by statisticians in surrounding states, there is every reason to hope that, at no distant date, thorough unity will exist both of purpose and of action in relation to all the leading lines of statistical work throughout Australasia.* The present essay is limited to the progress of Victoria, and will serve, in a hand-book form, both as a summary of and as a companion to the folio volume of statistics annually published by the Victorian Government.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF VICTORIA.

2. Victoria is situated at the south-east of the continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 260 miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 600 miles.

BOUNDARIES.

3. It is bounded on the west by the colony of South Australia, the dividing line being approximately the 141st meridian, upon which the division between Victoria and South Australia was originally laid out in accordance with astronomical results obtained at the time. The extension of the trigonometrical survey to the western boundary shows that it is in longitude $140^{\circ} 58' 7.26''$ E., where the triangulation is connected with it, near the coast. On the north and north-east Victoria is bounded by the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and an imaginary line reaching from the head waters of that stream at Forest Hill to Cape Howe. The boundary line between Victoria and New South Wales has now been surveyed and marked by the geodetic surveyors. Its north-west starting point is a

* In the month of October, 1861, representatives of New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland were authorised to proceed to Melbourne, and confer with the Registrar-General of Victoria on the existing methods of collecting and tabulating statistical data, in order to determine how far closer uniformity and united action might be developed for the future. The latest effort by the colonies in regard to unity of time was the simultaneous taking of the census in April, 1871, by New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria.

place called "The Springs," on Forest Hill, in latitude $36^{\circ} 47' 56.9''$ S., longitude $148^{\circ} 11' 57.75''$ E. This is the nearest point of the sources of the Murray to Cape Howe. The line runs from that point in a south-easterly direction to Cape Howe, latitude $37^{\circ} 30' 23.09''$ S., longitude $149^{\circ} 58' 35.5''$ E. The line marked is 109.551 miles in length, according to the Government Astronomer of Victoria, Mr. Ellery. The shores of Victoria on the south and south-east are washed by the Southern Ocean.

MISLEADING NOMENCLATURE OF A NEIGHBOURING COLONY.

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

5. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in lat. $39^{\circ} 7'$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 26'$ E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony intersects the Murray, lat. 34° S., long. $140^{\circ} 58'$ E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $149^{\circ} 59'$ E.; the most westerly point is in the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58'$ E., and extends from lat. 34° S. to lat. $38^{\circ} 4'$ S., or more than 240 miles.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF MELBOURNE.

6. Prior to the establishment of a Government Observatory, the point of observation chosen to indicate the position of Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, was Batman's Hill, an elevation at the western end of the city, which has since been cut away in order to afford station accommodation for the Victorian Railways. The latitude of the site of Batman's Hill* has been determined to be $37^{\circ} 49' 23''$ S. Its longitude was formerly received as $144^{\circ} 58' 15.6''$ E., but Mr. C. J. Tyers, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Gippsland, forwarded a memorandum to His Excellency C. J. Latrobe, on the 6th December, 1853, by which he showed that, using the meridian distance between Fort Macquarie, at Sydney (the longitude of which had been determined by numerous observations), and Batman's Hill, the true longitude of the latter should be $144^{\circ} 58' 35''$ E., or twenty seconds to the eastward of

* See Archer's *Statistical Register of Victoria*, pp. 1 and 2. Ferres, Melbourne, 1854.

what was previously supposed. Mr. Tyers subsequently furnished a statement of its longitude, deduced from calculations on the annular eclipse of the sun of 1st February, 1851, observed at Parramatta by the late Rear-Admiral King; at the Government Observatory, Hobart Town, by Captain Kay, R.N.; and at Batman's Hill, Melbourne, by Messrs. Groves and Robertson.*

The following are the results :—

Annular Eclipse of the Sun, 1st February, 1851, observed by the late Rear-Admiral King, at his Observatory, Parramatta, lat. 33° 48' 50" S., long. 10h. 4m. 6.25s. E., commenced at 4h. 6m. 6s. mean time.	Long. of Batman's Hill.
Observed by Capt. Kay, R.N., at the Government Observatory, Hobart Town, lat. 42° 52' S., long. 9h. 49m. 30s. E., commenced 3h. 30m. 9s. mean time; alt. 41° 19'	144° 58' 34" E.
Observed by Messrs. Groves and Robertson, at Batman's Hill, Melbourne, commenced at 3h. 27m. 55.7s. mean time; alt. 43°	144° 58' 0.7" E.
	144° 58' 52" E.

The mean of these three observations gives the longitude of Batman's Hill as 144° 58' 28.9" E.

7. The first site on which an astronomical observatory was erected in Victoria was in Williamstown. This took place in 1853. Nine years afterwards (in 1862) the staff of this establishment, and that of the magnetic and meteorological observatory established in 1858, under Professor Neumayer, were amalgamated and transferred to the present Melbourne Observatory, a new building situated in the Government reserve on the south side of the Yarra, lat. 37° 49' 53" S., long. 144° 58' 42" E.†

AREA OF VICTORIA.

8. The area of Victoria, according to the latest computation, is 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain about 3,000,000 of square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about a thirty-fifth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 89,644‡ square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

* See *Results of Meteorological Observations, taken in the Colony of Victoria, 1859-1862*, p. 11, by GEORGE NEUMAYER. Ferres, Melbourne, 1864.

† Mr. Ellery says, "The position of the Williamstown Observatory was finally determined from astronomical observation in 1862, and the position of the Melbourne Observatory has been deduced therefrom by triangulation. The following are the respective longitudes:—

Williamstown Observatory	144° 54' 45" E.
" Lighthouse	144° 54' 55.5" E.
Melbourne Observatory	144° 58' 42" E.

The Australian Directory (Admiralty), vol. i., pp. 516 and 517, points out that our longitude is about the mean of the longitudes given by Stokes, Stanley, and Yule."

‡ The area of Great Britain, inclusive of islands, is 90,038 square miles, which is made up as follows :—England, 50,922 square miles; Wales, 7,398 square miles; Scotland, 31,324 square miles; Islands in the British Seas, 394 square miles. (See *Report upon the Census of Great Britain, 1851*, p. lvi.)

MOUNTAINS.

9. Victoria is traversed with more or less regularity throughout its whole length by a chain of hills completely dividing it into two parts, and thence called the Dividing Range. This range runs in an east and west direction, generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it run towards the Murray, those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of it, which divides the Gipps Land district from that of the Murray, is called the Australian Alps, and that part which separates the Wimmera district from the county of Ripon, is called the Pyrenees. There are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of which are offshoots of the main chain. The principal are the Benambra and the Gibbo ranges, in the county of Benambra; the Bogong range, in the county of Bogong; the Buffalo range, in the county of Delatite; the Futter range, in the counties of Delatite and Moira; the Baw Baw range dividing the counties of Evelyn and Buln Buln; the Hoddle range, in the county of Buln Buln; Mount Delegete, in the county of Croagingolong; Mount Wellington, in Wonnangatta; Mount Alexander, in the county of Talbot; the Grampians, in the county of Borung; the Victoria and Serra ranges, in the counties of Dundas and Ripon.

10. A list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, showing also the counties in which they are situated, and the elevation of the principal peaks above the level of the sea, recently corrected by Mr. Government Astronomer Ellery, and Mr. Surveyor-General Skene, according to the latest information in the possession of their respective departments, is given in Appendix A.

RIVERS.

11. The rivers in Victoria are for the most part of inconsiderable size. Many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated, the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca, and the Murray itself, with perhaps some of the Gipps Land streams, not one of them is navigable, except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, they will ultimately be made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures.

12. The names of the principal rivers in Victoria, with their positions and approximate lengths, originally supplied by the Survey Department, and recently corrected by Mr. Surveyor-General Skene, according to the latest information, will be found in Appendix B.

LAKES.

13. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons, but many of these are little more than swamps during dry seasons. Lake Corangamite (counties Grenville and Hampden), the largest inland lake in the colony, covers 76 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac (county Polwarth), only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10 square miles in extent and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet, in the county of Ripon, is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing an area of $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Gipps Land lakes—Victoria and King, both in the county of Tangil, are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a narrow belt of sand. Through this there is an entrance, which is often navigable, but is subject to be closed at irregular intervals, in consequence of the shifting of the sand at its mouth. Lake Wellington (county Tangil), the largest of all the Gipps Land lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and Reeve (county Buln Buln), and is connected with the first-named by a narrow channel.

14. A list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, corrected to latest date, has been supplied by the Survey Department, and will be found in Appendix C.

CLIMATE.

15. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia, as within a comparatively limited area it possesses the climatic advantages of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. Marseilles, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Nice, Verona, and Madrid, are on or near the isothermal line corresponding with that of the southern hemisphere passing through Melbourne, but the difference between summer and winter is far less in that city than in the places mentioned, and the climate is consequently more agreeable. Professor Neumayer determines Mafra 700 feet above the sea 18 miles N.W. of Lisbon, and in latitude $38^{\circ} 55' N.$) to be a locality experiencing mean temperatures for the different seasons very near to those obtaining in Melbourne. The difference in mean of summer and winter temperatures in Melbourne, from a series of observations extending over fourteen years, is 16.1 degrees; in Alberton, 14.4, and in Portland, 11.3. These all lie along the coast. Inland the difference is much greater, as for example—Ararat, 21.2; Beechworth, 24.9; Castlemaine, 21.1; Heathcote 22.8.

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE OF SUMMER AND WINTER FOR DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COLONY.

Names of Localities.	Average Number of Years.	Summer.	Winter.	Difference.
Melbourne	14	65·3	49·2	16·1
Portland	10	66·1	54·8	11·3
Cape Otway	10	59·7	50·4	9·3
Port Albert.....	2	63·0	48·6	14·4
Gabo Island.....	10	63·8	52·4	11·4
Ararat.....	5	68·7	47·5	21·2
Ballarat.....	14	62·4	44·6	17·8
Sandhurst.....	12	69·4	47·5	21·9
Beechworth.....	1	69·0	44·1	24·9
Stawell.....	8	68·4	47·4	21·0
Berwick.....	5	64·1	50·3	13·8
Daylesford.....	1	60·2	43·9	16·3
Heathcote.....	5	68·6	45·8	22·8
Castlemaine.....	3	66·5	45·4	21·1
Camperdown.....	5	62·3	46·7	15·6

16. The importance of the mean temperature of the seasons being distinguished, instead of relying on simple mean annual temperatures, is illustrated in the case of Beechworth. Although this town is situated a degree and a half north of Melbourne inland, and while it exhibits about the same mean annual temperature as that of Melbourne (57·5), yet in the summer month of January the thermometer is on the average about 3 degrees higher than at Melbourne, and in February and March about 4 degrees higher. On the other hand, in the winter month of July the temperature is 7 degrees lower, in August 4·6°, and in September 6·2° lower.* Much has yet to be learned of the climatic conditions of Victoria, especially in the mountain regions, but as the country becomes gradually opened up by railway and other enterprise, it is reasonable to believe that many a spot will become famous as a place of resort for healthful relaxation, which now lies altogether unknown.

17. The following table gives, during each of the last fourteen years, the highest, lowest, and mean temperature in the shade, and the mean atmospheric pressure (both calculated from a reduced mean corresponding with that of 24 hourly observations taken each day); † also, the number of days on which rain fell,

* See Table I., in Ellery's *Notes on the Climate of Victoria*, Intercolonial Exhibition Essays, 1866-7.

† Until September, 1862, the readings were at the Flagstaff Observatory, which is 120·7 feet above the level of the sea. After that period the readings were at the Melbourne Observatory, which is 91·3 feet above the sea level. An addition of 0·029 inches requires to be made to the barometrical observations at the former place to make them comparable with those at the latter. With respect to comparisons generally between country and country in relation to climate, it is greatly to be desired that some uniform standard should be adopted of determining the daily thermometrical, barometrical, and other means. The varying modes now

the amount of rainfall, and the mean relative humidity, as registered at the Flagstaff and Melbourne Observatories; also, the means of these observations for the whole period, 1858-1871.

TABLE II.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE, 1858-1871.
91 feet above sea-level.

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain Fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.*
	Maximum during each Year.	Minimum during each Year.	Mean.				
	°	°	°	Inches.	No.	Inches.	0—1
1858.....	107·8	32·6	57·8	29·913	153	26·01	0·76
1859.....	104·0	31·0	57·6	29·941	156	21·82	0·70
1860.....	111·0	29·0	57·9	29·952	133	25·38	0·72
1861.....	98·4	31·8	57·6	29·908	159	29·16	0·72
1862.....	111·2	33·0	58·2	29·909	139	22·08	0·71
1863.....	104·6	28·3	57·5	29·894	165	36·42	0·73
1864.....	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·944	144	27·40	0·72
1865.....	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·936	119	15·94	0·68
1866.....	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·954	107	22·41	0·70
1867.....	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·918	133	25·79	0·72
1868.....	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·977	120	18·27	0·70
1869.....	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·947	129	24·58	0·71
1870.....	107·1	29·6	57·4	29·930	129	33·77	0·74
1871.....	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·925	125	30·17	0·74
Means.....	—	—	57·5	29·932	137	25·66	0·72
Extremes.....	111·2	27·0	—	—	—	—	—

* The calculations in this column are made with reference to the point of saturation, considered to be 1.

18. Thermometrical observations in the shade have been made in Melbourne over the last 30 years. From 1842-1858 the gross mean was 57·6°. From hourly observation in 1858, 1859, and 1860, it was found to be 57·82°, while the gross mean of fourteen years, 1858-71, in the above table, is 57·5°.

ICE.

19. Ice is occasionally seen during the winter months. The number of frosts in different parts of the country of course differs according to the elevation above the sea level, and other local circumstances. Professor Neumayer states that the average number of frosts is 35 at Heathcote, 16 at Ballarat, and 11 at Beechworth.†

HOTTEST AND COLDEST MONTHS.

20. The hottest month in Melbourne is January, the mean temperature being 66·6 degrees over a period of fourteen years; and the coldest, July, in which the mean temperature during the same period was 47·8 degrees. The atmospheric pressure is greatest in April, May, and June, the average in each during

adopted in all parts of the world render it very difficult to ascertain how far the climate of one locality is comparable with that of another, and hence I have mentioned the fact that the Melbourne observations, being calculated from a reduced mean, correspond with that of 24 hourly observations taken daily.

† See Neumayer's "Climatological Outlines of the Colony of Victoria," *Victorian Exhibition Catalogue*, 1861.

fourteen years being over 30 inches; and least in December and January, about 29·8 inches. Most rainy days occur in September, and fewest in March, the average numbers in those months being respectively 15·7 and 7·3. The greatest volume of rain falls, on the average, in October, the mean for that month extending over fourteen years being 3·17 inches; and the smallest in March, for which the mean was 1·5 inch. The air is moistest in June and July and driest in January, the mean relative humidity over fourteen years being ·81 in the former and ·64 in the latter month, it being understood that the unit is indicative of complete saturation. These results, and the averages of the same elements for the remaining months, will be found by reference to the following table:—

TABLE III.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MELBOURNE.—MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1858-1871.

91 feet above sea-level.

MONTHS.	MEANS IN MELBOURNE DURING THE FOURTEEN YEARS, 1858-1871.				
	Mean Temperature in the Shade.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Mean Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Mean amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.*
January (Summer) ..	66·6	29·823	7·7	1·88	0·64
February „ ...	65·6	29·872	7·6	1·84	0·66
March (Autumn) ...	63·8	29·977	7·3	1·50	0·67
April „	59·0	30·026	10·4	2·15	0·73
May „	53·3	30·010	11·2	2·13	0·78
June (Winter)	49·5	30·013	13·1	1·87	0·81
July „	47·8	29·998	14·8	2·00	0·81
August „	50·2	29·994	14·0	1·80	0·78
September (Spring) ..	53·2	29·908	15·7	2·49	0·72
October „ ..	57·0	29·876	13·9	3·17	0·71
November „ ..	60·9	29·876	10·7	2·13	0·66
December (Summer) .	63·7	29·811	9·1	2·69	0·65
Yearly Means	57·5	29·932	13·6	25·65	0·72

* Point of saturation considered to be 1.

21. By the observations made at the Flagstaff Observatory, Melbourne, during the six years 1846-1851, both inclusive, the mean temperature in the shade was 59·02°, or one degree and a half ~~less~~ ^{more} than the mean of the 14 years in the preceding table. The barometrical mean was nearly the same, 29·960 inches; while the mean amount of rainfall for six years was 30·852 inches, or upwards of five inches per annum in excess. The extraordinary fall of November, 1849, namely, 12·13 inches, is not included in this mean.*

MAXIMUM HEAT IN THE SHADE.

22. The thermometer in the shade at Melbourne Observatory has risen to or above 100° Fahrenheit upon 49 different days during

* See Archer's *Statistical Register*, 1854, p. 414.

the last 14 years. The following are the dates and the highest readings :—

	Deg.		Deg.		Deg.
1858 .. Jan. 5 ..	101·6	1865 .. Feb. 27 ..	103·4	1869 .. Feb. 19 ..	100·8
.. .. " 27 ..	106·8	.. .. Dec. 27 ..	101·8	.. .. Dec. 15 ..	100·0
.. .. " 28 ..	107·8	1866 .. Jan. 15 ..	103·0	.. .. " 20 ..	108·4
.. .. " 31 ..	101·0	.. .. " 16 ..	108·2	.. .. " 21 ..	101·3
.. .. Nov. 22 ..	103·2	.. .. Feb. 7 ..	100·9		
		.. .. " 8 ..	102·5		
1859 .. Feb. 6 ..	104·0	.. .. " 11 ..	102·0	1870 .. Jan. 12 ..	104·1
.. .. " 3 ..	100·3			.. .. " 23 ..	107·0
.. .. Dec. 4 ..	103·0	1867 .. Jan. 12 ..	108·4	.. .. " 24 ..	107·1
.. .. " 20 ..	100·1	.. .. " 25 ..	101·0	.. .. Feb. 3 ..	102·8
		.. .. " 26 ..	103·0	.. .. " 15 ..	109·0
1860 .. Jan. 21 ..	108·8	.. .. Dec. 19 ..	104·6	.. .. " 21 ..	102·0
.. .. " 22 ..	111·0				
		1868 .. Jan. 25 ..	100·3	1871 .. Dec. 4 ..	101·0
1862 .. Jan. 13 ..	105·0	.. .. Mar. 1 ..	104·6	.. .. " 21 ..	100·2
.. .. " 14 ..	111·2	.. .. " 6 ..	100·7	.. .. " 22 ..	106·0
.. .. Dec. 31 ..	107·2	.. .. " 20 ..	100·0	.. .. " 30 ..	102·8
		.. .. Nov. 23 ..	101·3		
1863 .. Jan. 8 ..	104·6	.. .. Dec. 11 ..	101·0		
.. .. Feb. 1 ..	103·9	.. .. " 24 ..	110·0		
.. .. " 2 ..	104·0				

The heat experienced during the few days in each year, as above indicated, is a dry heat, and is much more endurable than that which is known in England as a "muggy heat" of much lower temperature. It is only during the prevalence of the "hot winds" that the above high rates of temperature are felt, and their frequency varies in different districts. Neumayer states the average number in the year at Melbourne and Castlemaine to be 14; at Sandhurst, Heathcote, and Portland 11; at Beechworth, Ararat, and Swan Hill, 8; at Geelong and Ballarat, 6; and at Alberton and Camperdown, 3. Every place has its climatic drawbacks. Athens has its air 100° in the shade, and even Madeira has its *Leste* wind, the very counterpart of our Australian brickfielder. Our hot winds, to say the least, are not more oppressive than many a sultry day in Northern Europe.

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE.

23. Forty-five instances during the same 14 years were recorded of the thermometer falling to or below the freezing point. The following are the dates and the lowest points indicated :—

	Deg.		Deg.		Deg.
1859 .. July 15 ..	31·0	1865 .. July 5 ..	31·7	1868 .. July 11 ..	27·4
.. .. Aug. 1 ..	31·3	.. .. " 21 ..	30·9	.. .. " 12 ..	30·0
1860 .. July 13 ..	29·7	.. .. " 22 ..	32·0	.. .. " 19 ..	29·0
.. .. " 14 ..	29·0	.. .. Aug. 10 ..	32·1	.. .. Aug. 15 ..	30·2
.. .. " 19 ..	31·1	1866 .. June 10 ..	30·0	.. .. " 17 ..	30·8
.. .. " 20 ..	31·7	.. .. " 11 ..	28·0		
1861 .. July 24 ..	31·8	.. .. " 12 ..	29·6	1869 .. June 16 ..	31·0
		.. .. July 18 ..	32·0	.. .. July 18 ..	31·0
1863 .. Aug. 11 ..	28·3	.. .. " 31 ..	30·1	.. .. " 19 ..	31·4
.. .. " 12 ..	29·8	.. .. Aug. 19 ..	30·1	.. .. " 21 ..	27·0
.. .. " 13 ..	29·0			.. .. " 22 ..	29·8
		1867 .. July 31 ..	31·0	.. .. " 25 ..	32·0
1864 .. July 4 ..	30·5	.. .. Aug. 1 ..	28·7		
		.. .. " 2 ..	30·5	1870 .. June 15 ..	29·6
1865 .. June 13 ..	32·0	1868 .. May 31 ..	31·8	.. .. July 13 ..	30·6
.. .. " 14 ..	32·0	.. .. June 15 ..	31·1	.. .. " 29 ..	31·2
.. .. " 15 ..	32·0	.. .. " 16 ..	30·0	1871 .. Oct. 3 ..	32·1

The thermometer never rose in Melbourne higher than 100° in 1861 and 1864, and it never fell so low as 32° in 1862 and 1871.

POPULATION.

SETTLEMENT OF PORT PHILLIP IN 1835.

24. Upwards of a generation has passed away since a small craft, aptly named "The Enterprise," was moored fast to some trees on the banks of the Yarra, at the foot of a well-grassed hill. The hill, called Pleasant Hill* by the new comers, has disappeared; but the little companionhood of fourteen souls borne by that craft in August, 1835, has widened into a people.† The following table, deduced from private as well as public records, shows the progress of population in Victoria from 1835 to the year in which I now write, 1872:—

TABLE IV.—POPULATION OF VICTORIA (FORMERLY THE DISTRICT OF PORT PHILLIP), 1836-1872.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
May 25, 1836	142	35	177	24·6
Nov. 8, 1836	186	38	224	20·4
Sept. 12, 1838	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
March 2, 1846	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
March 2, 1851	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854	155,837	80,911	236,798	51·9
March 29, 1857	264,334	146,432	410,766	55·4
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528	82·4
Sept. 30, 1872	416,906	348,334	765,240	83·5

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

25. Many of the present inhabitants of Victoria, as is well known, have found their way hither from other parts of the globe, and the relative proportion of different nationalities one to another has naturally changed from time to time with the varying streams of immigration. The English born were, however, foremost in the list of nationalities at every census taking until that of 1871, when they were found to be more than doubled by young Australia.

* Subsequently named Batman's Hill. It has since been cut down by the sharp edge of commercial activity for railway purposes.

† Although the Henty family had made a private settlement at the extreme west of the colony (Portland) a few months before, yet the awakening of the public mind to the advantages of the Port Phillip district as a new country, appears to have been mainly due to the adventurous zeal, first of Batman and then of Fawcner in 1835, and of Major Mitchell in 1836.

‡ The figures here given for 1872 are an estimate only. Estimates of population are made up quarterly in the Registrar-General's department, from the records of births and deaths and of arrivals and departures. By this means the gross numbers of both sexes are approximately determined.

IRISH BORN COMPARED WITH ENGLISH BORN.

26. In 1846 there were (within a thousand) as many inhabitants of Irish birth as of English birth—viz., 9126 Irish born to 10,100 English born. Five years later (in 1851) the numbers had changed to 14,618 Irish born against 28,908 English born—that is to say, the Irish born, instead of showing in 1851 as in 1846 nearly an equality in number to the English born, presented a proportion equal to scarcely a half; and the latter proportion was found to subsist between the two nationalities, ten years later, at the census-taking of 1861. Ten years later still, viz., at the census of 1871, the Irish born were found to have gained on the English born, and stood to them in the proportion of 3 to 5.

SCOTCH BORN COMPARED WITH ENGLISH BORN.

27. Again, the Scotch born, as compared with the English born, stood in 1846 in the proportion of 4225 to 10,100, or about 42 per cent. of those of English birth; but in no subsequent census has so high a proportion obtained. In 1861 the Scotch born showed 60,701 to 169,586, or but little more than a third of the English born, and in 1871 they showed respectively 56,210 and 164,287, the Scotch being still equal in number to rather more than a third of the English.

SCOTCH BORN COMPARED WITH IRISH BORN.

28. On comparing the Scotch born with the Irish born, very remarkable differences appear at the census periods. In 1846 the Irish born were as 9126 to 4225, or more than double the Scotch born, but in 1854 the Irish born were very little ahead of the Scotch born—that is to say, there were 39,728 Irish to 36,044 Scotch. Since that period, however, the Irish born have gained numerically upon the Scotch born, the relative numbers in 1861 being 87,160 of Irish birth to 60,701 of Scotch birth, and at the last census, that of 1871, as many as 100,468 of Irish birth existed to only 56,210 of Scotch birth.

WELSH BORN AND FOREIGNERS.

29. The Welsh, in 1871, formed a very small portion of the population, less than one per cent. only. Foreigners on the other hand were in the proportion of about five per cent. of the total population; but out of the 37,315, which was the sum total of foreigners, 17,826 were Chinese, or one in every 41 of the population. The next most numerous race were the Germans, who numbered 9264, or one in every 79 living. The Americans numbered 2423, and the French 1170.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CERTAIN NATIONALITIES.

30. It is worthy of remark that persons born in all countries outside the Australian colonies, except the Welsh and Irish, decreased in Victoria between the censuses of 1861 and 1871. The increase of the Welsh was from 6065 to 6614, or about 9 per cent., and that of the Irish was from 87,160 to 100,468, or more than 15 per cent. The English decreased at the rate of 3 per cent., the Scotch at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the persons born in British colonies other than the Australian at the rate of 11 per cent., the French at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the Germans at the rate of 11 per cent., the persons born in other European countries at the rate of $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the Americans at the rate of 5 per cent., the Chinese at the rate of nearly 28 per cent., and those born in other countries out of Europe at the rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

TABLE V.—BIRTH-PLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1871.

The following is a table of birth-places as returned on the 2nd April, 1871:—

Where Born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Victoria	329,597	165,573	164,024
Other Australian Colonies and New Zealand—			
New South Wales... ..	8,316	4,148	4,168
South Australia	6,894	3,449	3,445
Queensland	663	331	332
Western Australia	312	161	151
Tasmania	9,297	4,597	4,700
"North Australia" (<i>sic</i>)	2	2	—
Australia (colony not named)	1,638	852	786
New Zealand	1,547	768	779
	28,669	14,308	14,361
England... ..	164,287	97,796	66,491
Wales	6,614	4,189	2,425
Scotland... ..	56,210	31,475	24,735
Ireland	100,468	49,198	51,270
Other British Possessions—			
America (British North)	1,319	981	338
Africa (British subjects)... ..	59	32	27
Antigua	20	15	5
Asia (country not stated, British subject)	1	1	—
Barbadoes	34	25	—
Bahamas	6	6	—
Berbice	1	1	—

TABLE V.—Continued—

Where Born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Other British Possessions (continued)—			
Bermuda	22	16	6
Cape of Good Hope	326	165	161
Ceylon	58	35	23
Demerara	19	13	6
Dominica	4	4	—
Gibraltar	59	30	29
Grenada	6	4	2
Guiana (British)	23	13	10
Heligoland... ..	20	17	3
Honduras	2	2	—
Hong Kong	63	62	1
India (European Race)	726	435	291
„ (Asiatic race)	98	96	2
Jamaica	248	160	88
Laccadive Islands... ..	3	3	—
Malacca	5	5	—
Malta	64	44	20
Mauritius	161	103	58
Natal	23	15	8
Nevis	1	1	—
Penang	7	6	1
Prince Edward Island	26	23	3
Sierra Leone	6	6	—
Singapore	25	19	6
St. Helena	55	33	22
St. Kitts	6	6	—
St. Vincent... ..	11	7	4
Tobago	2	2	—
Trinidad	6	5	1
Vancouver's Island	3	2	1
West Indies	250	160	90
Ascension	4	3	1
Falkland Islands	1	...	1
Others	97	85	12
	3,870	2,641	1,229
France and French Colonies	1,170	857	313
Germany... ..	8,995	6,591	2,404
Austria	269	256	13
Other European Countries—			
Belgium	128	99	29
Denmark	1,014	934	80
Greece	146	127	19
Holland	341	298	43
Italy	772	718	54
Norway	395	389	6
Poland	214	170	44
Portugal	197	169	28
Russia	334	319	15
Spain	135	108	27
Sweden	845	816	29

TABLE V.—*Continued*—

Where Born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Other European Countries (<i>continued</i>)—			
Switzerland	1,240	1,087	153
Turkey	10	10	—
Others	435	428	7
	6,206	5,672	534
United States of America	2,423	1,776	647
China	17,857	17,826	31
Other Countries—			
Africa	30	17	13
America (South)	80	55	25
Arabia	4	3	1
Asia	2	2	—
Bolivia	1	1	—
Borneo	2	2	—
Brazil	45	29	16
Chili	22	15	7
Egypt	5	2	3
Fiji	18	10	8
Friendly Islands	6	5	1
Grenada (New)	5	3	2
Hayti	6	4	2
Hebrides (New)	8	4	4
Ireland (New)	1	...	1
Japan	7	7	—
La Plata	1	1	—
Madagascar	2	2	—
Mexico	11	9	2
Morocco	1	1	—
Persia	4	4	—
Peru	7	4	3
Rurata (South Sea Islands)	2	2	—
Samoa, or Navigator's Islands	6	3	3
Sandwich Islands	7	6	1
Sumbawa (Sunda Isles)	1	1	—
Santa Cruz	2	2	—
South Sea Islands	10	9	1
Timor	1	1	—
Tonga	6	4	2
Others	12	6	6
	315	214	101
At Sea (British subjects)	2,035	1,081	954
At Sea (Foreign subjects)	29	14	15
Birth-place unspecified (British Name)	2,463	1,555	908
Birth-place unspecified (Foreign Name)	51	28	23
Total of Victoria	731,528	401,050	330,478

NOTE.—An analysis of the above shows that fourteen-fifteenths of the Victorian population are British subjects.

OUR RISING RACE.

CHANGE OF TYPE BY PROCESS OF MARRIAGE.

31. Consequent upon the diversity of nationality existing amongst us, there is a very important change of type continually going on by process of marriage. This change, though hitherto little heeded by those effecting it, is one that will enduringly influence every social and political development of our future national life.

32. It would not be convenient here to enter at length into anything like an ethnological discussion. What is or is not a pure race, and who are members of it, are very difficult questions to answer in regard to large sections of the British people. For, in spite of the common expressions of broad distinction in use among natives of the United Kingdom, such as "Saxon" and "Celt," the inhabitants generally of both Great Britain and Ireland cannot be truthfully arranged under such simple divisions, and assertions of purity of race are consequently apt to prove baseless when submitted to the hard pressure of historical tests. There are, however, as everybody knows, striking distinctive characteristics in the general *physique* and character of English, Irish, and Scotch people. The comers to Victoria, of course, brought these characteristics with them. They are the result of difference of origin, of temperament, of climate, of soil, of occupation, of social institutions, of laws, of religion, and of being kept apart.

AN AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE.

33. In this country, close proximity, as well as the consequent intimate family alliances which affection and interest are every day powerfully cementing among the living representatives in Australia of the three great peoples just named, is rapidly breaking down the old barriers to unity; and just as in the past there have been produced the English people, the Irish people, and the Scotch people, as we now see them, so will another national type be developed in the shape of an Australian people, whose destiny, I trust, it will be to show, that, as they are the latest, so will they prove the wisest, best, and happiest among the nations.

INEQUALITY IN NUMBER OF THE SEXES IN VICTORIA.

34. Equality in number of the sexes is one of the first conditions necessary for the development in a nation of its full healthy force of national growth; but there has always hitherto obtained a great disproportion in this regard in Victoria. For example, in the year 1838 there were but 14 females to every 100 males; but at the census of 1871 there were 82.4 females to every 100 males; and at the end of September, 1872, it was estimated

that there were 83 females to every 100 males, which is a smaller disproportion than has ever before existed. The greatest degree of equality naturally exists among the Australian born. In 1871 the numbers of the sexes of Australian natives were nearly equal, or 179,881 males to 178,385 females. The Irish born were in the proportion of 104 females to 100 males; the Scotch in that of 79 females to 100 males; and the English in that of 68 females to 100 males. Among foreigners the French showed the highest proportion of females—namely, 37 females to 100 males; the Germans next—namely, 35 females to 100 males; and the Chinese the least—namely, 1 female only to every 575 males.

NATIONALITIES OF THE MARRIED.

35. In order to determine, however, the extent to which existing national types are being fused in Victoria, it is necessary to ascertain the nationalities of the married. During the six years just prior to the census of 1861, upwards of twenty-six thousand marriages took place in Victoria; and in 25,908 instances the nationality of both parties was specified in the registrar. In like manner, during the six years ending with that of the census of 1871, 27,595 marriages with specified nationalities were celebrated.

NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

36. In the following tables will be found grouped 25,908 marriages, which took place in Victoria during the six years 1855-1860, and 27,595, which took place in the six years 1866-1871, together with the numbers of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Australians, Americans, Germans, Chinese, and natives of other countries of either sex, and the nationalities with which they respectively intermarried.

TABLE VI.—NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN COMBINATION, 1855-1860.

(Numbers of Males and Females of each Nationality.)

NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS.	NATIONALITY OF WIVES.									Total Husbands.
	English.	Irish.	Scotch	Welsh.	Australian.	American.	German.	Chinese.	Other Countries.	
English.....	7,152	3,065	1,457	118	644	48	40	..	140	12,664
Irish.....	573	4,422	270	22	176	8	5	..	31	5,507
Scotch.....	924	712	2,307	24	146	14	10	..	36	4,173
Welsh.....	155	83	52	97	19	1	..	..	2	409
Australian.....	197	172	80	2	146	2	3	..	4	606
American.....	210	214	110	10	43	15	9	..	16	627
German.....	178	230	65	1	28	2	375	..	36	915
Chinese.....	14	28	2	2	11	..	2	..	..	59
Other countries..	315	308	115	6	46	6	34	..	118	948
Total wives..	9,718	9,234	4,458	282	1,259	96	478	..	383	25,908

TABLE VII.—NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN COMBINATION, 1866-1871.

(Numbers of Males and Females of each Nationality.)

NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS.	NATIONALITY OF WIVES.									Total Husbands.
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Australian.	American.	German.	Chinese.	Other Countries.	
English	6,029	1,996	1,150	112	2,422	35	51	..	140	11,935
Irish	684	4,290	292	23	780	18	14	..	39	6,140
Scotch	902	588	1,271	27	641	9	11	..	43	3,492
Welsh	159	83	49	139	63	..	3	..	2	498
Australian	805	490	287	14	1,296	10	18	..	36	2,956
American	62	40	15	2	47	4	2	..	3	175
German	276	262	68	3	189	7	217	..	26	1,848
Chinese	24	16	5	—	49	..	1	2	2	99
Other countries..	358	343	125	7	278	9	28	..	104	1,252
Total wives..	9,299	8,108	3,262	327	5,765	92	345	2	395	27,595

37. The next two tables show, at both the periods named, the percentage of males of the various nationalities who intermarried with females of their own or of other nationalities, and the percentage of females of the various nationalities who intermarried with males of their own or of other nationalities.

TABLE VIII.—NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN COMBINATION, 1855-1860.

(Percentage of Males and Females of each Nationality.)

NATIONALITY OF WIVES.	NATIONALITY.									Total Wives
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Australian.	American.	German.	Chinese.	Other Countries.	
	PERCENTAGE OF HUSBANDS.									
English	56.49	10.40	22.14	37.90	32.51	33.49	19.46	23.73	33.23	37.51
Irish	24.21	80.30	17.06	20.29	28.38	34.13	25.14	47.46	32.49	35.64
Scotch	11.50	4.90	55.28	12.71	13.20	17.55	7.10	3.39	12.13	17.21
Welsh .....	.93	.40	.58	23.72	.33	1.59	.11	3.39	.63	1.09
Australian	5.08	3.20	3.50	4.65	24.09	6.86	3.06	18.64	4.85	4.86
American .....	.38	.15	.34	.24	.33	2.39	.22	..	.63	.37
German .....	.31	.09	.24	..	.50	1.44	40.98	3.39	3.59	1.84
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries..	1.10	.56	.86	.49	.66	2.55	3.93	..	12.45	1.48
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS.	PERCENTAGE OF WIVES.									Total Husbands.
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Australian.	American.	German.	Chinese.	Other Countries.	
English	73.59	33.19	32.68	41.84	51.15	50.00	8.37	..	56.55	48.88
Irish	5.90	47.89	6.06	7.80	13.98	8.33	1.05	..	8.09	21.25
Scotch	9.51	7.71	51.75	8.51	11.60	14.59	2.09	..	9.40	16.11
Welsh	1.60	.90	1.17	34.40	1.51	1.04	..	..	.52	1.58
Australian	2.03	1.86	1.79	.71	11.60	2.08	.63	..	1.05	2.34
American	2.16	2.32	2.47	3.55	3.42	15.63	1.88	..	4.18	2.42
German	1.83	2.49	1.46	.35	2.22	2.08	78.45	..	9.40	3.53
Chinese .....	.14	.30	.04	.71	.87	..	.42	..	..	.23
Other countries..	3.24	3.34	2.58	2.13	3.65	6.25	7.11	..	30.81	3.66
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00

TABLE IX.—NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN COMBINATION, 1866-1871.

(Percentage of Males and Females of each Nationality.)

NATIONALITY OF WIVES.	NATIONALITY.									Total Wives.
	English.	Irish.	Scotch	Welsh.	Aus-tralian.	Ameri-can.	Ger-man	Chi-nese.	Other Coun-tries.	
	PERCENTAGE OF HUSBANDS.									
English.....	50.52	11.14	25.83	31.93	27.23	35.43	26.34	24.24	28.59	33.70
Irish.....	16.72	69.87	16.84	16.67	16.58	22.86	25.00	16.16	27.40	29.38
Scotch.....	9.64	4.76	36.40	9.84	9.71	8.57	6.49	5.05	9.98	11.82
Welsh.....	.94	.37	.77	27.91	.47	1.14	.29	..	.56	1.18
Australian.....	20.29	12.70	13.35	12.65	43.84	26.86	18.03	49.50	22.20	20.89
American.....	.29	.29	..	..	.34	2.29	.67	..	.72	.34
German.....	.43	.23	.32	.60	.61	1.14	20.70	1.01	2.24	1.25
Chinese.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.02	..	.01
Other countries..	1.17	.64	1.23	.40	1.22	1.71	2.48	2.02	8.31	1.43
Total wives..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS.	PERCENTAGE OF WIVES.									Total Husbands.
	English.	Irish.	Scotch	Welsh.	Aus-tralian.	Ameri-can.	Ger-man	Chi-nese.	Other Coun-tries.	
	PERCENTAGE OF WIVES.									
English.....	64.83	24.62	35.26	34.25	42.01	33.04	14.73	..	35.44	43.25
Irish.....	7.36	52.91	8.95	7.03	13.53	19.57	4.06	..	9.87	22.25
Scotch.....	9.70	7.25	38.97	8.26	11.12	9.78	3.19	..	10.89	12.66
Welsh.....	1.71	1.02	1.50	42.51	1.09	..	.87	..	.51	1.81
Australian.....	8.66	6.04	8.80	4.28	22.48	10.87	5.22	..	9.11	10.71
American.....	.66	.50	.46	.61	.82	4.35	.58	..	.76	.62
German.....	2.97	3.23	2.08	.92	3.28	7.61	62.90	..	6.58	3.80
Chinese.....	.26	.20	.15	..	.35	..	.29	100.00	.51	.36
Other countries..	3.85	4.23	3.83	2.14	4.82	9.78	8.11	..	26.33	4.54
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

38. The last four tables being read in connection with each other, show the following results:—Out of 25,908 males who were married in Victoria during the six years 1855-1860, 12,664, or 49 per cent., were Englishmen, of whom 7152, or 56½ per cent., married English women; and, in the six years 1866-1871, 11,935, or 43¼ per cent., of the males who married were English men, of whom 6029, or 50½ per cent., married English women. On the other hand, out of 25,908 women who married in the first six years named, 9718, or 37½ per cent., were English, and of these 7152, or nearly 74 per cent., married English men; and, in the second six years, out of 27,595 women who were married, 9299, or 33¾ per cent., were English, of whom 6029, or nearly 65 per cent., married English men. Again, as many as 3065, or nearly 10½ per cent. of the English men at the first period, and 1996, or over 11 per cent., at the second, married Irish women; in striking contrast to which, only 573, or less than 6 per cent., at the former period, and 684, or 7½ per cent., at the latter, of the

English women married Irish men. During the first years 4422 Irish men married the same number of Irish women, the former being 80 per cent. of the Irish men, and the latter 48 per cent. of the Irish women who married; and during the second six years 4290 Irish men married Irish women, the former being nearly 70 per cent., and the latter being nearly 53 per cent., of the whole number of Irish men and Irish women who married. Of 59 Chinese, all males, who married at the former period, 28, or 47½ per cent., married Irish women; 14, or 23½ per cent., married English women; 11, or 18¾ per cent., married Australian born women; 2, or 3 2-5 per cent., married Scotch women, and the same number and percentage married Welsh women and German women; and of 99 Chinese males, who married during the latter period, 49, or about half, married Australian women; 24, or nearly a fourth, married English women; 16, or nearly a sixth, married Irish women; 5, or about a twentieth, married Scotch women; two, or about two per cent., married with Chinese women, and the same number and proportion with women of other countries; and one married with a German woman. In like manner, the number of persons of either sex and of any nationality, together with the nationality with which they respectively intermarried, will be found in the first table, as may also be found the proportions per cent. of those who married to the respective nationalities of those with whom they intermarried, in the second and third.

