

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
YEAR BOOK
FOR
1886.

(FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY
GODFREY CHARLES KNIGHT,
REGISTRAR GENERAL.



PERTH:
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1887.

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YEAR BOOK

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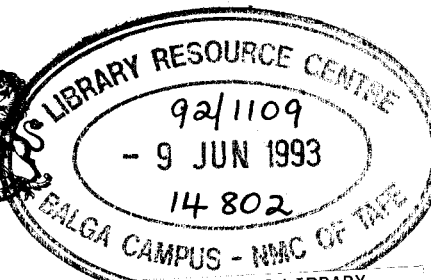
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PREFACE.

It has been decided to publish annually a WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK, which shall contain such General Statistics of the Colony as can be embodied in a form more convenient than the Blue Book or the Votes and Proceedings of Council, in which hitherto the statistics of the Colony have been published.

In commencing this publication there have been difficulties to overcome, amongst others that of deciding upon the details of the plan of the work.

The first issue will of course be very imperfect both in matter and in the order of arrangement, but it is hoped that these defects may in due course be corrected in succeeding editions.

GODFREY C. KNIGHT,

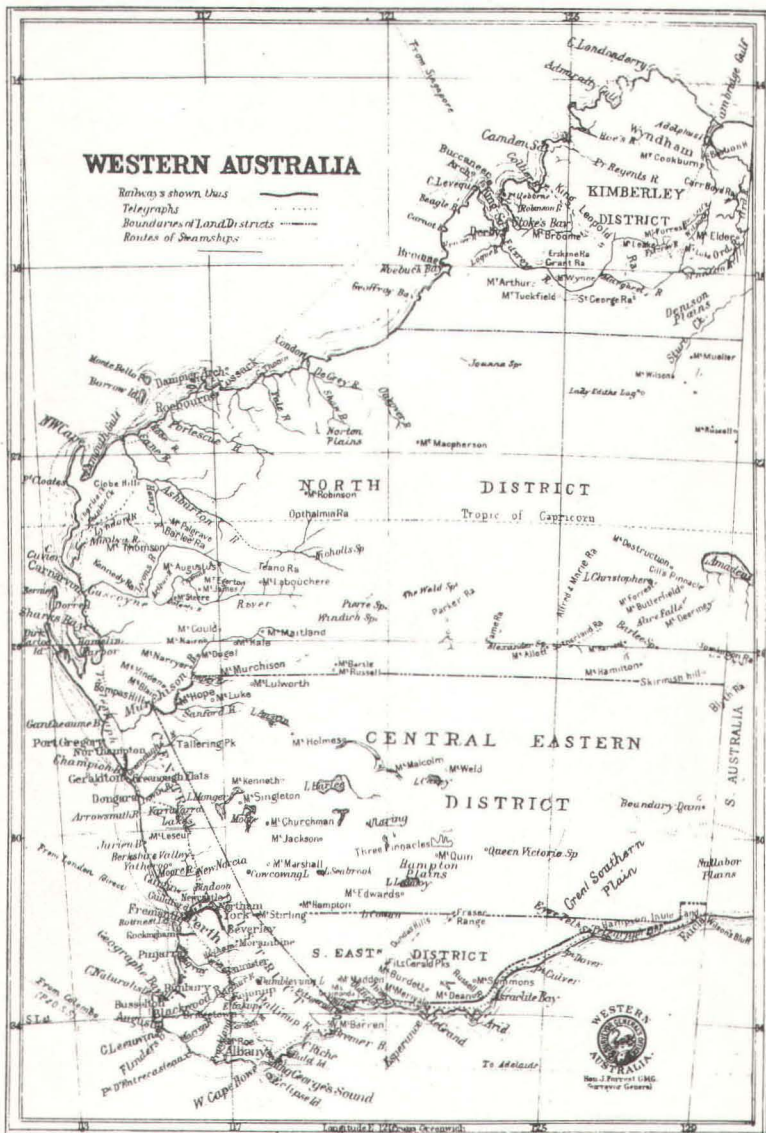
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June, 1887.

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Geographical and Surveyor General's Office, Perth, W.A.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK FOR 1886.

INTRODUCTION.

ERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA was first visited by the Portuguese under Menezes in the year 1527, when exploring the Indian Seas.

The Portuguese were closely followed by the Dutch, who examined and named the Western Coast and its most notable features.

In the year 1598, Houtman, who projected the Dutch East India Company, gave his name to the Abrolhos, which they still retain; and in 1629 Pelsart suffered shipwreck upon them.

In 1616, the "Endraght," of Amsterdam, made Sharks Bay—and Dorée Island was named after Peter Doore, her pilot.

In 1619, Edel gave his name to the district round Sharks Bay; and Cape Leeuwin was so named in 1622, after the vessel from which it was first seen.

In 1627, the coast to the East of Cape Leeuwin received the name of Nuyts' land, from a passenger on board the "Gulde Zeepart" on her voyage to Japan.

In 1628, Captain De Witt, of the "Karien," gave his name to the land to the North.