39. In the next two tables, the percentage of the various intermarriages to the whole number of marriages is given, or the number of each combination to every 100 marriages solemnised.

TABLE X.—NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN COMBINATION, 1855-1860.

(Proportion of each combination to the whole.)

Nationality of Husbands.	NATIONALITY OF WIVES.									Total Husbands
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Australian.	American.	German.	Chinese.	Other Countries.	
	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.
English ..	27·605	11·839	5·624	·456	2·486	·185	·154	..	·541	48·831
Irish	2·212	17·068	1·042	·085	·679	·031	·019	..	·120	21·256
Scotch....	3·567	2·748	8·904	·092	·564	·054	·039	..	·139	16·107
Welsh	·598	·320	·201	·374	·074	·004	..	..	·007	1·578
Australian	·760	·664	·309	·008	·563	·008	·012	..	·015	2·339
American ..	·311	·826	·424	·038	·166	·058	·035	..	·062	2·420
German...	·687	·888	·251	·004	·108	·008	1·447	..	·139	3·532
Chinese ..	·054	·108	·008	·008	·042	..	·008	..	..	·228
Other countries.	1·216	1·189	·444	·023	·178	·023	·131	..	·455	3·659
Total wives.	37·510	35·641	17·207	1·088	4·860	0·371	1·845	..	1·478	100·000

TABLE XI.—NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN COMBINATION, 1866-1871.

(Proportion of each combination to the whole.)

NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS.	NATIONALITY OF WIVES.								Total Husbands.	
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Austra- lian.	Ameri- can.	Ger- man.	Chi- nese.		Other Coun- tries.
English	21'848	7'233	4'167	'406	8'777	'127	'185	..	'508	43'251
Irish	2'479	15'546	1'053	'083	2'827	'065	'051	..	'141	22'250
Scotch	3'268	2'131	4'606	'098	2'323	'032	'040	..	'156	12'654
Welsh	'576	'301	'178	'504	'228	..	'011	..	'007	1'805
Australian	2'917	1'776	1'040	'051	4'697	'036	'065	..	'130	10'712
American	'225	'145	'054	'007	'170	'015	'007	..	'011	'634
German	1'000	'949	'247	'011	'685	'026	'786	..	'094	3'798
Chinese	'087	'058	'018	..	'178	..	'004	'007	'007	'359
Other countries..	1'298	1'243	'453	'025	'007	'033	'101	..	'377	4'537
Total wives..	33'698	29'382	11'821	1'185	20'892	'334	1'250	'007	1'431	100'000

40. Thus, out of every 100 men who married at the first period, 49 were English, and at the second period $43\frac{1}{4}$ were English; out of every 100 women who married at the first period $37\frac{1}{2}$ were English, and at the second period $33\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. were English. Out of every 100 marriages which took place at the first period $27\frac{2}{3}$ were between English males and English females; out of every 100 at the second period $21\frac{1}{3}$ were between English males and English females, and so on for all the other combinations within the two periods.

41. Supposing unity of race and unity of nationality were synonymous, the grouping of the 25,908 marriages from 1855-1860 and of the 27,595 from 1866-1871 would indicate how far such unity was being sustained by marriage alliance. This is shown in the following table.

TABLE XII.—NATIONALITY OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN COMBINATION, 1855-1860 AND 1866-1871.

(Nation with same Nation.)

MALES AND FEMALES.	Number of Marriages.		Proportions per Cent.	
	1855-1860.	1866-1871.	1855-1860.	1866-1871.
English with English.....	7,152	6,729	27'60	21'85
Irish with Irish	4,422	4,290	17'07	15'55
Scotch with Scotch.....	2,307	1,271	8'90	4'60
Welsh with Welsh	97	139	'37	'50
Australian with Australian.....	146	1,296	'56	4'70
American with American.....	15	4	'06	'01
German with German	375	217	1'45	'79
Chinese with Chinese.....	..	2	..	'01
Other Countries with same Countries	118	104	'46	'38
Total number of Marriages of one } nationality with same nationality)	14,632	13,352	56'47	48'39
Other Marriages	11,276	14,243	43'53	51'61
Total	25,908	27,595	100'00	100'00

42. It will be observed that of the 25,908 marriages which took place in the period 1855-1860 more than half ($56\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) were between persons of the same nationality, and of the 27,595 marriages which took place in the period 1866-1871 less than half ($48\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.) were between persons of the same nationality. The marriage percentage of Australians with Australians, it will be observed, has risen from a little over half per cent. in 1855-1860, to 47 per cent. between 1866-1871; and, of course, year by year this development will steadily go on, and as the mixed race of Australian born gradually assumes numerical importance, it will become more and more difficult to distinguish the national descent of any given portion of the Victorian people.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

43. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the people of Victoria, of 15 years old and upwards, when the census was taken on the 2nd April, 1871.

TABLE XIII.—CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1871.

OF 15 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	174,168	122,605	51,563
Married	222,494	111,182	111,312
Widowed	23,501	9,818	13,683
Unspecified	1,847	1,540	307
Total	422,010	245,145	176,865

EARLY MARRIAGES.

44. Under the age of 15, three girls were returned as wives Between 15 and 20, 63 youths were returned as husbands, and 4 as widowers; at the same age 1810 females were returned as wives, and 17 as widows.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

45. Of the whole population about 1 in 3 was living in the married state; of every 1000 males of all ages 279 were husbands; of every 1000 females, 338 were wives.

46. The proportion of husbands in every 1000 males of the age of 15 and upwards was 453; the proportion of wives in every 1000 females at the same age was 629. Of males of 20 and upwards, 507; and of females of 20 and upwards, 737 in every 1000 were married.

WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.

47. Assuming each husband to represent a family, there were in Victoria, when the census was taken, 111,182 integral families; but there were also 23,501 families in a state of dissolution, namely, 13,683 by the death of the husband at their head, and

9818 by the death of the wife at their head, the former being the number of widows, and the latter the number of widowers returned.

48. The proportion of widowers to the male population was 1 in 41; that of widows to the female population was 1 in 24. The husbands were to the widowers in the proportion of 11 to 1; the wives to the widows were in the proportion of 8 to 1. Of men of the age of 20 and upwards, 1 in 22 was a widower; of women at the same age, 1 in 11 was a widow.

BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS.

49. If unmarried persons of the age of 15 and upwards are to be termed bachelors and spinsters, Victoria contained, when the census was taken, 122,605 of the former and 51,563 of the latter, or 237 bachelors to 100 spinsters. If this designation be not used until the parties have attained the age of 20, the numbers would be 96,585 bachelors, and 25,202 spinsters, or 383 bachelors to 100 spinsters. If 20 and upwards for males, and 15 and upwards for females, be considered the marriageable ages, then the proportions would be 187 bachelors to 100 spinsters. At the census of 1861 there were as many as 326 bachelors to 100 spinsters at this period of life.

50. Of males at the age of 15 and upwards about half were unmarried; unmarried females of 15 and upwards were in the proportion of 291 in every 1000 females at the same age. At the age of 20 and upwards, bachelors amounted to 441 in every 1000 of the male population; at the same age, unmarried females amounted to 170 in 1000 of the female population, while at the census of 1861 there were but 153 unmarried females of 20 and upwards out of 1000.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.

51. In 1861 there were in Victoria about 6 persons to the square mile. In 1871 there were more than 8 persons to the square mile. In New South Wales, according to the census of 1871, there was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the square mile; and in South Australia there was but three-fifths of a person to the square mile. In England and Wales there were by the recent census about 389 persons on the average to the square mile. This allows $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres for each inhabitant of England and Wales, whilst in Victoria there are 77 acres, in New South Wales 411 acres, and in South Australia 1058 acres for each individual.*

* The calculations in this paragraph have been made upon the following basis:—England and Wales (1871)—Area, 58,320 square miles; population, 22,704,108; number of persons to the square mile, 389.302; number of acres to a person, 1.644. Victoria—Area, 88,198 square miles; population, exclusive of persons in ships, 729,276; number of persons to the square mile, 8.27; number of acres to a person, 77.162. New South Wales—Area, 323,437 square miles; population, 503,981; number of persons to a square mile, 1.558; number of acres to a person, 410.729. South Australia—Area, 312,500 square miles; population, 188,995; number of persons to the square mile, .605; number of acres to a person, 1058.229.

52. Of course the population is not everywhere of equal density. While the large towns and goldfields are, comparatively speaking, thickly peopled, the agricultural districts are less so, and the pastoral districts still less so, while beyond these there are large tracts of country which are not even yet fully explored. The colony is now divided into 37 counties.* The most thickly-peopled of these at the census of 1871 was the metropolitan county, Bourke, with over 136 inhabitants to the square mile; the next was Talbot, containing Clunes, Castlemaine, Creswick, Daylesford, Maryborough, Amherst, Maldon, and other important goldfields, with 52 inhabitants to the square mile; then Grenville, containing the city of Ballarat, and the chief portion of the Ballarat and several other goldfields, with 41 persons to the square mile; then Grant, in which Geelong and a portion of the Ballarat goldfields are situated, with 40 persons to the square mile; then Bendigo, having in it the town of Sandhurst and extensive gold workings, with 23 persons to the square mile; then Dalhousie, an important agricultural county, containing also the towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, Heathcote, Woodend, Malmsbury, and some goldfields, with 20 persons to the square mile; then Villiers, a fine agricultural county on the coast, possessing the seaports of Belfast and Warnambool, and the towns of Koroit, Peshurst, and Yambuk, with 13 persons to the square mile; then Gladstone, containing the towns of Dunolly and Tarnagulla, and numerous goldfields, with 9 persons to the square mile; then Bogong, containing the towns of Beechworth, Bright, Wangaratta, and Chiltern, together with goldfields, with over 8 persons to the square mile; then Ripon, having a population, part mining and part agricultural and pastoral, with not quite 8 persons to the square mile; then Normanby, a coast county, containing the seaport of Portland, but having, for the most part, only poor or thickly-timbered land, with 5 persons to the square mile; then Evelyn, Hampden,

* The portions of the colony heretofore called unsettled districts were proclaimed on the 20th February, 1871, as counties:—The names of all the counties are Anglesey, Benambra (named after Benambra Mountains), Bogong (native name for a peculiar large grub), Borung (name of broad-leaved mallee), Bourke, Buln Buln, Croajingolong (named after a species of opossum found in Gipps Land), Dalhousie, Dargo (named after the river), Delatite (named after the river), Dundas, Evelyn, Follett, Grant, Grenville, Gunbower, Hampden, Heytesbury, Kara Kara (native name for gold), Karkaroc, Lowan (the mallee hen), Millewa (named after the native name of the Murray River), Moira, Mornington, Normanby, Polwarth, Ripon, Rodney, Talbot, Tambo (after a native chief), Tanjil (named after the river), Tatchera, Villiers, Weeah (after narrow-leaved mallee, a water-yielding kind), and Wonnangatta (named after the river). In June, 1869, a county of Bendigo was proclaimed, and on the 14th March, 1870, the boundaries of that county and of Talbot were altered. In January, 1870, the county of Gladstone was proclaimed, and on the 20th February, 1871, the boundary of Bendigo was again altered. At the present moment the whole of Victoria is mapped out into defined counties as is seen by the map prefixed to this issue.

Mornington, Rodney, and Kara Kara, with each between 4 and 5 persons to the square mile; then Tanjil, Delatite, Heytesbury, Polwarth, Anglesey, and Dundas, with each between 3 and 4 persons to the square mile; then Borung, with between 2 and 3 persons to the square mile; then Buln Buln, Dargo, Follett, Moira, and Wonnangatta, with each between 1 and 2 persons to the square mile; then Benambra, Croajingolong, Gunbower, Karkaroc, Lowan, Millewa, Tambo, and Tatchera, each with less than 1 person to the square mile. The county of Weeah, situated in the old Wimmera District, close to the South Australian frontier, is believed to be totally uninhabited, no person having been found within its limits on the census night.

HOUSES.

53. The number of inhabited houses in Victoria was ascertained in 1861 to be 129,196, and in 1871 to be 150,618. The average number of persons to a house was thus 4·2, or 42 persons to 10 houses at the former period, and 4·9, or 49 persons to 10 houses at the latter.

54. In 1871, besides the inhabited houses just mentioned, there were 6997 houses untenanted, and 866 in the course of erection. The total number of edifices of all descriptions was 158,481. The materials were thus returned:—Houses of brick or stone, 33,461; houses of wood, iron, or lath and plaster, 101,635; tents and dwellings with canvas roofs, 4656; huts made of bark, slabs, or mud, 16,499; and buildings of materials not specified, 2230. The classification as to number of rooms showed the following results:—15,335 houses had more than 6 rooms, 21,928 had 5 or 6 rooms, 62,845 had 3 or 4 rooms, 33,223 had 2 rooms, and 20,738 had only 1 room.

55. The number of inhabited houses to the square mile when the census was taken in 1861 was 1·465, or nearly 3 houses to 2 miles. In 1871 the number to the square mile was 1·708, or about 5 houses to 3 miles. In England and Wales, according to the census of 1861, there were on the average 64 dwellings to the square mile, and 5·4 persons to a house. In New South Wales in 1861 there was but ·178 of a house to the square mile, with over 6 persons to each house; while in South Australia in 1871 there was ·123 of a house only to each square mile, with 4·93 persons to each house.*

* These calculations have been made upon the following basis:—England and Wales, area 58,320 square miles; population, 1861, 20,066,224; houses, 3,739,505; houses to the square mile, 64·12; persons to a house, 5·366. New South Wales, area 323,437 square miles; population, 1861, 350,860; houses, 57,412; houses to the square mile, ·178; persons to a house, 6·111. South Australia, area 312,500 square miles; population, 1871, 188,995; houses, 38,333; houses to the square mile, ·123; persons to a house, 4·93.

56. The metropolis of Victoria is Melbourne, the most important city in the Southern hemisphere. In 1861, Melbourne and its suburbs within a radius of ten miles contained 139,916 inhabitants, and these had increased on the 2nd April, 1871, to 206,780. The city proper at the latter date contained 54,993 persons, or within twenty thousand of the population of the City of London. The second most populous town in Victoria in 1871 was Ballarat, consisting, with its suburbs, of three municipalities, and having in all 47,201 inhabitants. Sandhurst came third on the list, consisting of two municipalities, and having 28,577 inhabitants; then Geelong, consisting of three municipalities, and having 21,459 inhabitants; and then followed Castlemaine, Clunes, Stawell, and Daylesford, with 6935, 6068, 5166, and 4696 inhabitants, respectively.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

57. The following is an alphabetical list of the principal towns in Victoria, with their populations brought down to the end of 1871. Melbourne and the towns in its suburbs are marked thus (*); Ballarat and its suburbs are marked thus (†); Sandhurst and its suburbs are marked thus (‡); and Geelong and its suburbs are marked thus (§):—

	Population.		Population.
Amherst	3,600	Inglewood	1,016
Ararat	3,723	Jamieson	392
†Ballarat City	22,072	*Kew	2,400
†Ballarat East.....	16,400	Kilmore	1,554
Beechworth	2,428	Koroit	1,700
Belfast.....	2,500	Malmsbury	1,200
*Brighton	3,300	Maryborough	3,250
Brown's and Scarsdale.....	2,000	*Melbourne City	54,767
*Brunswick	4,597	§Newtown and Chilwell.....	4,400
Buninyong	2,071	Portland	2,364
Carisbrook	950	*Pahran Town	14,284
Castlemaine.....	7,308	Queenscliff.....	950
Chewton	2,500	Raywood	620
Chiltern	1,300	*Richmond Town.....	16,889
Clunes	5,579	Rutherglen	500
*Collingwood East.....	18,598	Sale	2,200
Craigie.....	1,800	‡Sandhurst City	19,463
Creswick	3,969	*Sandridge	6,388
Daylesford	4,700	†Sebastopol	6,178
Dunolly	1,553	Smythesdale.....	950
‡Eaglehawk	7,196	§South Barwon.....	1,684
Echuca	1,649	St. Arnaud	1,137
*Emerald Hill Town	18,000	Stawell	5,414
*Essendon and Flemington ...	1,953	Steiglitz	1,100
*Fitzroy Town.....	15,745	*St. Kilda	9,050
*Footscray	2,120	Tarnagulla	1,300
§Geelong Town	17,000	Wangaratta.....	1,515
Graytown	1,000	Warrnambool.....	3,799
Hamilton	2,400	*Williamstown.....	7,100
*Hawthorn	3,357	Woodend.....	1,500
Heathcote	1,550	Wood's Point.....	1,050
*Hotham	14,000		

58. A list of towns and townships throughout the colony, together with the position of each, the pursuits with which each is connected, the number of houses in each, and the population according to the census of 1871, will be found in Appendix D, *post*.

ABORIGINES.

59. When Port Phillip was first settled, it is believed that the aborigines numbered about 5000. According to official returns made in the year of separation from New South Wales (1851), this number had become reduced to 2693. An attempt was made to take an account of their numbers at the censuses of 1857, 1861, and 1871. The result was 1768 at the first, 1694 at the second, and 1330—viz., 784 males and 546 females—at the third period. It is not pretended, however, that all were enumerated on any of those occasions. The returns from the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines testified to the ascertained existence of 1860 in different parts of the colony in August, 1861, and of 1638 in August, 1872. It is satisfactory to learn that, though their numbers decreased rapidly in the early years of the colony, they are not now diminishing to any serious extent. This improvement is no doubt owing, in a great measure, to the efforts of the Central Board, who receive and expend an annual sum voted by Parliament expressly for the aborigines. Those who are in want can always obtain food and clothing at fixed stations, and the sick are in like manner provided with medical attendance and medical comforts. According to the last annual report of the Board, the amount voted and available for expenditure, for expenses connected with the aborigines during the year 1871 and the first six months of 1872, was £12,603 15s. 3d., and the sum expended during the year 1871 was £5025 9s. 1d., leaving a balance of £7568 6s. 2d. to the credit of the Board.

60. The following stores were distributed amongst the aborigines during the year 1871:—

Flour.....	156,700 lbs.	Serge Shirts	399
Tea	4,180 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	Twill Shirts	430
Sugar	36,467 „	Men's Trousers	524
Tobacco.....	1,098 „	Boys' Trousers	79
Soap	4,202 „	Dresses	217
Rice	3,861 „	Petticoats	203
Oatmeal.....	2,332 „	Boys' Jumpers	33
Blankets.....	737 pairs	Chemises	89

Also, boots, hats, hose, flannel, calico, print, needles and thread, canvas, salt, mustard, hops, medicines, medical comforts, cooking utensils, knives, axes, farming implements, and a quantity of miscellaneous articles.

AGES OF THE POPULATION.

61. The average age of the people of both sexes in Victoria, when the census was taken, was about 23 years and 5 months;

that of males was about 25 years and 3 months, and that of females 21 years and nearly 4 months. The average age of males therefore exceeded that of females by 4 years. In England the mean age of males is 26 years, and therefore differs from that of males in Victoria by nine months; but the average age of females in England is ten months in excess of that of males, instead of being about four years less, as in Victoria. The following table gives the census return of the ages of the people of Victoria, an estimate being made for those whose ages were not stated in the schedule:—

TABLE XIV.—AGES, 1871.

Age.	POPULATION.			Age.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	24,498	12,457	12,041	54	3,512	2,315	1,197
1	22,082	11,118	10,964	55	2,757	1,814	943
2	23,973	12,118	11,855	56	2,731	1,781	950
3	23,804	12,075	11,729	57	2,704	1,747	957
4	22,331	11,169	11,162	58	2,678	1,714	964
5	21,426	10,711	10,715	59	2,652	1,682	970
6	21,649	10,954	10,695	60	2,625	1,647	978
7	21,947	11,041	10,906	61	2,324	1,457	867
8	21,228	10,572	10,656	62	2,023	1,267	756
9	20,253	10,271	9,982	63	1,722	1,077	645
10	19,682	9,964	9,718	64	1,420	887	533
11	17,215	8,642	8,573	65	1,118	695	423
12	17,199	8,610	8,589	66	1,054	653	401
13	15,774	7,865	7,909	67	989	611	378
14	15,715	7,931	7,784	68	924	563	356
15	11,448	5,591	5,857	69	859	526	333
16	11,179	5,422	5,757	70	795	485	310
17	10,911	5,253	5,658	71	730	442	288
18	10,643	5,083	5,560	72	665	401	264
19	10,375	4,915	5,460	73	600	359	241
20	10,107	4,745	5,362	74	535	317	218
21	9,830	4,483	4,847	75	231	144	87
22	9,662	4,705	4,957	76	223	139	89
23	9,995	4,925	5,070	77	226	134	92
24	10,323	5,146	5,182	78	223	129	94
25	10,660	5,367	5,293	79	220	124	96
26	10,757	5,571	5,186	80	218	120	98
27	10,854	5,775	5,079	81	95	53	37
28	10,951	5,979	4,972	82	75	41	34
29	11,043	6,183	4,865	83	61	33	23
30	11,145	6,387	4,758	84	58	33	25
31	11,308	6,519	4,789	85	42	26	16
32	11,471	6,651	4,820	86	38	20	18
33	11,635	6,784	4,851	87	23	12	11
34	11,798	6,916	4,882	88	18	9	9
35	11,961	7,047	4,914	89	13	10	3
36	12,133	7,363	4,820	90	21	11	10
37	12,406	7,681	4,725	91	8	7	1
38	12,629	7,999	4,630	92	4	3	1
39	12,851	8,315	4,536	93	11	8	3
40	13,073	8,634	4,439	94	3	3	—
41	11,819	7,805	4,014	95	4	3	1
42	10,564	6,975	3,589	96	3	2	1
43	9,310	6,146	3,164	97	1	1	—
44	8,055	5,316	2,739	98	1	—	1
45	6,801	4,487	2,314	99	4	2	2
46	6,747	4,453	2,294	100	1	1	—
47	6,692	4,418	2,274	101	—	—	—
48	6,637	4,384	2,253	102	—	—	—
49	6,582	4,349	2,233	103	—	—	—
50	6,528	4,314	2,214	104	1	—	1
51	5,774	3,814	1,960	105	1	—	1
52	5,620	3,314	1,700				
53	4,266	2,815	1,451				
Total..					731,523	401,050	330,473

AGES IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES COMPARED.

61. A remarkable resemblance exists between the populations of Victoria and New South Wales, so far as their physical strength is concerned. In Victoria, the persons under 15 and over 65, in 10,000 at all ages, amounted, at the period of the last census, to 4371, and in New South Wales they amounted to 4393; whilst the persons between 15 and 65, who may be supposed to be the supporting class of the community, numbered 5629 in 10,000 in the case of Victoria, and 5607 in 10,000 in the case of New South Wales, thus:—

Age.	Victoria, 1871.	N. S. Wales, 1871.
Under 15 years.....	4,233	4,180
15 to 65	5,629	5,607
65 and upwards.....	138	213
Total	10,000	10,000

AGES IN ENGLAND AND VICTORIA COMPARED.

63. It has been assumed in the mother country that the population under 10 years of age and over 70 are sustained by the exertions of those between 20 and 60, whilst persons between the ages of 10 and 20 and between 60 and 70, as a rule, support themselves, but are not able to contribute to the sustenance of others. By a calculation based upon this supposition, it was found that in England and Wales, when the census of 1861 was taken, the persons at the supporting period of life were charged with the sustenance of a class amounting to 59 per cent. of their own numbers. When the census of Victoria was taken in 1854, the aged and the young amounted to only 32 per cent. of those at the middle period of life. In 1857 the former had increased to 38 per cent. of the latter, in 1861 to 50 per cent., and in 1871 to no less than 66 per cent., thus showing that the sustaining class in this colony is now weighted with a proportionally larger number of dependents than the same class in England.

64. If the persons under 20 and over 60 are considered as the dependent classes, but little difference is found to exist between England and Wales and Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures:—

	England and Wales.	Victoria.
	1861.	1871.
Numbers under 20 and over 60 in every 1000 living.....	527	525
Numbers between 20 and 60 in every 1000 living	473	475

65. The ages of males and females in England and Wales and Victoria are compared in the following table, by which it is seen

that the males between 20 and 40, or at what is technically termed the soldier's age, are as 291 in every 1000 of all ages in the former, to 310 in every 1000 of the latter; and that females, from infancy to 40 years of age, or at and below the fruitful child-bearing period, are as 748 in England and Wales to 848 in Victoria.

TABLE XV.—AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES.—ENGLAND AND WALES AND VICTORIA COMPARED.

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	England and Wales. 1861.	Victoria. 1871.	England and Wales. 1861.	Victoria. 1871.
Under 20 years.....	465	454	441	550
20 to 40	291	310	307	298
40 to 60	173	205	174	129
60 to 80	66	30	71	22
80 and upwards	5	1	6	1
Total	1000	1000	999	1000

RELIGIONS.

66. The following table gives a summary of the religions professed by people of Victoria at the date of the last census :—

TABLE XVI.—RELIGIONS, 1871.

Religious Beliefs.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Episcopalians—			
Church of England, Episcopalians (not otherwise defined)	251,328	139,166	112,162
Free Church of England	510	268	242
Protestants (not otherwise defined) ...	5,997	3,798	2,199
	257,835	143,232	114,603
Presbyterians—			
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	81,839	43,210	38,629
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	9,513	5,126	4,387
Free Presbyterians (undefined) ...	10,647	6,178	4,469
Reformed Presbyterian Church ...	305	166	139
Presbyterians (not otherwise defined)	10,673	6,009	4,664
Calvinistic Presbyterians	2	2	...
Irish Presbyterian	1	1	...
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales	1	1	...
Puritan	1	1	...
Voluntary Presbyterian	1	1	...
	112,983	60,695	52,288

TABLE XVI.—RELIGIONS, 1871—*continued.*

Religious Beliefs.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Wesleyan Methodists—			
United Methodist Free Church ...	1,326	683	643
New Connexion Methodists	229	95	134
Primitive Methodists	7,900	3,975	3,925
Bible Christians... ..	4,194	2,092	2,102
Wesleyan Meth. (not otherwise defined)	80,491	41,264	39,227
Episcopal Methodists	3	2	1
Independent Methodists	29	9	20
Independent Wesleyans	24	8	16
Wesleyan Free Church... ..	8	...	8
Others	16	16	...
	94,220	48,144	46,076
Independents or Congregationalists ...	18,191	9,359	8,832
Baptists	16,311	8,156	8,155
Lutherans, German Protestants	10,559	7,206	3,353
Christians, Church of Christ	3,540	1,715	1,825
Moravians, United Brethren	93	53	40
Calvinists, Calvinistic Methodists ...	1,432	855	577
Society of Friends... ..	333	207	126
Unitarians	1,016	661	355
Other Protestants—			
Christian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren	193	90	103
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion	1	1	...
Christian Faith	2	2	...
Christian Union, Unionists	4	1	3
Dutch Reformed Church	14	12	2
Evangelists, Evangelical Protestants	18	10	8
French Reformed Church	1	...	1
Huguenot	1	1	...
Morrisonian	1	...	1
Nonconformists, Dissenters	43	31	12
Norwegian Reformed Church... ..	1	1	...
Primitive Church, Primitive Christians	15	9	6
Reformed Church, Protestant Reformers	3	3	...
Reformed Church of Switzerland ...	4	4	...
Scandinavian Protestants	5	5	...
Swedenborgians... ..	215	139	76
Trinitarian Protestant	1	1	...
Universal Church	2	...	2
Unsectarian Protestants, Protestant Christians, Free Protestants ...	433	269	164
Welsh Church	15	11	4
Others	56	29	27
	1,028	619	409

TABLE XVI.—RELIGIONS, 1871—*continued.*

Religious Beliefs.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Catholics—			
Roman Catholics	167,468	84,861	82,607
Catholics (not otherwise defined) ...	3,152	1,545	1,607
	170,620	86,406	84,214
Catholic and Apostolic Church	278	142	136
Greek Church	332	305	27
Israelites and Christian Israelites ...	285	143	142
Mormons or Latter Day Saints	97	78	19
Jews... ..	3,571	2,010	1,561
Other Sects—			
Mahometans	125	124	1
Pagans	17,650	17,620	30
Arian	1	1	...
Christ-adelphians	14	9	5
Christian Restitutionists and Restitu- tionists	7	2	5
Christian Restorationalists	4	4	...
Christian Socialist	1	1	...
Church of the First Born	12	7	5
Dickinite... ..	1	1	...
Druid	1	1	...
Free Socialist	1	1	...
Hindoos	27	27	...
Millenium Church	5	5	...
Nazarenes	2	1	1
New Catholics	2	2	...
Peculiar People	1	1	...
Rechabites	2	1	1
Rosicrucian	1	1	...
Spiritists, Spiritualists	171	97	74
Separatists	13	4	9
Seventh-day Adventist	1	1	...
Theists	32	20	12
Universalists	243	158	85
Universal Restitutionist	1	...	1
Others	74	46	28
	18,392	18,135	257
No Denomination—			
Believer in Bible	1	1	...
Believer in God	1	1	...
Believers in New Testament	3	2	1
Believer in Gospel	1	1	...
Believers in and Followers of Jesus	26	13	13
Biblican, Bible Student, Bible Princi- ples	5	3	2

TABLE XVI.—RELIGIONS, 1871—*continued.*

Religious Beliefs,	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Denomination (<i>continued</i>)—			
Christian Religion, Religion of Christ	11	6	5
Church of God	10	5	5
Deists	58	47	11
Eclectic	1	1	...
Fatalists	2	2	...
Freethinkers	131	115	16
Latitudinarian	1	1	...
Living Church of Christ	3	...	3
Natural Religion, Naturalist	5	4	1
"Not Decided" "Unsettled"	8	7	1
"Nurture and Admonition of the Lord"	1	1	...
"Original Thinker"	1	1	...
Pantheists	5	4	1
Rationalists, Reasonists	12	11	1
Ritualists... ..	2	2	...
"Religion of my own"	2	2	...
"True Religion"	1	1	...
Unsectarian Catholic	1	1	...
Unsectarian Christians... ..	284	150	134
"No Denomination" (so returned)	2,161	1,498	663
	2,737	1,880	857
No Religion—			
Atheists	14	9	5
Cosmopolitans	4	4	...
Infidels	3	3	...
"£ s. d."	1	...	1
Materialist	1	1	...
Positivists	2	1	1
Sceptic	1	1	...
Secularists	22	19	3
"No Religion" (so returned)	2,102	1,493	609
	2,150	1,531	619
Unspecified	5,560	3,193	2,367
Objecting to state their religion from conscientious scruples	9,965	6,325	3,640
Total of Victoria	731,528	401,050	330,478

67. Taking all the Protestant sects, the number of persons claiming to be Protestants numbered 517,541, or about seven-tenths of the population. The Roman Catholics amounted to over 23 per cent. of the inhabitants. There was about 1 Jew to every 205 persons living, and the residue, embracing all other sects, those of no religion, and those whose religions were not specified, amounted to rather less than an eighteenth of the population.

The number of Chinese professing Christianity was 285, out of a total of 17,935, or about 1 in 63. The Aborigines who professed to be Christians numbered 311 out of 1330, or something less than a fourth.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

68. From the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1871, 1,019,553 persons are recorded as having arrived, and 563,277 persons as having left the country. This leaves an excess of arrivals over departures equal to 456,276 souls. The following return shows the number of persons of both sexes who arrived and departed by sea during 36 years. The largest immigration took place in 1852, and the largest emigration in 1853. The total departures exceeded the total arrivals in 1861 and 1862. The departures of males exceeded the arrivals of males not only in those two years, but also in 1863. The arrivals of females were in each year uniformly in excess of the departures of females.

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS FROM 1835-1871.

YEAR.	IMMIGRATION.			EMIGRATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1836 } 1855 }	307,230	120,989	428,219	130,203	26,479	156,682
1856	28,335	13,259	41,594	17,362	3,825	21,187
1857	51,951	22,304	74,255	16,752	3,719	20,471
1858	43,006	13,162	56,168	21,691	4,191	25,882
1859	21,961	10,774	32,735	15,349	4,266	19,615
1860	19,566	9,471	29,037	17,220	4,469	21,689
1861	18,491	8,421	26,912	30,914	4,984	35,898
1862	28,434	9,402	37,836	31,043	7,160	38,203
1863	26,141	12,842	38,983	27,929	6,871	34,800
1864	25,427	10,729	36,156	15,758	6,021	21,779
1865	21,234	9,742	30,976	19,105	6,187	25,292
1866	22,920	9,258	32,178	20,772	6,857	27,629
1867	18,914	8,328	27,242	18,472	6,670	25,142
1868	24,283	8,522	32,805	19,639	5,913	25,552
1869	23,355	10,215	33,570	16,371	6,047	22,418
1870	22,202	10,352	32,554	15,228	5,859	21,087
1871	19,289	9,044	28,333	14,189	5,762	19,951
Total ...	722,739	296,814	1,019,553	447,997	115,280	563,277

69. Among the varied inducements held out to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for emigration to Victoria, has been the practice of granting aid to certain classes of immigrants, by defraying either wholly or in part their cost of transit from Europe to Australia. The total number of immigrants assisted from 1838 to the end of 1871 was 166,401, of whom 67,578 were males, and 98,823 were females; the female immigrants have been greatly in excess, since the reduction of the disproportion existing among the sexes was one of the objects proposed by the Government in dispensing its bounty.

70. The following table furnishes the number of assisted immigrants of both sexes from the year 1838, the experience of the last sixteen years being set forth year by year:—

TABLE XVIII.—ASSISTED IMMIGRATION, 1838-1871.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS INTRODUCED.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1838 } 1855 }	37,887	48,914	86,801
1856	1,763	2,916	4,679
1857	5,429	8,940	14,369
1858	2,320	3,539	5,859
1859	552	2,599	3,151
1860	185	1,551	1,736
1861	747	1,935	2,682
1862	1,710	3,018	4,728
1863	3,213	5,409	8,622
1864	2,673	3,958	6,631
1865	1,955	3,149	5,104
1866	1,686	2,508	4,194
1867	1,141	2,061	3,202
1868	1,172	1,699	2,871
1869	1,827	2,392	4,219
1870	1,905	2,436	4,341
1871	1,413	1,799	3,212
Total.....	67,578	98,823	166,401

71. The sum of £2,002,465 8s. 3d. has been expended by the colony upon the introduction of immigrants, from the year of its separation from New South Wales, 1851, to the end of 1871. The number introduced during the period, according to the last table, was 166,401. The cost per head was therefore £12 0s 8½d.

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14 10 8½

OCCUPATIONS.

In the following table the occupations of the people of Victoria are grouped under ten heads, and the proportions of each group to the total population are given according to the returns of the last four censuses.

TABLE XIX.—OCCUPATIONS, 1854-1871.

OCCUPATIONS CLASSIFIED UNDER TEN HEADS.	PROPORTIONS PER CENT.			
	1854.	1857.	1861.	1871.
Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture	22·58	18·06	16·53	16·04
Gold Mining	14·51	16·27	12·06	5·58
Agriculture, Farming, and Pastoral Pursuits	6·13	10·07	10·56	9·13
Labourers (Branch of Labour undefined)	3·80	1·76	1·58	2·13
Domestic Servants	4·46	5·15	4·59	3·49
Learned Professions, Fine Arts, Literature, &c.	1·16	1·31	1·42	1·67
Maintained out of the Public Revenue	2·97	1·84	1·56	1·99
Miscellaneous Pursuits	·79	·20	·19	·05
Independent Means	·83	·31	·27	·29
Residue of Population	42·77	45·03	51·24	59·63
Total.....	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The occupations of males and females, grouped upon a more extended scale than the above, will be found in the following table, according to the returns of the census of 1871.

The following table gives the number of males and females under and over 20 years of age, grouped in six classes, and the proportion per cent. of those in each class to the total population:—

TABLE XX.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1871.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Number.	Proportions per Cent.	Number.	Proportions per Cent.
Ministering to Government.....	3,980	1·00	170	·05
Ministering to Religion	838	·21	61	·02
Ministering to Health	1,275	·32	1,177	·36
Ministering to Law	1,137	·28	1	...
Ministering to Education	2,089	·52	3,678	1·12
Ministering to Art, Science, and Literature...	1,696	·42	164	·05
Traders	9,122	2·29	1,302	·40
Assisting in the Exchange of Money or Commodities	7,614	1·91	229	·07
Ministering to Entertaining and Clothing...	12,505	3·13	14,371	4·37
Domestic Servants	2,336	·59	22,705	6·90
Contractors.....	857	·21	1	...
Artisans and Mechanics	40,807	10·22	401	·12
Miners.....	52,447	13·14	14	...
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to Mining...	665	·17	2	...
Engaged in Pastoral Pursuits.....	6,883	1·72	154	·05
Engaged in Agriculture	50,789	12·73	3,499	1·06
Engaged in Pursuits subsidiary to Grazing and Agriculture	2,436	·61	6	...
Engaged in Land Carriage.....	12,136	3·04	87	·03
Engaged in Sea Navigation	2,701	·68	12	...
Dealing in Food,	13,052	3·27	1,036	·32
Labourers	18,220	4·57	16	...
Engaged in Miscellaneous Pursuits	355	·09	36	·01
Persons of independent means	1,342	·34	517	·16
Wives, Widows, Children, Relatives, &c.....	72,908	18·27	205,010	62·33
Scholars	72,329	18·13	70,355	21·39
Public burden	6,791	1·70	3,513	1·07
Unemployed	1,746	·44	397	·12
Total Specified	399,056	100·00	328,914	100·00
Occupation not stated	1,994	...	1,564	...
Total Population	401,050	...	330,478	...

The following Table gives the number of males and females under and over 20 years of age, grouped in six classes, and the proportion per cent. of those in each class to the total population :—

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES UNDER AND OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE.

OCCUPATIONS (Arranged in Six Classes).	NUMBERS.						PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Total Population.....	401,050	181,585	219,765	330,478	181,479	148,999	...	...	...	100-000	100-000	10 0000
Total of specified Occupations...	398,341	181,312	217,029	328,726	181,077	147,649	100-000	100-000	100-000	100-000	100-000	10 0000
Professional.....	10,035	735	9,300	4,096	1,101	3,095	2-519	405	4-285	1-246	553	2-096
Domestic.....	153,498	145,815	7,683	302,225	172,345	129,880	38-535	80-422	3-540	91-938	95-178	87-965
Commercial.....	25,690	3,389	22,301	1,217	116	1,101	6-449	1-869	10-276	370	064	746
Agricultural.....	61,277	11,592	49,685	3,664	1,577	2,087	15-383	6-394	22-893	1-115	871	1-414
Industrial.....	120,977	15,399	105,578	13,377	4,187	9,190	30-370	8-493	48-647	4-069	2-312	6-224
Indefinite and Non-productive...	26,864	4,382	22,482	4,147	1,851	2,296	6-744	2-417	10-359	1-262	1-022	1-555
Occupation not stated.....	2,709	273	2,436	1,752	402	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be observed that 80 per cent. of the males and 95 per cent. of the females under 20 years of age are in the domestic class, which includes scholars at public and private schools, and those returned merely as "son," "daughter," "visitor," &c., but without any occupation being specified.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

72. During the decennial period, 1862-1871, the total number of births registered in Victoria was 258,326, and that of deaths 103,984. The gain to the population by natural increase has therefore been 154,342 in the last ten years. In the year 1871 the births numbered 27,382, and the deaths 9918. The excess of the former over the latter in that year was therefore 17,464.

73. The number of marriages in 1871 was 4693. Of these 3735 were between bachelors and spinsters; 371 between bachelors and widows; 353 between widowers and spinsters; and 234 between widowers and widows. Of the men 96, and of the women 1254, had not attained the full age of 21.

74. The number of births, deaths, and marriages in every thousand of the living population during each of the last ten years, and the mean of the whole decennial period, were as follow:—

TABLE XXII.—PROPORTION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS TO THE LIVING POPULATION, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	Number to every Thousand of the Population.		
	Births.	Marriages.*	Deaths.
1862	44·50	8·26	18·39
1863	42·58	7·53	16·91
1864	43·59	7·73	15·08
1865	42·04	7·29	16·97
1866	39·44	6·71	19·37
1867	39·41	6·91	18·06
1868	40·59	6·99	15·00
1869	37·36	6·79	15·25
1870	38·25	6·67	14·68
1871	37·07	6·35	13·43
Mean of ten years.....	40·48	7·12	16·31

75. According to recent European returns the birth, marriage,

* The numbers in this column, doubled, give the number of persons married in proportion to every thousand of the living population.

and death rates in four of the principal European countries are as follow:—

TABLE XXIII.—PROPORTION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS TO EVERY THOUSAND OF THE LIVING POPULATION IN FOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Numbers to every Thousand of the Population.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
England (during ten years, 1858-1867) ...	35·08	8·44	22·45
France	26·86	8·00	23·72
Austria	39·88	8·67	31·10
Italy	39·12	8·13	31·15

76. It thus appears that the birth and death rates in Victoria are more favourable, the one being much higher and the other considerably lower than in any of the countries named; but that the mean marriage rate is lower in Victoria than in any of those countries. These comparisons result from tables of births, marriages, and deaths of the various countries, in connection with their respective populations. The absolute value of such comparisons, however, depends upon the similarity of the proportions of persons at any age to the total population in each country.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY PER CENT. AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1841 TO 1871.

77. The total recorded mortality in 1841 was 319 out of 15,353 persons living during that year in the Port Phillip district, and the mortality was therefore at the rate of a little over 2 per cent. At this period upwards of 70 per cent. of the population consisted of adults.

78. In 1846 there were recorded 328 deaths out of 34,807 living, which was less than one per cent. of mortality, notwithstanding the percentage of adult population from 21 to 60 had decreased to less than 60 per cent., and the proportion of children under 5 had increased from 13 per cent. of the total population in 1841, to upwards of 25 per cent. in 1846. Either this was a year of remarkable healthiness, or some defect existed in the machinery of registration.*

* The present system of registration was introduced in the year 1853.

79. In 1851 the number of deaths recorded was 1165 out of 86,825 living during the year, or 1·342 per cent., a marked increase on the mortality recorded as having obtained in 1846.

80. But it was in 1854 that the highest rate of mortality is observable, and the immense influx of adults attracted by the richness of our goldfields, brought the proportion of people living between 21 and 60 to 62 per cent. of the population, the children under 5 years forming only about 11½ per cent. of the total living. Notwithstanding this, however, the mortality recorded in that year was 2·342 per cent. This was doubtless consequent upon the hardships endured by the miners, combined with the habits of dissipation too common among all classes at that period of universal gold-getting.

81. In 1857 the deaths recorded were 7449 out of 430,347 living, or 1·73 per cent.

82. In 1861 there were 10,522 deaths out of 541,025 living, or not quite 2 per cent.; the proportion of children under 5 at that time being 18 per cent. of the total population, and the proportion of adults between 15 and 60 being 64 per cent.

83. In the year of the last census, 1871, the mortality was remarkably small. The population numbered 738,725, but the deaths amounted only to 9918, or to 1·34 per cent. of the population. The children under 5, as returned at the census, were equal to 16 per cent. of the total population, and the proportion of persons between 15 and 60 was 54 per cent.

MORTALITY IN THE SEVERAL MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

84. Among males at all ages, from observations made over the last ten years, the months of greatest mortality were in the following order, commencing at the highest as to number of deaths:—1 January, 2 March, 3 April, 4 February, 5 December, 6 May. Among females, at all ages, over the same period, the months of greatest mortality were:—1 March, 2 January, 3 April, 4 February, 5 May, 6 December.

85. Among males, at all ages, over the same period, the months of least mortality, were, commencing with the highest as to healthiness:—1 November, 2 September, 3 October, 4 August, 5 July, 6 June. Among females, at all ages, the months of least mortality were:—1 September, 2 November, 3 October, 4 August, 5 July, 6 June.

86. With respect to infants under one year, the months of highest mortality are found to be, among males:—1 January, 2 March, 3 February, 4 April, 5 December, 6 May; and among females, 1 January, 2 February, 3 March, 4 April, 5 December, 6 May. The months of least mortality among both male and

female infants are :—1 September, 2 October, 3 August, 4 June, 5 November, 6 July.

87. In regard to adults from the age of 20 to 45, over the same number of years, the months of highest mortality were, for males :—1 March, 2 January, 3 May, 4 June, 5 October, 6 December ; and for females, 1 March, 2 May, 3 January, 4 July, 5 June, 6 April. The months of least mortality for males were :—1 February, 2 November, 3 August, 4 April, 5 September, 6 July ; and for females, 1 November, 2 February, 3 September, 4 August, 5 December, 6 October.

88. These results, of course, vary somewhat in different years ; but taken in connection with the chronological tables, there is sufficient indication of peculiar general laws, both of sickness and mortality, affecting different ages at different seasons of the year. These laws will, sooner or later, doubtless obtain a full investigation and illustration at the hands of the medical profession.

89. The number of deaths in Victoria occurring in each month, out of every thousand deaths during the year, are given in the following table, which shows an average extending over the ten years 1862-1871 :—

TABLE XXIV.—PROPORTION OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	Deaths in each Month in every Thousand (Mean of Ten Years).
January.....	107·25
February	95·20
March	107·00
April	97·56
May	89·33
June	77·37
July	74·15
August	68·93
September.....	63·54
October	66·51
November.....	65·78
December.....	87·38
Total.....	1000·00
Monthly Average	83·33

90. According to these figures, the months of greatest mortality in Victoria are January and March ; those of the least mortality are September, October, and November. The mortality in the

six months from June to November inclusive is below the monthly average, and that in the remaining six months is above that average.

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE COMPARED.

91. The number of deaths of males and females at different periods of age in every thousand living at the same periods, is given in the following table for the years of the last two censuses of Victoria, and is compared with the average number of deaths to every thousand living at the same age periods, occurring in England and France over a series of years.

TABLE XXV.—DEATHS IN EVERY THOUSAND LIVING AT EACH AGE.—VICTORIA, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND COMPARED.

AGE.	NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EVERY THOUSAND LIVING.							
	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	VICTORIA.		England and Wales, Mean of Ten Years.	France, Mean of Ten Years.	VICTORIA.		England and Wales, Mean of Ten Years.	France, Mean of Ten Years.
	Year 1861.	Year 1871.			Year 1861.	Year 1871.		
All Ages . . .	18.75	14.57	23.38	23.80	20.82	12.33	21.80	23.19
Under 5 Years	67.73	41.84	72.24	84.55	62.32	36.62	61.87	75.45
5 to 10 "	14.51	4.02	9.48	10.49	13.13	3.62	9.41	11.04
10 to 15 "	4.19	2.86	5.20	5.36	4.68	2.18	5.39	6.41
15 to 25 "	5.95	4.91	8.34	10.34	5.11	4.19	8.62	8.41
25 to 35 "	7.85	7.47	10.09	10.02	8.84	7.15	10.67	9.69
35 to 45 "	12.43	10.75	12.92	10.96	11.73	9.79	12.91	11.03
45 to 55 "	19.31	16.97	18.49	14.76	13.72	13.37	16.05	44.88
55 to 65 "	30.39	28.86	32.05	29.19	23.81	21.25	23.67	27.27
65 to 75 "	47.23	60.91	63.05	60.69	35.08	48.88	61.33	63.49
75 Years and upwards ..	116.33	132.75	158.97	160.22	94.24	108.75	141.06	153.76

The declension in the rate of mortality in Victoria, both for males and females, from birth to the age of 65, in 1871, as compared with 1861, is most remarkable, and indicates the danger of relying on the experience of any one year as a permanent guide. It is certain, however, that the value of human life in Victoria has increased during the last ten years.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND COMPARED.

92. The number of deaths from each class of diseases in a thousand, from all causes, in Victoria and England, are compared in the following table. The average extends over sixteen years for Victoria, and eight years for England.

TABLE XXVI.—DEATHS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND, FROM EACH CLASS OF DISEASES.

CLASS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EVERY THOUSAND FROM ALL CAUSES.	
	Victoria.	England.
Zymotic Diseases	304·71	241·12
Constitutional Diseases	130·56	213·62
Local Diseases	320·05	363·43
Developmental Diseases	151·97	146·23
Violent Deaths	92·71	35·60
Total.....	1000·00	1000·00

93. The proportion of deaths from diseases of the zymotic type is greater in Victoria than in England, as also is that from developmental diseases and from violence. But the proportion from constitutional diseases, of which phthisis or consumption is the most fatal, and also from local diseases, which include those which have their seat in particular organs, is greater in England than in Victoria.

94. The number of deaths of persons of all ages from the different classes of diseases to every thousand deaths from all causes, during each of the last sixteen years, will be found in the following table:—

TABLE XXVII.—DEATHS FROM EACH CLASS OF DISEASES.—PROPORTION TO THE DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1856-1871.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1000 FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM				
	CLASS I. Zymotic Diseases.	CLASS II. Con-stitutional Diseases.	CLASS III. Local Diseases.	CLASS IV. Developmental Diseases.	CLASS V. Violent Deaths.
1856	250·58	139·54	310·43	168·94	130·51
1857	263·33	135·20	318·17	160·99	122·31
1858	303·21	134·63	297·60	170·03	94·53
1859	334·15	127·14	291·31	146·28	101·12
1860	386·22	114·91	280·75	142·93	75·19
1861	362·60	128·28	290·96	130·19	87·97
1862	308·57	124·12	306·67	166·57	94·07
1863	285·02	124·34	333·51	152·65	104·48
1864	272·25	135·95	346·05	150·89	94·86
1865	308·21	136·92	314·45	153·24	87·18
1866	357·55	115·54	307·18	148·61	71·12
1867	368·09	116·44	308·34	135·24	71·89
1868	307·49	133·37	330·27	137·26	91·61
1869	292·03	139·78	343·18	143·84	81·17
1870	235·72	143·28	370·63	164·19	86·18
1871	240·26	139·41	371·37	159·76	89·20
Mean of 16 Years ...	304·71	130·56	320·05	151·97	92·71

95. The following are amongst the results which are deducible from this table:—

96. The number of deaths from zymotic diseases in 1000 deaths from all causes, averaged 305 in the sixteen years ending the 31st December, 1871. The highest proportion in any one of the years was in 1860, when deaths from this class of affections amounted to 386 in 1000. The lowest proportion was in 1870, when they only amounted to 236 in 1000. They were above the average of the period in the four years 1859-1862, and in the four years 1865-1868, and they were below it in the other eight years.

97. Constitutional diseases caused upon the average 131 deaths in 1000 during the sixteen years. The highest proportion to the 1000 was 143 in 1870, and the lowest 115 in 1860. Deaths under this head were below the average in the five years 1859-1863, in 1866 and in 1867, and above it in the nine remaining years.

98. The proportion of deaths from local diseases is on the average 320 in 1000 from all causes. This number was exceeded in the eighth and ninth and the last four years of the period, and was not reached in any of the ten others. The highest proportion was 371 in 1000, and occurred in 1870 and 1871; the lowest was 281 in 1000, and took place in 1860.

99. Deaths from developmental diseases were in the whole period of sixteen years in the proportion of 152 in 1000, which average was exceeded in the three years 1856-1858, the two years 1862-1863, the year 1865, and the two years 1870-1871, and not equalled in the other eight years. The highest proportion of deaths to the thousand from this class was 170 in 1858, and the lowest was 130 in 1861.

100. Violent deaths were about in the proportion of 93 to the thousand from all causes, in the sixteen years, the highest average being 131 in 1856, and the lowest 71 in 1866. The mean of the sixteen years was exceeded in 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and not reached in the remaining nine years.

101. The next table gives the number of deaths of persons of all ages, from all causes, and from each class of causes, to every 1000 of the average population of the colony during each of the last sixteen years.

TABLE XXVIII.—DEATHS FROM EACH CLASS OF DISEASES.—
PROPORTION TO THE LIVING POPULATION, 1856-1871.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EVERY 1000 OF THE MEAN LIVING POPULATION, FROM—					
	Total Specified Causes.	CLASS I. Zymotic Diseases.	CLASS II. Constitutional Diseases.	CLASS III. Local Diseases.	CLASS IV. Developmental Diseases.	CLASS V. Violent Deaths.
1856	14.82	3.71	2.07	4.60	2.50	1.94
1857	17.12	4.51	2.31	5.45	2.76	2.09
1858	18.45	5.60	2.48	5.49	3.14	1.74
1859	18.28	6.11	2.32	5.33	2.67	1.85
1860	22.17	8.56	2.55	6.22	3.17	1.67
1861	19.35	7.02	2.48	5.63	2.52	1.70
1862	18.26	5.63	2.27	5.60	3.04	1.72
1863	16.86	4.81	2.10	5.62	2.57	1.76
1864	14.99	4.08	2.04	5.19	2.26	1.42
1865	16.90	5.21	2.32	5.31	2.59	1.47
1866	19.31	6.91	2.23	5.93	2.87	1.37
1867	18.00	6.63	2.10	5.55	2.43	1.29
1868	14.91	4.59	1.99	4.91	2.05	1.37
1869	15.20	4.44	2.12	5.22	2.19	1.23
1870	14.63	3.45	2.10	5.42	2.40	1.26
1871	13.37	3.21	1.86	4.97	2.14	1.19
Mean of 16 Years	17.04	5.28	2.21	5.40	2.58	1.57

102. By this table it is seen that the number of deaths from specified causes* is in the average proportion of 17 to every 1000 of the population; that the highest mortality in sixteen years was 22 to the 1000, and occurred in 1860; and the lowest was 13 to the 1000, and occurred in 1871; that the average for the period was exceeded in the six years from 1857 to 1862 inclusive, and in the two years 1866 and 1867, and was not equalled in the other six years.

103. It is also observable that the average mortality from zymotic diseases, as gathered from the results of sixteen years, is 5.28 to the 1000 persons living; that the average from constitutional diseases is 2.21 to the 1000; that the average from local diseases is 5.40 to the 1.000; that the average from developmental diseases is 2.58 to the 1000; and that the average from violence is 1.57 to the 1000.

104. It is further evident that the year which relatively to the population was that of the greatest total mortality, 1860, was also

* The deaths from specified causes amount to 99 out of 100 of the deaths from all causes. This high proportion indicates great care on the part of the Deputy-Registrars of Victoria.

that of the highest mortality from zymotic diseases (8·56 to the 1000), from constitutional diseases (2·55 to the 1000), from local diseases (6·22 to the 1000), and from developmental diseases (3·17 to the 1000), and that the year in which the relative number of violent deaths was greatest was 1857 (2·09 to the 1000).

105. In like manner, the years in which the rate of mortality was lowest from each class of causes, and the years in which it was greater or less than the mean rate, for the sixteen years, may be ascertained from the table.

106. The following table shows the number of persons, at various periods of life, who died from all causes and each class of causes in 1000 deaths of persons at all ages, the results being the average of ten years.

TABLE XXIX.—DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES FROM EACH CLASS OF DISEASES.—PROPORTION TO THE DEATHS AT ALL AGES FROM EACH CLASS. MEAN OF TEN YEARS.

AGES.	NUMBER OF DEATHS AT ALL AGES, FROM—					
	All Causes.	CLASS I. Zymotic Diseases.	CLASS II. Constitutional Diseases.	CLASS III. Local Diseases.	CLASS IV. Developmental Diseases.	CLASS V. Violent Deaths.
Under 1 year.....	328·36	336·84	153·27	299·91	681·83	65·70
1 to 5 years	210·24	339·88	128·85	152·64	167·78	148·63
5 to 15 „	57·24	97·31	32·37	41·48	5·72	92·11
15 to 45 „	283·71	171·81	536·33	316·31	75·03	536·21
45 to 60 „	76·16	36·50	113·96	122·79	16·52	100·39
60 and upwards...	44·29	17·66	35·22	66·87	53·12	56·96
Total.....	1000·00	1000·00	1000·00	1000·00	1000·00	1000·00

107. It is thus seen that, in every 1000 deaths from zymotic diseases, 337, or about a third, are of children under 1 year, which is rather higher than the proportion that the deaths of children under 1 year bear to the deaths from all causes (328 in 1000), and is within a trifle of the proportion that deaths from zymotic diseases in the next four years of life, viz., from 1 to 5, bear to the total deaths from zymotic diseases (340 in 1000).

108. It is also seen that deaths from all causes at the last ~~four~~ ³ periods of life, embracing ages from ~~five~~ ⁵ years upwards, bear a higher proportion to the deaths at all ages than do the deaths from zymotic diseases; but at the first ~~two~~ ² periods, comprising ages under ~~five~~ ⁵ years, the proportion dying from zymotic diseases to the total deaths from zymotic diseases is greater than the proportion dying from all causes to the total deaths from all causes.

109. Similar comparisons may be made with respect to the other causes of death. Looking at deaths from developmental diseases, it will be observed that 682 in 1000, or more than two-

thirds, occur to infants under one year of age, whilst only 328 in 1000, or less than one-third of the deaths from all causes, are of children at that age. Also that of deaths from violence, 536 in 1000, or more than half, occur to persons between the ages of 15 and 45, whereas only 284 in 1000 of the deaths from all causes are of persons at those ages.

110. Of zymotic diseases, which include all those of an epidemic, endemic, contagious, or infectious character, the most fatal are diarrhoea and dysentery, which prevail chiefly during the summer months. In eighteen years these caused on an average 123 deaths in 1000, or about an eighth part of the total mortality. The years of greatest mortality from them were 1858, in which they caused 163 deaths in 1000; 1859, in which they caused 155 in 1000; and 1860, in which they caused 148 in 1000. The years of least mortality from the same complaints were 1868, in which they caused no more than 86; 1864, in which they caused only 87; 1870, in which they caused only 91; and 1863, in which they caused only 92 deaths in 1000. Scarletina, measles, and diphtheria have also been very fatal in some years, especially among children. The first two complaints prevailed in 1853, during the last six months of which year they caused 95 deaths in every 1000 from all causes. In the following year the mortality from them fell to 43 in 1000, and from that time they were but little felt until 1860, when they broke out in an epidemic form, and together caused 59 deaths in 1000. In 1861 the mortality from them rose to 107 in 1000, in 1862 it fell to 44 in 1000, in 1863 to 34 in 1000, in 1864 to 32 in 1000, and in 1865 to 22 in 1000. In 1866 it again increased to 73, and in 1867 to 107 in 1000; in 1868 it fell to 48, in 1869 to 23, and in 1870 and 1871 to 3 deaths per 1000. Diphtheria was apparently unknown until 1858, in which year six deaths from its effects were recorded, being less than 1 in 1000. In 1859 deaths from diphtheria increased to 30 in 1000 from all causes, and in 1860 to 53 in 1000, which was the maximum. In 1861 the mortality from diphtheria was 49 in 1000, in 1862 it was 36, and in 1863, 35 in 1000. In 1864 it rose to 51 in 1000; in 1865 it again fell to 38, and in 1866 to 27 in 1000. In 1867 it rose to 29, in 1868 to 45, and in 1869 to 47 per 1000; in 1870 it sank to 40, and in 1871 to 26 in 1000. Small-pox has never spread in the colony. A few cases have from time to time been brought by ships, but have quickly died out by isolation. The same may be said of typhus. Typhoid fevers, however, are by no means rare, a type of which, locally called "colonial fever," is frequently fatal. Agues are uncommon, as are also remittent fevers. No case of Asiatic cholera has ever occurred in any part of Australia. Hydrophobia is also unknown.

111. Constitutional diseases are divided into diathetic and tuber-

cular. The former includes gout, dropsy, cancer, &c., and the latter scrofula, tabes mesenterica, phthisis, hydrocephalus, &c.

112. Cancer in a fatal form has been increasing of late years. In the last six months of 1853 it only caused 1 death, and in 1854 only 3 deaths in every 1000 from all causes; whereas in 1862 it caused 8 deaths in 1000, in 1863 11 in 1000, in 1864 and 1865 14 deaths in 1000, and in the last six years it has caused on the average 16 deaths in 1000. On the other hand, dropsy is not so fatal now as formerly. In 1853 it caused 20 deaths, and in 1854 13 deaths in 1000 from all causes; in 1864 it caused only 8, and in 1865 only 7 deaths in 1000. Gout as a fatal disease is uncommon. In 1871 it caused 1.42 deaths in 1000, but this proportion is much above the average. During several years no death from gout was recorded.

113. Phthisis is by far the most fatal disease of the tubercular type of constitutional diseases, and next to it hydrocephalus. Relatively to the whole mortality, the last six years show an increase in the number of deaths from phthisis, as will be seen by the following figures:—1866, 64 deaths in 1000; 1867, 68; 1868, 75; 1869, 84; 1870, 86; 1871, 85 in 1000. The mortality in 18 years from phthisis was in the proportion of 73 deaths in 1000, and from hydrocephalus in the proportion of 18 deaths per 1000 from all causes.

114. Local diseases include all those of particular organs, and are divided as follows:—1. Diseases of the nervous system, which in 18 years caused upon the average 107 deaths in every 1000 from all causes. 2. Diseases of the organs of circulation, which caused upon the average 41 deaths in 1000. 3. Diseases of the respiratory system, which caused 86 deaths in 1000. 4. Diseases of the digestive organs, which caused 67 deaths in 1000. 5. Diseases of the urinary organs, which caused 8 deaths in 1000. 6. Diseases of the organs of generation, which caused a fraction less than 2 deaths in 1000. 7. Diseases of the locomotive system, which caused a fraction more than 2 deaths in 1000. 8. Diseases of the integumentary system, which caused nearly 2 deaths in 1000.

115. Developmental diseases, or those of growth, nutrition, or decay, are divided into those of children, those of adults, those of old people, and diseases of nutrition.

116. Developmental diseases of children are premature birth, malformations, and teething. In eighteen years 33 deaths in every 1000 resulted from the last-named cause. Developmental diseases of adults refer chiefly to those incidental to child-bearing. In eighteen years, the number of women who died from childbirth, including metria, was in the proportion of one to every 221 children born alive. The deaths classed under developmental

diseases of old people refer only to those caused by old age. The most fatal diseases of nutrition are atrophy and debility, from which, on an average, 78 deaths were caused in every 1000 which occurred during eighteen years.

117. Violent deaths are not so numerous now as in the days immediately succeeding the gold discoveries. In 1856, 130 deaths, and in 1857 122 deaths in every 1000 resulted from external injuries. In 1864 the proportion was 95; in 1865, 87; in 1866, 71; in 1867, 72; in 1868, 92; in 1869, 81; in 1870, 86; and in 1871, 89, in every 1000. The persons who committed suicide in fifteen years numbered 1029, of whom 858 were males and 171 were females. The criminals executed during 24 years numbered 115, of whom only one was a female.

CHINESE MORTALITY.

118. During ¹⁹~~nine~~ years, ¹³⁷⁶~~2188~~ Chinese deaths were observed. Their ages ranged from 20 to ~~45~~⁶⁰ years. In the same period 9873 European males died at the same ages. The following are the principal causes of death amongst the Chinese, ~~arranged in order of fatality~~, and placed side by side with the deaths of European males between 20 and 60 years of age:—

TABLE XXX.—DEATHS OF CHINESE AND EUROPEANS COMPARED. 1862-1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES BETWEEN 20 TO 60 YEARS OF AGE.			
	Chinese.		Other than Chinese.	
	Numbers.	Proportions Per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions Per Cent.
Typhoid Fever	122	7.74	814	3.86
Dysentery.....	48	3.05	489	2.32
Dropsy.....	33	2.09	169	.80
Phthisis.....	210	13.32	3,807	18.07
Heart Disease.....	130	8.25	1,768	8.39
Pneumonia.....	72	4.57	890	4.22
Accidents	303	19.23	3,614	17.15
Suicide	92	5.84	442	2.10
Other causes.....	566	35.91	9,082	43.09
Total.....	1576	100.00	21,075	100.00

119. It will be observed that the causes specified above, occasioned 64 per cent. of the deaths of the Chinese, and 54 per cent. of those of the other colonists at the same ages. It will also be seen

that, in relation to the total mortality of either class, typhoid fever, dysentery, dropsy, and accidents were more fatal, and suicides were more frequent among the Chinese than amongst the Europeans; that phthisis was more fatal amongst the Europeans; and that heart disease and pneumonia were equally fatal amongst both. Within the last few years much less divergence than formerly has taken place in the main causes of death amongst the Chinese, as compared with those of Europeans.

INFANT MORTALITY.

120. One of the severest tests of viability or vital force, in any community, in connection with climate, race, and habits, is the rate per cent. per annum of mortality among infants, deduced by comparing the deaths under one year with the births. In this manner the following table was calculated.

TABLE XXXI.—MORTALITY OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE FROM ALL CAUSES, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	Number of Births of Infants during the Year.	Number of Deaths of Infants during the Year.	Mortality per Cent.
1862.....	24,391	3,410	14·0
1863.....	23,906	2,844	12·0
1864.....	25,680	2,778	10·8
1865.....	25,915	3,538	13·6
1866.....	25,010	3,838	15·3
1867.....	25,608	3,534	13·8
1868.....	27,243	3,054	11·2
1869.....	26,040	3,284	12·6
1870.....	27,151	3,203	11·8
1871.....	27,382	3,114	11·3
Total during Ten Years	258,326	32,597	12·6

121. It will be observed that the rate varied from 10·8 per cent. in 1864 to 15·3 per cent. in 1866; and that the mortality over the ten years, 1862-1871, among 258,326 children under one year, was 32,597, or 12·6 per cent. This result is much lower than that obtaining in England, where over a period of ten years (1851-1860) the ratio of infantile deaths was 18·26 per cent.; and in the year 1870 it was 16 per cent. in that country. But although the rate of mortality of infants is remarkably low in Victoria as compared with that of the healthiest countries in Europe, yet there is no doubt it will still further decline in proportion to the progress of morals and hygienic knowledge among the people.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY.

122. The number and ages of sick persons, of those suffering

from accidents, of lunatics, of idiots, of deaf and dumb persons, of the blind, of the epileptic, and of the crippled and deformed, were returned in the last census. The following are the totals:—

TABLE XXXII.—SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY, 1871.

NATURE OF INFIRMITY.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Sick.....	8,639	4,915	3,724
Suffering from Accidents.....	1,320	1,149	171
Deaf and Dumb.....	202	121	81
Deaf only.....	242	159	83
Blind.....	502	364	138
Lunatic.....	1,868	1,121	747
Idiots.....	108	58	50
Epileptic.....	221	124	97
Crippled and Deformed.....	205	132	73
Total.....	13,307	8,143	5,164

123. The total number of cases of infirmity returned amount to 13,307. This, in a population of 731,528, gives a proportion of 1 person in every 55 rendered non-effective, either wholly or partially, by one of the causes adduced. The disabled males were in the proportion of 1 to every 49 of the male population, the disabled females in that of 1 to every 64 of the female population of the colony.

124. The sick were in the ratio of 1 to every 85 of the population, those suffering from accidents in that of 1 to every 575. The sick and the maimed together amounted to 9959, a number which furnishes a proportion relatively to the whole population of 1 to 73. The lunatics returned furnish a proportion of 1 lunatic to every 392 inhabitants of the colony, 1 lunatic male to every 358 males, 1 lunatic female to every 442 females. The idiots were in the proportion of 1 to every 6773 of the population, 1 idiot male to every 6915 males, 1 idiot female to every 6610 females. The deaf and dumb returned give 1 deaf mute to every 3621 persons of both sexes, 1 deaf and dumb male to every 3314 males, 1 deaf and dumb female to every 4080 females. The blind returned were in the proportion of 1 to every 1457 of both sexes, 1 blind male to every 1102 males, 1 blind female to every 2395 females.* The deaf only were in the proportion of 1 to

* In some parts of Switzerland there is said to be 1 deaf mute in every 206 of the population. In England and Wales, in 1851, the proportion was 1 in 1738. The statistics relating to blindness show a range varying from 1 blind person in 482 of the inhabitants of Norway to 1 in 979 of those in England and Wales. (See *Report upon the Census of Great Britain, 1851.*)

every 3023 of the population, the epileptic were in the proportion of 1 to every 3310, and the crippled and deformed were in the proportion of 1 to every 3568.

MILITARY.

125. Prior to the year 1870 it was the practice to keep a small detachment of imperial troops in Victoria, but, in September and October of that year, these were permanently withdrawn, and a corps of local artillery was organised by the Victorian Government in their stead.

126. The authorised establishment of this local Defence Corps is 138 of all ranks. On the 31st December, 1871, however, the strength was only 119, or 19 short of the establishment. The numbers of the different ranks, at that date, were as follow :—

Captain	1
Sergeant-Major	1
Sergeants	4
Corporals	4
Bombadiers	4
Gunners (Class A)	20
Gunners (Class B)	85
Total	119

127. The men from the Defence Corps are drafted off to the ranks of the police and of the warders of gaols and penal establishments, as vacancies occur in these services.

128. The military expenditure is now all defrayed by the colony. The total amount expended on defences and land forces during the year 1871 was £29,507 6s. 3d.

VOLUNTEERS.

129. The volunteer force of Victoria is a fine body of men, and its members have shown much zeal in rendering themselves effective. The total establishment authorised is 3807, consisting of six troops of cavalry, each numbering 42; ten corps of artillery, nine of them numbering 150, and one numbering 75; one corps of engineers, numbering 150; one torpedo and signal corps, numbering 30; and thirteen corps of rifles, each numbering 150.

130. The strength of the force at the end of 1871 was as follows :—

Officers	136
Sergeants	188
Rank and File.....	3475
Total	3799

131. In addition to these there were 36 volunteer staff and unattached officers, 31 unattached sergeants, and one unattached rank and file, and 74 in bands not included in the strength of corps, making a grand total of 3940, or 133 in excess of the establishment.

132. The following was the strength of the respective branches of the service at the end of 1871 :—

Naval Brigade.....	302
Cavalry	208
Artillery	1411
Engineers	146
Torpedo and Signal Corps	22
Rifles, Metropolitan and Suburban Corps.....	1031
Do. Country Corps	981
General Staff, not attached to any particular Corps	6
Total.....	3799

133. The volunteers are armed with the following rifles, the property of the Government :—

Long Enfields	15
Lancaster, large bore.....	1461
Do. reduced bore	1978
General Hay	273
Breech-loading Carbines	475
Total.....	4202

NATURALISATION.

134. Aliens residing in Victoria may obtain letters of naturalisation upon taking an oath of allegiance to the Crown before any judge or police magistrate, as prescribed by an Act of the Legislature (26 Vict., No. 166).

135. But without becoming naturalised, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may hold, convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

136. Alien women being married to British subjects thereby become naturalised.

137. The following table shows the number of persons of different countries who have procured letters of naturalisation during the last ten years :—

TABLE XXXIII.—PERSONS NATURALISED, 1862-1871.

SUBJECTS OF	NUMBER NATURALISED IN EACH YEAR.										Total 10 Years.
	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	
France.....	8	8	8	8	4	1	2	4	7	2	52
Belgium.....	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Holland.....	...	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	...	...	13
Austria.....	3	1	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	13
Prussia.....	43	47	26	34	27	12	23	18	19	13	262
Other German States...	59	41	39	50	40	26	44	33	26	52	410
Italy.....	5	5	2	6	1	2	8	1	3	2	35
Spain.....	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	6
Portugal.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	6
Russia.....	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	11
Other European Coun- tries.....	64	42	49	23	21	7	59	11	11	23	310
United States.....	6	4	5	1	1	2	8	1	2	...	30
South and Central American States.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
China.....	5	8	6	2	4	...	4	1	4	2	36
Other Countries.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	5
Total.....	200	164	139	133	104	54	154	73	78	97	1196

PRODUCTION.

CROWN LAND SALES.

138. During the year 1871, 378,516 acres of Crown land were sold, and 118 acres were granted, making a total of 378,634 acres sold and granted. The amount realised upon land sales was £528,119, or an average of £1 7s. 11d. per acre.

139. The extent of Crown land granted and sold, the gross amount realised, and the average price per acre during each of the last ten years, were as follow:—It will be observed that the greatest quantity of land was alienated, and the largest amount of money obtained, in 1862, that the average price per acre was highest in 1865, and that less land was alienated in 1867 than in any of the other years.

TABLE XXXIV.—CROWN LANDS SOLD, EXTENT AND VALUE, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	EXTENT OF LAND ALIENATED DURING THE YEAR.				AMOUNT REALISED DURING THE YEAR.							
	Granted without Purchase.			Sold.	Total.		Average per Acre.					
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862.....	200	3	31	844,969	2	38	910,862	7	7	1	1	7
1863.....	46	3	28	295,180	0	1	450,645	13	3½	1	10	6
1864.....	114	0	39	260,169	0	5	522,601	10	9½	2	0	2
1865.....	19	0	18	139,775	2	3	295,455	18	8	2	2	3
1866.....	3	2	0	221,582	0	7	380,240	6	6	1	14	4
1867.....	25	3	14	129,332	3	25	214,077	6	6	1	13	1
1868.....	60	1	8	275,648	3	5	359,702	12	7	1	6	1
1869.....	56	1	8	725,109	3	10	794,542	11	2	1	1	11
1870.....	20	2	24	337,506	3	35	463,820	10	4	1	7	6
1871.....	117	3	38	378,516	0	34	528,119	5	11	1	7	11

140. Since the founding of the colony over 1000 acres (1305a. 0r. 39p.) have been granted without purchase, and over 8,000,000 acres (8,116,379a. 2r. 19p.) have been sold. The total extent alienated by grant and sale, up to the end of 1871, was thus 8,117,684a. 3r. 18p. Considering the area of the colony as being 56,446,720 acres, the extent unalienated at the end of the same period would be 48,329,035a. 0r. 22p.

141. The total amount realised upon the alienation of Crown land, from the first Port Phillip land sales to the end of 1865, has been £14,726,482, and the average price per acre, over the whole period, has been £1 16s. 3½d.

LEASES FOR OTHER THAN PASTORAL PURPOSES.

142. Besides the alienation of land by absolute sale, provision was made in the Land Act of 1862 (25 Victoria, No. 145), in the Amending Land Act of 1865 (28 Victoria, No. 237), and in the Land Act of 1869 (33 Victoria, No. 360), for leasing Crown lands for agricultural purposes to selectors, with a view to their ultimate purchase in fee by the lessee. Under the present system an individual may, under certain conditions of residence and improvement, select up to 320 acres. For this he pays two shillings per acre per annum, and acquires the fee simple after having made ten payments, or £1 per acre in all.

LICENSES FOR PASTORAL PURPOSES.

143. The bulk of the unsold lands of Victoria are held under

licenses for pastoral purposes. These licenses are renewed annually.

144. The rent paid by the pastoral licensees, or squatters, as they are termed, for the occupation of their runs, is in accordance with the grazing capabilities of the land contained therein, upon the following scale:—Two shillings yearly for each head of cattle or horses the run can depasture, and eightpence for each sheep.

145. The number of squatters at the end of 1871 was 974, who held in the aggregate 27,972,523 acres. This was in the proportion of 28,719 acres to each squatter. The following table shows the number of squatting runs, and the extent of land contained therein, for a series of years:—

TABLE XXXV.—SQUATTING RUNS, NUMBER AND AREA, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	Number of Runs.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
1862	1249	37,023,093
1863	1161	28,826,756
1864	1177	30,463,999
1865	1125	29,354,436
1866	1129	29,003,998
1867	1075	28,505,344
1868	1050	27,034,785
1869	1067	27,703,314
1870	999	27,702,287
1871	974	27,972,523

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

146. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected yearly. The work is done by the Shire and Borough Councils, except in a few places not yet included within the limits of the jurisdiction of those bodies, for which paid collectors are appointed. The whole is under the supervision of the Registrar-General, and the compilation of the returns is effected in his office.

147. Printed instructions, in regard to the collection of the returns, are issued yearly to the Shire and Borough Councils by the Registrar-General. According to these instructions the collectors are required to call upon every occupier of land, provided his holding is of a larger extent than one acre. At each holding they are enjoined to make inquiries as to the nature of the tenure under which the land is held; the number of acres occupied and fenced; the number cultivated, with each crop; the produce of each crop; the number of hands employed; the quantity of live stock of each kind kept; and the number, description, and value of agricultural implements and machines used. These particulars are inserted by them in the schedule (Appendix E), to which the

signature of the occupier is then obtained, as a guarantee—first, that a personal visit has really been paid to the holding; and secondly, that the information is authentic.

148. When the returns are collected the schedules are forwarded to the Registrar-General's Office, where the contents of each schedule are carefully copied into large sheets provided for the purpose. These sheets contain columns corresponding with the blank spaces for entries in the schedules. When the copying is completed the columns are added, and summaries are thus made of the different shires, boroughs, and counties, and afterwards a general summary of the entire colony.

149. As soon as possible a series of tables is published in the *Government Gazette* for general information. Afterwards more extended tables are compiled, showing percentages of increase or decrease, averages of produce, classification of holdings, as to size and tenure, comparisons with former years, and many other details. Summaries of live stock, and tables showing the number of hands employed; the average duration of leases and rental paid; the average price of agricultural produce; the average weight of crops; the rates of labour on farms and stations; the quantity and value of agricultural machines and implements in use are also given; and these, with the original summary tables, are embodied in the general statistics of the year under the head "Production," and presented to Parliament.

150. In addition to the returns mentioned, the collectors are supplied with the forms requisite to procure statistics respecting the mills for grinding and dressing grain, the various branches of manufacturing industry, and of the number of private schools and scholars throughout their districts. A great deal of useful information is thus obtained, which could only be got by the employment of regular collectors.

151. The agricultural year ends on the 31st March, by which time the previous season's crops are stored.

152. The number of occupiers of lots above one acre in extent, on the 31st March, 1872, was 33,720. The area in their occupation was 10,100,679 acres. This acreage gives an average of 300 acres to each holder, or about $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres to every man, woman, and child in the colony. The area enclosed at the same period was 9,382,778 acres, or 93 per cent. of the land in occupation. The total extent cultivated was 937,220 acres, or about 9 per cent. of the occupied land. The average cultivated by each occupier was nearly 28 acres. The ratio of cultivated land to the population was 100 acres to every 78 persons.

153. The number of holdings, the extent of land in occupation, the extent enclosed, and that cultivated during each of the last ten years, have been as follows:—

TABLE XXXVI.—LAND OCCUPIED, ENCLOSED, AND CULTIVATED, 1863-1872.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Number of Holdings.	Area in Occupation.	Area Enclosed.	Area Cultivated.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1863.....	16,416	4,722,050	3,353,200	465,430
1864.....	17,679	5,554,531	4,098,500	507,798
1865.....	18,355	6,125,204	5,030,978	479,463
1866.....	20,063	6,785,225	5,357,962	530,196
1867.....	22,698	7,373,279	6,509,190	592,915
1868.....	25,828	8,108,465	7,335,852	631,207
1869.....	29,218	8,884,193	8,032,138	712,865
1870.....	30,214	8,849,486	8,054,623	827,534
1871.....	31,842	9,530,638	8,677,947	909,015
1872.....	33,720	10,100,679	9,382,778	937,220

154. The principal crops during the past ten years have been wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage for cattle. The greatest extent of land was placed under wheat in the past season (year ending 31st March, 1872), when nearly 335,000 acres were devoted to that crop, nearly equal to 36 per cent. of the land in cultivation. The greatest extent under oats—nearly 176,000 acres—was also in 1872; the greatest extent under barley—over 28,000 acres—was in 1870; the greatest extent under potatoes—about 41,000 acres—was also in 1870; the greatest extent under hay—about 163,000 acres—was in 1871; the greatest extent under green forage—about 154,000 acres—was also in 1871.

155. The extent of land under each of the principal crops during the last ten years is shown as follows:—

TABLE XXXVII.—LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1863-1872.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Extent of Land placed under					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1863.....	162,009	108,196	6,830	24,821	101,639	28,713
1864.....	149,392	152,326	7,795	27,584	96,350	35,342
1865.....	125,040	144,303	7,648	31,172	85,146	40,061
1866.....	178,628	102,817	6,887	31,644	97,902	55,830
1867.....	208,588	129,284	9,915	32,403	92,472	64,174
1868.....	216,989	125,345	15,982	35,831	108,373	69,372
1869.....	259,804	114,936	19,222	36,204	112,282	87,403
1870.....	288,514	144,791	28,115	41,216	140,435	102,530
1871.....	284,167	149,309	1,646	39,026	163,181	153,852
1872.....	334,609	175,944	16,772	39,064	103,206	150,775

156. In the past season (ending 31st March, 1872) wheat covered about 36 per cent. of the whole land in cultivation, oats covered about 19 per cent., barley nearly 2 per cent., potatoes about 4 per cent., hay about 11 per cent., and green forage 16 per cent. The produce of the first five of these crops during the same ten years was as follows (no account is kept by the farmers of the weight of green forage produced):—

TABLE XXXVIII.—PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1863-1872.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1863	3,008,487	2,504,301	143,056	50,597	110,680
1864	1,338,762	3,497,520	130,664	74,947	121,840
1865	1,899,371	2,694,415	124,849	59,825	97,740
1866	3,514,227	2,279,468	153,490	83,166	96,101
1867	4,641,205	3,880,406	299,217	88,880	161,243
1868	3,411,663	2,333,472	324,706	117,787	140,592
1869	4,229,228	2,258,523	292,665	79,944	122,800
1870	5,697,056	3,761,408	690,248	127,645	224,816
1871	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	127,579	183,708
1872	4,500,795	3,299,889	335,506	125,841	144,637

157. The average produce to the acre of these crops during the past season, and for the whole period of ten years, has been as follows:—

	DURING YEAR 1871-1872.	DURING TEN YEARS, 1863-1872.
Wheat, bushels.....	13.45	16.01
Oats, „	18.76	21.50
Barley, „	20.00	19.88
Potatoes, tons	3.22	2.70
Hay, „	1.40	1.27

158. The highest acreable produce of wheat during the ten years was in 1867, when a fraction over 22 bushels was reached; the lowest was in 1864, a year in which the wheat crop was visited by a disease called “rust,” which reduced the average to 9 bushels. These rates, although they appear low as contrasted with those of England and Wales, are yet higher than anything that is usually produced in the adjacent colonies of South Australia and New South Wales. In the former colony, during seven years, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre was the average wheat crop, and 14 bushels was the highest average reached in any one year of the period, and that only upon one occasion. In New South Wales, the average for a period embracing six years was 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

bushels, and the highest average of any year of the period was barely 14 bushels.