In 1665, the Dutch Government gave the name of New Holland to the whole country.

In 1689, Dampier was sent in the "Roebuck" to examine the North and West Coasts.

In 1697, Vlaming discovered and named the Swan River. From that time until 1770, when Cook discovered and took possession of Botany Bay, Australia appears to have been generally neglected.

In 1791, Vancouver entered and named King George's Sound. Flinders and Bass extended the discoveries of Cook to the West in 1798, and were followed by Murray in 1802.

The Northern coasts were surveyed by Captain King, in 1820 and 1824, and his work was supplemented by Captains Wickham and Stokes between the years 1837 and 1843.

In 1826 the Governor of New South Wales sent a detachment of the 39th Regiment to occupy King George's Sound, and in the following year H.M.S. "Success," Captain Stirling, was sent to select a place for settlement on the West coast. She anchored off the mouth of the River Swan. The officers of the vessel then proceeded in boats to explore the river towards its source.

The favorable reports made by Captain Stirling on his return to Sydney determined the Governor of New South Wales to recommend that a settlement should be formed on the Swan River, and in 1829 Captain Stirling was sent to found the Colony of Western Australia, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

At the end of the following year thirty vessels had reached Fremantle, and had landed over 1,000 settlers, whose personal property was valued at £144,000.

The tempting offer made by the Home Government, during the early days of the Colony, of large grants of land in proportion to the amount of property brought into the Colony, attracted many holders of capital; and the consequence was that extensive tracts of the best portions of land adjacent to the coast were granted to persons totally unfit to encounter the trial and privation of a new settlement.

Many of the early settlers became disgusted with their new life, and left the Colony; but retained possession of the country granted to them. Those settlers who afterwards arrived were unable to obtain land in favorable localities, and the population became scattered over a wide area.

For many years Western Australia remained almost like a new colony, and its development was retarded considerably by the discovery of gold in Victoria and elsewhere. Large numbers of settlers left for the diggings; and at one time it seemed probable that the Colony would be entirely deserted. Happily, however, for Western Australia, the goldfields of other Colonies have ceased to offer those attractions which they did formerly; and

now Western Australia, with its undeveloped resources, offers to the small capitalist and industrious emigrant a better chance of success than countries where competition runs high and fewer opportunities exist.

POSITION.—Western Australia includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of the 129th degree of longitude, and extends between the parallels of 13 deg. 44 min. and 35 deg. South, its greatest length being 1280 from North to South, and its breadth from East to West about 800 miles.

AREA.—According to the latest computations the area of Western Australia is 1,060,000 square miles or 678,400,000 acres—the whole of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore Western Australia occupies more than one third of the whole continent.

CAPITAL.—Perth, the capital of the Colony, is situated on the banks of the Swan River about 12 miles from the port of Fremantle, which is in latitude 32° 03' and longitude 151° 45'.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The physical conformation of Western Australia presents no very remarkable features. The coast line, extending for a distance of about 3,000 miles, is indented by a certain number of bays, creeks, and harbors, and in the Northern parts fringed by numerous islands.

No volcanoes exist in any part of the Colony, and no very lofty ranges of mountains. The appearance of the country throughout indicates a condition of remarkable quiescence during every geological age.

The principal range is that of the Darling hills, which extend from Yatheroo in the North to Point D'Entrecasteaux in the South, a distance of about 300 miles; the highest point is Mount William in the Murray District, which attains an elevation of 3,000 feet.

Numerous small rivers and streams take their rise in this range, and flow into the sea to the westward.

The principal rivers on the West coast are the Fitzroy, DeGrey, Harding, Fortescue, Ashburton, Lyons and Gascoyne, the Murchison, Irwin, Swan, Murray, Preston, Blackwood, Warren and Gordon. Most of these are mere storm water channels filled during the rainy season, and very few of them are navigable even for boats for any great distance.

LAKES.—The lake district may be considered to be confined to the westward of the Darling Range; within this area there are numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons—but many of them are nothing more than swamps during the dry season.

Numerous Islands occur at points on the coast-line; Dirk Hartog Island, in Sharks Bay, is the largest of those used for pastoral purposes.

The principal Capes of the Colony are Cape Londonderry, the extreme Northern limit, Cape Leveque at the entrance of King Sound, North-west Cape at the mouth of Exmouth Gulf, Steep point at the South entrance of Sharks Bay, Cape Naturaliste, Cape Leeuwin, and Point D'Entrecasteaux on the South-west coast.

CLIMATE.—In a country embracing such a large territory there must necessarily be a considerable diversity of climate. But taking it generally, the climate of Western Australia may be said to be as healthy and pleasant as any in the world.

In the Northern parts of the Colony within the torrid zone the temperature is high and the summer heat excessive, but the climate possesses a dryness of atmosphere which renders it unlike and superior to most tropical climates.

Towards the Southern parts of the Colony, from the capital to Albany, the climate is almost all that could be desired. It is only during three months of the year that unpleasantly hot weather is experienced; the nights and mornings, however, are nearly always cool, and there being so little moisture in the atmosphere no danger arises from sleeping in the open air.