159. Besides these crops, a certain amount of attention has each year been paid to the cultivation of others of minor importance, such as maize, rye, peas and beans, mangolds, vegetables, &c., for all of which the soil and climate of Victoria are well adapted. The following is the result of that cultivation during the past ten years:—

TABLE XXXIX.—MINOR CROPS, 1863-1872.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Peas, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Onions.
	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROP.						
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1863	1250	149	1261	196	806	591	143
1864	1711	207	975	104	836	431	157
1865	597	419	2783	102	849	464	120
1866	326	551	4253	96	1249	505	183
1867	1627	1973	4084	158	1924	808	340
1868	579	1376	3658	114	1269	695	245
1869	863	2386	3719	157	1321	1397	240
1870	1080	4275	3989	164	1526	2162	329
1871	1014	1168	4366	277	957	1609	287
1872	1709	663	8832	174	1396	1612	461
	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED.						
	BUSHEL.	BUSHEL.	BUSHEL.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	CWT.
1863	19,720	1,853	17,404	1456	8,086	4,313	6,548
1864	33,534	3,408	16,471	627	8,741	4,761	9,895
1865	3,980	5,549	41,139	596	5,782	2,279	8,083
1866	4,767	8,555	60,068	435	11,763	2,870	9,206
1867	27,520	36,155	59,941	1099	17,437	5,716	31,266
1868	11,345	19,241	51,591	972	16,731	6,645	23,959
1869	17,048	29,539	42,333	964	10,295	5,663	12,084
1870	22,141	65,822	67,624	1234	16,217	13,855	35,818
1871	20,028	14,856	73,449	2206	10,521	8,157	1,645
1872	30,833	8,496	173,217	1500	19,703	7,890	4,159

160. During the past season maize averaged 18 bushels to the acre; rye and bere, 13 bushels; peas, beans, &c., 20 bushels; turnips, $8\frac{2}{3}$ tons; mangel wurzel, 14 tons; beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, nearly 5 tons; and onions, 9 cwt.

161. For some time past considerable attention has been paid to the growth of tobacco, and in average seasons it has proved a remunerative crop. During the past year 299 acres were placed

under this crop, from which 2307 cwt. of tobacco was obtained, being an average of 8 cwt. to the acre.

162. The cultivation of the vine is steadily increasing. In 1863 only 2007 acres were devoted to this crop. During the past season, no less than 5523 acres of vineyards were returned. From these, 137,687 cwt. of grapes were gathered, of which 106,791 cwt. were made into wine and brandy, and 30,896 cwt. were otherwise disposed of. The wine produced amounted to 713,589 gallons, and the brandy to 1579 gallons. It may be observed that Victorian wine is rapidly growing in favour with the public, and that the wise legislation embodied in the Wines, Beer, and Spirits Sale Statute of 1864 (27 Vic., No. 227) has afforded facilities for its disposal which have been the means of largely adding to its consumption.

163. Besides the vineyards, 9828 acres were in 1871-2 cultivated as gardens, and 5805 acres as orchards; 964 acres were placed under other crops—including artichokes, buckwheat, chicory, flax, hops, kohl rabi, melons, opium poppies, peppermint, prairie grass and rye grass for seed, rape, sugar beet, strawberries, vetches, American broom millet, mulberries, olives, sunflowers, &c.; 79,584 acres were permitted to lie fallow during the year.

LIVE STOCK.

164. The quantity of live stock in the colony of Victoria during the past ten years will be found in the following table. A slight falling off in the number of sheep will be observed in the present year, but all other descriptions of stock are more numerous now than at any former period:—

TABLE XL.—LIVE STOCK, 1863-1872.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1863	86,067	576,601	6,764,851	52,991
1864	103,328	675,272	7,115,943	79,655
1865	117,182	640,625	8,406,234	113,530
1866	121,051	621,337	8,835,380	75,869
1867	121,381	598,968	8,833,139	74,708
1868	131,148	650,592	9,532,811	141,522
1869	143,934	693,682	9,756,819	136,206
1870	161,830	692,518	9,923,663	111,464
1871	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946
1872	181,643	799,509	10,002,381	177,447

165. According to the latest returns, nearly 90 per cent. of the horses, nearly 80 per cent. of the cattle, and 97 per cent. of the pigs, were the property of farmers, but only about 38 per cent. of

the sheep belonged to farmers. The balance of the stock was the property of the pastoral licensees, or squatters, and was kept upon the Crown land embraced in their runs and the purchased land attached thereto.

166. It has been already stated that the area of the colony is estimated to be 88,198 square miles. According to this, there would have been, on the 31st March, 1872, 2.06 horses, 9.06 head of cattle, 113.41 sheep, and 2.01 pigs, or, in all, about 126½ head of stock—large and small—to the square mile. Estimating the population on the 30th of September, 1872 to have been 765,246, there would be rather more than 1 head of cattle, about 13 sheep, about a fourth of a horse, and about a fourth of a pig, to every man, woman, and child in the colony.

MANUFACTURES, MACHINERY, &c.

MANUFACTURES.

167. An attempt is made each year to secure returns of the manufactories and works in operation, by means of the staff employed for collecting statistics of agriculture. Considerable difficulty is, however, found in obtaining particulars from every establishment, and therefore the returns under this head must be looked upon as very much under-stating the truth.

168. The total number of establishments from which returns were procured, for the year ending 31st March, 1872, was 1909. Of these, 421 were connected with or dependent on agriculture, viz.:—154 flour mills, 43 agricultural-implement manufactories, 18 bone and chemical manure manufactories, 8 biscuit manufactories, 172 corn-crushing and chaff-cutting machines, 16 malt houses, 1 starch, maizena, and oatmeal manufactory, and 9 tobacco and cigar manufactories. Those working on raw materials, the production of the pastoral interest, numbered 206, viz.:—27 boiling-down establishments, 9 bedding and curled-hair works, 1 cat-gut manufactory, 36 fellmongeries and wool-washing establishments, 4 flock manufactories, 5 glue and oil manufactories, 22 meat-curing establishments, 1 morocco and fancy-leather manufactory, 1 parchment and skin manufactory, 31 soap, candle, and tallow rendering works, and 69 tanneries. Works for the manufacture of food, of which the raw material is not the produce of agriculture, and of articles of drink, numbered 275, viz.:—126 breweries, 13 coffee, chocolate, and spice works, 4 confectionery manufactories, 6 distilleries, 115 aerated waters and cordial manufactories, 4 jam manufactories, 1 macaroni manufactory, 1 saccharine works, 4 sauce and pickle manufactories, and 1 sugar refinery. Works for the making of building materials, and carrying on plastic manu-

factures, numbered 672, viz.:—328 brick-yards and potteries, 164 stone quarries, 36 lime-kilns, 3 marble works, and 141 moulding, framing, turning, and saw mills. Machine manufactories, and those for working in brass, iron, or lead, numbered 103, viz.:—3 antimony smelting works, 1 fireproof safe and door manufactory, 11 iron and tin works, 59 iron, brass, and copper foundries, 2 cutlery works, 2 lead works, 24 machinists' and engineers' establishments, and 1 type foundry. The miscellaneous works and manufactories were as follow:—13 account-book, paper bag, &c., manufactories, 29 boot manufactories, 2 broom manufactories, 2 brush manufactories, 3 cabinet works (steam), 6 chemical works, 30 clothing manufactories, 5 coach and waggon manufactories (steam), 8 cooperage works, 11 dye works, 2 earth-closet manufactories, 1 electro-plating works, 2 essential oil manufactories, 2 fancy-box manufactories, 11 gas works, 2 glass manufactories, 2 glass works, 10 hat and cap manufactories, 2 ice manufactories, 4 ink and blacking manufactories, 1 kaolin works, 2 looking-glass manufactories, 2 myall pipe manufactories, 1 organ manufactory, 1 paint and varnish manufactory, 1 paper manufactory, 8 patent slips, floating and graving docks, 9 pianoforte manufactories, 21 steam-printing establishments, 2 ricemills, 10 rope and twine manufactories, 2 salt works, 13 ship and boat-building establishments, 1 stone-sawing, breaking, and polishing machine works, 1 tar-distilling and asphalte works, 5 waterworks, 2 whip manufactories, and 3 woollen and cloth manufactories.

169. Of the flour mills, 142 were worked by steam and 12 by water. Of the other works and manufactories requiring machinery, 629 were worked by steam, 16 by water, and 262 by horse-power. The number of hands of both sexes employed on the various works, the number and horse-power of the steam engines in operation, the approximate value of lands and buildings, and of manufacturing plant and machinery, were as follow:—

TABLE XLI.—MANUFACTURIES, 1871-72.

NATURE OF WORKS.	Number.	NO. OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		STEAM ENGINES EMPLOYED.		APPROXIMATE VALUE OF		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Number	Amount of Horse power.	Lands and Buildings.	Machinery and Plant.	Total.
Breweries.....	126	970	...	...	...	£ 301,017	£ 168,501	£ 469,518
Brick Yards and Potteries.....	328	1,392	...	9	289	97,360	30,279	127,639
Flour Mills.....	154	691	...	142	2845	269,678	231,950	501,628
Stone Quarries	164	1,253	...	5	90	18,626	32,401	51,027
Other Works & Manufactories	1137	13,886	2630	552	6591	1,197,470	2,428,870	3,626,340
Total.....	1909	18,192	2630	708	9815	1,884,151	2,892,001	4,776,152

170. In addition to these particulars, the proprietors of breweries gave the following returns of their operations during the year:—

Number of horses employed.....	695
Number of drays and waggons	390
Material used during the year:—	
Sugar.....	8,869,209 lbs.
Malt	897,551 bushels.
Hops	907,533 lbs.
Beer made during the year	13,061,145 gallons.

171. The following additional particulars were also obtained from the flour mills:—

Number of pairs of stones in use.....	462
Quantity of grain operated upon during the year:—	
Wheat	4,723,477 bushels.
Other Grain.....	225,433 „
Flour made during the year.....	103,809 tons.
Meal made during the year.....	3,625 „

172. Proprietors of stone quarries supplied the following further information:—

Quantity of stone raised during the year:—	
Bluestone	468,028 tons.
Slate.....	1,870 „
Sandstone	10,640 „
Granite	4,900 „
Value of stone raised during the year	£83,769

173. The subjoined information was also obtained from brick-yards and potteries:—

Number of machines employed:—	
For tempering or crushing clay	192
For making bricks or pottery	72
Number of bricks made during the year.....	81,645,500
Value of bricks made	£155,095
Value of pottery made	£23,780

Mining Machinery.

174. The machines used in gold mining at the end of 1871 numbered 6054, representing an approximate total value of £2,060,885. The number of steam-engines working was 1109, of which 404 were employed in alluvial and 705 in quartz mining. The aggregate horse-power of the former was 9876, that of the latter was 13,273, making a total of 23,149. The following machines were used in alluvial mining—326 steam puddling machines, 30 buddles, 1465 horse puddling machines, 274 whims, 266 whips or pulleys, 18,430 sluices, toms, and sluice-boxes, 12 hydraulic hoses, 697 pumps, 277 waterwheels, 270 quicksilver and compound cradles, 562 stamp-heads for crushing cement, and 22 boring machines. The following machines were used in quartz mining—69 crushing machines, having 6590 stamp-heads, 37 buddles, 15 winding, washing, pumping, or other machines moved by water-power, 587 whims, 589 whips or pulleys, and 9 boring machines.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

175. The quantity of machines and implements used upon farms and squatting stations, and their value, were returned by the collectors of agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1872. From the returns it appears that the number of steam engines used upon farms was 300, of a total horse-power of 2606, and the number upon stations was 37, of a horse-power of 335.

176. The following are the numbers of the different implements upon farms—32,725 carts, 8034 chaffcutters, 32 cheese presses, 1 cider press, 8 clod crushers, 134 corn crushers, 14 corn screens, 30 cultivators, 5 curd mills, 1 earth scoop, 5 grape mills, 54 grubbers, 22,382 harrows, 265 hay elevators, 434 horse hay rakes, 184 horse hoes, 2040 horse works, 3 irrigation works, 623 mowing machines, 26,519 ploughs, 1 potato digger, 5052 reaping machines, 7273 rollers, 5 root pulpers, 617 scarifiers, 41 scufflers, 46 seed drills, 7 sowing machines, 1 still, 437 strippers, 1 stump extractor, 970 threshing machines, 5 turnip and mangold cutters, 6161 waggons, 20 weighing machines, 3 wind mills, 398 wine presses, 2002 winnowing machines, and 291 wool presses.

177. The implements returned as being used on squatting stations were as follow—1099 carts, 276 chaffcutters, 6 cheese presses, 1 clod crusher, 1 corn cobber, 7 corn crushers, 1 corn screen, 5 cultivators, 3 drills, 6 earth scoops, 2 grubbers, 595 harrows, 6 horse hay rakes, 2 horse hoes, 31 horse works, 28 mowing machines, 746 ploughs, 20 pumps, 54 reaping machines, 11 rollers, 1 root pulper, 2 scarifiers, 6 sheep-washing machines (patent), 12 threshing machines, 231 waggons, 2 water lifts, 1 weighing machine, 2 wind mills, 15 wine presses, 16 winnowing machines, 350 wool presses, 1 wool-scouring machine.

178. The value of machines and implements on farms was estimated by the proprietors to be £1,373,872; that upon stations to be £78,329; making a total of £1,452,201.

179. The following is a summary of the returned value of the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural machinery in operation in Victoria:—

	VALUE.
Manufacturing machinery	£2,892,001
Mining machinery	2,060,885
Agricultural machinery	£452,201
Total	<u>£6,405,087</u>

The above is exclusive of the value of any lands or buildings.

INTERCHANGE.

POSTAGE.

180. A most efficient postage system exists in Victoria. The number of post-offices in the colony at the end of 1871 was 706. The number of inland letters was 9,900,064; the number of inland newspapers was 2,807,501; the number of ship letters despatched to other colonies was 386,652; the number to Great Britain and foreign countries was 528,182; the number of ship newspapers despatched to other colonies was 357,531; the number to Great Britain and foreign countries was 592,482; the number of ship letters received from other colonies was 396,676; the number from Great Britain and foreign countries was 504,592; the number of ship newspapers received from other colonies was 246,241; the number from Great Britain and foreign countries was 1,169,215. The total number of letters which passed through the Post-office during the year 1871 was thus 11,716,166; and the total number of newspapers 5,172,970. The revenue of the Post-office during the same year amounted to £165,543 12s.; and the expenditure, exclusive of the cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain, to £213,696 7s. 1d.

181. The number of post-offices, the number of letters and newspapers which passed through them, and the income and expenditure of the Post-office during each of the last ten years, are shown in the following table, by reference to which it will be seen that the greatest number of letters was transmitted in 1871, but the greatest number of newspapers in 1865.

TABLE XLII.—POSTAGE, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	Number of Post-offices.	Number of Letters passed through the Post-offices.	Number of Newspapers passed through the Post-offices.	Number of Packets passed through the Post-office.	Income.			Expenditure.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862...	408	6,276,623	4,909,219	...	128,643	19	4	109,148	5	3
1863...	437	6,636,291	4,930,646	...	134,027	11	7	115,953	13	10
1864...	475	6,790,244	5,671,545	...	137,214	12	4	126,540	11	10
1865...	525	7,485,808	6,037,529	...	135,355	4	9	129,491	18	5
1866...	555	8,631,133	5,438,388	315,205	127,327	0	4	139,632	18	6
1867...	583	9,567,990	4,907,819	286,753	111,193	6	6	150,417	8	10
1868...	633	9,749,716	4,974,102	324,143	116,212	9	5	158,083	17	3
1869...	651	10,582,711	5,251,327	376,039	161,403	8	10	189,708	12	1
1870...	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	413,286	159,741	19	8	204,476	18	10
1871...	706	11,716,166	5,172,970	469,547	165,543	12	0	213,696	7	1

182. The postal revenue for 1865 shows a slight apparent falling-off. This was in consequence of the stamps supplied to Government departments having been included in the

income of all the previous years. The use of Post-office stamps for official letters has been discontinued since the latter part of 1864. They have since been franked by means of a departmental stamp imprinted upon the envelopes. A further falling-off took place in 1866, in consequence of a reduction in the rates of postage on country letters from 4d. to 2d. the half-ounce. In 1869, the Electric Telegraph Department was merged into that of the Post-office, and the postal revenue and expenditure of that and subsequent years are swelled by the receipts and expenditure of the Electric Telegraph. The postal fee on both town and country letters, throughout Victoria, is now 2d. per half-ounce. The rate for newspapers is 1d.

MONEY ORDERS.

183. The money-order system was introduced in 1858, under the provisions of an Act of the Colonial Legislature (21 Vict., No. 60). Money orders are now issued and paid at 207 places within the colony. They are also issued upon places in Great Britain and Ireland, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania. Orders issued at these places are also paid in Victoria. The total number of orders issued since the system was founded has been 656,682, and the amount £2,277,206 15s. 11d. The total number of orders paid during the same period has been 561,505, and the amount £1,987,237 6s. 8d.

184. The following table gives the number of Money Order Offices in Victoria, and the number of orders issued and paid during each of the last ten years:—

TABLE XLIII.—MONEY ORDERS, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	Number of Money Order Offices in Victoria.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.			MONEY ORDERS PAID.		
		Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	
			£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1862.....	57	23,600	93,752	11 9	16,661	62,181	14 6
1863.....	76	31,262	123,838	17 4	26,799	106,629	16 0
1864.....	88	39,026	148,283	13 5	32,341	124,153	0 4
1865.....	102	50,666	186,855	8 5	41,115	153,657	8 1
1866.....	107	60,019	218,850	16 5	50,479	189,261	8 2
1867.....	145	68,712	237,317	9 7	57,787	205,622	18 6
1868.....	154	73,222	247,484	0 7	61,656	214,025	15 4
1869.....	181	82,234	272,531	9 1	69,657	237,844	1 10
1870.....	195	91,002	291,626	3 5	79,191	261,871	15 0
1871.....	207	100,908	313,223	13 3	90,182	290,066	0 5

185. The following are the numbers and amounts of money orders issued in Victoria, upon places within and without the colony, during the year 1871, and the numbers and amounts of

money orders issued at places within and without the colony, and paid in Victoria, during the year 1871:—

TABLE XLIV.—MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID, 1871.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AT AND UPON PLACES IN	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN VICTORIA.			MONEY ORDERS PAID IN VICTORIA.				
	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Victoria.....	75,615	227,619	16	3	75,352	227,489	9	8
United Kingdom...	19,938	65,815	18	3	3,535	15,199	9	5
New South Wales.....	1,943	6,953	14	0	3,119	12,040	11	0
New Zealand.....	773	3,379	15	0	3,891	17,960	9	2
South Australia.....	1,264	3,970	18	0	1,755	6,095	14	6
Queensland.....	320	1,276	13	5	707	3,152	19	2
Western Australia.....	35	179	5	6	172	1,188	15	1
Tasmania.....	1,020	4,027	12	10	1,651	6,938	12	5
Total.....	100,908	313,223	13	3	90,182	290,066	0	5

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

186. To Victoria the credit is due of having laid the first line of electric telegraph in the southern hemisphere. This was the line from Melbourne to Williamstown, which was commenced in 1853, and opened on the 1st March, 1854. There is now not only a network of telegraphic communication between the metropolis and every town of importance in the colony, but wires are also carried over the borders, and connected with those of the adjacent colonies leading to the capitals of South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. A submarine telegraphic cable in place of that laid in the year 1859, which soon became unworkable, has also been lately laid across Bass's Straits, from Victoria to Tasmania, and is in successful operation.

187. The Victorian lines were all constructed and are still worked by the Government. In consequence of this, messages on public service of course travel free. Nearly 3500 miles of wire were opened to the end of 1871. Along this more than 537,000 messages were transmitted within the year.

188. Telegraphic messages are sent to any station within Victoria at the rate of one shilling for the first ten words, and one penny for each additional word.

189. A line of wire has been laid by the South Australian Government across the Australian continent to Port Darwin, and this is connected with the submarine cable to Java. By this means Victoria, as well as the other Australian colonies, is now in direct

communication with Great Britain and the other countries of the old world.

190. The following table shows the number of stations, the number of miles of wire, the number of paid and unpaid telegrams, and the amount received for the former, during each of the last ten years:—

TABLE XLV.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.			Amount Received.	
			Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	£	s. d.
1862.....	57	...	162,647	49,038	211,685	25,883	2 2
1863.....	66	2585½	156,482	78,038	234,520	24,732	16 7
1864.....	70	2626½	184,441	71,939	256,380	29,121	18 1
1865.....	79	3110½	210,777	68,964	279,741	34,770	2 10
1866.....	78	3110½	214,281	63,506	277,788	35,285	9 1
1867.....	83	3171	175,761	59,887	235,648	28,875	6 3
1868.....	86	3171	197,415	56,873	254,288	31,058	6 8
1869.....	91	3368	218,832	57,910	276,742	34,193	0 5
1870.....	95	3371	393,964	60,634	454,598	33,145	10 4
1871.....	96	3472	473,521	63,877	537,398	36,941	17 1

RAILWAYS.

191. Railways in Victoria, except the short lines which connect Melbourne with its suburbs on the south side of the River Yarra, are the property of the State, and are worked by Government officials. They were all constructed by the Government, with the above exception, and also with that of the Melbourne and Geelong line, and the Melbourne and Essendon line, which were made by private companies, and afterwards purchased by the Government.

192. Funds for the construction of the Government lines, and also for the purchase of the Melbourne and Geelong and Melbourne and Essendon lines, were provided by the issue of debentures. Particulars respecting these loans will be found under the heading "Public Debt," par. 237, *post*.

193. The following are the lengths of the Government lines:—

Melbourne and Sandhurst	...	...	...	...	101 miles.
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat	...	...	...	...	98 "
Williamstown Branch	...	...	...	...	9 "
Sandhurst and Echuca	...	...	...	...	46 "
North-Eastern (Melbourne to Seymour*)	...	...	...	...	61¼ "
Total	...	...	...	...	315¼ "

* This line has lately been extended to Longwood, a further distance of about 24 miles.

194. The north-eastern line is now being rapidly constructed to Wodonga, on the River Murray, a further distance of 125 miles.

195. The private railways are now all the property of one company, and are of the following lengths :—

Melbourne and St. Kilda	... ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Melbourne and Sandridge	... ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Melbourne and Prahran	... ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Richmond and Hawthorn	... ..	2 "
Prahran and Brighton	... ..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Total	... ..	17 "

196. There are thus 332 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of railway completed in Victoria. The total cost of constructing these lines, and the average cost per mile, were as follow :—

	Total cost.	Average per mile.
Government Lines	£10,253,343 6 6	£32,863
Private Lines	855,606 5 1	50,330
	£11,108,949 11 7	£33,765

TABLE XLVI.—ROLLING STOCK, 1871.

DESCRIPTION.	On Govern- ment Lines.	On Private Lines.	Total.
Locomotives	92	19	111
First-class and composite carriages	71	56	127
Second and Third-class carriages	73	8	81
Goods-trucks, waggons, &c.	1299	192	1491
Sheep and cattle trucks	150	...	150
Other trucks, vans, &c.	115	10	125

197. The value of rolling stock upon Government lines was £708,061, and on private lines £123,129; making a total of £831,190.

198. The passenger rates are computed at per mile upon the following scale :—

	First class.	Second class.
	d.	d.
Government Lines, single	3	2
" " return	2·4	1·6
Private Lines, single	1·5	1·13
" " return	1·25	1

199. The passenger traffic in 1871 was as follows :—

	No. of passengers carried.
Government Lines	1,387,552
Private Lines	2,495,341
Total	3,882,893

200. The following weight of goods was carried in 1871 :—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Government Lines	495,351	10	2	15
Private Lines	174,852	4	2	14
Total	670,203	15	1	1

201. The following table shows the amount of passenger and goods traffic which has taken place upon Government and private lines during each of the last twelve years :—

TABLE XLVII.—TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS, 1860-1871.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.			WEIGHT OF GOODS CARRIED.		
	Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.	Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.
1860...	702,341	1,762,717	2,465,058	Tons: 110,314	Tons. 168,177	Tons. 278,491
1861...	809,111	2,115,296	2,924,407	170,214	156,523	326,737
1862...	817,908	2,197,779	3,015,687	216,722	156,745	373,467
1863...	807,274	2,254,378	3,061,652	275,497	164,248	439,745
1864...	963,830	2,397,476	3,361,306	313,582	168,733	482,315
1865...	1,066,177	2,274,756	3,340,933	339,811	163,532	503,343
1866...	1,132,275	2,361,167	3,493,442	392,631	198,331	590,962
1867...	1,101,594	2,302,172	3,403,766	375,236	195,404	570,640
1868...	943,327	2,232,714	3,176,041	433,470	225,447	658,917
1869...	1,028,497	2,421,269	3,449,766	490,816	242,805	733,621
1870...	1,192,474	2,474,515	3,666,989	461,466	202,235	663,701
1871...	1,387,552	2,495,341	3,882,893	495,352	174,852	670,204

202. The following were the receipts during the year 1871 upon Government and private railways, specifying the amounts derived from the passenger and goods traffic and from sundries:—

TABLE XLVIII.—RAILWAY RECEIPTS, 1871.

YEAR 1871.	RECEIPTS.					
	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Passenger Fares	216,867	9 5	86,526	7 11	303,393	17 4
Freight on Goods & Live Stock	390,228	9 6	37,034	9 7	427,262	19 1
Sundries.....	—		1,615	4 5	1,615	4 5
Total.....	607,095	18 11	125,176	1 11	732,272	0 10

203. The receipts from all sources upon Government and private railways during each of the last twelve years are given in the following table:—

TABLE XLIX.—RAILWAY RECEIPTS, 1860-1871.

YEAR.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.		
	Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1860.....	102,329	109,228	211,557
1861.....	174,379	117,003	291,382
1862.....	321,219	114,521	435,740
1863.....	463,563	116,357	579,920
1864.....	515,707	130,882	646,589
1865.....	586,898	130,263	717,161
1866.....	589,636	134,550	724,186
1867.....	552,032	126,147	678,179
1868.....	581,403	131,363	712,766
1869.....	617,570	140,900	758,470
1870.....	567,017	132,256	699,273
1871.....	607,096	125,176	732,272

204. In the year 1871, trains upon private lines travelled 387,634 miles, and in the year ending 30th June, 1872, trains upon Government lines travelled 1,173,434 miles. Upwards of 1,500,000 miles are thus travelled on Victorian lines in one year.

205. It is in the contemplation of the Government to purchase the private lines, and a Bill is about to be presented to the legislature for that purpose. It is considered desirable that all railways should be the property of the State, and this end will be effected if the Bill passes.

206. Surveys have been made of new lines in various directions, the chief being from Ballarat *via* Ararat to Hamilton, from Geelong to Colac and Camperdown, from Ballarat to Maryborough, Castlemaine to Maryborough, and from Melbourne to Sale. Works upon some of these lines are already commenced, and it is probable that before five years have passed, the total number of miles of railway constructed in Victoria, will not be less than a thousand.

COACHES.

207. Stage coaches, constructed upon the American principle, run to all parts of the colony except those for which railway communication is available. A large amount of capital is embarked in this traffic.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

208. The value of imports in the year 1871 was below the average, and the value of exports was above it. The former was less than in any year since 1853, except 1855 and 1867; and the latter

was higher than in any year of the same period, except 1856, 1857, and 1868.

209. The years in which the value of imports was greatest were 1854 and 1857, in both of which it exceeded £17,000,000. The value of exports was greatest in 1856, 1857, and 1868, in all of which it was above £15,000,000.

210. In 1853 the imports were of the enormous value of upwards of £81 to every man, woman, and child in the colony, and in the subsequent year they amounted to over £66 to each inhabitant. In 1871 they amounted to only £16 14s. 2d. per head, which is less than in any other year since the gold discoveries. The value of exports per head was greatest in 1852 and 1853, in which respectively they amounted to £56 1s. 4d. and £56 12s. 4d. Since the discovery of gold they have never been so low in any year as in 1870, when they only amounted to £17 11s. 4d. per head.

211. The following table gives the mean population, value of imports, and value of exports for each year, from that of the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales to the end of 1871; also the value of imports and exports per head of the population during each year:—

TABLE L.—POPULATION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1851-1871.

YEAR.	ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.
1851 ...	86,825	£ 1,056,437	£ s. d. 12 3 4	£ 1,422,909	£ s. d. 16 7 9
1852 ...	132,905	4,069,742	30 12 5	7,451,549	56 1 4
1853 ...	195,378	15,842,637	81 1 9	11,061,544	56 12 4
1854 ...	267,371	17,659,051	66 0 11	11,775,204	44 0 10
1855 ...	338,315	12,007,939	35 9 10	13,493,338	39 17 8
1856 ...	380,942	14,962,269	39 5 6	15,489,760	40 13 3
1857 ...	430,347	17,256,209	40 2 0	15,079,512	35 0 10
1858 ...	483,827	15,108,249	31 4 6	13,989,209	28 18 3
1859 ...	517,236	15,622,891	30 4 1	13,867,859	26 16 3
1860 ...	539,337	15,093,730	27 19 8	12,962,704	24 0 8
1861 ...	541,012	13,532,452	25 0 3	13,828,606	25 11 3
1862 ...	548,450	13,487,787	24 11 10	13,039,422	23 15 6
1863 ...	561,322	14,118,727	25 3 0	13,566,296	24 3 4
1864 ...	589,160	14,974,815	25 8 4	13,898,384	23 11 10
1865 ...	616,375	13,257,537	21 10 2	13,150,748	21 6 8
1866 ...	634,077	14,771,711	23 5 11	12,889,546	20 6 7
1867 ...	649,826	11,674,080	17 19 4	12,724,427	19 11 8
1868 ...	671,222	13,320,662	19 16 11	15,593,990	23 4 8
1869 ...	696,942	13,908,990	19 19 2	13,464,354	19 6 5
1870 ...	709,839	12,455,758	17 10 11	12,470,014	17 11 4
1871 ...	738,725	12,341,995	16 14 2	14,557,820	19 14 2

GOLD.

212. In the year 1871 the balance of exports over imports of gold amounted to 1,318,208 ozs. This was in excess of the quantity in 1870 by 165,313 ozs. In the 21 years since the first discovery of gold in Victoria, the net exports of gold have amounted to 40,626,764 ozs., representing, at £4 an ounce, a value of £162,507,056. The following table shows the net exports in each year.

TABLE LI.—NET EXPORTS OF GOLD, 1851-1871.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.		YEAR.	QUANTITY.	
	Ozs.	dts. grs.		Ozs.	dts. grs.
1851	145,137	3 12	1863	1,627,066	7 0
1852	2,738,484	0 13	1864	1,545,398	3 0
1853	3,150,020	14 16	1865	1,543,148	19 0
1854	2,392,065	9 19	1866	1,478,240	15 0
1855	2,793,065	8 16	1867	1,433,208	6 0
1856	2,985,695	17 0	1868	1,634,162	16 18
1857	2,761,528	8 0	1869	1,337,256	18 0
1858	2,528,187	19 12	1870	1,152,895	7 0
1859	2,280,678	3 0	1871	1,318,207	13 0
1860	2,156,660	12 0			
1861	1,967,413	11 0*			
1862	1,658,241	17 0	Total.....	40,626,764	9 10

213. In addition to the above, there was, no doubt, a considerable quantity of Victorian gold in the custody of the Treasury, and in the hands of the colonial banks and gold brokers, at the end of 1871. There has also, it is certain, been a large quantity exported by private hands during each year from the first commencement of the gold discoveries to the present time. It is difficult, however, to arrive at any reliable estimate of these amounts.

WOOL.

214. During 1871 the gross exports of wool amounted to upwards of 76,000,000 lbs., the official value of which was about £4,700,000. During the same year about 4,000,000 lbs., of a value of little less than a quarter of a million sterling, were imported by sea from the adjacent colonies. The net exports of wool were, therefore, about 72,000,000 lbs., valued at nearly four and a half millions sterling.

215. The following table shows the quantity and value of exported wool, after deducting imports of the same, in each year, since the founding of the colony; also, the total during the whole period of 35 years:—

TABLE LII.—NET EXPORTS OF WOOL, 1837-1871.

YEAR.	BALANCE OF EXPORTS OF WOOL OVER IMPORTS.		YEAR.	BALANCE OF EXPORTS OF WOOL OVER IMPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1837.....	175,081	11,639	1856	21,693,411	1,488,322
1838.....	320,383	21,631	1857.....	15,940,827	1,239,166
1839.....	615,603	45,226	1858.....	20,775,217	1,620,598
1840.....	941,815	67,902	1859.....	20,738,714	1,702,115
1841.....	1,714,711	85,735	1860.....	23,316,480	1,957,777
1842.....	2,828,784	151,446	1861.....	22,640,745	2,001,681
1843.....	3,826,602	201,383	1862.....	23,513,938	2,231,677
1844.....	4,326,229	174,044	1863.....	24,252,839	1,964,265
1845.....	6,841,813	396,537	1864.....	32,855,633	2,707,398
1846.....	6,406,950	351,441	1865.....	40,423,494	3,088,343
1847.....	10,210,038	565,805	1866.....	36,374,125	2,875,137
1848.....	10,524,663	556,521	1867.....	48,141,025	3,654,635
1849.....	14,567,005	574,594	1868.....	66,927,828	4,515,184
1850.....	18,091,207	826,190	1869.....	52,894,800	3,295,949
1851.....	16,345,468	734,618	1870.....	50,212,651	3,116,723
1852.....	20,036,749	1,062,187	1871.....	72,273,234	4,483,461
1853.....	20,831,084	1,651,226			
1854.....	22,884,609	1,611,763			
1855.....	22,296,270	1,388,793			
			Total	756,760,025	52,421,112

N.B.—The imports *via* the Murray are not distinguished in the Customs returns. They have greatly increased since the year 1863, chiefly in consequence of the opening of the railway to Echuca. In 1870 as much as thirteen millions of pounds weight of wool, valued at £972,000, were noted, but the real extent of importations from the Riverina district has still to be determined.

216. The gross exports of wool during the whole period, from 1837 to 1871, amounted to 794,300,943 lbs., valued at £54,725,626; the gross imports of wool (excluding those overland from Riverina), to 37,540,918 lbs., valued at £2,304,514; the balance, therefore, being the quantity which passed through the Customs—756,760,025 lbs., of a value of £52,421,112, as shown above.

217. Several woollen mills are now in operation in the colony, and more are projected. These establishments are still in their infancy, and therefore the wool consumed by them has not yet begun to tell upon the exports to any great extent. It is probable, however, that it will do so in a few years' time, and that the exports will show a falling-off accordingly.

TALLOW.

218. The exports of tallow during 1871 amounted to nearly thirty millions of pounds weight, of a value of upwards of £464,000. The net exports of tallow have fluctuated considerably from year to year, but those during 1870 and 1871 have been considerably

higher than in any former years since the founding of the colony. The following table shows the net exports in each year:—

TABLE LIIII.—NET EXPORTS OF TALLOW, 1837-1871.

YEAR.	BALANCE OF EXPORTS OF TALLOW OVER IMPORTS.		YEAR.	BALANCE OF EXPORTS OF TALLOW OVER IMPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1837.....	2,240	28	1856.....	1,900,976	34,580
1838.....	18,114	489	1857.....	4,836,384	62,301
1839.....	18,552	396	1858.....	2,273,376	43,948
1840.....	48,048	953	1859.....	501,312	9,054
1841.....	44,900	786	1860.....	727,328	17,586
1842.....	78,400	975	1861.....	4,187,624	75,402
1843.....	117,258	1,700	1862.....	3,925,768	64,981
1844.....	961,032	13,907	1863.....	1,912,388	33,424
1845.....	846,155	12,267	1864.....	3,819,984	59,216
1846.....	250,880	3,049	1865.....	378,000	550
1847.....	1,255,184	15,797	1866.....	1,188,768*	23,725*
1848.....	3,013,808	37,968	1867.....	1,709,680	29,078
1849.....	7,800,716	100,261	1868.....	11,845,792	157,930
1850.....	10,009,216	132,413	1869.....	14,002,800	233,973
1851.....	9,459,520	123,203	1870.....	21,879,424	355,639
1852.....	4,469,248	60,261	1871.....	29,992,928	464,113
1853.....	982,833	13,251			
1854.....	1,340,304	22,738			
1855.....	1,321,600	28,061	Total.....	144,743,004	2,186,553

219. The gross quantity of tallow exported in the whole 35 years has amounted to 149,361,604 lbs., and its value to £2,260,437. The gross quantity imported in the same period has amounted to 4,618,600 lbs., valued at £73,884. The excess of the former over the latter, being the net exports of tallow, was thus 144,743,004 lbs., of an official value of £2,186,553, as shown in the table. This, however, does not—as in the case of the wool, of which until recently there have been no local manufactures—represent the whole quantity produced in the colony, since, for many years past, the manufacture of soap, candles, &c., has been a Victorian industry of considerable importance.

HIDES AND SKINS.

220. The value of hides and skins exported during 1871 was about £40,000; that of those imported was about £32,000. The net exports thus amounted, in money value, to about £8000. The following table shows the value of the net exports of hides and skins in each year from the first settlement of Port Phillip:—

* In the year 1866 the Imports of Tallow exceeded the Exports by the quantity and value shown in the columns.

TABLE LIV.—NET EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS, 1837-1871.

Year.	Value of Balance of Exports of Hides and Skins over Imports.	Year.	Value of Balance of Exports of Hides and Skins over Imports.
	£		£
1837.....	22	1856	71,092
1838.....	117	1857.....	186,409
1839.....	249	1858.....	103,873
1840.....	48	1859.....	169,893
1841.....	298	1860.....	140,967
1842.....	801	1861.....	97,024
1843.....	743	1862.....	127,012
1844.....	739	1863.....	102,448
1845.....	1,756	1864.....	98,657
1846.....	2,159	1865.....	80,771
1847.....	3,149	1866.....	47,323
1848.....	1,835	1867.....	24,637
1849.....	1,549	1868.....	21,019
1850.....	4,582	1869.....	39,052
1851.....	6,935	1870.....	9,431
1852.....	13,306	1871.....	7,952
1853.....	11,811		
1854.....	29,465		
1855.....	41,665	Total.....	1,448,789

221. The total value of exports of hides and skins during the whole period was £1,592,205, that of imports of the same article was £143,416, leaving the net value of the exports at £1,448,789. Of late years, in consequence of the large quantity tanned and manufactured in the colony, the exports of hides and skins have only slightly exceeded the imports.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

222. For some years past, preserved and salted provisions have appeared in the lists of Victorian exports as well as imports, but it is only since 1868 that the former have been in excess of the latter.

223. The following table shows the value of imports and exports of provisions during the four years, 1868 to 1871, and the balance of exports over imports:—

TABLE LV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS, 1868-1871.

YEAR.	PRESERVED AND SALTED PROVISIONS.		
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Balance of Exports over Imports.
	£	£	£
1868.....	44,922	61,089	16,167
1869.....	13,266	94,103	80,837
1870.....	14,369	158,762	144,393
1871.....	12,696	364,475	351,779
Total.....	85,253	678,429	593,176

TARIFF.

224. The Victorian Tariff was changed in the year 1871, chiefly with the view of giving direct encouragement to native industry, by imposing import duties upon articles capable, or supposed to be capable, of being produced within the colony.

225. The following is a list of articles on which duties are at present levied, as prescribed by the Act 38 Vict., No. 400 :—

TABLE LVI.—VICTORIAN TARIFF.

Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.	
Almonds, shelled	} 2d. per pint or pound, or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.	
Arrowroot		
Boiled Fruit		
Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, Sweatmeats		
Fruits and Vegetables, dried or preserved		
Honey		
Jams		
Macaroni		
Maize Flour or Corn Flour		
Maizena		
Meats and Fish, preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brine		
Sugar Candy		
Vermicelli		
Almonds		} 2d. per lb.
Bacon		
Biscuits		
Blue		
Butter		
Candles		
Cheese		
Curled Hair		
Glue		
Hams		
Mustard		
Nuts		
Soap		
Starch		
Acetic Acid	} 3d. per pint or lb.	
Acid, Sulphuric		
„ Muriotic		
„ Nitric	} 5s. per cwt.	
Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer, Cider and Perry		
Cement	9d. per gallon	
Cigars	6d. per cwt.	
Coffee, Chicory, Chocolate, Cocoa	5s. per lb.	
Doors	3d. per lb.	
Fruit, green	2s. 6d. each	
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 Aerated or Mineral Waters	9d. per bushel	
Grain and Pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated	} 6d. per doz.	
...		
...	} 1s. per 100 lbs.	
...		

TABLE LVI.—(Continued).

Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
Grain and Pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured	2s. per 100 lbs.
Hops	3d. per lb.
Iron, Galvanised	30s. per ton.
" Wire, Nos. 1 to 9	20s. per ton.
Malt	2s. per bushel.
Oatmeal	3s. per 100 lbs.
Oils in bulk	6d. per gallon.
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, wet or dry	40s. per ton.
Paper, brown, grey, and all other descriptions of Wrapping Paper	3s. per cwt.
Paper Bags	10s. per cwt.
Pearl and Scotch Barley	3s. per 100 lbs.
Plate of Gold	8s. per oz. troy.
Plate of Silver	1s. per oz. troy.
Potatoes	10s. per ton.
Powder (sporting)	3d. per lb.
Powder (blasting) and Shot	1d. per lb.
Provisions, salted, dried, or preserved in brine, including Fish not otherwise enumerated	5s. per cwt.
Rice	3s. per 100 lbs.
Salt	20s. per ton.
Slates up to 18 in. x 10 in.	15s. per 1000.
" all of larger size	25s. per 1000.
Snuff	2s. per lb.
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 flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin)	10s. per gallon.
Spirits, perfumed	10s. per gallon.
Spirits, methylated	1s. per liquid gallon.
Sugar and Molasses	3s. per cwt.

TABLE LVI.—(Continued.)

Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.	
Tea	3d. per lb.	
Timber, Dressed or Planed	1s. 6d. per 100 sup. ft.	
" Undressed	9d. per 100 sup. feet.	
" Laths	1s. per 1000.	
" Shingles	6d. per 1000.	
" Palings	6d. per 100.	
" Rough Spokes and Felloes, and Sawn Pickets	6d. per 100.	
Tobacco, manufactured	2s. per lb.	
" unmanufactured	1s. per lb.	
Varnish	2s. per gallon.	
Vinegar, not being acetic acid or crude vinegar, aromatic or raspberry	6d. per gallon.	
Window Sashes	2s. per pair.	
Wine	3s. per gallon.	
Apparel and Slops, and all articles made up wholly or in part from silk, cotton, linen, or of wool, or of other or of mixed materials		
Bonnets		
Boots and Shoes		
Brushware		
Caps		
Carriages and Carts		
Corks, cut		
Earthenware		
Furniture		
Fuse and Gun Cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes, not otherwise enumerated, and Fireworks		
Glassware		
Hats		
Jewellery		
Machinery (not otherwise enumerated), Agricultural Implements, Boilers (Land and Marine), and Manufactures of Metals, as under, viz. :—		
Air Gratings	Camp Ovens and Three-leg	} 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Anvils	Pots	
Ash Pans	Cast-iron of all sorts,	
Axle Blocks	Moulded	
Axle Boxes	Cast-iron Cylinders	
Axles—Buggy, Carriage, Cart, Mail, or Waggon	Cast-iron Flanged Pipes	
Barrow Wheels	Cast-iron Spigot and Faucet	
Bedsteads	Pipes, Knees & Elbows	
Bells	Cast-iron Tank	
Bill Files	Cast-iron Ventilators	
Blacksmiths' Tongs	Cast-steel Drills	
Blank Nuts	Caulking Irons	
Boat-Hooks	Chains (not being chain	
Boilers and Furnaces, Copper	cables for ships' use)	
Bolt and Nuts	Chest Handles	
Bolt-Ends	Cisterns, Wrought-iron	
Bolt-Rings	Clocks, Iron	
Bottle-Jacks, Lifting	Coach Screws	
Braces, Wrought-iron	Coal Scoops and Scuttles	
Branch Pipes, Copper	Condensers for Gasworks, Salt Water, and Steam-	
Brass Cocks, Valves, and Whistles	engines	
Brass Mountings and Fittings	Contractors' Forgings	
Brazed Copper Pipes	Cork Squeezers	
Brazed Wrought-iron Pipes	Cramps, Wrought-iron	
Bridle and Boot Hooks	Crowbars	
Cake Rollers	Curling Irons	
	Dampers and Frames	

TABLE LVI.—(Continued.)

Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.	
Machinery, not otherwise enumerated, &c.—(Continued.)		
Distilling Apparatus Diving Apparatus Door Knockers Door Porters Door Scrapers Drain Grates and Frames Drain Gratings Dumb Bells Eccentrics for Buggies Engine Castings Engineers' Forgings Fenders Ferrules, Wrought-iron Fire-Dogs Fire Guards Fittings for Pumps, Engines, and Machinery Flower Stands Forge Back Funnel Pipes Galvanised and Black Spouting and Guttering Galvanised Buckets and Tubs Garden Rollers Garden Seats Gasometers Gas Tongs Girders, Iron Grates Grindstone Spindles Gummetal Steam Engine Fittings, Moulded Gutters and Piping Hasps and Staples Hat and Coat Hooks, Cast-iron Hat Stands Hay Rakes Holdfasts Hook and Eye Hinges Horse-power Gear Horse Rakes Horse-shoes Hydraulic Mains Ironwork for Waggon, Carriages, Carts, and Buggies Japanned and Lacquered Ware Kettles and Preserving Pans, Copper Kitchen Ranges Ladles Lamp Posts Leadenware Letters and Figures, Wrought-iron or Steel Levers, Forged Links, Connecting or Split Lifts, Warehouse Lightning Conductors Manger Rings Mangles	Marine Engine Cranks and Pillars Marline Spikes Maul Rings Measures, Iron 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 Pincers Pipes, Wrought-iron (not otherwise enumerated) Pliers Portable Forges Pulley-Blocks Pumps Quarry Mauls and Picks Quoits Railway Chairs Rakes Range Cocks Rings and Starts Rivets, Iron Rods, connecting Sack Trucks Sad Irons Safes and Boxes, Iron Sash Weights Shafting, Bright Wrought Iron Sluice Valves, Iron Springs and Scrolls—Cart, Carriage, and Buggy Stands, Iron Stationary or Portable Engines, or parts of them Stench Traps Strap Hinges Switching Bills Tinware Troughs Truck Wheels Tue-irons, Cast and Water Union Joints Vyces Washers, Black and Galvanised Water Tanks Wedges Wheelbarrows, Wrought-iron Wheels, Wrought-iron Winches Wire Work (except Wire Netting) Zineware	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

TABLE LVI.—(Continued.)

Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
Manufactured Stationery, including account Books, Printed Cheques, Bill Heads, and other Printed or Ruled Paper, Note and Letter Pater, Blotting Pads, Sketch Blocks, Manifold Writers, Albums, and all other kinds of Jewel, Dressing, and Writing Cases	} 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Marble and Stone, wrought	
Musical Instruments, including Pianoforte Actions, made up	
Oilmen's Stores, packed in bottles or jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size, Blacking, Furniture Oil and Paste, Ground Coal and Charcoal	
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	
Tents and Tarpaulins	
Parasols and Sunshades	
Umbrellas	
Washing, Baking and Seidlitz Powders	
Wickerware	
Woodenware, including Bellows and Picture Frames, Turnery, Staves shaped or dressed, and Casks, and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated	
Aërated or Mineral Waters	
Carpeting and Druggeting	
Chinaware and Porcelain	
Combs	
Cordage, Rope, and Twine	
Drugs	
" Preparations of	
Dutch Metal and Tinfoil	
Fancy Goods	
Glass	
Gloves	
Gold and Silver Leaf	
Hardware and Ironmongery, Holloware, and Manufactures of Metals not otherwise enumerated		} 10 per cent. ad valorem
Hosiery	
Lead, sheet and piping	
Leather	
Leather cut into shapes, including Elastic-side Uppers and Wellington Legs, Clogs and Pattens	
Matches and Vestas	
Materials for toilet covers, antimacassars, curtains, handkerchiefs, and materials cut out, defined, marked, or in any way prepared for making up	
Matting, Coconut, or other	
Oilmen's Stores, not otherwise enumerated	
Oil or other Floor-cloths	
Oils, including Castor or Cod-Liver, when refined, or for medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart, or less than a quart	

TABLE LVI.—(Continued).

Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
Paperhangings	} 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Perfumery	
Plated and Mixed Metal Ware	
Seeds, canary and all other except clovers	
Silks, and all Manufactures containing Silk	
Stationery not otherwise enumerated	
Toys	
Watches and Clocks	
Woollen Blankets or Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging	
Woollen Piece Goods, or of other material mixed with	
Wool	

LIST OF GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE EXEMPTED FROM IMPORT DUTY.

All goods, wares, and merchandise not included in the above table of imported articles, and comprising Alpacas, Balmoral Crapes, Baratheas, Brilliantines, Circassians, Cloth Tabling, Coburgs, Crystallines, Damasks, all Dress Goods containing Wool, French Llamas, French Merinoes, Furniture Reps, Italian Cloths, Lustres, Moreens, Parramattas, Pekin Cloths, Persian Cord, Gala and all-wool Plaids, Poplins, Russell Cord, Skirtings, Summer Cloths, Tailors' Serges, Tammies, and Winceys

Anchors, Chain Cables, Nails and Bolts of Copper and Yellow Metal, Packing or Sheathing Felt, for ships' use

- Arms
- Artists' Materials
- Asphalte
- Bark
- Bleaching Powder
- Borax
- Card and Millboard
- Carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers and goods across the frontier
- Clog Irons, Clasps and Soles, Patten Ties and Toe-caps
- Cloth, Bookbinders'
- Clover Seed
- Cocoanuts
- Coir Yarn
- Dyes and Dyewoods
- Engravers' Boxwood
- Elastic Boot Web, in the piece
- Essential Oils and Essences not containing alcohol
- Fibre
- Fish, salted, dried, or preserved in brine, caught from vessels registered in and fitted out from Victorian ports
- Fishing Nets and Netting in the piece
- Flock
- Fur Skins (not made up)
- Galvanised Iron Cordage
- Goldbeaters' Skin
- Grindery
- Guano, Bones, and other Natural Manures
- Gums
- Guttapercha Goods
- Hair and Bristles

TABLE LVI.—(*Continued.*)LIST OF GOODS, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Hatters' Felt Hoods and Silk Plush
 Hemp and Flax
 Hickory and Ash in the rough
 Hides, Horns, and Hoofs
 Hogskins and Saddle-trees
 Hoop Iron
 Indiarubber Goods
 Instruments, Optical, Scientific, and Surgical
 Welded Wrought-iron Pipes
 Iron Puddle Bar
 Isinglass, uncut
 Ivory Black
 Jewels, Cameos, and Precious Stones (unset)
 Jute
 Kerosene Shale
 Lampwick
 Leathern Cloth and Patent Leather
 Leather known as Calf
 Lint
 Lithographic Materials
 Logs whose average dimensions are 12 in. by 12 in.
 Machinery for spinning fibrous materials, and Cards for such machinery
 Medicinal Roots, Seeds, Leaves, and Flowers
 Minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of
 apparel, boots and shoes, hats, saddlery, and umbrellas, parasols, and sun-
 shades
 Naphtha
 Oils, Coconut, Cod, Palm, and Whale
 Packages, second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported
 Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated, and
 Ships' Fittings
 Paintings and Engravings (unframed)
 Passengers' Baggage, cabin and other Furniture or Personal Effects which have
 been in use, and are not imported for sale
 Photographic Materials
 Pianoforte Wire and action work in separate pieces, including Rails and Keys
 Pig, Bar, Rod, Plate, or Sheet Metals, and Steel, not specially enumerated
 Printing and Writing Paper in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the
 mill
 Quicksilver
 Railway Iron or Steel Rails
 Rattans and unmanufactured Sticks
 Resin
 Saltpetre
 Sewing Machines
 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
 Silk for flour dressing
 „ Umbrella
 Silver (rolled)
 Skins
 Soda, Nitrate of
 Specie
 Spelter

TABLE LVI.—(Continued.)

LIST OF GOODS, &c.—(Continued.)

Stationery, being Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencil-cases, and Slates
 Steel Cranks and Steel Tyres in the rough
 Stones for milling and grinding purposes
 Sulphur
 Telegraphic Materials
 Tinplates, Block Tin
 Trunk Locks, Nails, and Buckles, of Brass
 Turpentine
 Type, Presses, and Printing Machines
 Watchmakers' Materials
 Whalebone
 Whip Mountings
 Whiting
 Wire, No. 10 and upwards, and all Bright Wire
 Works of Art

WAGES.

226. It is a remarkable fact that the rates of wages in Victoria have always been highest when the number of arrivals has been greatest; and in years when immigration has fallen off there has been a corresponding depression in the remuneration paid for labour. Thus, in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, in which respectively the large numbers of 95,000, 92,000, and 83,000 immigrants arrived, the prices of labour were higher than at any other period in the history of the colony. In the four succeeding years, as fewer people arrived—viz., 67,000, 42,000, 74,000, and 56,000 respectively, wages declined somewhat, but still continued high. Since then, only about 30,000 persons upon the average have arrived in each year, and coincident therewith the rates of labour, although above those obtaining in older countries, and perhaps also higher than those paid in any other British colony, have become low as compared with those which ruled when a more active immigration prevailed. It is further worthy of remark that the only class whose wages has not fallen to any great extent has been that of female domestic servants, and that the introduction of single females is the only description of immigration which steadily throughout the whole period, since the gold discoveries, has met with direct encouragement from every Government.

227. The following are about the average rates in Melbourne, paid at five different periods:—

TABLE LVII.—RATES OF WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1854-71.

DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.	1854.			1857.			1861.			1865.			1871.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.																
Farm labourers, per week, with rations	1 13	0 10	1 15	1 2	0 10	1 5	0 15	0 10	1 0	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 10	
Ploughmen	1 15	0 10	2 0	1 3	0 10	1 10	1 0	0 10	1 3	0 18	0 10	0 18	0 10	0 15	0 10	
Reapers, per acre, with rations	1 5	0 10	1 7	1 0	0 10	1 5	0 14	0 10	0 15	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 7	0 10	
Mowers	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 3	0 10	0 4	0 10	0 3	0 10	
Threshers, per bushel, with rations	0 1	0 10	0 1	0 0	0 9	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 6	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 6	
PASTORAL LABOUR.																
Shepherds, per annum, with rations	43	0 0	48	0 0	35	0 0	30	0 0	35	0 0	30	0 0	35	0 0	25	0 0
Stockkeepers	60	0 0	65	0 0	40	0 0	35	0 0	30	0 0	35	0 0	35	0 0	35	0 0
Hutkeepers	35	0 0	40	0 0	28	0 0	25	0 0	30	0 0	25	0 0	30	0 0	20	0 0
Generally useful men on stations, per week, with rations	1 13	0 10	1 15	1 0	0 10	1 5	0 15	0 10	0 18	0 14	0 10	0 18	0 10	0 12	0 10	
Sheep-washers, per week, with rations	1 8	0 10	1 10	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 15	0 10	0 18	0 15	0 10	0 16	0 10	0 15	0 10	
Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn, with rations ..	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 17	0 10	0 18	0 14	0 10	0 15	0 13	0 10	0 14	0 10	0 12	0 10	
ARTISAN LABOUR.																
Masons, per day, without rations	1 0	0 10	1 10	0 16	0 10	0 16	0 12	0 10	0 14	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	
Plasterers	1 5	0 10	1 15	0 15	0 10	0 15	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	
Bricklayers	1 0	0 10	1 10	0 15	0 10	0 15	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	
Carpenters	1 0	0 10	1 8	0 14	0 10	0 14	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 7	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 10	0 10	
Blacksmiths	1 0	0 10	1 5	0 13	0 10	0 14	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.																
Married couples, without family, per annum, with board and lodging	50	0 0	115	0 0	70	0 0	60	0 0	70	0 0	50	0 0	60	0 0	50	0 0
Married couples, with family, per annum, with board and lodging	70	0 0	150	0 0	60	0 0	50	0 0	65	0 0	40	0 0	50	0 0	40	0 0
Men Cooks, on farms and stations, per week, with board and lodging	1 10	0 10	2 5	1 5	0 10	1 15	1 0	0 10	1 5	0 15	0 10	1 5	0 10	0 15	0 10	
Grooms, per annum, with board and lodging ..	65	0 0	85	0 0	45	0 0	40	0 0	55	0 0	40	0 0	50	0 0	40	0 0
Gardeners	80	0 0	100	0 0	55	0 0	52	0 0	60	0 0	40	0 0	50	0 0	40	0 0
SERVANTS—FEMALES.																
Cooks, per annum, with board and lodging ..	45	0 0	55	0 0	40	0 0	40	0 0	45	0 0	35	0 0	40	0 0	30	0 0
Laundresses, per annum,	35	0 0	50	0 0	35	0 0	30	0 0	35	0 0	30	0 0	35	0 0	25	0 0
General Servants	30	0 0	35	0 0	28	0 0	25	0 0	30	0 0	25	0 0	30	0 0	25	0 0
Housemaids	28	0 0	32	0 0	26	0 0	25	0 0	30	0 0	25	0 0	30	0 0	25	0 0
Nursemaids	20	0 0	25	0 0	18	0 0	18	0 0	25	0 0	18	0 0	25	0 0	10	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS LABOUR.																
General labourers, per day, without rations ..	0 10	0 10	0 13	0 7	0 10	0 9	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 5	0 10	0 7	0 5	0 10	0 6	0 0
Stone-breakers, per cubic yard	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 3	0 9	0 4	0 3	0 10	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 10	0 4
Seamen, per month, with rations	9	0 0	10	0 0	5	0 0	4	0 0	4	0 0	4	0 0	4	0 0	4	0 0

228. In country districts, as a rule, the rates of labour are higher than they are in Melbourne, especially as regards skilled artisans, whose wages, in some inland towns, are quoted as high as 12s. per day all round. Female servants also usually receive from £3 to £5 per annum more in the country than in the metropolis. Miners' wages upon the goldfields range from 35s. per week, in some localities, to 50s. in others—in all cases without rations. The recognised working day of artisans and labourers throughout Victoria is eight hours.

PRICES.

229. The following are but the average prices which have been paid for the leading commodities in Melbourne during the same five years for which rates of wages have been given. It may be remarked that the prices of meat, vegetables, &c., are generally lower in country districts than in Melbourne, but that bread and flour, as a rule, are cheaper in the metropolis.

TABLE LVIII.—AVERAGE PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1854-71.

ARTICLES.	1854.		1857.		1861.		1865.		1871.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.										
Wheat, per bushel	0 12 6	to 0 16 0	0 6 3	to 0 10 0	0 5 6	to 0 7 6	0 8 6	to 0 10 0	0 4 9	to 0 7 6
Barley	0 7 3	to 0 10 6	0 5 9	to 0 11 0	0 5 9	to 0 6 9	0 4 6	to 0 5 0	0 3 0	to 0 4 6
Oats	0 10 6	to 0 16 0	0 7 6	to 0 13 0	0 4 0	to 0 4 2	0 4 0	to 0 5 0	0 3 0	to 0 3 9
Hay, per ton	14 0	to 48 0	9 0	to 25 0	6 10 0	to 8 0 0	6 0	to 9 0 0	3 5 0	to 4 5 0
Flour (first quality), per ton	33 0	to 35 0	16 0	to 26 0	14 0	to 18 10 0	20 0	to 25 0	12 10 0	to 17 10 0
Bread, per 4-lb. loaf	0 1 6	to 0 1 9	0 0 10	to 0 1 0	0 0 7½	to 0 0 10 0	0 0 9	to 0 1 0	0 0 6	to 0 0 10 0
FARM-YARD AND DAIRY PRODUCE.										
Butter (colonial), retail, per lb.	0 3 9	to 0 5 6	0 2 6	to 0 3 6	0 0 11	to 0 1 6	0 2 0	to 0 3 0	0 0 6	to 0 0 10 0
Cheese, per lb.	None		None		0 0 10		0 0 7	to 0 1 5	0 0 6	to 0 1 3
Milk, per quart	0 1 6	to 0 2 6	0 1 0	to 0 1 0	0 0 6	to 0 0 10 0	0 0 6	to 0 0 7 0	0 0 4	to 0 0 6
Geesa, per couple	2 0 0	to 3 0 0	1 8 0	to 1 10 0	0 13 0	to 0 17 0	0 9 0	to 0 12 0	0 7 0	to 0 11 0
Ducks	1 0 0	to 1 4 0	0 8 0	to 0 13 0	0 5 0	to 0 9 0	0 4 6	to 0 7 0	0 3 0	to 0 0 0
Powls	0 18 0	to 1 0 0	0 7 0	to 0 11 0	0 5 0	to 0 7 6	0 4 6	to 0 6 0	0 3 0	to 0 0 0
Rabbits	—	—	0 5 0	to 0 8 6	0 4 9	to 0 6 0	0 4 0	to 0 5 0	0 1 6	to 0 4 0
Pigeons	—	—	0 4 0	to 0 5 0	0 2 0	to 0 2 0	0 2 0	to 0 3 0	0 1 6	to 0 3 0
Turkeys, each	1 0 0	to 2 0 0	0 15 0	to 1 10 0	0 8 0	to 0 13 0	0 10 0	to 0 15 0	0 4 0	to 0 10 0
Suckling pigs, each	—	—	0 0 11	to 0 1 2	0 0 9½	to 0 1 1	0 0 9	to 0 1 5	0 0 9	to 0 1 3
Bacon, per lb.	0 1 0	to 0 1 2	0 1 0	to 0 1 2	0 0 11	to 0 1 1	0 0 10	to 0 1 7	0 0 9	to 0 1 3
Ham	0 4 0	to 0 8 0	0 2 9	to 0 4 0	0 1 3	to 0 3 0	0 2 0	to 0 3 6	0 0 9	to 0 1 3
Eggs, per doz.	23 0	to 31 0	10 10 0	to 21 0 0	4 10 0	to 6 0 0	5 0 0	to 6 0 0	2 0 0	to 3 0 0
GARDEN PRODUCE.										
Potatoes, wholesale, per ton	0 5 0	to 0 6 0	0 2 0	to 0 4 0	0 1 0	to 0 2 0	0 1 0	to 0 1½	0 0 8	to 0 1 1
" retail, per lb.	5 10 0	to 10 0 0	0 11 0	to 0 17 0	0 8 0	to 0 1 0 0	0 10 0	to 0 1 0 0	0 3 0	to 0 15 0
Onions, dried, per cwt.	0 5 0	to 0 9 0	0 2 3	to 0 3 6	0 0 9	to 0 1 0	0 0 9	to 0 1 0	0 0 6	to 0 0 9
Carrots, per dozen bunches	0 4 0	to 0 7 0	0 2 0	to 0 4 0	0 1 0	to 0 2 6	0 0 9	to 0 2 6	0 0 4	to 0 0 9
Turnips	0 5 0	to 0 7 0	0 1 0	to 0 1 6	0 0 6	to 0 0 9	0 0 4	to 0 0 8	0 0 3	to 0 0 6
Radishes	0 12 0	to 2 0 0	0 6 6	to 0 10 0	0 2 0	to 0 4 6	0 2 0	to 0 12 0	0 0 4	to 0 2 0
Cabbages, per dozen	0 12 0	to 2 0 0	0 8 6	to 0 10 0	0 2 6	to 0 5 0	0 2 0	to 0 15 0	0 1 0	to 0 6 0
Cauliflowers	0 4 6	to 0 6 0	0 1 9	to 0 2 9	0 0 8	to 0 1 0	0 0 6	to 0 2 0	0 0 3	to 0 0 9
Lettuces	0 0 7	to 0 0 9	0 0 7	to 0 0 9	0 0 3½	to 0 0 4½	0 0 4	to 0 0 4	0 0 4	to 0 0 7
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.										
Butcher's Meat—Beef, per lb.	0 0 7	to 0 0 10	0 0 7	to 0 0 9	0 0 3½	to 0 0 4½	0 0 4	to 0 0 8	0 0 4	to 0 0 7
" Mutton	0 0 9	to 0 1 4	0 0 10	to 0 1 4	0 0 8½	to 0 0 8½	0 0 7	to 0 0 9	0 0 6	to 0 0 8
" Veal	0 1 0	to 0 1 8	0 0 10	to 0 1 0	0 0 8½	to 0 0 9½	0 0 7	to 0 0 10	0 0 5	to 0 0 9
" Pork	0 0 6	to 0 1 4	0 0 6	to 0 1 0	0 0 9	to 0 0 9½	0 0 4	to 0 0 5	0 0 2	to 0 0 3
Lamb, per quarter	4 5 0	to 6 10 0	0 4 0	to 0 5 6	0 3 9	to 0 4 0	0 4 0	to 0 5 0	0 0 6	to 0 0 9
Tea (duty paid), per chest	0 0 7	to 0 0 9	0 0 9	to 0 1 0	0 0 6	to 0 11 10 0	0 0 6	to 0 10 0	0 0 6	to 0 0 9½
Coffee (in bond), per lb.	24 0	to 30 0	34 0	to 45 0	23 0	to 36 0	27 0	to 40 0	27 0	to 40 0
Sugar, coarse (duty paid), per ton ..	31 0	to 55 0	45 0	to 65 0	34 0	to 48 0	48 0	to 57 0	47 0	to 54 0
" refined, per cwt.	0 0 4½	to 0 5 0	0 0 2½	to 0 4 0	0 0 3	to 0 4 0	0 0 3	to 0 4 0	0 0 6	to 0 0 9
Rice, per lb.	0 2 2	to 0 2 3	0 1 4	to 0 1 6	0 1 7	to 0 3 0	0 0 9	to 0 3 0	0 0 6	to 0 10 0
Tobacco (in bond), per lb.	1 16 0	to 2 3 0	2 1 0	to 2 3 0	1 13 0	to 1 10 0	0 0 9	to 0 3 6	0 0 6	to 0 1 6
Soap, colonial, per cwt.	0 0 7	to 0 10 0	0 1 5	to 0 2 2	0 0 6	to 0 0 7	0 0 6	to 0 10 0	0 0 4½	to 0 0 9
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0 1 7	to 0 8 0	2 0 0	to 3 10 0	4 5 0	to 5 0 0	3 10 0	to 4 10 0	3 12 6	to 5 10 0
Salt, per ton	4 0 0	to 6 10 0	1 18 0	to 2 14 0	2 0 0	to 3 10 0	1 15 0	to 2 2 0	1 10 0	to 1 15 0
Coals	1 17 6	to 2 10 0	1 5 0	to 1 10 0	0 15 0	to 0 17 0	0 10 0	to 0 12 0	0 10 0	to 0 12 0
Firewood, per ton										

(as 7d. per lb.)

230. The rent of a cottage, suitable for a labouring man and his family, ranges in Melbourne from 3s. to 10s. per week. In the country the rate is somewhat lower, and on the goldfields a canvas tent is set up, or a cottage of logs or split timber, with a bark roof, is erected upon Crown lands, so that rent is altogether saved.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

231. A laudable desire exists amongst all ranks in Victoria, and particularly amongst the labouring population, to possess dwellings of their own. To aid in this object, building societies have been established in most parts of the colony, and have met with a large amount of success. At the end of 1871 there were no less than 56 building societies—viz., 32 terminating and 24 permanent—in the colony.

232. The following table shows the number of Building Societies in Victoria, the number of members, the amount of advances, the income, expenditure, and the assets and liabilities of these societies :—

TABLE LIX.—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1871.

Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	NUMBER OF SHARES.		Advances made since Societies were Established.	ACCORDING TO THE BALANCE SHEETS, 1871.													
		Satisfied or Borrowing.	Unsatisfied or Investing.		Income in past Year.		Working Expenses in past year.		Assets.		Liabilities.							
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
56	16,617	28,433½	78,624½	2,366,744	8	3	678,573	0	0	22,317	10	9	1,708,342	2	4	1,274,197	18	11

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

233. The revenue of Victoria is about three and a half millions sterling per annum, and the expenditure about equal. The financial year has recently been changed so as to end with the 30th June, instead of the 31st December. The following are the figures for the half-year ending 30th June, 1871 :—

						£	s.	d.
Balance from 1870	...	...	...	...	...	89,951	12	8
Net Revenue	...	...	..	...	...	1,691,266	7	3
						1,781,217	19	11
Net Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	1,754,250	12	3
						26,967	7	8
Balance	...	...	...	...	...

234. The revenue and expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1872, is not known accurately yet, as receipts and payments on account of that year are still being made; but from what has

been already received and expended, and what is still expected, the Under-Treasurer has been able to make the following estimate:—

Balance from previous Half-year	...	...	£26,967	7	8
Probable Net Revenue	...	...	3,728,000	0	0
Probable Net Expenditure	...	...	3,754,967	7	8
			3,754,569	0	0
Probable Balance	...	...	398	7	8

235. The following table shows the estimated mean population, the amount of net revenue and net expenditure, and the rate of each per head of the population for every year since the separation of the colony from New South Wales. It will be seen that the largest revenue and the largest expenditure in any year are those estimated for the year 1871-2; also that the largest revenue and expenditure per head of the population was in 1853, in which year the sums raised and expended amounted to the enormous totals of £16 11s. 2d. and £16 9s. 3d. respectively to each man, woman, and child in the colony.

TABLE LX.—POPULATION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1851-1872.

YEAR.	Estimated Mean Population.	NET REVENUE.		NET EXPENDITURE.	
		Total Amount.	Rate per head of the Population.	Total Amount.	Rate per head of the Population.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1851	86,825	392,455	4 10 5	410,864	4 14 8
1852	132,905	1,634,448	12 5 11	978,922	7 7 4
1853	195,378	3,235,546	16 11 2	3,216,609	16 9 3
1854	267,371	3,087,986	11 11 0	4,185,708	15 13 1
1855	338,315	2,728,656	8 1 4	2,612,807	7 14 6
1856	380,942	2,972,496	7 16 1	2,668,834	7 0 1
1857	430,347	3,328,303	7 14 8	2,968,658	6 17 11
1858	483,827	2,973,383	6 2 11	3,092,720	6 7 10
1859	517,226	3,261,104	6 6 1	3,393,946	6 11 3
1860	539,337	3,082,461	5 14 4	3,315,307	6 2 11
1861	541,012	2,952,101	5 9 1	3,092,021	5 14 4
1862	548,450	3,269,079	5 19 2	3,039,497	5 10 10
1863	561,322	2,774,686	4 18 10	2,882,937	5 2 8
1864	589,160	2,955,338	5 0 4	2,928,903	4 19 5
1865	616,375	3,076,885	4 19 10	2,983,777	4 16 10
1866	634,077	3,079,160	4 17 1	3,222,025	5 1 8
1867	649,826	3,216,317	4 19 0	3,241,818	4 19 9
1868	671,222	3,230,754	4 16 3	3,189,321	4 15 0
1869	696,942	3,383,984	4 17 1	3,226,165	4 12 7
1870	709,838	3,261,883	4 11 11	3,428,382	4 16 7
1871*	732,075	1,691,266	2 6 2*	1,754,251	2 7 11*
(6 months)					
1871-2 ...	750,325	3,728,000†	4 19 4	3,754,569†	5 0 1

* The financial year was changed in 1871 so as to terminate at the 30th June instead of the 31st December as formerly. These figures are therefore for six months only.

† The accounts for 1871-2 are not finally closed. These figures have been furnished by the Under-Treasurer as those of the probable revenue and probable expenditure for that year.

236. The figures of revenue referred to in the above table are exclusive of loans; those of expenditure include the cost of collection throughout, and the repayment of loans as follows:—£150,000 in 1856, £30,000 in 1857, £37,000 in 1858, and £50,000 in each subsequent year.

PUBLIC DEBT.

237. At the end of 1871 the public debt of the colony of Victoria amounted to £11,994,800. This sum consisted of the aggregate of the following amounts:—

TABLE LXI.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1871.

AMOUNT.	Rate of Interest per Annum	Act under which the Loan was Legalised.	PARTICULARS.
£ 50,000	Per cent 6	18 Vict., No. 40	The residue of a loan of £800,000, for which debentures were issued in 1855, 1857, and 1858, to obtain funds for the construction of waterworks to supply the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong with water. This loan is being paid off by annual instalments of about £50,000 each, and the whole was extinguished on the 1st January, 1872.
67,800	5	19 Vict., No. 15	The residue of a loan of £63,100, for which debentures were issued during 1856, to obtain funds for the purchase of the privileges, rights, and property of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway. Only £300 has been repaid of this loan.
8,000,000	6	21 Vict., No. 36	Loan limited to £8,000,000, for which debentures have been issued from 1858 to 1865, to obtain funds for the construction of railways.
300,000	6	25 Vict., No. 150	Loan limited to £300,000, for which debentures were issued from 1865 to 1867, to obtain funds to repair the Melbourne and Geelong Railway, to form branch lines, and for other purposes in connection with the said railway.
850,000	6	29 Vict., No. 287	Loan limited to £850,000, for which debentures were issued in 1866 and 1867, to obtain funds for the completion of State railways, for the purchase of arms, guns and ammunition, and the erection and equipment of works, forts and ships, and providing other things necessary for the defence of the colony, and for supplying water to mining and agricultural districts and towns.
2,107,000	5	32 Vict., No. 331	Loan limited to £2,107,000, for which debentures were issued in 1869 and 1870, to obtain funds for the purchase and repair of the Essendon Railway, for the construction of a railway from Essendon to the Upper Murray, and for other railway works and rolling stock.
610,000	5	32 Vict., No. 332	Loan limited to £610,000, for which debentures were issued in 1869, 1870, and 1871, for the completion and construction of works for the water supply of mining, agricultural, and other districts and towns, and for the completion of the Alfred Graving Dock.
10,000	5	34 Vict., No. 371	As much as has been required of a loan limited to £100,000, for which debentures were issued in 1871, for the purpose of water supply.
11,994,800			

238. The whole of these loans, both as regards principal and interest, are made a primary charge upon the revenues of the

colony by the Acts in pursuance of which their contraction was authorised.

239. The state of the public debt of Victoria, at the end of each of the last ten years, was as follows:—

TABLE LXII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	AMOUNT DUE ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR.					Total.
	Loan to Supply Water to the City of Melbourne, and Town of Geelong.	Loan to purchase the Rights of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company.	Loan to Construct Railways.	Loan to Repair Melbne. and Geelong Railway, &c.	Loan for Railway purposes, Defences, Water Supply, and the Alfred Graving Dock.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1862	543,900	68,100	7,380,740	...	...	7,992,740
1863	491,800	67,800	7,677,920	...	...	8,237,520
1864	443,000	67,800	7,933,170	...	...	8,443,970
1865	381,800	67,800	7,936,945	175,700	60,000	8,622,245
1866	331,800	67,800	7,947,255	178,000	320,000	8,844,855
1867	263,000	67,800	8,000,000	300,000	850,000	9,480,800
1868	200,000	67,800	8,000,000	300,000	850,000	9,417,800
1869	150,000	67,800	8,000,000	300,000	1,868,100	10,385,900
1870	100,000	67,800	8,000,000	300,000	3,457,000	11,924,800
1871	50,000	67,800	8,000,000	300,000	3,577,000	11,994,800

240. Besides these amounts, regularly borrowed by the Government, loans for improvements of the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, with the principal guaranteed out of the revenues of the colony, were sanctioned by the following Acts:—For Melbourne, 17th Vict., No. 13, and 18th Vict., No. 21; and for Geelong, 17th Vict., No. 23, and 18th Vict., No. 22. These were obtained by the issue, at five per cent. discount, of debentures bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which was made a first charge upon the revenues of the two corporations. These loans were raised in 1854-5, and were originally of the following amounts:—

Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£525,000
Geelong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210,000

241. The Melbourne loan is now in the course of being paid off by annual instalments of £25,000, and the Geelong loan by annual instalments of £10,000. At this rate both will be extinguished in the year 1875.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

242. There are two modes of local self-government existing in Victoria, both of which are legalised and regulated by Acts of

Parliament—the one by municipalities, which are now termed cities, towns, and boroughs; and the other by shires and road districts.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.

243. Boroughs must not be of greater area than nine square miles in extent, and must each have a population of at least 300. No point within their limits is allowed to be more than six miles distant from any other point. They are governed by a council, consisting of not less than six nor more than nine members, who elect one of their number annually as mayor. This council have power to levy rates, make bye-laws, compulsorily take land for permanent public works, &c. A third of their number retires by rotation annually.

244. The council are elected by the ratepayers, who are styled “burgesses,” and are allowed to vote upon the following scale:—

Those having property of a rateable value of less than £50
—one vote.

Those having property of a rateable value of £50, and less than £100—two votes

Those having property of a rateable value of £100 and upwards—three votes.

245. Rates are allowed to be levied upon all lands within the municipal limits, except Crown property, mines, and reserves for charitable, ecclesiastical, or educational purposes. No rate is allowed to be less than 6d. or more than 2s. in the pound upon the net annual value of the rateable property.

246. The mayor is, for the time being, a justice of the peace for the colony by virtue of his office; he also enjoys this privilege for one year after he ceases to be mayor; but he is only allowed to act as such in courts of justice held within the borough to which he belongs. In addition to rates, revenue is derived from licenses, tolls, fees, &c. Subsidies are also, under certain circumstances, voted by Parliament.

247. The following table shows the number of cities, towns and boroughs, the estimated total and annual value of rateable property therein, and their total revenue and expenditure during each of the last ten years. Particulars respecting the corporate towns of Melbourne and Geelong are included in the table, although they are not under the Boroughs Statute (33 Vict., No. 359), but were incorporated by special Acts before the present system of municipal government was instituted:—

TABLE LXIII.—CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	No. of Cities, Towns and Boroughs.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY.			Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Total.	Annual.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862 ...	53	£ 18,377,042	£ 2,193,388	13 0	£ 262,179	4 8	£ 290,110	14 8		
1863 ...	58	17,750,027	2,119,119	18 3	257,641	18 8	262,169	15 9		
1864 ...	61	17,495,183	2,071,259	10 7	336,665	11 11	316,113	1 6		
1865 ...	62	20,476,266	2,379,829	5 0	308,619	10 3	369,968	5 4		
1866 ...	62	20,241,073	2,314,594	12 9	341,429	0 0	315,475	0 4		
1867 ...	62	20,394,918	2,322,388	19 4	335,606	7 1	322,534	15 9		
1868 ...	62	21,503,942	2,437,618	3 2	500,323	18 11	398,386	16 6		
1869 ...	63	21,630,909	2,495,767	14 6	423,983	12 2	444,318	10 0		
1870 ...	65	22,607,630	2,607,732	0 0	386,676	8 11	415,080	13 10		
1871 ...	63	23,268,410	2,689,768	15 6	406,100	17 7	431,614	10 10		

248. If in a borough the annual revenue reaches £10,000, it can be proclaimed a town. If the revenue reaches £20,000 it can be proclaimed a city. Under this provision, Fitzroy, East Collingwood, Prahran, Emerald Hill, and Richmond, have become towns, and Ballarat and Sandhurst have become cities.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

249. Road districts must embrace at least 40 square miles, and must contain rateable property whereof the net annual value is not less than £5000.

250. District boards consist of six members, one-third of whom retire annually. They are presided over by a chairman, who is elected by the members out of their own number, and who retains his office for one year. In electing the councillors, owners or occupiers of rateable property of an annual value of £150 and upwards, are entitled to three votes; from £100 to £150 annual value to two votes; and from £10 to £100 annual value, to one vote.

251. District rates must not be less than 6d. nor more than 2s. in the pound. They may be levied upon all land within the district, with the same exceptions as regards mines, public property, &c., as in cities, towns, and boroughs. They are levied upon the full net annual value of all property, except Crown lands leased for pastoral purposes only, upon which they are only to be levied on the third part of the net annual value.

252. District boards are entitled to make bye-laws for the due management of their respective districts, and to expend the district revenues in constructing and keeping in repair roads and bridges within its boundaries.

SHIRES.

253. Road districts, or other portions of country, not included in a city, town, or borough, containing an area of not less than 100 square miles, may be proclaimed as shires, provided that their actual revenue raised from rates not exceeding 1s. in the pound on the net annual value of property, amounts to not less than £1000 annually. This gives them additional privileges to those enjoyed by road districts. The district board becomes the shire council; the chairman receives the title of president, and is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace within the shire to which he belongs for the year he holds office, and for the succeeding year. The shires are allowed to contract loans upon the security of special rates, and have jurisdiction over pounds, commons, slaughter-houses, &c.

254. The Governor-in-Council has power to alter and adjust the shire boundaries, to unite several shires, and to fix the number of councillors. These are not to exceed six, except in the case of two or more shires being united. If two be united, the number is not to exceed 12; if three, 18; if four, 24, &c. One-third of the councillors retire annually.

255. The councillors are elected by the ratepayers whose qualification is as follows:—

Those having property of a rateable value of less than £25
—one vote.

Those having property of a rateable value of £25 and less
than £50—two votes.

Those having property of a rateable value of £50 and less
than £75—three votes.

Those having property of a rateable value of £75 and
upwards—four votes.

256. The shire councils can impose rates ranging from 6d. to 2s. in the pound of the net annual value of property.

257. Shires are subsidised by Government, for the first five years from the time they are constituted, to the extent of twice the amount actually received by them from the proceeds of a rate not exceeding 1s. in the pound. It is, however, provided that the whole sum so paid to shires shall not amount to more than £160,000 annually.

258. The following table shows the number of shires and road districts formed, the estimated total and annual value of rateable property therein, and their revenue and expenditure during each of the last ten years.

TABLE LXIV.—SHIRES AND ROAD DISTRICTS, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	Number of Shires and Road Districts.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY.			Revenue.		Expenditure.				
		Total.	Annual.		£	s. d.	£	s.	d.		
1862	84	£ 4,231,308†	£ 562,496	s. 5	d. 9†	£ 226,833	s. 5	d. 3	£ 198,647	s. 17	d. 0
1863.....	98	12,487,403	1,479,681	4	9	200,521	11	3	212,042	10	6
1864.....	99	13,500,916	1,827,386	15	0	349,339	12	5	345,669	9	11
1865.....	98	16,364,788	2,195,820	18	10	370,810	15	8	416,949	8	7
1866.....	98	19,079,270	2,210,203	0	5	403,024	4	4	390,138	1	10
1867.....	99	21,535,297	2,386,591	15	4	389,621	6	11	451,089	10	1
1868.....	101	22,628,604	2,513,829	14	2	371,368	2	10	407,046	17	10
1869.....	108	24,429,873	2,715,870	4	4	534,123	0	6	521,495	5	9
1870.....	108	25,322,054	2,666,554	14	5	528,881	1	8	528,341	19	5
1871.....	108	26,897,668	2,760,271	14	11	522,032	14	11	573,121	3	5

259. The area, number of dwellings, and population contained in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires and road districts, at the end of 1871, according to the estimates of the local authorities, were as follow:—

TABLE LXV.—BOROUGH AND SHIRES, 1871.

	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Population.
Cities, Towns and Boroughs...	245,971	81,808	373,032
Shires and Road Districts	46,649,060	73,963	343,964
Total.....	46,895,031	155,771	716,996

260. The area of the colony being 56,446,720 acres, the number of dwellings at the end of 1871 160,000, and the total population 750,000, it would appear from these estimates that five-sixths of the colony and thirty-eight thirty-ninths of the houses it contains, are situated within the limits of local jurisdiction, whilst twenty-two twenty-thirds of the population are enjoying the advantages of self-government.

261. Shires and boroughs are required by law to furnish annually to the Registrar-General such agricultural and other statistics, as

* Prior to 1863 all were road districts. In 1863 eight, in 1864 thirty-four, in 1865 forty-five, in 1866 fifty, in 1867 fifty-one, in 1868 fifty-four, in 1869 fifty-six, in 1870 fifty-six, and in 1871 eighty-nine of the number were shires.

† The total and annual value for the year 1862 does not apply, as in other years, to all the rateable property in the district, but only to messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses.

shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor in council. This provision does not apply to road districts, but it is anticipated that, before long, all of them will have become shires.

ACCUMULATION.

BANKS.

262. There are ten banks of issue in Victoria. Of these four are local institutions, viz., the Bank of Victoria, the Colonial Bank of Australasia, the National Bank of Australasia, and the Commercial Bank of Australia. The remaining six have proprietaries outside the colony, viz., the Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia, the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, the Oriental Bank, the London Chartered Bank, and the Bank of New South Wales.

263. These banks are regulated under the Banks and Currency Statute (27 Vict., No. 194). By the provisions of this Act, each bank is compelled, under heavy penalties, to prepare and keep weekly statements, exhibiting its assets, property, credits, and securities, as well as its debts, engagements, and liabilities, and from these statements to compile quarterly a general statement setting forth its average assets and liabilities, capital, and profits, which is sworn to by the manager and published in the *Government Gazette*. By this means the public is made acquainted with the exact financial position of each bank four times in the course of the year. The Act further requires a copy of the charter of each bank, and a sworn list of the names and addresses of its proprietors, to be recorded in the office of the Registrar-General; these documents to be open for inspection at all reasonable times upon the payment of a small fee.

264. The number of branches or agencies of these ten banks within the colony during 1871 was 169, including the head offices. The following were the average rates per cent. per annum of discount upon local bills during the same year:—

Under 65 days' currency	6 per cent. to 7 per cent.
" 95 " " 	6 " 7 "
95 to 125 " " 	7 " 8 "
Above 125 " " 	8 " 9 "

265. The following were the average rates of exchange during the year for bills drawn upon places without the colony:—

London	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 1 per cent. premium.
British India	2s. 1d. per rupee and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium.
New South Wales	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium.
Queensland	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium.
South Australia	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.
Tasmania	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium.
New Zealand	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium.

266. The following particulars have been gathered from the sworn returns of the ten banks for the last quarter of 1871 :—

ASSETS.			
Coined gold and silver and other coined metals	...	£2,385,349	17 4
Gold and Silver in bullion or bars	... ..	487,499	0 11
Landed property	... ..	635,868	3 9
Notes and bills of other banks	... ..	159,507	6 8
Balances due from other banks	... ..	313,408	4 0
All debts due to the banks*	... ..	13,240,460	4 5
Total	... ..	£17,222,092	17 1
LIABILITIES.			
Notes in circulation not bearing interest	... ..	£1,249,213	2 5
Bills in circulation	... ..	121,503	9 8
Balances due to other banks	... ..	133,017	5 0
Deposits not bearing interest	... ..	3,831,317	7 5
„ bearing interest...	... ..	7,527,599	1 8
Total	... ..	£12,862,650	6 2

267. The sworn returns further show that the aggregate amount of paid-up capital of the ten banks at the end of 1871 was £8,276,250; that the average rate of the last dividend declared was 9·2 per cent., ranging from 13 per cent. by the Union Bank, 12 per cent. by the Oriental Bank, 10 per cent. by the banks of New South Wales, Victoria, and National, 8 per cent. by the banks of Australasia, London Chartered, and Colonial, 7 per cent. by the English, Scottish, and Australian, to 6 per cent. by the Commercial Bank; that the total amount of dividend declared was £410,500; and that the amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the dividend was £2,091,991 1s. 4d.

SAVINGS BANKS.

268. The savings banks in Victoria are under the control of five commissioners, who are a body politic and corporate, capable of suing and being sued. All deposits lodged in savings banks, and securities held by them, are vested in these commissioners.

269. The rate of interest on deposits is fixed and determined by the commissioners, but by the Saving Banks Statute (28 Vict., No. 263) it must not exceed 4 per cent. per annum.

270. On the 30th June, 1871, which was the end of the savings banks' financial year, there were eleven savings banks in the colony, viz., at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, Belfast, Castlemaine, Sandhurst, Ballarat, Maryborough, Warrnambool, Kyneton, and Hamilton. The number of depositors in these was 21,015, and the amount to their credit was £764,236 4s. 5d. The number of depositors increased by 454 during the financial year, but the amount deposited fell off by £30,831 3s. 4d.

* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills and balances due from other banks.

271. The following table shows the number of depositors on the 30th June, 1871, and the amount of their deposits in classified arrangement:—

TABLE LXVI.—SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND AMOUNTS, 1871.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.
Under £20	12,478	£64,459 2 10
£20 and under £50	3,878	122,853 4 2
£50 „ £100	2,296	158,700 16 2
£100 „ £150	1,073	129,378 15 9
£150 „ £200	455	78,539 8 0
£200 and upwards.....	835	210,304 17 6
Total	21,015	764,236 4 5

272. During the six months intervening between the end of the financial year, and the 31st December, 1871, the number of depositors had increased by 409. The depositors on the 31st December numbered 21,424; of these, 12,535 were males, and 8889 were females.

273. The following table gives the number of savings banks, the number of depositors, the amount of their balances, and the average to each depositor, during each of the last ten years.

TABLE LXVII.—SAVINGS BANKS, 1862-1871.

ON THE 30TH JUNE.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Depositors' Balances.	Average Amount to each Depositor.
1862	10	13,309	£634,884	£47 14 1
1863	11	14,920	701,425	47 0 3
1864	11	17,201	769,681	44 15 0
1865	11	17,948	719,100	40 1 4
1866	11	16,985	642,029	37 16 0
1867	11	17,258	606,438	35 2 9
1868	11	18,150	639,769	35 5 0
1869	11	19,628	735,140	37 9 1
1870	11	20,561	767,597	37 6 8
1871	11	21,015	764,235	36 7 4

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

274. By the Post-office Statute of 1865 (29 Vict., No. 277), provision was made for the establishment of Post-office Savings Banks, and for allowing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum upon deposits placed therein. (The rate of interest is now reduced to 3 per cent.) Accordingly on the 11th September, 1865, Post-office Savings Banks were opened at Melbourne, Williamstown, Geelong, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Maryborough, and Beechworth, and between that date and the close of the year at 23 other towns. The whole number of places whereat these institutions had been established up to the 31st December, 1871, was 123.

275. The following table gives the number of Post-office Savings Banks, the number of depositors, the amount of depositors'

balances, and the average amount to each depositor at the end of each year, from that of their establishment (1865) to 1871.

TABLE LXVIII.—POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1865-1871.

YEAR.	Number of Post-office Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Depositors' Balances.	Average Amount to each Depositor.
1865.....	31	2,126	£15,468	£7 5 6
1866	50	6,774	58,691	8 13 3
1867.....	66	11,118	103,076	9 5 5
1868.....	73	14,356	166,061	11 11 4
1869.....	99	17,866	243,479	13 12 7
1870.....	112	21,177	279,550	13 4 0
1871.....	123	24,804	353,525	15 18 4

276. The number of persons who opened accounts during the year 1871 was 8864, the number who closed their accounts was 5237, and the number of accounts remaining open at the end of the year was 24,804.

277. The total number of deposits made during the year was 63,693, amounting in the aggregate to £303,846 19s. 5d. The number of withdrawals was 22,213, amounting to £229,871 18s. 11d. And the sum of the balances in Post-office Savings Banks at the end of the year amounted to £353,525 4s. 10d.

DEPOSIT BANKS.

278. In addition to the two descriptions of Government Savings Banks which are in existence, there are also in operation several private institutions for the deposit of savings. At these establishments higher rates of interest are given than can be obtained from the Savings Banks. Since the failure of one of these deposit banks (the Provident Institute), which took place in 1862, the same amount of confidence has not been felt in them as formerly, but they are, notwithstanding, largely patronised by persons who prefer the prospect of a high rate of interest to the perfect security offered by Government institutions.

279. The principal of these institutions are the Melbourne Banking Corporation, the Land Mortgage Bank, and the Victoria Savings Institute. All of these have influential proprietaries, and appear to be in a prosperous condition. Many of the building societies also receive deposits for fixed periods, and the security offered by some of them is probably quite equal to that held out by the deposit banks.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

280. Numerous friendly societies are established in Victoria, for the purpose of providing medical attendance and aliment for sick members, and funeral expenses at death.

281. The following is a statement of the affairs of the friendly societies which furnished returns to the Registrar-General for the year 1871 :—

TABLE LXIX.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1871.

NAME OF FRIENDLY SOCIETY.	No. of Lodges or Courts.	No. of Members at end of Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity	139	11,810	46,263	0 11	37,832	18 3½	122,574	17 3½	1,010	3 7¼
Ancient Independent Order of Oddfellows	22	1,198	4,301	11 4	3,930	16 4½	4,280	2 3	225	1 4
Grand United Order of Oddfellows	48	2,435	8,049	4 10	7,261	0 5½	8,721	3 2½	45	14 4
Ancient Order of Foresters...	112	9,187	28,059	9 3¼	24,567	15 9	39,471	10 2½	535	6 10½
United Ancient Order of Druids	24	1,280	3,543	9 9½	3,118	15 1	2,376	12 2	42	1 2
Ancient Order of Shepherds	1	9	17	8 2	7	3 0	83	19 3	...	...
Independent Order of Shepherds...	1	34	50	14 10	39	1 8	70	3 8	...	...
Independent Order of Rechabites	119	5,101	16,218	11 11½	12,959	3 2	16,838	16 8½	346	0 2½
Sons of Temperance...	65	2,042	5,404	11 2¼	4,242	2 0½	5,543	3 3½	292	8 5½
St. Andrew's Society (Scottish Constitution)	8	394	1,552	4 5	1,183	10 1	658	13 7	31	0 6
St. Patrick's Society	6	672	2,810	0 5	1,856	5 10	6,873	19 7	214	6 8
Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society	33	2,148	4,697	9 5	3,578	1 5	2,492	15 5	92	2 9
Free Gardeners	5	179	524	15 4	387	5 4	823	15 4	24	16 4½
United Brethren	1	35	65	1 9	37	17 6	127	9 7	...	...
United Labourers	1	66	54	13 6	57	6 3	97	1 5½	...	...
German Sick and Relief Society	1	137	500	15 11	492	4 6	459	19 11	...	...
Victorian Natives	1	75	55	16 3	47	2 4½	8	13 10½	...	...
Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers Aid Society	2	43	281	14 0	105	0 8	335	1 2	...	...
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s Servants Benefit Society	1	321	619	9 3	433	0 2	1,165	16 8	...	...
Total ...	590	37,166	123,070	2 6½	102,136	9 11½	213,003	14 7½	2,859	2 3¼

282. One of the most attractive features of these societies is the guarantee of medical attendance to members and their families. In fact the privilege of claiming the services of a skilled professional man for oneself, wife or child, whenever ill, is alone worth the total yearly contribution paid for that and all other benefits combined.

283. The societies have not been in existence long enough in Victoria to determine with certainty the law of sickness in old age, and this is a question of the highest importance in regard to their future working. For several years the yearly sickness in early adult ages was about half only of the English rate, while the capital of well managed bodies was safely invested at three and four times the amount of home interest, and with such a favourable condition of things the societies were justified in allowing for the time being a considerable increase on the amount of benefits accorded by societies at home. But within the last few years the capital in very many cases has been by no means so well husbanded. The claims for sickness too have in certain societies inordinately increased. This results, no doubt, partially from too great laxity in the admission of new members, not only as to age, but as to health and hazardous occupations, and also from a lack of proper vigilance in regard to sick money being paid where and so long only as real disablement exists. Surplus funds also are occasionally either not invested at all or put out at rates lower than those obtaining in England. Hence the necessity of a perpetual watchfulness on the part of members of friendly societies.

284. The total number of non-fatal cases of sickness experienced during the year by these societies was 6810, and the number of deaths was 240. The time for which alimant was allowed was 33,301 weeks and 2 days, or 5.6 days to each member. The period of sickness before death was 3509 weeks.

285. It may be remarked that all the friendly societies in Victoria are not represented in this return, but only such as furnished statements in accordance with the Friendly Societies Statute (28 Vict., No. 254). This Act does not provide any penalties for omitting to send returns, and therefore many of the societies fail to supply them.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS.

286. In the year 1871 there were 4171 mortgages effected upon land, securing a total amount of £3,250,858 7s. 4d.; also 1057 mortgages on land paid off, and releases granted, of a total amount of £487,953 11s. 4d. During the same period 330 mortgages on live stock were effected, by means of which sums amounting to £506,001 16s. 11d. were secured upon 865,640 sheep, 32,088

cattle, 5744 horses, and 278 pigs; releases were granted of 49 mortgages on live stock, the amount paid off being £245,709 19s. 6d.; and the stock released 557,706 sheep, 8012 head of cattle, 145 horses, and 12 pigs. There were also 290 preferable liens on wool registered, securing £521,337 4s. 1d. upon 3,093,258 fleeces. No releases from liens on wool were registered during the year.

287. The classification of the various transactions according to the sums advanced is as follows:—

TABLE LXX.—MORTGAGES, LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1871.

CONSIDERATION,	LAND.		LIVE STOCK.		WOOL.	
	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Releases.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Releases.	No. of Liens.	No. of Releases.
Under £100.....	829	148	126	1	51	...
£100 to £250	1509	255	81	5	44	...
£250 to £500	769	152	28	7	29	...
£500 to £1000 ...	482	87	18	8	25	...
£1000 to £5000 ...	421	85	41	9	109	...
£5000 and upwards	124	11	25	17	32	...
Unspecified.....	37	319	11	2	...	...
Total.....	4171	1057	330	49	290	...

288. The following table gives the number of transactions and the amount secured on land, live stock, and wool, during each of the last ten years:—

TABLE LXXI.—MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1862-1871.

Year.	LAND.				LIVE STOCK.				WOOL.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Mortgs.		Amount Secured.		No. of Mortgs.		Amount Secured.		No. of Liens.		Amount Secured.		No. of Transactions.		Amount Secured.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1862	2097	1,454,717 16 7	253	1,142,584 16 5	196	577,020 3 11	2546	3,174,322 16 11								
1863	2184	1,694,540 16 0	272	1,215,907 9 9	186	495,622 13 3	2642	3,406,070 19 0								
1864	2178	1,119,480 7 6	234	1,094,317 3 4	201	567,607 2 2	2613	2,781,404 13 0								
1865	2337	1,820,454 8 7	262	1,170,681 19 5	189	655,562 5 5	2783	3,646,698 13 5								
1866	2793	2,762,861 6 9	265	1,160,963 6 10	255	871,565 1 1	3313	4,795,389 14 8								
1867	2816	2,206,944 16 4	279	874,065 14 11	285	673,661 13 3	3380	3,754,672 4 6								
1868	2885	2,051,784 16 3	295	691,997 2 0	329	741,533 7 7	3509	3,485,315 3 10								
1869	3397	3,229,870 14 9	336	815,723 18 11	303	655,890 11 1	4036	4,701,485 4 9								
1870	3687	3,096,897 9 9	344	589,322 17 1	310	517,522 4 7	4314	4,203,742 11 5								
1871	4171	3,250,858 7 4	330	506,001 16 11	290	521,337 4 1	4791	4,278,197 8 4								

RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

CLERGY, CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, ETC.

289. The clergy of all denominations throughout Victoria registered for the celebration of marriages, numbered 612 at the end of the year 1871.

290. The total number of buildings used for public worship in Victoria up to the end of 1871 was 2210. Of these 1320 were

churches and chapels, 356 were school-houses, and 534 were dwellings or public buildings. The approximate number of services performed during the year was 175,935, the number of persons for whom accommodation was provided was 346,861, and the numbers usually attending at the principal service on the Sabbath was 231,882.

291. The number of Sunday-schools connected with all the denominations at the end of 1871 was 1352. The number of instructors in these was 11,890, of whom 5465 were males and 5901 were females. The average number of scholars attending was 104,706, of whom 47,546 were males and 50,622 were females. The sexes of 524 teachers and 6538 scholars were not returned.

292. The number of adherents to the different denominations, as ascertained at the recent census, is given at page 31 *ante*. The following table gives returns of the clergy, churches, and Sunday-schools belonging to each religious body at the end of 1871:—

TABLE LXXII.—CLERGY, CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, ETC.
1871.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Registered Clergy.	EDIFICES USED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.		SUNDAY SCHOOLS.	
		No.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	No.	Scholars usually attending.
PROTESTANT CHURCHES—					
Church of England	137	401	59,676	240	18,780
Free Church of England	4	6	1,190	5	340
Presbyterian	138	489	64,000	294	21,314
Free Presbyterian	2	9	1,565	3	51
Reformed Presbyterian	1	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Methodist	82	475	92,900	317	30,653
Primitive Methodist	17	125	12,755	73	4,380
United Methodist Free Church	16	58	5,500	30	2,083
Methodist New Connexion	1	5	800	3	232
Bible Christians	16	68	7,990	47	3,321
Independent or Congregational	53	89	15,050	54	5,802
Baptist	43	76	12,830	55	4,741
Evangelical Lutheran	7	40	3,000	10	390
Unitarian Christian	1	1	200	1	16
Welsh Calvinistic Connection...	4	8	1,600	8	336
Church of Christ	10	30	5,055	13	1,056
Society of Friends	1	2	180	...	...
United Brethren or Moravians	3	3	230	3	83
Unattached (Mariner's Church)	1	1	250	1	60
Catholic and Apostolic Church	1	3	290	...	...
Union Churches	2	7	550	6	120
The Roman Catholic Church	66	305	58,760	185	10,796
The Christian Israelites	1	4	870	...	...
The Jews	5	5	1,620	4	152
Total	612	2210	346,861	1352	104,706

293. The population of Victoria at the end of 1871 was 752,445. There was thus one clergyman to every 1229 of the population, and one building used for religious worship to every 340. The religious edifices contained accommodation for 46 per cent. of the population. There was one Sunday-school to every 557 persons, and the Sunday scholars amounted to about one in every seven of the inhabitants of the colony. The number of clergymen appears small as compared with the number of churches and chapels, but it must be understood that in many of the country districts there is not a service every Sunday, and sometimes not oftener than once a month; also, that there are officials connected with many of the denominations who, without being regularly ordained, perform most of the functions of clergymen, such as lay readers, local preachers, &c. These are not included in the figures given in the table.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUMS, AND NATIONAL GALLERY.

294. The Melbourne Public Library was opened on the 11th February 1856, at which time only a small portion of the building was completed. Important additions have been made to it since, but it is still unfinished. The total cost of the building to the end of 1871 was nearly £100,000 (£99,166 10s. 6d.). In addition to this, sums amounting in the aggregate to £181,606 17s. 10d. have been expended upon the purchase of books, salaries, &c., making a total of £280,773 8s. 4d. The whole of this amount has been provided by the State.

295. The expenditure in 1871 upon building, maintenance, and the purchase of books was £2977 10s.

296. The number of volumes in the Library is 73,083, of which 5932 were presented; and the remainder purchased out of the amounts voted. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the late Emperor of the French, and other European potentates are amongst the donors of books. The Library, which is open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., was visited during 1871 by 220,440 persons. No charge is made for admission. With the Public Library were incorporated the Industrial and National Museums and National Gallery, on 4th February, 1870.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

297. The Museum was opened on the 7th day of September, 1870, and it now contains 500 specimens of animal substances, 2500 specimens of vegetable substances, more than 4500 specimens of rocks and minerals, 350 models of mining and agricultural machinery, and more than 3000 specimens included in the metallurgic, pottery, glass, and building material collections.

298. Four courses of popular lectures—treating of geology, botany, chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, language, literature,

art, and manufactures—have been delivered. These courses were attended by 8154 persons.

299. Systematic class instruction has been given in mathematics, practical geometry, chemistry, mineralogy, and telegraphy.

300. During 1872 the classes in mathematics and practical geometry were attended by 41 students, the classes in chemistry by 37 students, the classes in mineralogy by 16 students, and the classes in telegraphy by 100 students; giving a total for the year of 194 students.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

301. The School of Painting and Design was established in the year 1870. In the school of painting 6 students attended, in the school of design 35 students. The assistance of Mr. Herbert, R.A., and Mr. Ruskin was procured for the committee in London. The committee granted permission to the Victorian Academy to hold its meetings in the building, and to have an exhibition of its paintings there.

302. During the following year, 1871, the classes largely increased. In the school of painting were 20 students, in the school of design 86. The copyright of "Rotterdam," by Webb, was purchased. Prizes were given for the best crayon sketch from the round. Valuable curiosities and Pompeian relics were purchased, and several busts of distinguished men were ordered from London.

303. The following paintings, drawings, &c., were purchased for the National Gallery during the years 1870 and 1871:—

OIL.		WATER COLOURS.	
NAME OF ARTIST.	NAME OF PICTURE.	NAME OF ARTIST.	NAME OF PICTURE.
C. M. Webb	Checkmate	John Gully	Waimea Plain
Unknown	Head of time of Cromwell	John Gully	Croixelles Harbour
N. Buvelot	Waterpool at Coleraine	John Gully	The Boundary
Eugene von Guerard	Mount Kosciusko	H. E. Davies	The Wreck
George Cole	Hay Waggon	H. E. Davies	Landscape on the Yarra
Unknown	Two Portraits	Constance Phillatt.	The Haunt of Ancient Peace
C. J. Lewis	The Mill Race	W. Morrish	Near Mannaton, Devon
Samuel Bough.....	The Weald of Kent	T. H. Watson	Cottage Scenery
Edith Courtauld....	Memories of the First Palm Sunday	Walter Field	A Grey Day on the Thames
G. Herring	Druidical Monuments	DRAWINGS, DESIGNS, & LITHOGRAPHS.	
William Melby	The Storm—Start Point Light	John Flaxman, R.A.	Anatomical Plates
		John Flaxman, R.A.	The Odyssey
		G. Lewis	Fresco Decorations
		G. Lewis	Ornamental Art
			Ornaments Displayed
		Rafaelle Morghen .	Principles of Design

THE TECHNOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

304. The attention of the Legislative Assembly has been directed to the necessity of promoting technological instruction. On 2nd September, 1868, the following resolution was carried:—"That a board be appointed, of which not less than three members of the Legislative Assembly should be members, to promote by lectures and otherwise, technological and industrial instruction among the working classes, the expenditure not to exceed £200." In pursuance of this resolution a commission was appointed on the 6th January, 1869, and the vote has been since annually continued, and increased to the sum of £500. The commissioners have principally applied themselves to the forming and assisting schools of design throughout the country. The sum of 2s. 6d. is granted by the commissioners for each student who has attended eight times in each quarter, and small grants have been given towards models, drawings, &c. The schools are night schools. Two exhibitions of the students' drawings have been held, which were largely attended.

SCHOOLS OF ART AND DESIGN.

305. Return for Quarter ending December 31st, 1872 :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Total on Roll.	Number who attended 8 times or more during Quarter.
Artisans School of Design, Trades' Hall	222	197
Ballarat East School of Design	95	88
Ballarat West	158	130
Brunswick	34	29
Clunes	53	49
Creswick	54	51
East Collingwood	74	64
Fitzroy	50	35
Geelong Technological School.....	44	37
Northcote School of Design	42	33
Prahran	31	20
Preston	66	43
Richmond	141	38
Sandhurst School of Design	46	22
Sebastopol	28	23
South Melbourne School of Art	156	135
South Richmond School of Design.....	44	35
St. Kilda School of Industrial Art.....	56	47
St. Kilda Girls' School.....	23	13

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.

306. There is a Free Library in connection with the Patent Office attached to the Registrar-General's department, Melbourne. This

contains over 2000 volumes, consisting of all the publications of the English Patent Office, and other works. Here also are on view the various models which have been deposited at different times by applicants for patents. This Library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 and 4, and on Saturday from 9 o'clock until noon.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

307. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building attached to the Melbourne University, and are increased from time to time by purchases and donations. This edifice was erected at a cost of £8500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, and in 1871 was visited by more than 84,000 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £430; and the cost of maintenance, including salaries and wages, was £1170. This Museum is under the direction of one of the University Professors (Professor M'Coy), who receives a special salary for performing this duty, and for acting also in the capacity of Zoologist and Palæontologist to the Institution.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, ETC.

308. There are Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, or other institutions of a similar character, in most of the principal towns. Some of these receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. One hundred and two of these institutions furnished returns to the Registrar-General in 1871. Their statements show that the sums received by them from Government up to the end of that year amounted to £35,449 16s. 10d., and the private contributions to £118,232 16s. 3d., and that of these amounts £68,511 5s. 6d. had been spent on building; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 129,953, of which 25,445 were presented by private individuals; and that the total number of visitors during the year was over 750,000.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

309. The charitable institutions in Victoria are numerous and various. Many of them are subsidised by the State, and they are also largely contributed to by private individuals.

310. There are 28 General Hospitals in existence, two of these are situated in Melbourne, and one in each of the following places:—Amherst, Ararat, Ballarat, Beechworth, Belfast, Castle-maine, Clunes, Creswick, Daylesford, Dunolly, Geelong, Hamilton, Heathcote, Inglewood, Kilmore, Kyneton, Maldon, Mansfield, Maryborough, Pleasant Creek, Portland, Sale, Sandhurst, Swan Hill, Warrnambool, and Wood's Point. Besides the general hospitals, there is a Lying-in Hospital situated in the metropolis.

311. There are also five Benevolent Asylums, where aged and infirm persons are received as inmates, and out-door relief is given to the necessitous. These are situated in Ballarat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Melbourne.

312. There is an institution in Melbourne partaking of the nature of a Benevolent Asylum, called the Immigrants' Home. It was founded in the first instance for the purpose of affording relief and accommodation to new arrivals, as its name implies; but it now assists all who are in want, without reference to the period of their residence in the colony.

313. There is a Protestant Orphan Asylum and also a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Melbourne, also Orphan Asylums connected with each of those sects in Geelong, and an Orphan Asylum at Ballarat.

314. There are four Government Hospitals for the Insane—viz., two at Melbourne, one at Ararat, and one at Beechworth—a Deaf and Dumb Institution, an Asylum for the Blind, an Eye and Ear Institution, and a Hospital for Sick Children, all in Melbourne. There are four Female Refuges—viz., two in Melbourne, one in Ballarat, and one in Geelong. There are four Free Dispensaries—viz., three in Melbourne and its suburbs, and one in Geelong. There is also the "Melbourne Home," an institution for governesses, needlewomen and servants out of place; and, in addition, there are thirty-four benevolent, philanthropic, and kindred societies throughout the colony.

315. The Hospitals, including the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, at the end of 1871 had 208 wards, containing 1,970,789 cubic feet, and made up beds for 1249 males and 548 females, or in all for 1797 patients. The number of persons who received in-door relief during the year amounted to 12,921—viz., 9163 males and 3758 females. During the same period 48,965 persons of both sexes received out-door relief.

316. The Benevolent Asylums, including the Immigrants' Home, contained, at the end of 1871, 160 wards, with an aggregate space of 1,140,579 cubic feet. The beds numbered 1692, of which 1140 were for males and 552 for females; 15,057 persons—viz., 12,465 males and 2592 females—passed through these institutions during the year, and 48,884 persons were relieved out of doors.

317. The wards in the Orphan Asylums numbered 60, containing 645,392 cubic feet of space. In these 1125 beds were made up, viz., 609 for males and 516 for females. The number of orphans who passed through the asylums during 1871 was 1178, viz., 701 boys and 477 girls.

318. The Hospitals for the Insane contained 109 wards, being 1,755,299 cubic feet. The institution had accommodation for 1170 males and for 808 females, or for 1978 of both sexes. The

patients treated in the Asylums in 1871 numbered 2434, viz., 1464 males and 970 females. The number remaining at the end of the year was 1957, of whom 591 were supposed to be curable, and 1366 to be incurable.

319. There were 45 male and 31 female inmates in the Deaf and Dumb Institution during 1871, and 64 remaining there at the end of the year. Of the whole number who passed through, 46 were deaf and dumb from birth, and the remainder became so at ages varying from infancy up to eight years.

320. The Refuges contained 49 rooms, with an aggregate space of 92,250 cubic feet, and made up 162 beds. Two hundred and seventy-three females passed through these institutions during the year.

321. The various Benevolent Societies relieved during the year 17,927 individuals.

322. The receipts and expenditure of the various charitable institutions during 1871 will be found in the following table:—

TABLE LXXIII.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1871.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.	
	From Government.		From Other Sources.		Total.		£	s. d.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Hospitals (including the Lying-in Hospital)	64,279	6 0	30,752	14 2	95,032	0 2	101,472	4 9
Benevolent Asylums (including the Immigrants' Home)	23,600	0 0	14,523	16 9	38,123	16 9	43,776	1 5
Orphan Asylums ...	16,091	0 0	7,562	5 11	23,653	5 11	24,351	6 0
Hospitals for the Insane.....	*69,356	13 4	3,411	2 2	72,767	15 6	72,767	15 6
Deaf and Dumb Institution ..	1,500	0 0	1,287	4 4	2,787	4 4	2,728	4 7
Asylum and School for the Blind.....	1,250	0 0	2,181	13 11	3,431	13 11	3,384	15 10
Eye and Ear Institution	325	0 0	421	19 4	746	19 4	758	16 2
Hospital for Sick Children.....	75	0 0	364	11 8	439	11 8	317	7 5
Female Refuges ...	1,570	0 0	3,602	10 1	5,172	10 1	5,340	15 9
Melbourne Home ...	300	0 0	750	12 4	1,050	12 4	1,823	16 5
Benevolent, Philanthropic, &c., Societies.....	6,419	19 0	7,145	3 11	13,565	2 11	13,735	1 1
Total	184,766	18 4	72,003	14 7	256,770	12 11	270,456	4 11

* This is the amount voted for the year ending 30th June, 1872.

323. It is thus seen that the expenditure of charitable institutions in 1871 exceeded the revenue by about £14,000; also, that about 28 per cent. of the funds raised were from private sources the remainder being voted by Parliament.

EDUCATION.

324. The returns of education, as gathered from the last census, give the numbers and ages of those persons who had acquired the rudimentary arts of reading and writing, but do not supply any particulars of the higher branches of knowledge which many such persons also possessed. The following is a brief summary of the result of this inquiry as regards the population, exclusive of all persons under ten years of age:—

TABLE LXXIV.—EDUCATION ON 2ND APRIL, 1871.

OF 10 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Able to Read and Write.....	429,154	241,754	187,400
Able to Read only	33,218	13,599	19,619
Unable to read.....	41,168	30,318	10,850
Unspecified	4,777	2,883	1,894
Total	508,317	288,554	219,763

325. Of the children under five none were returned as being able to read and write; but 3981 of both sexes, or 34 in every 1000, were stated to be able to read. Of children between five and ten, over 43 per cent. were able to read and write, and over 31 per cent. were able to read and not write; so that three-fourths of the whole were able to read, and only about a fourth were entirely uneducated.

326. Of the whole population, about three-fourths were able to read, and nearly two-thirds to read and write. On the other hand, about a fourth were entirely uninstructed. Of persons above ten years of age, as shown in the table, about 1 in 12 were unable to read, and rather more than a seventh were unable to write.

327. The period between 5 years of age and 15 is by some called the school age. The number of children returned as existing at that period (exclusive of the unspecified as to education) was 190,827; of these, 122,015, or 64 per cent., could read and write;

39,399, or about a fifth, could only read; and 29,413, or 15 per cent., were uneducated. Taking, however, the number of children living between the ages of 10 and 15, the proportion is as follows:—Out of 85,208 children, as many as 76,313, or 90 per cent., could read and write; 6,162, or 7 per cent., could read only; and no more than 2,733, or 3 per cent., were ignorant of the first elements of instruction. This is a result that will bear favourable comparison with the statistics of the best instructed countries in the world.

328. Taking the figures relating to the youth of different denominations between the ages of ten and fifteen, the results revealed by the census are as follow:—Of every 100 members of the Church of England at that age, 89 could read and write, 8 could read only, and 3 could not read; of every 100 Presbyterians at the same age, 93 could read and write, 5 could read only, and 2 could not read; of every 100 Wesleyans, 93 could read and write, 6 could read only, and 1 could not read; of every 100 Independents and Baptists, 96 could read and write, 3 could read only, and 1 could not read; of every 100 Roman Catholics, 85 could read and write, 10 could read only, and 5 could not read; of every 100 Jews, 97 could read and write, 2 could read only, and 1 could not read.

UNIVERSITY.

329. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act (16 Vict., No. 34). This Act was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. It provides for the appointment of a council, consisting of twenty members (of whom sixteen at least are obliged to be laymen), and for the election by them out of their own body of a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor; also, for the constitution of a senate, to be presided over by a warden, which was formed as soon as the number of graduates to the superior degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, and Doctor of Laws, amounted to not less than 100; also, for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9000 annually out of the general revenue. It further provides that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the privileges and advantages of the University.

330. Royal letters patent, under the sign-manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that all degrees already granted, or thereafter to be granted, by the Melbourne University, shall be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and shall be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, as

fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

331. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, and the building was opened on the 3rd October in the following year.

332. The number of students who matriculated in 1871 was 93, making a total of 526 who have matriculated since the University was opened.

333. The students attending lectures in 1871 were as follow:—

TABLE LXXV.—MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

ATTENDING LECTURES IN	MATRICULATED STUDENTS.	NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.	TOTAL.
Arts	51	1	52
Law	42	2	44
Engineering	13	1	14
Medicine	29	2	31
Total.....	116	6	122

334. The number of graduates at the Melbourne University during 1871 was 24, of whom 19 received direct, and 5 *ad eundem*, degrees. The number of graduates during the seventeen years the University has been founded are as follow:—

TABLE LXXVI.—MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

DEGREES.	DIRECT.	AD EUNDEM.	TOTAL.
Bachelor of Arts	69	46	115
Master of Arts	41	55	96
Bachelor of Medicine ..	13	6	19
Doctor of Medicine	9	53	62
Master of Surgery.....	—	—	—
Bachelor of Laws	18	4	22
Doctor of Laws	1	8	9
Bachelor of Music.....	—	—	—
Doctor of Music.....	—	—	—
Total	151	172	323

335. The receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne University during each of the last ten years have been as follow:—

TABLE LXXVII.—MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENDITURE.	
	Government Aid.		College Fees.		Other Sources.		Total.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1862	9,000	0 0	1157	10 6	73	10 0	10,231	0 6	9,683	15 11
1863	9,000	0 0	1059	4 6	90	10 0	10,149	4 6	10,741	0 0
1864	9,000	0 0	1165	5 0	1066	16 6	11,232	1 6	12,653	5 5
1865	11,250	0 0	1346	17 6	323	15 0	12,920	12 6	12,651	14 4
1866	9,000	0 0	1549	1 6	262	15 0	10,811	16 6	11,289	19 6
1867	6,750	0 0	1577	19 6	226	7 0	8,544	6 6	10,523	2 9
1868	9,000	0 0	1472	11 6	241	10 0	10,714	1 6	10,651	13 9
1869	9,000	0 0	2159	6 0	652	7 6	11,811	13 6	11,296	17 5
1870	9,000	0 0	2793	13 0	268	15 0	12,062	8 0	11,433	16 3
1871	11,250	0 0	3203	14 6	215	5 0	14,668	19 6	12,905	9 7

NOTE.—The amounts voted for and expended on buildings are not included in this return.

SCHOOLS.

336. Prior to the year 1862 two systems of education, named respectively the Denominational and the National, were supported by the State in Victoria; but in the September of that year these were blended into one system, under the Common Schools Act (25 Vict., No. 149). That Act, however, has recently been repealed by the Education Act, 1872 (36 Vict., No. 447), which came into force on the 1st January, 1873.

337. The general provisions of the Common Schools Act were carried out by a board, styled the Board of Education. This Board consisted of five members, and was a body corporate and politic, capable of suing and being sued. It was provided by the Act that no two members of the Board should be of one religious denomination.

338. The new Act provides that the Department of Education shall be presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown, styled the Minister of Public Instruction, instead of by a Board of Education as heretofore.

339. The Instruction provided under the Act is to be secular, compulsory and free.

340. The free subjects taught are reading, spelling, dictation, writing, arithmetic, as far as vulgar and decimal fractions,

grammar, geography, and disciplinary exercises, also needlework for girls. Drill and gymnastics are to be taught where practicable.

341. In addition to the above, extra subjects are allowed to be taught and charged for to the parents at certain prescribed rates, in no case exceeding 1s. per week for each subject. The following are the extra subjects at present on the list, and the weekly rates of payment:—Latin, French, or any other language, for each language, 1s.; Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Elements of Natural Science, each, 6d.; Mensuration and Book-keeping, each, 3d.; Singing and Drawing, each, 2d.

342 The compulsory clause of the Act applies to children between six and fifteen years of age, each of whom is required to attend at a State School for a period of sixty days in each half-year, unless the child has already been educated up to the standard, is under efficient instruction elsewhere, or is prevented from attending by reason of sickness, distance or other unavoidable cause. A parent not sending a child to school, unless exempted as above, is liable to a penalty of 5s. for the first offence, and 20s. for every subsequent offence, or, in default, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding seven days.

343. A fee, ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly, was charged, under the old Act, to all children, except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances, and these were admitted without payment.

344. The number of Common Schools in operation at the end of 1871 was 988, being an increase of 80 during the year.

345. The number of children on the school rolls in 1871 was 131,145, and the number in average attendance was 67,233, against 123,385 on the rolls and 61,404 in average attendance in the previous year.

346. The average number of children on the rolls of each school was 136 in 1870, and 133 in 1871. The average attendance at each school was 68 in 1870, and the same in 1871.

347. In 1870 49.77 per cent. of the children on the roll were in average attendance. This proportion in 1871 had increased to 51.27 per cent.

348. The number of destitute children who received free education in 1870 was 14,012. This number had increased to 14,884 in 1871. There is reason to believe that the bounty of the State in regard to destitute scholars is in many cases abused.

349. Returns of the sexes of the scholars in 1871 show that 54 per cent. of the whole were boys, and 46 per cent. were girls.

350. The number of teachers in 1871 was as follows:—Males, 1194—comprising 923 masters, 121 assistants, 150 pupil teachers; females, 1123—namely, 91 mistresses, 759 assistants, 273 pupil teachers; or, in all, 2317 instructors of both sexes.

351. The following is a statement of the receipts from all sources in 1871 :—

From Government	...	...	...	...	£167,194	5	5
Local Contributions	...	...	...	...	107,190	3	6
Total...	...	...	...	...	£274,384	8	11

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

352. In addition to the schools subject to the Educational Board, there are a number of private schools established in different parts of the colony. Some of these are Collegiate and Grammar Schools, and in establishments of this description a very superior class of instruction is imparted.

353. The following are the principal colleges and grammar schools in Victoria, and the religious denominations with which they are severally connected, together with the number of teachers and scholars at the end of 1871 :—

TABLE LXXVIII.—COLLEGES, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, &c., 1871.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	What Religious Denomination connected with.	Number of Resident Masters or Professors.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
			Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Total.
Melbourne Grammar School....	Church of England..	7	21	137	158
St. Patrick's College, Melbourne	Roman Catholic	8	...	128	128
Scotch College, Melbourne.....	Presbyterian.....	20	45	280	325
Wesley College, Melbourne.....	Wesleyan Methodist	16	43	162	205
Geelong Grammar School.....	Church of England..	7	39	65	104
Geelong College.....	Presbyterian.....	9	30	75	105
Ballarat College.....	Presbyterian.....	7	16	101	117
Totals.....		74	194	948	1142

354. None of these institutions at present receive any aid from the State, but the following sums were granted some years back towards erecting the school and college buildings:—Melbourne Grammar School, £14,000; St. Patrick's College, £2500; Scotch College, £6500; Wesley College, £3000; Geelong Grammar School, £7000. At the Melbourne Grammar School an exhibition of the value of £21 per annum, and tenable for three years at the school, is open every year to all competitors without distinction under fourteen years of age; also one of £20 given annually for three years to a student who is going to attend the University. In connection with the Scotch College there is an exhibition of £21, tenable for two years, annually, open to competition of boys under fourteen years of age; the successful candidate to attend classes at the College. In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper

Scholarship," which has been established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the ship *London*; it is of the value of £25, tenable for one year. One pupil is received to board and be taught at the Geelong Grammar School free of charge. This privilege is granted only to a youth of ability, industry, and steady habits—the son of poor parents.

355. The number of private schools, other than collegiate and grammar schools, was 1055 at the end of 1871. At 94 of these only boys, and at 127 only girls, were educated. At the remainder, children of either sex were received. The number of teachers was 2038, of whom 603 were males, and 1435 were females. The children receiving education numbered 32,989, of whom 14,279 were boys and 18,710 were girls.

356. The following is a summary of the different description of schools, and the teachers and scholars connected with each:—

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Common Schools.....	988	131,145
Colleges and Grammar Schools.....	7	1,142
Other Private Schools.....	1055	32,989
Total.....	2050	165,276

357. In the last ten years great advances have been made in the number of schools, both public and private, and in the attendance of scholars. These points will be at once observed in the following table:—

TABLE LXXIX.—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1862-1871.

YEAR.	SCHOOLS RECEIVING AID FROM THE REVENUE.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.*			
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1862...	673	31,268	25,883	57,151	316	3,633	4,757	8,390
1863...	648	32,150	26,369	58,519	371	5,037	6,063	11,100
1864...	647	31,450	25,532	56,982	300	4,120	5,043	9,163
1865...	694	34,353	27,862	62,215	386	5,539	5,845	11,384
1866...	730	36,582	29,455	66,037	476	7,064	8,128	15,192
1867...	780	39,634	32,161	71,795	605	8,740	10,801	19,541
1868...	802	42,471	34,774	77,245	628	8,729	11,910	20,639
1869...	839	66,223	55,541	121,764	883	13,483	16,597	30,080
1870...	908	67,225	56,160	123,385	959	14,028	16,940	30,968
1871...	988	71,247	59,898	131,145	1062	15,421	18,710	34,131

* Including Colleges and Grammar Schools.

358. According to a computation made by the late Board of Education, the children attending schools of all descriptions in the year 1871 were in the proportion of 1 in 5·21 of the whole population; whilst, according to the latest information in their possession, the proportions in Switzerland were 1 in 6·2; in Prussia, 1 in 6·18; in Holland, 1 in 8; and in France, 1 in 8·62.* But a more satisfactory way of determining the prevalence of elementary instruction is by taking the number of children at school ages, and the proportion thereof able to read and write, as shown in paragraph 327 *ante*.

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

359. Industrial and Reformatory Schools have been established in Victoria under the "Neglected and Criminal Childrens Act" (27 Vict., No. 216).

360. By this Act, which became law in the middle of 1864, it is provided that children begging or receiving alms, having no visible means of subsistence, residing in brothels or dwelling with bad characters, having committed a punishable offence, or being unable to be controlled by parents, may be sent, by two or more justices of the peace, to an industrial school, for a period of from one to seven years. It was also provided that children, being inmates of the Immigrants' Home at the time of the passing of the Act, should be transferred to the Industrial Schools.

361. The Act further provides that any child convicted of an offence punishable by law might, at the discretion of the judge or other officer by whom such child was convicted, be sent, at the expiration of its sentence, to a Reformatory School, for not less than one nor more than seven years.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

362. There are nine Industrial Schools in different parts of the colony, viz.:—One for children of both sexes, at Melbourne, and two at Geelong; one for boys only, at Sunbury; a naval training-ship for boys, in Hobson's Bay; a Roman Catholic school for girls, at Abbotsford, near Melbourne; and Roman Catholic schools for girls, at Geelong, Ballarat, and Sandhurst.

363. These institutions contain 61 wards, with an aggregate space of 1,094,506 cubic feet. The total number of beds they make up is 1911, viz., 1085 for boys and 826 for girls. The total number of children in the schools at the end of 1865 was 2440, viz., 1371 boys and 1069 girls. The number of children returned was thus in excess of the number of beds.

* See Tenth Report of the Board of Education, paragraph 29.

364. The expenditure of the Industrial Schools and Reformatories in 1871 amounted to about £51,000, of which all but £3500 was from Government.

REFORMATORIES.

365. There are four Reformatory Schools in the colony, viz., two for boys, on board the hulks *Success* and *Sir Harry Smith*, moored in Hobson's Bay; one for girls, at Sunbury; and another for girls at the Abbotsford Convent, near Melbourne. These institutions contain 71 wards, with an aggregate space of 51,590 cubic feet, and make up beds for 187, viz., 135 for boys and 52 for girls. The total number of children in detention at the end of 1871 was 179, viz., 132 boys and 47 girls.

ELECTORAL FRANCHISE.

366. Universal manhood suffrage obtains in Victoria, so far as the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, is concerned. Electors for the Upper House, or Legislative Council, must either possess a freehold property qualification of £500 absolute or £50 annual value, or else must be officers or retired officers in the army or navy, members of the learned professions, or members of universities.

367. The following is the result of the last election for both Houses, so far as the number of electors on the rolls, and the number who recorded their votes, is concerned:—

TABLE LXXX.—NUMBER OF VOTERS AT LAST ELECTIONS.

HOUSES.	NUMBER OF VOTERS ON THE ROLL.			Number of Voters who recorded their Votes.	Percentage of those who recorded their Votes to the whole number of Electors in contested Districts.
	In Provinces and Districts wherein the Election was contested.	In Provinces and Districts wherein the Election was uncontested.	TOTAL.		
Legislative Council...	4,607	17,561	22,168	2,149	46·65
Legislative Assembly	120,033	7,535	127,568	73,151	65·02

CONCLUSION.

368. The foregoing pages will it is hoped not only afford a clear and satisfactory exposition of the general progress of the country, but lead many of their readers to a more thorough investigation of the great store of valuable data recorded in our large volume of statistics annually laid before parliament.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

MOUNTAINS IN VICTORIA.

Name.	County.	Approximate height above level of sea.	Name.	County.	Approximate height above level of sea.
		Feet.			Feet.
Abrupt	Dundas	2724	Black Range ...	Anglesey	—
Acland	Polwarth	—	Black Range ...	Polwarth	—
Aitken	Bourke	—	Black Range ...	Lowan	—
Aitken's Hill ...	Bourke	—	Blackwood, or Myr-		
Alexander	Talbot	2435	ning	Bourke	2432
Alexander's Head..	Bourke	—	Bland	Bourke	—
Alexina	Anglesey	—	Biowhard	Ripon	—
Almond, Peak of ...	Ripon	—	Blue Mountain ...	Bourke	—
Anakie, Mount ...	Grant	—	Blue Range	Delatite... ..	—
Angus	Tanjil	—	Bogong Range ...	Bogong	6508
Arapiles	Lowan	1176	Bolangum	Kara Kara ...	1225
Ararat	Ripon	2020	Bolga	Benambra ...	2860
Ararat	Mornington ...	—	Bolton	Talbot	—
Arnold	Wonnangatta ...	—	Boramboot	Rodney	—
Arthur's Seat ...	Mornington ...	1031	Boulder	Buln Buln ...	—
Atkinson	Bourke	—	Boundary Hill ...	Anglesey	—
Avoca Hill... ..	Kara Kara	2464	Bowen	Croajingolong ...	—
			Brenanah	Gladstone ...	—
Bald Head... ..	Dargo	4507	Brigg's Bluff ...	Borong	—
Balmallum Range..	Delatite... ..	—	Brook's Hill	Bourke	—
Bainbridge	Dundas	—	Brown's Hill	Heytesbury ...	—
Baranheit	Delatite... ..	—	Bryarty's Hills ...	Evelyn	—
Baringhup... ..	Talbot	—	Buangor	Kara Kara ...	3247
Barker	Talbot	—	Buckle	Croajingolong ...	1465
Barnard	Delatite	—	Buckrabanyule ...	Gladstone ...	—
Bass Range	Mornington ...	—	Budgee Budgee ...	Tanjil	—
Battery, or Beolite.	Delatite	—	Buffalo Mountains.	Delatite	5645
Baw Baw	Evelyn	—	Bulla Bulla	Croajingolong ...	—
Bealiba	Gladstone ...	—	Bullancrook	Bourke	—
Bear's Hill... ..	Evelyn	—	Bullarook... ..	Talbot	2400
Beckwith	Talbot	2087	Buller	Wonnangatta ...	5911
Bellarine	Grant	463	Bullich	Benambra ...	2360
Benambra	Benambra ...	4940	Buninyong	Grant	2448
Ben Cruachan ...	Tanjil	2765	Burrambool	Rodney	—
Bendi	Tambo	—	Burrowye	Benambra ...	4194
Bendock	Croajingolong ...	—	Burrumbcep Hill...	Ripon	—
Ben Nevis	Kara Kara ...	2875	Bute	Grenville ...	—
Big Hill	Bourke	—	Byron	Lowan	—
Big Hill	Evelyn	—			
Birch Hill	Talbot	—	Callender	Ripon	—
Black Mount ...	Rodney	—	Camel	Rodney	—
Black Hill	Grant	—	Cameron	Talbot	—
Black Hill... ..	Grenville ...	—	Cann	Croajingolong ...	1764

APPENDIX A.—MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

Name.	County.	Approximate height above level of sea.	Name.	County.	Approximate height above level of sea.
		Feet.			Feet.
Cannibal Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—	Feathertop ...	Bogong ...	6303
Carlyle ...	Croajingolong ...	1189	Forest Hill ...	Tambo, on the N. S. W. frontier ...	5600
Cardinal, The ...	Ripon ...	—	Forest Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Castle Hill... ..	Borong ...	—	Franklin (Larne-barramul) ...	Talbot ...	2092
Castle Hill... ..	Wonnangatta ...	4860	Franklin Range ...	Bogong ...	—
Cathedral ...	Anglesey ...	2120	Fyans ...	Hampden ...	957
Cavendish ...	Dundas ...	—	Gap ...	Talbot ...	—
Cavern ...	Talbot ...	—	Gaspard ...	Talbot ...	—
Chaucer ...	Normanby ...	—	Gellibrand ...	Grenville ...	871
Christmas Hills	Evelyn ...	—	Genoa Peak ...	Croajingolong ..	1611
Clay ...	Normanby ...	594	George ...	Polwarth ...	—
Cobbler ...	Delatite ...	5342	Gibbo Range ...	Benambra ...	5764
Cobboras ...	Tambo ...	6025	Glasgow ...	Talbot ...	—
Coghill's Hill	Talbot ...	—	Glenrowen ...	Moira ...	1680
Cole ...	Ripon ...	—	Gnarogoin ...	Hampden ...	—
Colite ...	Grant ...	—	Gowar ...	Gladstone ...	—
Concord ...	Anglesey ...	1500	Graham ...	Evelyn ...	—
Conical Hill	Bourke ...	—	Granya ...	Benambra ...	3620
Consultation	Talbot ...	—	Green Hill ...	Dalhousie ...	—
Coopragambra	Croajingolong ...	—	Green Hill ...	Grenville ...	—
Coope-a-tong ...	Benambra ...	3270	Greenock ...	Talbot ...	—
Cope ...	Bogong ...	6015	Hamilton ...	Hampden ...	1050
Corranwarrabul	Mornington ...	—	Hardie's Hill ..	Grenville ...	—
Cotterill ...	Bourke ...	—	Hat Hill ...	Delatite... ..	2544
Cunningham	Anglesey ...	1920	Heath Point ...	Normanby ...	—
Dargo Hill ...	Dargo ...	—	Hermit ...	Bogong ...	—
Darriwil ...	Grant ...	—	Hesse ...	Grenville ...	—
Dawson ...	Tambo ...	—	Hodde Range ...	Buln Buln ...	—
Deddiek ...	Croajingolong ...	—	Holden ...	Bourke ...	—
Deebobelic ...	Kara Kara ...	—	Hollowback Hill	Talbot ...	—
Delegete Hill	Croajingolong ...	4318	Hooghly ...	Gladstone ...	—
Despair ...	Anglesey ...	—	Hope ...	Gunbower ...	—
Difficult ...	Borong ...	2657	Hore's Hill ...	Benambra ...	—
Dingle Range	Bogong ...	—	Hotspur ...	Villiers ...	—
Diogenes ...	Bourke ...	—	Hotham ...	Bogong ...	6100
Direction ...	Kara Kara ...	—	Howe Hill... ..	Croajingolong ...	1292
Disappointment	Bourke ...	2637	Howitt ...	Delatite ...	5715
Drummond	Borong ...	—	Hume's Range	Bourke ...	—
Dryden ...	Borong ...	—	Hunter ...	Buln Buln ...	1136
Dundas ...	Dundas ...	1535	Ida ...	Rodney... ..	1537
Duneed ...	Grant ...	—	Jeffcott ...	Kara Kara ...	—
Eccles ...	Normanby ...	590	Jenkins ...	Weeah ...	339
Eckersley ...	Normanby ...	529	Juliet, Mount	Evelyn ...	3625
Egbert ...	Gladstone ...	—	Kangaroo Range	Normanby ...	—
Egerton ...	Grant ...	—	Kay ...	Croajingolong ...	3306
Elephant ...	Hampden ...	1294	Keilawarra ...	Moira ...	—
Eliza ...	Mornington ...	530	Kent ...	Wonnangatta ...	5129
Elery ...	Croajingolong ...	4255	Kerang ...	Gladstone ...	—
Emu ...	Ripon ...	1687	Kerang ...	Gunbower ...	—
Emu ...	Hampden ...	—	Kerange Moorah	Polwarth ...	—
Enterprise ...	Wonnangatta ...	—	Kersop Peak	Buln Buln ...	740
Erip ...	Grenville ...	1539			
Everard ...	Croajingolong ...	1200			
Fainter ...	Bogong ...	—			
Fainting Range	Tambo ...	—			
Fatigue ...	Buln Buln ...	2110			

APPENDIX A.—MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

Name.	County.	Approximate height above level of sea.	Name.	County.	Approximate height above level of sea.
		Feet.			Feet.
Kincaid	Normanby	722	Napier	Normanby	1440
Kinross	Hampden	—	Navarre Hill	Kara Kara	1355
Kirk's Hill	Ripon	—	Nibo	Anglesey	—
Koala	Dalhousie	—	Noorat	Hampden	1024
Koang	Hampden	891	Norgat	Buln Buln	1390
Kooroongh	Talbot	—	Notch Hill... ..	Dargo	4625
Kooyoora	Gladstone	—	Nowa Nowa	Tambo	—
Korong	Gladstone	1408			
Kororoit	Bourke	—	Oberon	Buln Buln	1968
Kuitweeton	Hampden	—	Ochtertyre	Bogong	—
Lady Mount	Ripon	—	One-mile Hill	Talbot	—
Landale Pike	Polwarth	—	One-tree Hill	Evelyn	—
Landsborough Hill.	Kara Kara	1903	One-tree Hill	Normanby	—
Langi Ghiran	Ripon	3123	Paradox	Anglesey	—
Latrobe	Buln Buln	2434	Pierrepoint	Normanby	891
Latrobe's Range	Polwarth	—	Pilot Range	Bogong... ..	—
Lawaluk	Grenville	—	Pine Mount	Benambra	—
Leading Hill	Mornington	—	Pininbar	Benambra	4100
Leinster	Dargo	—	Pisgah	Ripon	—
Leura	Hampden	1030	Pleasant	Rodney	—
Lianiduk	Karkaroc	—	Pollock	Grant	—
Liptrap	Buln Buln	551	Porndon	Heytesbury	917
Loinman	Karkaroc	—	Powlett's Hill	Talbot	—
Lyall	Mornington	—	Prospect	Anglesey	1025
			Puckapanyal Hill...	Dalhousie	—
Macedon	Bourke	3324	Puzzle Range	Anglesey	—
Mackenzie	Anglesey	—	Pyramid Hill	Gunbower	—
Mackersey	Dundas	—	Quoin Hill... ..	Talbot	—
Magdala	Wonnangatta	—			
Maindample	Delatite	—	Raven's Hill	Kara Kara	—
Major	Moirra	1251	Ravenscroft Hill	Ripon	—
Mannibadar	Grenville	—	Raymond	Croajingolong... ..	980
Maraminga	Croajingolong... ..	1274	Red Hill	Buln Buln	—
Martha	Mornington	544	Richmond Hill	Normanby	727
Martin	Bogong	—	Riddell	Evelyn	—
Maxwell	Anglesey	740	Ross	Ripon	—
Melbourne Hill	Bourke	—	Rouse	Villiers... ..	1220
Meningrot	Hampden	—	Ruskin	Normanby. In-	
Mercer	Grenville	—		itial point of	
Meuron	Polwarth	—		boundary line	
Misery	Ripon	—		with S.A.	—
Mitchell	Talbot	—	Sabine	Polwarth	1912
Moliagul	Gladstone	—	Samaria	Delatite	3138
Monmol	Ripon	—	Sargent	Talbot	—
Monda	Evelyn	—	Scobie	Rodney... ..	—
Monk, The	Talbot	—	Selwyn	Wonnangatta... ..	—
Moolort	Talbot	—	Separation... ..	Delatite	—
Moorookyle	Talbot	—	Shadwell	Hampden	962
Moornambool	Ripon	—	Sherwin's Range	Evelyn	—
Moorul	Talbot	—	Shillinglaw	Wonnangatta	—
Moriac	Grant	839	Sierra Range	Dundas... ..	—
Mormbool	Dalhousie	—	Singapore	Buln Buln	451
Mueller	Tanjil	—	Singleton	Wonnangatta	—
Murindal	Tambo	—	Sister Rises	Hampden	—
Murramurrangbong	Bogong... ..	—	Sisters	Anglesey	—
Myrtoon	Hampden	713	Skene	Wonnangatta	—
Nanimia	Ripon	—			

APPENDIX A.—MOUNTAINS.—(Continued.)

Name.	County.	Approximate height above level of sea.	Name.	County.	Approximate height above level of sea.
		Feet.			Feet.
Smeaton ...	Talbot...	—	Towanga ...	Bogong...	4161
Snake's Ridge ...	Buln Buln	—	Tower Hill...	Villiers...	—
Snodgrass ...	Anglesey	—	Trawoul ...	Anglesey	—
Spring Hill ...	Gladstone	—	Twins, The	Delatite	5575
Spring Hill ...	Ripon ...	—			
Spring Hill ...	Talbot ...	—	Upton Hill...	Delatite	—
Station Peak ...	Grant ...	1154	Useful ...	Tanjil ...	4756
Stavelly Range ...	Villiers...	1070			
Steel's Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—	Valentia ...	Wonnangatta...	—
Steiglitz ...	Bourke ...	—	Vandyke ...	Normanby	—
St. Bernard ...	Bogong...	—	Vereker ...	Buln Buln	2092
St. George...	Polwarth	—	Victoria Range	Dundas...	—
St. Leonard's ...	Evelyn ...	—	Vite Vite ...	Hampden	—
St. Mary's Hill ...	Ripon ...	—			
Strathbogie Ranges	Delatite	—	Wagra ...	Benambra	2638
Sturgeon ...	Dundas...	1946	Wallace ...	Grant ...	—
Sugarloaf (Bear's)..	Evelyn ...	—	Wallerson ...	Tambo ...	—
Sug'rhoaf (Mt. Piper)	Dalhousie	—	Warrambal ...	Wonnangatta	—
Suggan Buggan ...	Tambo ...	—	Warrenheip ...	Grant ...	2463
Survey Peak ...	Anglesey	—	Warrion Hill, Great	Grenville	821
			Warrnambool	Hampden	712
Table Top ...	Delatite	—	Watershed Hill ...	Ripon ...	—
Talbot ...	Lowan ...	—	Wedderin ...	Hampden	1132
Talgarna ...	Benambra	4194	Wellington ...	Mornington	314
Tambo ...	Benambra	4700	Wellington (Mount		
Tamboritha ...	Wonnangatta...	5381	Gisborne, Strze-		
Tara ...	Tambo ...	2016	lecki, Nap-Nap-		
Tarrangower ...	Talbot ...	—	Marra)	Tanjil ...	5363
Taylor ...	Dargo ...	1463	Wermalong ...	Benambra	—
Templar ...	Tatchera	—	Whittaker's ...	Croajingolong...	—
Tennyson ...	Croajingolong...	3422	William ...	Ripon ...	3827
Terrick Terrick ...	Gunbower	—	Wilson ...	Buln Buln	2850
Thackeray ...	Dundas	—	Wilson ...	Bourke...	—
Timbertop, or War-			Wiridgil ...	Hampden	—
rambat ...	Wonnangatta...	—	Wombat ...	Delatite	—
Tingaring ...	Croajingolong...	4771	Wombat Hill	Talbot ...	—
Tom's Cap ...	Buln Buln	1258			
Tongio ...	Tambo ...	—	Yandoit Hill	Talbot ...	—
Tooboora Hills ...	Dalhousie	—			
Torbreck ...	Anglesey	4995	Zero Mount	Borong ...	—

APPENDIX B.

NAMES OF RIVERS IN VICTORIA.

Name.	Position.	Approximate length.
		Miles.
Acheron.....	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn 4 miles south of Alexandra	—
Agnes.....	Buln Buln. Corner Inlet, west of Welshpool	15
Aire.....	Polwarth. Falls into the sea 6 miles west of Cape Otway...	15
Albert.....	Buln Buln, at Alberton	25
Avoca.....	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone	130
Avon, or Dunlop	Buln Buln. Flows into Lake Wellington	30
Avon	Kara-Kara. Source about 1 mile north of Navarre	65
Barwon	Grant. Runs into Lake Connewarre, part of west boundary of county	70
Bass.....	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	20
Bet Bet Creek ...	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon.....	—
Big	Wonnangatta. Joins Goulburn 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	20
Brodribb	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	—
Broken	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn 2 miles S. of Shepparton.....	85
Broken Creek ...	Moira. Effluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray near Lake Moira	—
Buchan	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	—
Buckland	Delatite. South of Ovens, 40 miles S.E. of Wangaratta.....	25
Buffalo	Delatite. South of Ovens, 25 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	—
Bundarra	Bogong. Falls into Victoria River. Tributary of Mitta Mitta	—
Buneepp	Part of eastern boundary of Mornington	—
Calder.....	Polwarth. Falls into Lake Craven 7 miles W. of Cape Otway.....	10
Campaspe	Dalhousie, at Kyneton. Flows into Murray at Echuca	85
Cann	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet 5 miles W. of Cape Everard	—
Chetwynd	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	—
Coliban	Dalhousie. Boundary between the counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into the Campaspe	45
Coliban, Little ...	Dalhousie	12
Crawford	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg at Dartmoor	23
Cray	Polwarth. Falls into sea at Cape Patton.....	10
Cudgewa Creek...	Benambra. Falls into Murray 8 miles N. of Towong	—
Curdie's River ...	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea 23 miles S.E. from Warrnambool.....	—
Curryong Creek..	Benambra. Falls into Murray 3 miles N. of Towong	—
Dargo.....	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River	45
Darlot's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	—
Delatite, or Devil's	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn 10 miles below Darlingford.....	40
Don	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra 24 miles N.E. of Warrandyte...	7
Dundas	Dundas. Joins Wannon 1½ mile west of Cavendish	10
Dunmungle Creek	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera	—
Eumerella	Normanby. Falls into sea 10 miles west of Belfast.....	55
Fiery Creek	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac and thence into Hopkins.....	—
Fitzroy	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	20

APPENDIX B.—NAMES OF RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Name.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Franklin	Buln Buln, at Corner Inlet, west of Welshpool	15
Gellibrand	Heytesbury. Falls into sea 23 miles west of Cape Otway ...	30
Genoa	Croajingolong. Falls into sea 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	45
Gibbo	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	25
Glenelg	Normanby. Part of western boundary of county	205
Goulburn	Anglesey, Part of western boundary of county. Joins Murray 6 miles east of Echuca	230
Holland	Delatite. Sources at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla.....	35
Hopkins	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool	110
Howqua	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Hill. Falls into Goulburn ...	15
Jerusalem	Anglesey. Part of east boundary of county	25
Jingallala	Croajingolong. Joins the Snowy River from eastward	27
Kennett	Polwarth. Falls into sea at Point Hawdon	5
Kiewa	Bogong. Falls into Murray 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	—
King	Delatite. Joins the Ovens at Wangaratta	45
Latrobe	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	—
Leigh	(See "Yarrowee").....	—
Lerderberg	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh	18
Limestone	Benambra. About 8 miles N. of sources of Murray.....	18
Little	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip	25
Loddon	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Joins Murray at Swan Hill	150
Macalister	Tanjil. Falls into Latrobe River	65
Merri	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool.....	—
Merriman's Creek	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach	—
Mitchell	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	60
Mitta Mitta	Boundary between Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray River about 8 miles east from Wodonga	90
M'Kenzie River..	Buln Buln, tributary of Latrobe.....	—
Moondarra	Borong. Falls into the Wimmera 5 miles west of Horsham	—
Moorabool	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong.....	55
Moroka	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	15
Morwell	Buln Buln, tributary of Latrobe.....	—
Mount Hope Creek	} Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp, and thence } into Pyramid Creek	—
Moynes	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast.....	—
Mt. William Creek	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, and thence into Wim- mera 12 miles east of Horsham	—
Murray	Northern boundary line of the Colony of Victoria	670
Nicholson	Dargo. Falls into Lake King	25
Ovens	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray 23 miles below Wangaratta	100
Parker	Polwarth. Falls into sea 4 miles E. of Cape Otway.....	10
Perry	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Wellington.....	25
Plenty	Bourke. East boundary of county	30
Powlett	Mornington. Falls into sea 11 miles S.E. of East Head.....	15

APPENDIX B.—NAMES OF RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Name.	Position.	Approximate Length: Miles.
Pyramid Creek...	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang.....	—
Richardson	Kara-Kara. Joins Avon River about 26 miles N.W. from Navarre	30
Saltwater River...	Bourke. Joins the Yarra at Footscray	70
Shaw	Villiers. Falls into sea at Narrawong.....	18
Sherbrooke	Heytesbury. Falls into sea 29 miles W. of Cape Otway ...	5
Snowy	Croajingolong. Falls into sea 11 miles W. of Cape Conran	85*
Stokes, or Emu...	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg 5 miles N. of Dartmoor.....	25
Surrey	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	18
Tambo, or Thomp- son	} Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King	85
Tarra Tarra		Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet near Tarraville township	25
Tarwin	Buln Buln. Falls into the sea at Anderson's Inlet	35
Thurra	Croajingolong. Falls into the sea about 10 miles W. of Ram Head.....	5
Tingaringy.....	Croajingolong. Falls into Jingallala River	5
Toonginbooka ...	Tambo. Joins Snowy River about 50 miles from its entrance to the sea	15
Tullaroop Creek .	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington	—
Tyers	Tanjil, tributary of Latrobe	—
Tyrrell Creek.....	Kara Kara and Tatchera, effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell	—
Victoria	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta 4 miles W. of Lake Omeo.	—
Wallangaragh...	Croajingolong. Falls into Genoa River	5
Wando	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	—
Wannon	Dundas. Part of south boundary of county	105
Wentworth	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell	25
Werribee	Bourke. West boundary of county	55
Whourouly	Delatite. Joins Owens about 15 miles S.E. of Wangaratta..	23
Wimmera	Wimmera District. At Dividing Range about 7 miles south of Elmhurst.....	135
Wingan	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Ram Head.....	—
Woody Yaloak ...	Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite.....	—
Wongangarra ...	Falls into Wonnangatta River 43 miles N.W. of Lake Wellington	30
Wonnangatta ...	Falls into Mitchell.....	35
Woori Yaloak ...	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra about 4 miles W. from Warrandyte.....	20
Wright, or Bourne	Mornington. About 8 miles S.E. of East Head on coast ...	15
Wye	Polwarth. Falls into sea at Point Sturt.....	3
Yallock	Mornington. Falls into Western Port	10
Yarra Yarra	Bourke. Falls into Hobson's Bay	90
Yarriambiack Creek	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera, falls into Lake Coorong ...	—
Yarrowee, or Leigh	} Grant. Joins the Barwon at Inverleigh	50

* Length in Victoria.

APPENDIX C.

NAMES OF LAKES IN VICTORIA.

Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter F, and those which consist of salt or brackish water, are indicated by the letters S and B respectively.

Name.	Position.	Approximate Area.
Albacutya	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh	F Acres. 13440
Bael Bael	Tatchera, 25 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington.....	F 1280
Baker	Tatchera, 6 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington	F 400
Barragootta	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe	F —
Beeac	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac	S 1400
Boga	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington	F 1920
Boga (of Sir T. Mitchell).....	} Borung, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham.....	F —
Bokaar	Hampden, 9 miles N.W. of Camperdown.....	B 800
Boloke	Ripon, 5 miles S.E. of Wickliffe.....	F 3840
Bookaar	Hampden, 7 miles N. of Camperdown	B —
Boorookpie	Lowan, 15 miles E. of boundary line between S. Australia	F —
Boort	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon	F —
Bridebash	Hampden, 9 miles N.W. of Camperdown	B 50
Bringalbert	Lowan, 12 miles N.E. of Apsley	F 200
Bullen Merri.....	Hampden, 1 mile W. of Camperdown	B 1500
Buloke	Borong, 38 miles N. of Navarre	F 8960
Bunga.....	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers	F 300
Buninjon	Ripon, 14 miles S.W. of Ararat	F 500
Burrumbeet	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat.....	F 5440
Calvert	Grenville, 12 miles N.E. of Colac	S —
Cartcarrying	Villiers, near township of Winslow.....	F 110
Catherine	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 18 miles from the sea	F 96
Charm	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang.....	F 1280
Clear Lake.....	Lowan, 17 miles N.E. of Moyston	F 400
Cobrico	Heytesbury, 8 miles W. of Camperdown	F —
Colac	Polwarth, at Colac	F 6400
Colongulac	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown	B 5120
Condah (lake and swamp)	} Normanby, 12 miles N.W. of Heywood	F 3840
Connewarre	Grant, 4 miles S. of Geelong	Tidal 7680
Connewarren.....	Hampden, 20 miles N. of Warrnambool.....	F 640
Cooper	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede	F 3840
Coorong	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiack Creek	F 200
Cope Cope	Kara Kara, 20 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud	F —
Coragulac	Grenville, 8 miles N.W. of Colac.....	B 300
Corangamite	Grenville and Hampden	S 48640
Craven	Polwarth, 7 miles W. of Cape Otway	Tidal 1280
Cundare	Grenville, 14 miles N. of Colac	S —
Curlip.....	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River	F —
Denison	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton.....	F —
Doling Doling	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton	F 30
Durdidwarrah	Grant, Reservoir for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W.....	—
Elingamite	Heytesbury, 10 miles S.W. of Camperdown.....	F —
Eyang.....	Hampden, 31 miles N.W. of Camperdown.....	F 300
Furnell	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard	F —
Garnouk.....	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington	F 500
Genoa	Croajingolong, 10 miles W. of Cape Howe	Tidal —
Gherang Gherang	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea	F 200
Gnarpart	Hampden, at northern extremity of Lake Korangamite	S 6400

APPENDIX C.—NAMES OF LAKES.—(Continued.)

Name.	Position.	Approximate Area
		Acres.
Gnotuk	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown	S 600
Goldsmith	Ripon, 10 miles S. of Beaufort.....	F —
Gundare.....	Grenville, 14 miles N. of Colac.....	S 600
Hindmarsh	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River	F 35840
Kariah	Hampden, 8 miles N.E. of Camperdown	B 300
Keilambete	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown.....	B 1500
Kennedy	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Peshurst.....	B 500
King	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe.....	Tidal 13440
Kolora	Hampden, 20 miles N.W. of Camperdown	F 50
Kornardin	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell..	F 300
Konnendkar	Hampden, 19 miles N.W. of Camperdown	B 60
Koo-wee-rup	Mornington, the Great Swamp	—
Koreetnung	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown.....	S 1300
Koroit.....	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Belfast	F 2240
Lalbert	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Avoca River	F 1600
Leagur	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Loddon	F 500
Learmonth	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat	F 1200
Linlithgow.....	Villiers, 9 miles north of Peshurst	B 1920
Lonsdale	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorechy.....	F 2560
Malim	Ripon, 16 miles S.W. of Ararat	B 40
Malmsbury.....	Dalhousie and Talbot, Reservoir for northern goldfields population, at Borough of Malmsbury	F —
Mannaor	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray.....	F 40
Merring	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Loddon	F 700
Mitre	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham.....	S 1600
Modewarre	Grant, 5 miles E. of Winchelsea	B 1280
Mournpall	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell	F 1280
Munday	Folett, on boundary line between South Australia	F 1920
Murdeduke	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong	S 3840
Natimuck	Lowan, 14 miles west of Horsham	F 500
Nokeya (Bunbury's Marsh).	} Ripon, 13 miles S.W. of Ararat.....	F 2560
Ondit	Grenville, 8 miles N.W. of Colac.....	S 300
Oundell	Hampden, 7 miles S. of Streatham.....	F —
Pertobe	Villiers, town of Warrnambool.....	Tidal 50
Purgagoolah	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe	Tidal 30
Purrumbete	Heytesbury, 6 miles S.E. of Camperdown	F —
Reedy	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Loddon	F —
Reeve	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe, on coast	Tidal —
Repose	Villiers, 8 miles E. of Dunkeld.....	F 400
Salt Lakes	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya	S 4480
St. Mary's	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles	F —
Swan	Mornington, in Phillip Island	F 200
Sydenham	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran.....	Tidal —
Tamboon	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard.....	Tidal —
Tarragal.	Normanby, in parish of Tarragal	S 15
Terang	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown	F 500
Terang Pom	Hampden, 13 miles N.W. of Camperdown	S 300
Timboon.....	(See "Colongulac")	—

APPENDIX C.—NAMES OF LAKES.—(Continued.)

Name.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Tooliorook.....	Hampden, at base of Mount Elephant	B —
Tyers	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River	Tidal —
Tyrrell	Karkaroc, fed by overflow of Avoca River	S 45440
Ullswater	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope	F —
Victoria	Tanjil, at Seacombe township	Tidal —
Walwalla	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River	F 600
Wallace	Lowan, at Edenhope	F —
Wangoom	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool	F 500
Wau Wauka.....	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe.....	F —
Weerancanuck ...	Hampden, 8 miles E. of Camperdown	S 850
Weering.....	Grenville, 19 miles N. of Colac.....	S 1300
Wellington	Tanjil, 10 miles east of Sale.....	F 46080
Wendouree	Grenville, at Ballarat.....	F —
White	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Mostyn	S 1920
Wirraan	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown	S 60
Wooroonook	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton	F —
Wurdee Boluc ...	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea	F 600
Yambuk.....	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast.....	—
Yan Yean	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne	F —
Yellwell	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell.....	F 640
Yerang	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell	F 1920

APPENDIX D.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., IN VICTORIA.

** The information in the columns headed "Pursuits connected with," and "On what Stream or River," has been kindly furnished by Mr. Surveyor-General Skene. The particulars in the other columns have been derived from the returns of the Census of 1871.

** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough, (s) Shire, (r d) Road District.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited Dwellings (Census 1871)	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prsons.	Males, Females
Alberton	Commerce	Bun Bun	Alberton (s)	Albert	7	38	21
Albion	Manufacturing	Bourke	Braybrook (s)	...	21	111	61
Alexandra	Mining	Anglesey	Alexandra (s)	Goulburn	231	1,039	619
Allansford	Agriculture	Heytesbury	Warrnambool (s)	Hopkins	18	92	49
Allenvale	Mining	Dargo	Bairnsdale (s)	...	55	177	143
Alma	Do	Talbot	Tullaroop (s)	...	14	54	41
Alphington	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	Heidelberg (s)	...	31	162	91
Amherst (b)	Mining	Talbot	...	...	675	2,878	1,577
Amphitheatre	Do	Kara Kara	Lexton (s)	...	90	380	223
Apsley	Grazing	Lowan	Kowree (s)	...	6	85	58
Ararat (b)	Mining	Ripon	...	Hopkins	442	2,370	1,272
Ascot	Do	Bendigo	Huntly (s)	...	48	176	115
Ascot	Agriculture	Talbot	Ballarat (s)	...	13	60	33
Avenel	Do	Moira, Anglesey, and Delatite	Seymour (s)	Hughes' Creek	75	366	225
Avoca	Mining	Gladstone	Avoca (s)	Avoca	150	768	382
Axedale	Agriculture	Bendigo	Strathfieldsaye (s)	...	36	182	113
Bacchus Marsh...	Do	Bourke	Bacchus Marsh (s)	Werribee	89	491	265
Badginnie	Grazing	Delatite	Benalla (s)	...	3	23	16
Barnsdale	Commerce & Agric.	Tanjil	Bairnsdale (s)	Mitchell	183	900	466
Bald Hill	Agriculture	Talbot	Ballarat (s)	...	41	227	122
Baldon	Do	Grant and Bourke	Ballan (s)	Werribee	135	716	377
Ballarat (c)	Mining and Agriculture	Grenville	...	Yarrowee	4,888	24,368	12,224
Ballarat East (b)	culture	Grant and Grenville	...	...	3,654	16,397	8,537
Ballyshanassy	Agriculture	Bourke	Nunawading (s)	...	17	106	65

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited Dwelling (Census 1871)	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prsons.	Fmales Males.
Balmoral	Grazing	Dundas	Dundas (s)	Glenelg	28	189	99
Baringhup, East	Agriculture	Talbot	Maldon (s)	Loddon	8	37	23
Barkly	Mining	Kara Kara	Avoca (s)	...	41	171	98
Barkstead	Agriculture	Grant	Balian (s)	...	25	103	53
Barmah	Timber Trade	Moirra	Echana (s)	Murray	8	76	59
Barnouth	Agriculture	Dargo	Bairnsdale (s)	...	7	15	17
Barnawartha	Do	Bogong	Yackandandah (s)	Murray	4	14	9
Barwon, South (see South Barwon).							5
Baynton	Do	Dalhousie	Kyneton (s)	...	60	307	195
Bealiba	Mining	Gladstone	Bet Bet (s)	...	98	388	222
Beaufort	Do	Ripon	Ripon (s)	Fiery Creek	188	780	425
Beaumaris	Agriculture	Bourke	Moorabbin (s)	...	33	166	97
Beac	Do	Greenville	Colac (s)	...	26	128	74
Beechworth (b)	Mining & Commerce	Borong	...	...	569	2,866	1,516
Belfast (b)	Commerce	Villiers	...	...	410	2,485	1,211
Bellarine, South	Agriculture	Grant	Bellarine (s)	...	8	36	21
Belvoir	Agricult. & Mining	Borong	Yackandandah (s)	...	70	359	188
Benalla	Do	Delatite	Benalla (s)	Murray	172	830	462
Bendock, Lower	Mining	Croajungolong	...	Broken River	8	27	16
Bendock, Upper	Do	Croajungolong	...	Bendock	10	49	28
Berlin	Do	Gladstone	Korong (s)	...	795	1,714	1,307
Berwick	Agriculture	Mornington	Berwick (s)	Cardinia Creek	72	302	165
Bet Bet	Mining	Talbot and Gladstone.	Talbot (s) and Bet Bet (s)	Bet Bet Creek	17	91	50
Beveridge	Agriculture	Bourke	Merriang (s)	...	5	29	14
Big Hill	Mining	Bendigo	Marong (s)	...	14	39	24
Birregurra	Agriculture	Polwarth	Winchelsea (s)	Barwon	42	232	114
Black Lead	Mining	Grant	Buninyong (s)	...	36	218	125
Blackwood	Do	Bourke	Ballan (s)	Werribee	61	262	182
Bonang	Do	Croajungolong	...	...	7	30	19
Box Hill	Agriculture	Bourke	Nunawading (s)	...	32	154	92
Branxholme	Do	Normanby	Portland (s)	Arrandooyong Crk.	23	130	68

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited (Census 1871)	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Persons.	Males, Females
Braybrook	Manufacturing	Bourke	Braybrook (s)	Saltwater River	24	124	67
Break-o'-Day	Mining	Grenville	Leigh (s)	...	112	454	240
Breakwater (see St. Alban's)	Agriculture	Bendigo	Marong (s)	Loddon	21	98	57
Bright	Mining	Delatite	Bright (s)	Ovens	134	551	336
Brighton (b)	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	...	...	3,059	1,441	1,618
Broadford	Agriculture	Dalhousie	Broadford (r d)	...	559	765	423
Broadmeadows	Do	Bourke	Broadmeadows (s)	...	95	517	271
Brown's and Seardsdale (b)	Mining	Grenville	...	Yarrowee	407	1,174	947
Brunswick (b)	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	...	...	894	4,388	2,122
Bruthen	Grazing	Dargo	Bairnsdale (s)	...	19	117	68
Buangor	Agriculture	Ripon	Ararat (s)	Tambo	8	37	22
Bulla	Do	Bourke	Bulla (s)	Fiery Creek	30	156	82
Bulldog	Mining	Grenville	Grenville (s)	Saltwater River	94	368	221
Bullock Creek	Agriculture	Bendigo	Marong (s)	...	61	375	212
Bundoora	Do	Bourke	Greensborough (r d)	Bullock Creek	18	95	54
Buneep	Postal	Mornington	Berwick (s)	...	3	13	10
Buninyong (b)	Mining & Agricult.	Grant	...	Buneep	411	1,081	1,021
Buninyong East	Agriculture	Grant	Buninyong (s)	...	7	22	9
Burn Creek	Mining	Gladstone	Bet Bet (s)	...	20	74	49
Burrumbeet	Agriculture	Ripon	Ballarat (s)	...	24	150	87
Byaduk	Do	Normanby	Dundas (s)	Scott's Creek	26	155	78
Camberwell	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	Boroondara (s)	...	26	140	68
Cambrian Hill	Mining	Grenville	Buninyong (s)	...	260	1,163	617
Campbellfield	Agriculture	Bourke	Broadmeadows (s)	...	42	195	97
Campferdown	Agricult. & Grazing	Hampden	Hampden (s)	...	212	1,103	583
Caramut	Grazing	Villiers	Warrambool (s), Mount Rouse (s)	Burchett's Creek	35	207	110
Carisbrook (b)	Agriculture	Talbot	...	Deep Creek	211	941	552
Carlyle	Do and Vineyard	Bogong	Rutherglen (s)	Murray	34	128	75
Carisruhe	Agriculture	Dalhousie	Kyneton (s)	...	25	151	79

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &C., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued).

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited Dwellings (Census 1871)	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prsons.	Males. Females
Carnham	...	Grenville	Ripon (s)	Baillie's Creek	384	1,693	958
Casterton	Mining ...	Follett	Glenelg (s)	Glenelg ...	77	400	209
Castlemaine (l)	Mining ...	Talbot	...	Forest Creek	1,580	6,935	3,709
Castle Donnington	Grazing ...	Tatchera	Swan Hill (s)	Murray ...	43	201	78
Cathcart	Mining & Agricult.	Ripon	Ararat (s)	Hopkins ...	52	228	137
Cavendish	Grazing ...	Dundas	Dundas (s)	Wannon ...	25	141	60
Ceres	Agriculture	Grant	Barrabool (s)	...	24	130	72
Charlton	Grazing ...	Ripon	Lexton (s)	...	17	68	32
Charlton, East	Do ...	Gladstone	Korong (s)	Avoca ...	4	53	33
Chatsworth	Do ...	Villiers	Warrambool (s)	Hopkins ...	3	18	11
Cheltenham	Suburb of Melb rne	Bourke	Moorabbin (s)	...	124	697	377
Chepstowe	Grazing ...	Grenville	Ripon (s)	Baillie's Creek	32	152	94
Chewton (l)	Mining ...	Talbot	...	Forest Creek	673	3,387	1,005
Chiltern (l)	Do ...	Bogong	...	Black Dog Creek	294	1,212	617
Ciarendon	Agriculture	Grant	Buninyong (s), Bellarine (s)	...	91	470	262
Clunes (l)	Mining ...	Talbot	...	Deep Creek	1,261	6,068	3,180
Cobden	Agriculture	Heytesbury	Hampden (s)	Curdie's River	42	232	112
Coburg (outside Penal Estabishment)	Suburb of Melb rne	Bourke	Coburg (r d)	...	252	1,339	647
Coburg, Penal Estabishment.	...	Bourke	Coburg (r d)	...	1	645	631
Coimadai	Mining ...	Bourke	Bacchus Marsh (s)	...	13	87	41
Colac	Agriculture	Polwarth	Colac (s)	...	263	1,474	777
Coleraine	Agricult. & Grazing	Dundas	Dundas (s), Glenelg (s)	Koroit Creek	118	715	357
Collingwood, East (l)	Suburb of Melb rne	Bourke	...	...	4,013	18,598	9,006
Corinella	Agriculture	Mornington	...	...	15	78	44
Corop	Do	Rodney	Waranga (s)	...	11	61	35
Costerfield	Mining ...	Dalhousie	M'Ivor (s)	...	78	353	204
Cowes	Agricult. & Marine	Mornington	...	...	31	132	75
Cowwarr	Mining ...	Tanjil	Rosedale (s)	...	12	74	32
Coxtown (see Timor).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craigie (l)	Mining ...	Talbot	...	Mt. Greenock Ck...	488	1,734	982
Cranbourne	Agriculture	Mornington	Cranbourne (s)	...	40	265	131

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited Dwellings (Census 1871).	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
Cressy	Grazing ...	Grenville	Hampden (s)	Woody Yaloak Crk.	6	18	6
Creswick (h)	Mining & Agricult.	Talbot	...	Creswick's Creek ...	980	3,969	2,444
Crossley	Agriculture	Villiers	Belfast (s)	...	42	269	148
Crossover	Mining ...	Buln Buln	Alberton (s)	...	11	29	18
Crowlands	Agriculture	Kara Kara	Avoca (s)	Wimmera	12	50	24
Crusoe Gully	Mining ...	Bendigo	Marong (s)	...	34	113	79
Dandenong	Agriculture	Bourke, Mornington	Dandenong (r d)	Dandenong Creek..	57	311	164
Dargo Flat	Mining ...	Dargo	...	...	24	121	77
Darley	Agriculture	Bourke	Bacchus Marsh (s)	Lerderberg Creek..	16	86	48
Darlingford	Mining & Agricult.	Wonnangatta	Alexandra (s)	Goulburn	13	46	23
Darlington	Grazing ...	Hampden	Hampden (s)	Mount Emu Creek.	23	93	61
Darraweitgum...	Agriculture	Bourke	Merriang (s)	Saltwater River ...	10	71	48
Dartmore	Grazing ...	Follett	Portland (s)	Gleneig ...	7	54	27
Daylesford (h)	Mining & Agricult.	Talbot	...	...	1,082	4,696	2,608
Dennington	Agriculture	Villiers	Warmambool (s)	Merri	24	138	70
Deptford	Mining ...	Dargo	Bairnsdale (s)	...	32	79	56
Devonshire	Do ...	Grant	Buninyong (s)	...	21	106	54
Diamond Creek	Agriculture	Evelyn	Eltham (s)	...	28	83	58
Digby	Do	Normanby	Portland (s)	Stokes	46	241	122
Dinboola	Grazing ...	Borong	Wimmera (s)	Wimmera	17	78	48
Doncaster	Agriculture	Bourke	Templestowe (r d)	...	47	267	147
Donnelly's Creek	Mining ...	Tanjil	...	...	75	221	157
Donnybrook	Agriculture	Bourke	Merriang (s)	...	53	288	190
Doon	Mining ...	Anglesey	Alexandra (s)	Merton Creek	5	26	21
Drummond's Point	Watering Place	Mornington	Kangorong (r d)	...	19	77	41
Drysdale	Mining ...	Wonnangatta	Howqua (r d)	...	14	48	21
Drysdale, North	Agriculture	Grant	Bellarine (s)	...	18	109	52
Duck Ponds	Agriculture	Grant	Bellarine (s)	...	29	164	75
Duck Ponds	Do	Delatite	Benalla (s)	...	15	104	55
Dunareh	Do	Grant	Corio (s)	...	80	427	239
Dunareh	Mining ...	Talbot	Talbot (s)	...	39	120	86

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGH, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.		Prsons.	Males.	Females.
Dunkeld	Grazing ...	Villiers	Mount Rouse (s)	Wannon ...	162	86
Dunolly (b)	Mining ...	Gladstone	...	...	1,553	866
Durham	Do ...	Grant	Buninyong (s) ...	...	723	392
Eaglehawk (b)	Do ...	Bendigo	...	...	6,590	3,569
Echuca (b)	Commerce	Rodney	...	...	1,649	870
Eddington	Mining & Agricult.	Talbot	Maldon (s). Tullaroop (s)	Murray ...	405	171
Edenhope	Grazing ...	Lowan	Kowree (s) ...	Loddon ...	234	110
Egerton	Mining ...	Grant	Ballan (s) ...	...	41	109
El Dorado	Do ...	Bogong	Beechworth (s). North Ovens (s)	Reedy Creek ...	508	226
Ellerslie	Grazing ...	Hampden	...	...	1,562	859
Elmhurst	Agriculture	Kara-kara	Mortlake (s) ...	Hopkins ...	95	60
Elmore	Mining ...	Bendigo	Ararat (s) ...	Wimmera ...	145	85
Epiphinstone	Mining and Agric.	Talbot	Huntly (s) ...	...	153	93
Eltham	Agriculture	Evelyn	Metcalfe (s) ...	...	404	213
Emerald	Mining ...	Evelyn	Eltham (s) ...	Arthur's Creek ...	165	97
Emerald Hill (b)	Suburb of Melb'rne	Bourke	...	...	11	31
Enoch's Point	Mining ...	Wonnangatta	Alexandra (s) ...	Big River ...	17,101	8,447
Epping	Agriculture	Bourke	Darebin (s) ...	...	79	46
Epsom	Mining ...	Bendigo	Marong (s) ...	...	290	148
Essendon & Flemington (b)	Suburb of Melb'rne	Bourke	...	...	128	75
Euroa	Grazing and Agric.	Delatite	Benalla (s) ...	Moonee Ponds ...	2,456	1,231
Evensford	Mining ...	Talbot	Lexton (s) ...	Seven Creeks ...	197	115
Eversley	Agriculture	Kara Kara	Ararat (s) ...	Wimmera ...	73	36
Fernshaw	...	Evelyn	Eltham (s) ...	...	87	44
Fiddler's Ck., see Percydale	...	Bourke	...	...	70	44
Fitzroy (t)	Suburb of Melb'rne	Bourke	...	...	15,547	7,990
Footscray (b)	Suburb of Melb'rne	Bourke	...	Saltwater River ...	2,473	1,334
Framlingham	Agriculture	Hampden and Villiers.	Mortlake (s) & Warrnambool (s)	Hopkins ...	36	21
					10	15

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited Dwellings (Census 1871).	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prsons.	Males.	Fmales.
Franklinford	...	Talbot	Mount Franklin (s)	...	12	69	34
Frankston	...	Mornington	Mornington (s)	...	10	32	19
Fryerstown	...	Talbot	Mount Alexander (s)	...	83	326	181
Gaffney's Crk. (Lauraville)	...	Wonnangatta	Howqua (r d)	...	128	502	275
Gap	...	Bourke	Melton (s)	...	53	300	161
Garvoc	...	Hampden	Warnambool (s)	...	13	67	39
Geelong (h)	...	Grant	...	...	2,863	15,026	7,012
Ghin-ghin	...	Anglesey	...	...	22	86	51
Gisborne	...	Bourke	Gisborne (s)	...	129	729	364
Gisborne, New	...	Bourke	Gisborne (s)	...	46	266	138
Glenlogie	...	Gladstone	Lexton (s)	...	15	71	42
Glenluce	...	Talbot	Mount Alexander (s)	...	23	98	58
Glenlyon	...	Talbot	Glenlyon (s)	...	41	203	105
Glenorehy	...	Borong	Stawell (s)	...	28	134	63
Glenrowen	...	Delatite	Benalla (s)	...	2	18	11
Gobur	...	Anglesey	Alexandra (s)	...	147	513	292
Goldsborough	...	Do	Bet Bet (s)	...	70	253	136
Gordon's	...	Do	Ballan (s), Buninyong (s)	...	91	412	213
Grant	...	Dargo	...	...	36	141	84
Graytown (h)	...	Dalhousie and Rodney.	...	...	511	1,422	854
Greendale	...	Bourke	Ballan (s)	...	5	31	18
Greenhills	...	Bourke	Ballan (s)	...	6	19	12
Greensborough...	...	Bourke	Greensborough (r d)	...	33	167	88
Greta	...	Do	Oxley (s)	...	6	27	17
Guilford (h)	...	Talbot	...	...	289	1,156	687
Haddon	...	Grenville	Grenville (s)	...	104	485	299
Haines	...	Bogong	Yackandandah (s)	...	2	5	3
Hamilton (h)	...	Dundas and Normanby.	...	...	424	2,349	1,182
Happy Valley	...	Grenville	Grenville (s)	...	110	512	278
Harcourt	...	Talbot	Metcalf (s)	...	8	40	22
	...		Barker's Creek	...			18

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited Dwellings (Census 1871).	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prsons. Males.	Females.
Harrierville	Mining	Delatite	Bright (s)	Ovens	111	487	351
Harrow	Grazing	Lowan	Kowree (s)	Glengly	40	194	95
Hastings and Tyabb	Marine	Mornington	Mornington (s)	...	55	210	86
Hawkesdale	Grazing	Villiers	Minhamite (s)	...	31	204	115
Hawthorn (b)	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	...	...	601	3,329	1,742
Healesville	Agriculture	Evelyn	Eltham (s)	Watts	27	120	63
Heathcote (b)	Mining	Dalhousie	Heidelberg (s)	M'Ivor Creek	368	1,554	840
Heidelberg	Agriculture	Bourke	Heike	Yarra	116	573	279
Hepburn	Do	Talbot	Mount Franklin (s)	Hopkins	109	308	212
Hexham	Grazing	Villiers and Hampden.	Warrnambool (s) Mort-lake (s)	...	35	196	102
Heyfield	Agriculture	Tanjil	Avon (s)	Thomson	21	100	60
Heywood	Do	Normanby	Portland (s)	Fitzroy	49	295	150
Hinds	Mining	Kara Kara	St. Armand (s)	...	7	41	24
Hiscock's Reef	Do	Do	Buninyong (s)	...	9	16	14
Hochkirch	Agriculture	Normanby	Dundas (s)	...	100	548	287
Homebush	Mining	Gladstone	Avoca (s)	...	45	178	103
Horsham	Grazing	Borung	Wimmera (s)	Wimmera	57	294	166
Hotham (b)	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	...	...	2,568	13,491	6,783
Hotspur	Agriculture	Normanby	Portland (s)	Crawford	21	105	52
Huntly	Mining	Bendigo	Huntly (s)	...	103	495	296
Inglewood (b)	Mining	Gladstone	...	...	256	1,189	618
Inglewood, Old	Do	Gladstone	Korong (s)	...	23	99	51
Inverleigh	Agriculture	Grenville	Bannockburn (s), Leigh (s)	Yarrowee	73	389	187
Irishtown	Do	Evelyn	...	...	6	47	23
Jamieson (b)	Mining	Wonnahgatta	...	Goulburn	89	389	220
Janefield	Agriculture	Bourke	Darebin (s)	...	21	127	68
Janiember	Agriculture	Bendigo	East Loddon (s)	Loddon	13	52	53
Jones' Creek	Mining	Gladstone	Bet Bet (s)	...	103	277	176
Jordan	Do	Tanjil	...	...	253	972	757

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited (Census 1871)	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prsons.	Males. Females
Kalkallo (<i>see</i> Donnybrook)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangaroo Flat ...	Mining ...	Bendigo	Marong (s)	...	57	260	148 112
Kangaroo Ground ...	Agriculture ...	Evelyn	Eltham (s)	...	44	229	130 99
Keilor ...	Do ...	Bourke	Keilor (s)	Saltwater River	40	101	92 99
Kerang ...	Grazing ...	Gunbower	Swan Hill (s)	Loddon ...	19	109	67 42
Kew (b) ...	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	...	Yarra ...	439	2,430	1,146 1,284
Kilmarney ...	Agriculture ...	Villiers	Belfast (s)	...	28	186	92 94
Kilmore (b) ...	Do ...	Dalhoisie	...	...	302	1,555	775 780
King Parrot Creek ...	Mining ...	...	Yea (r d)	...	8	35	17 18
Kingower ...	Do ...	Gladstone	Korong (s)	Kingower Creek	134	472	291 181
Kirkstall ...	Agriculture ...	Villiers	Belfast (s)	...	46	282	164 118
Koroit (b) ...	Do ...	Villiers	...	...	291	1,672	913 759
Koroit Creek ...	Do ...	Bourke	Braybrook (s)	...	9	51	26 25
Kurting ...	Do ...	Gladstone	Korong (s)	...	7	29	21 8
Kyneton ...	Agriculture ...	Dalhoisie	Kyneton (s)	Compaspie	520	2,849	1,476 1,373
Lal-Lal ...	Agriculture ...	Grant	Buninyong (s)	Moorabool	28	161	86 75
Lampfough ...	Mining ...	Gladstone	Avoca (s)	...	10	43	27 16
Lancefield ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke	Romsey (s)	Saltwater River	68	386	201 185
Landsborough ...	Mining ...	Kara Kara	Avoca (s)	...	94	354	177 177
Lauraville (<i>see</i> Gaffney's Creek)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lauriston ...	Mining ...	Dalhoisie	Kyneton (s)	...	93	532	317 215
Lauriston ...	Agric. and Mining	Talbot	Glenlyon (s)	...	73	359	200 159
Learmonth ...	Agriculture ...	Ripon	Ballarat (s)	...	93	505	264 241
Ledcourt ...	Grazing ...	Borong	Stawell (s)	Mt. William Creek.	15	67	41 26
Lethbridge ...	Agriculture ...	Grant	Bannockburn (s), Meredith (s)	...	46	237	129 108
Lexton ...	Grazing ...	Talbot	Lexton (s)	Burnbank Creek	25	118	50 68
Lilliput (Burke's Flat) ...	Mining ...	Gladstone	Korong (s)	...	39	126	68 58
Lilydale ...	Agriculture ...	Evelyn	Lilydale (s)	Running Creek	41	212	126 86
Linton's ...	Mining ...	Grenville	Grenville (s)	...	108	595	319 276

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited (Census 1871).	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prisons.	Males.	Females.
Little River (<i>see</i> Rothwell)							
Llanelly	Mining	Gladstone	Bet Bet (\$)	...	124	494	285
Lockwood	Agric. and Mining	Bendigo	Marong (\$)	...	18	92	53
Long Gully	Mining	Talbot	Maldon (\$)	...	16	54	28
Longford	Agriculture	Buln Buln	Rosedale (\$)	...	7	43	25
Longwood	Agric. and Grazing	Delatite	Benalla (\$)	...	31	152	81
Macarthur	Agriculture	Normanby	Minhamite (\$)	...	42	219	113
Macedon	Do	Bourke	Gisborne (\$)	...	80	404	231
Macedon, Lower	Do	Bourke	Gisborne (\$)	...	38	196	112
Macedon, Upper	Do	Bourke	Gisborne (\$)	...	13	55	29
Maddingley	Do	Grant	Bacchus Marsh (\$)	...	17	106	48
Maffra	Do	Tanjil	Avon (\$)	...	52	247	132
Maidstone	Manufacturing	Bourke	Braybrook (\$)	...	48	210	111
Maindample	Mining	Delatite	Mansfield (\$)	...	10	41	20
Majorstown	Do	Dalbusie	M'Yvor (\$)	...	23	94	48
Maldon	Mining and Agric.	Talbot	Maldon (\$)	...	984	3,817	2,112
Malmesbury (<i>b</i>)	Agriculture	Dalhousie and Talbot	Coliban	...	272	1,357	676
Malvern	Suburb of Melb'rne	Bourke	Gardiner (\$)	...	89	449	224
Mansfield	Agriculture	Delatite	Mansfield (\$)	...	71	385	227
Maryborough (<i>b</i>)	Mining	Talbot	...	...	666	2,953	1,281
Marysville	Do	Anglesey	...	...	14	85	53
Matlock	Do	Tanjil & Wonnangatta.	...	...	69	257	156
Maude	Agriculture	Grant	Bannockburn (\$)	...	5	21	14
Melbourne (<i>c</i>)	Agriculture	Bourke	...	...	10,043	54,993	28,137
Melton	Do	Bourke	Melton (\$)	...	40	205	107
Meredith	Do	Grant	Meredith (\$)	...	28	151	85
Merino	Do	Normanby	Glennig (\$)	...	105	604	313
Merton	Grazing	Delatite and Anglesey.	Mansfield (\$), Alexandra (\$)	...	15	83	42
Minersrest	Agriculture	Grenville and Ripon	Ballaarat (\$)	...	48	235	124
Mollagul	Mining	Gladstone	Bet Bet (\$)	...	270	708	517
Moonambel	Do	Kara Kara	Avoca (\$)	...	63	280	151
			Mountain Creek	...			129

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.		On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited (Census 1871)	Population (Census of 1871).	
		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prsons, Males.	Females
Morang (Separation)	Agriculture	Bourke	Darebin (s)	...	3	20	11
Mordialloc	Marine	Bourke	Moorabin (s)	...	23	134	70
Mornington	Agriculture	Mornington	Mornington (s)	...	77	409	200
Morrison	Mining	Grant	Ballan (s)	Moorabool	74	317	192
Mortlake	Agric. and Grazing	Hampden	Mortlake (s)	...	113	590	277
Mount Clear	Mining	Grenville	Buninyong (s)	...	90	429	242
Mount Gellibrand	Agric. and Grazing	Grenville	Winchelsea (s)	...	33	84	67
Mount Greenock	Agric. and Mining	Talbot	Talbot (s)	...	13	70	38
Mount Mercer	Agriculture	Grenville	Leigh (s)	...	10	73	43
Mount Pleasant	Do	Grant	Buninyong (s)	...	30	116	61
Moyston	Mining	Borong	Ararat (s)	...	112	510	249
Muckeleford, North	Agric. and Mining	Talbot	Maldon (s)	Loddon	19	69	44
Mumbannar	Grazing	Follett	Portland (s)	...	8	41	22
Murchison	Agriculture	Rodney	Waranga (s)	Goulburn	36	235	130
Myerstown	Mining	Bendigo	Marong (s)	...	29	86	54
Myrtleford	Do	Bogong	Bright (s)	...	62	338	194
Nagambie	Agriculture	Moira	Goulburn (s)	Goulburn	27	146	92
Napoleons	Mining	Grenville	Buninyong (s)	...	113	484	274
Navarre	Mining	Kara Kara	St. Arnaud (s)	Heifer Station Crk.	13	77	42
Neilborough	Do	Bendigo	Marong (s)	...	16	48	29
Newbridge	Agriculture	Bendigo	Marong (s)	Loddon	34	166	83
Newham	Do	Bourke	Newham (s)	...	51	252	133
Newington	Do	Grant	Bellarine (s)	...	7	32	15
Newry	Mining	Tanjil	Avon (s)	...	4	22	11
Newstead	Agriculture	Talbot	Newstead (s)	Loddon	47	210	111
Newtown and Chilwell (6)	Suburb of Geelong	Grant	...	Barwon	897	4,749	2,559
Nicholson's River	Mining	Dargo	Bairnsdale (s)	...	11	25	24
Nillambik	Agriculture	Evelyn	Greensborough (r d)	...	55	306	160
Northcote	Suburb of Melb'rne	Bourke	Darebin (s)	...	220	1,449	571
Oakleigh	Agriculture	Bourke	Oakleigh (s)	...	30	148	69

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Pursuits connected with.	Where Situated.			On what Stream or River, &c.	Inhabited (Dwellings 1871)	Population (Census of 1871).		
		County.	Shire or Road District.				Prsons.	Males.	Females.
Omeo	Mining and Grazing	Benambra	Bairnsdale (s)	...	...	14	63	34	20
Ondit	Agriculture	Grenville	Colac (s)	...	...	78	286	195	91
Pakenham	Do	Mornington	Berwick (s)	...	Toomue Creek	10	68	38	30
Palmerston	Commerce	Bul-bul	Alberton (s)	...	...	44	234	114	120
Panmure	Agriculture	Hampden & Heytesbury	Warmambool (s)	...	Mount Emu Creek.	32	194	118	76
Pearsontown	Mining	Tanjil	...	...	...	25	89	47	42
Penshurst	Agriculture	Villiers	Mount Rouse (s)	...	...	87	487	203	224
Pentridge (see Coburg).	Mining	Kara Kara	Avoca (s)	...	...	266	994	757	147
Percydale (Fiddler's Creek)	Do	Kara Kara	St. Arnaud (s)	...	...	25	127	69	58
Peter's Diggings	Do	Grenville	Grenville (s)	...	Piggoreet Creek	78	416	216	200
Piggoreet	Commerce	Grenville	Grenville (s)	...	Woody Yalook Ark	8	61	33	28
Pitfield	Mining and Grazing	Bul Bul	Alberton (s)	...	...	34	185	91	94
Port Albert	Commerce	Grant	Bellarine (s)	...	...	64	343	191	152
Portarlington	Agriculture	Normanby	...	...	...	439	2,372	1,110	1,262
Portland (b)	Commerce	Bourke	Darebin (s)	...	Yarra	2,756	14,096	6,679	7,417
Prahan (t)	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	Pyalong (s)	...	...	174	976	521	455
Preston	Do	Dalhousie	...	...	Mollison's Creek	7	56	34	22
Pyalong	Agriculture	Grant	Eitham (s)	...	...	170	954	463	491
Queenscliff (b)	Marine	Evelyn	...	...	...	62	207	120	87
Queeinstown	Mining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raglan	Do	Ripon	Ripon (s)	...	Fiery Creek	18	91	51	40
Ravenswood	Agriculture	Bendigo	Marong (s)	...	...	14	90	51	39
Raywood (b)	Mining	Bendigo	...	...	...	124	528	303	225
Redbank	Do	Kara Kara	Avoca (s)	...	...	71	321	184	137
Redcastle	Do	Rodney	M'vor (s)	...	...	125	374	225	149
Redruth	Agriculture	Dundas	Dundas (s)	...	Wannon	9	61	33	28
Reedy Creek	Agriculture	Anglesey	Broadford (r d)	...	...	16	65	40	25
Richmond (b)	Suburb of Melbourne	Bourke	...	...	Yarra	3,411	16,889	8,383	8,506
Riddell	Agriculture	Bourke	Gisborne (s)	96	510	271	239

APPENDIX D.—CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., IN VICTORIA.—(Continued.)

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		County.	Shire or Road District.			Prsons.	Males.	Fmales
Rochester	Agricult. & Grazing	Bendigo	Echuca (s)	Campaspe	16	66	34	32
Rocky Flat	Mining	Talbot	Talbot (s)	...	143	612	348	264
Rokewood	Do	Grenville	Leigh (s)	... Kurucruc Creek...	54	276	151	125
Rokewood Junction	Do	Grenville	Grenville (s)	...	29	115	71	44
Romsey	Do	Bourke	Romsey (s)	...	97	666	399	267
Rosedale	Do	Bahn Buhn	Rosedale (s)	... Latrobe ...	48	259	138	121
Rothwell (Little River)	Do	Grant	Corio (s)	... Little River ...	22	121	63	58
Rowlsley	Do	Grant	Wyndham (s)	... Parwan Creek ...	9	38	18	20
Runnymede	Do	Rodney	Waranga (s)	... Campaspe ...	5	33	17	16
Rushworth	Do	Rodney	Waranga (s)	...	109	399	231	168
Russell's Creek...	Mining	Villiers	Waranga (s)	... Russell's Creek ...	45	278	150	128
Rutherglen (b)	Agriculture	Bogong	Warrnambool (s)	...	124	616	329	287
Rye	Mining	Monnington	... (s)	...	14	69	44	25
Rye	Marine	Monnington	Kangerong (s d)	...	14	69	44	25
Sale (b)	Agriculture	Tanjil	...	... Flooding Creek ...	422	2,105	1,032	1,073
Sandford	Do	Normanby	Glenelg (s)	... Wannon ...	33	159	85	74
Sandhurst (c)	Mining	Bendigo	...	... Bendigo Creek ...	4,734	21,987	11,867	10,120
Sandridge (b)	Commerce	Bourke	...	...	1,354	6,388	3,301	3,087
Sarsfield	Postal	Dargo	Bairnsdale (s)	... Nicholson ...	17	98	62	36
Scotchman's Lead	Mining	Grant	Buninyong (s)	...	133	691	361	330
Scott's Marsh	Agriculture	Grant	Buninyong (s)	...	7	43	25	18
Seaton	Mining	Tanjil	Avon (s)	...	2	16	11	5
Sebastopol	Do	Talbot	Mount Alexander (s)	...	14	31	22	9
Sebastopol (b)	Do	Grenville	...	... Yarrowee ...	1,437	6,496	3,493	3,093
Selleck's Flat	Do	Grant	Buninyong (s)	...	12	41	29	12
Separation (see Morang)	Do	Grant	...	...	12	41	29	12
Seymour	Agricult. & Grazing	Anglesey and Dalhousie	Seymour (s)	... Goulburn ...	120	554	325	229
Shelford	Do	Grenville	Leigh (s)	... Yarrowee ...	21	111	56	55
Shepparton	Do	Moira	Echuca (s)	... Goulburn ...	6	33	21	12
Skipiton	Do	Hampden and Ripon	Hampden (s), Ripon (s)	... Mount Emu Creek... ..	32	107	93	74
Smythesdale (b)	Mining	Grenville Woady Yalbak ...	220	1,003	568	435
Snowy Creek	Mining	Bogong	27	153	81	72

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Sorrento	Marine	Mornington	Kangerong (r d)	...	22	98	57 41
South Barwon (b)	Suburb of Geelong.	Grant	301	1,684	863 821
Spring Creek	Agriculture	Talbot	Lexton (s)	...	32	148	84 64
Spring Creek	Mining	Anglesey	Alexandra (s)	...	23	103	58 45
Springhill	Do	Talbot	Mount Franklin (s)	...	87	217	149 68
Springvale	Agriculture	Talbot	Oswick (s)	...	54	209	153 116
Springs	Do	Bourke	Oakleigh (s)	...	6	27	12 15
St. Alban's	Suburb of Geelong.	Grenville	Bungaree (s)	...	47	147	91 56
St. Arnaud (b)	Mining	Grant	Bellarine (s)	...	60	312	154 158
St. Kilda (b)	Suburb of Melb'ne	Kara Kara	...	St. Arnaud Creek.	248	1,101	582 519
Staffordshire Reef	Mining	Bourke	Grenville (s)	...	1,564	9,085	3,971 5,114
Stanley (b)	Do	Grenville	Beechworth (s)	...	81	293	171 122
Stawell (b)	Do	Bogong	...	...	104	385	232 153
Steiglitz (b)	Do	Boring	...	Pleasant Creek	1,120	5,166	2,781 2,385
Store Creek	Do	Grant	...	...	249	1,058	572 486
Stratford	Agriculture	Dargo	Bairnsdale (s)	...	13	35	30 5
Strathfieldsaye...	Do	Tanjil	Avon (s)	...	58	322	181 141
Streatham	Grazing	Ripon	Strathfieldsaye (s)	...	4	26	12 14
Stuartmill	Mining	Kara Kara	Ararat (s)	Fiery Creek	11	52	31 21
Sunbury (exclusive of Industrial Schools)	Agriculture	Bourke	St. Arnaud (s)	...	157	626	367 259
Swan Hill	Grazing	Tatchera	Bulla (s), Melton (s)	Jackson's Creek	115	620	323 297
Tallaroek	Agriculture	Dalhousie	Swan Hill (s)	Murray	43	201	123 78
Taradale	Agriculture & Mining	Talbot and Dalhousie...	Seymour (s)	Goulburn	29	155	91 64
Tahara	Agriculture	Normanby	Metcaife (s)	Coliban	478	1,945	1,102 843
Tanjil	Mining	Buln Buln	Portland (s)	...	8	45	19 26
Tarnagulla (b)	Do	Gladstone	...	...	94	236	154 82
Tarilta	Agriculture	Talbot	Mount Alexander (s)	...	325	1,359	730 629
Tarraville	Do	Buln Buln	Alberton (s)	Tarra	109	419	246 173
Tarravingee	Do	Bogong	North Ovens (s)	Hodgson's Creek	47	227	113 114
					46	270	150 120

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Teesdale	Agriculture	Grant	Leigh (s)	Native Creek	11	70	35	
Templestowe	Do	Bourke	Templestowe (r d)	Yarra	32	159	83	
Terang	Do & Grazing	Hampden	Hampden (s)	...	132	727	374	
Thomastown	Do	Bourke	Darebin (s)	...	65	364	201	
Timor	Mining	Gladstone	Bet Bet (s)	...	16	66	41	
Tintaldra	Grazing	Benambra	Towong (r d)	...	3	17	14	
Toongabbie	Agriculture	Tanjil	Rosedale (s)	...	19	117	68	
Towong	Grazing	Benambra	Towong (r d)	Murray	8	44	26	
Traralgon	Agriculture	Bulu Bulu	Rosedale (s)	...	20	111	63	
Treutham	Mining	Dalhousie	Kyneton (s)	...	93	517	266	
Trentham, East	Do	Bourke	Bacchus Marsh (s)	...	5	29	17	
Tyabb (see Hastings).	Agriculture	Dalhousie	Kyneton (s)	Coliban	51	327	178	
Tylden	Agriculture	Dalhousie	Kyneton (s)	...	...	...	...
Vaughan	Mining	Talbot	Mount Alexander (s)	Loddon	142	474	326	
Victoria	Agriculture	Bulu Bulu	Alberton (s)	...	14	80	42	
Violettown	Agricult. & Grazing	Delatite	Benalla (s)	Violet Ponds	51	255	138	
Waddallah	Agriculture	Grant	Bannockburn (s)	...	16	100	56	
Wagra	Mining	Croajlong	Rutherglen (s)	...	14	44	27	
Wagunyah	Commerce & Agri.	Bogong	Templestowe (r d)	Murray	64	314	172	
Waldon	Agriculture	Bourke	Merriang (s)	...	7	30	17	
Wallan Wallan	Do	Bourke	Merriang (s)	...	99	524	234	
Walhalla	Mining	Tanjil	...	Stringer's Creek	421	1,484	601	
Walmer	Agriculture	Talbot	Maldon (s)	...	9	40	23	
Wangaratta (b)	Do	Delatite and Bogong	Ararat (s)	Ovens	284	1,469	796	
Warrak Warrak	Agriculture	Borong	Rosedale (s)	...	16	79	39	
Warrandyte	Mining	Tanjil	...	Yarra	11	70	39	
Warrenheip	Agriculture	Evelyn	...	...	82	306	100
Warrigal (see Heidelberg)	Agriculture	Grant	Baninyong (s)	...	58	326	181	
Warrnambool (b)	Commerce & Agri.	Villiers	...	Merril River	657	3,799	1,963	

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Waterford	Mining	Dargo	Ballarat	...	3	15	6
Weatherboard	Agriculture	Ripon	Korong (s)	...	28	157	66
Wederburn	Mining	Gladstone	Korong (s)	Korong Creek	254	530	332
Wella	Do	Gladstone	Korong (s)	...	37	134	62
Wellington	Agriculture	Bourke	Oakleigh (s)	...	26	128	69
Welshpool	Commerce	Bull Buhn	Alberton (s)	...	4	19	7
Whittlesea	Agriculture	Evelyn and Bourke	Whittlesea (r d)	Plenty	42	208	105
Whroo	Mining	Rodney	Waranga (s)	...	139	455	291
Wickliffe	Grazing	Ripon	Ararat (s)	Hopkins	21	123	68
Williamstown (b)	Commerce	Bourke	Ararat (s)	...	1,395	7,126	3,519
Winchelsea	Agriculture	Grant and Grenville	Winchelsea (s)	Barwon	32	162	85
Winslow	Do	Villiers	Warrambool (s)	...	11	77	43
Winton	Grazing	Delatite	Benalla (s)	...	7	33	17
Wodonga	Agricult. & Mining.	Bogong	Yackandandah (s)	Murray	70	359	188
Wombat Creek	Agricult. & Mining.	Bogong	Bairnsdale (s)	...	32	83	71
Woodend (b)	Agriculture	Dalhousie	Warrambool (s)	Campaspe	265	1,452	764
Woodford	Do	Villiers	Alberton (s)	Merri	44	242	123
Woodside	Do	Bull Buhn	Darebin (s)	Bruthen Creek	60	359	178
Woodstock	Mining	Bourke	Warrambool (s)	Goulburn	275	1,059	579
Wood's Point (b)	Agricult. & Grazing	Villiers	Wynndham (s)	Spring Creek	20	126	62
Woolsthorpe	Agriculture	Bourke and Grant	Yackandandah (s)	Werribee	67	366	188
Wyndham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yackandandah	Mining	Bogong	Belfast (s)	Yackandandah Ck.	124	552	285
Yambuk	Agriculture	Villiers	Eltham (s)	Shaw	80	457	225
Yarra Flats	Do	Evelyn	Alberton (s)	Yarra	42	220	110
Yarram Yarram	Do	Bull Buhn	Yea (r d)	...	46	274	148
Yea	Agricult. & Mining	Anglesey	...	Muddy Creek	49	230	99

APPENDIX E.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Melbourne.

CAUTION.—Any Occupier of Land who shall refuse to supply correct information to the best of his knowledge and belief for entry in this form is liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and any Collector who shall divulge or make extracts from the information so received is liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar-General.

OCCUPIER'S SCHEDULE.

NAME OF SHIRE, BOROUGH, OR ROAD DISTRICT			
NAME OF COUNTY			
NAME OF PARISH OR PLACE			
NAME OF HOLDER			
		AREA.	
Extent of Holding..	{ Freehold	acres	
	{ Purchased Land rented	acres	
	{ Crown Land rented	acres	
Total.....		_____	acres
Extent of Land enclosed		_____	acres
Extent cultivated		_____	acres

GRAIN CROPS.

GROSS PRODUCE.

Wheat	acres	bushels	
Oats	acres	bushels	
Barley... {	English	acres	bushels
	Cape	acres	bushels
Maize.....	acres	bushels	
Rye and Bere	acres	bushels	
Peas	acres	bushels	} acres bushels
Beans	acres	bushels	
Millet	acres	bushels	
Sorghum	acres	bushels	

GREEN CROPS.

(Exclusive of those in Market and Kitchen Gardens.)

Potatoes	acres	tons	
Turnips.....	acres	tons	
Mangel-wurzel.....	acres	tons	
Beet	acres	tons	} acres tons
Carrots	acres	tons	
Parsnips.....	acres	tons	
Cabbage.....	acres	tons	
Onions	acres	tons	

HAY.

Cereal Grasses—Oats, Wheat, &c..	acres	tons	} acres tons
Rye Grass, Lucerne, &c.	acres	tons	

GREEN FORAGE.

Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	acres
Maize	acres
Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c. (not grown for seed)	acres
Sorghum	acres
In permanent artificial grass	acres

OTHER CROPS.

Tobacco.....	acres	cwt.
{ Extent of Plantation.....	acres	acres
{ Age { Under 1 year (including cuttings)	No.	
{ Under 2 years	No.	
{ Under 3 years	No.	
{ 3 years and upwards	No.	
Vines { Total number		
{ Quantity of Grapes not made into wine or brandy		cwt.
{ Quantity of Grapes made into wine or brandy		cwt.
{ Total quantity of Grapes gathered.....		cwt.
{ Wine made.....		gals.
{ Brandy made (exclusive of that for fortifying wine).....		gals.
Other Crops ¹		acres
Garden.....		acres
Orchard		acres
Land in fallow		acres

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
--------	------------	--------------	-------	------

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED, INCLUDING PROPRIETOR OR MANAGER.

Males	Females
-------	---------

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

Ploughs	Harrows	Carts	Waggon	Threshing
Machines	Reapers	Mowers	Strippers	Win-
nowers	Rollers	Elevators	Winepresses	
Horse-works	Chaff-cutters	Woolpresses ³		

Lumber of Steam Engines (if any)	; Horse-power
Approximate Value of Farming Plant and Machinery £	
Approximate Value of Improvements on the Farm ⁴ £	
Crops reaped and mowed by Machines.....	acres
Land ploughed by Steam Plough	acres

Signature of Occupier

¹ Make a note upon the schedule of the names of the "Other Crops," and of the acreage and produce of each. Rye Grass, Clover, &c., for seed are to be entered as "Other Crops."
² The Wife of the proprietor or manager is to be included, if she assists in the work of the farm, but not otherwise.
³ Note any other Agricultural Implements or Machinery there may be on the farm.
⁴ Including buildings of all descriptions, Fencing, Dams, Wells, &c., but not cost of clearing or cropping land.

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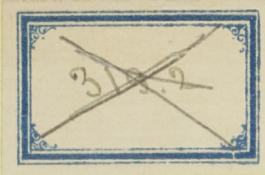
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