Before the Northern part of the Colony became settled to any extent, the death rate was lower than any of the Colonies. Since population has been moving towards the tropical part of the Colony, and the towns of the Northern Districts are becoming more thickly populated, the death rate has somewhat increased.

In so vast a territory as this, with a population of only 40,000 scattered over it—many of them exposed to the privation and dangers of a new country—it is unfair to take the general death rate as indicative of the climate generally. It is impossible to state, from the information obtainable, what the death rate of the Southern portion of the Colony is, but at a rough estimate it does not exceed 15 per 1,000 of the population.

Subjoined is a list of the Governors of Western Australia, with the dates of assumption of and retirement from Office.

GOVERNORS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Captain James Stirling, Lieut.-Governor	June 1, 1829	...	Sept., 1832
Captain Irwin, Lieut.-Governor ...	Sept., 1832	...	Sept., 1833
Captain Daniel, Acting Lieut.-Governor ...	Sept., 1833	...	May, 1834
Captain Bete, Acting Lieut.-Governor ...	May 11, 1834	...	May 24, 1834
Sir James Stirling, Governor	...	Aug., 1834	...
John Hutt, Esq., Governor ...	...	Jan., 1839	...
Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, Governor ...	...	Feb., 1846	...
Lieut.-Colonel Irwin, Governor ...	...	Feb., 1847	...
Captain Charles Fitzgerald, Governor	...	Aug., 1848	...
Arthur E. Kennedy, Esq., Governor	...	June, 1855	...
Lieut.-Colonel Jno. Bruce, Acting Governor	...	Feb. 17, 1862	...
John S. Hampton, Esq., Governor ...	...	Feb., 1862	...
Lieut.-Colonel Jno. Bruce, Acting Governor	...	Nov., 1868	...
Frederick A. Weld, Esq., Governor	...	Sept., 1869	...
Wm. C. F. Robinson, Esq., C.M.G., Governor	...	Jan., 1875	...
Lieut.-Colonel Harveist, Acting Governor	...	Aug., 1877	...
Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor ...	...	Nov., 1877	...
Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	...	April, 1880	...
Henry T. Wrenfordsley, Esq., Administrator	...	Feb., 1883	...
Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor	...	June, 1883	...

Western Australia is the only one of the Australian Group which is still a Crown Colony, that is to say, a British Dependency where the officials of the Government, as well as the Governor, are appointed by the Home Government.

The Government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of six members, viz., Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Colonial Treasurer, Director of Works and Railways, Surveyor General, and one unofficial member (Hon. J. G. Lee Steere).

There is a Legislative Council consisting of 26 members, of whom 4 are official, 5 are nominated, and 17 are elected.

The qualification for the franchise is a freehold estate of £100, or a household tenancy of £10 annual value.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Western Australia at the end of 1886, leaving out the Kimberley District, from which no returns have been received, was as follows:

Males	23,044	} Total, 39,584.
Females	16,540	

The population estimates are made up by means of the numbers of the last census, with the addition of arrivals over departures, and the excess of births over deaths. The estimated number at the end of 1886 is under the actual population, inasmuch as the arrivals in the Northern part of the Colony have not been taken into account. It may be estimated that there are at least 500 who have not been included in these returns.

There have been added to the population since 1880, 10,565 persons; the rate of increase has been more rapid in the last few years, as will be seen by the following summary:

Year.		Population.		Increase.
1870	...	24,785		
1875	...	26,709	...	1,924 in 5 years.
1880	...	29,019	...	2,310 in 5 years.
1885	...	35,186	...	6,167 in 5 years.
1886	...	39,584	...	4,398 in 1 year.

According to the records of Births and Deaths, and of Immigrants and Emigrants, the increase in 1886 was, by males, 3055, and females, 1343. Of this increase 660 (consisting of 262 males and 398 females) resulted from excess of births over deaths, and the remainder, viz., 3,738 consisting of 2,793 males, and 945 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

FINANCE.

The Revenue returns for 1886 show that the expenditure exceeded the Revenue by £6,111, reducing the credit balance of £89,529 at the end of 1885 to £83,418.

The amount derived from Customs duties was £164,048, and from other taxation, £20,951.

The Revenue derived from the Rental and Sale of Crown Lands has increased from £35,752, in 1880, to £104,447 in 1886.

With the exception of a slight falling off in the receipts from rental of Crown Lands, there has been a marked improvement in 1886, in every particular, as compared with previous years.

The following table shows more clearly the different sources of Revenue and a comparison with the years 1880, 1884, and 1886:—

Revenue.	1880.	1884.	1886.	Year 1886 compared with			
				1880.		1884.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£ 95511	£ 118443	£ 164048	£ 68537	...	£ 45605	...
Other taxes	5746	12678	20951	15205	...	8273	...
Total taxation	101257	131121	184999	83742	...	53878	...
Rents from Crown Lands	30180	74252	70173	39993	...	...	4079
Sale of do.	5572	16219	34274	28702	...	18055	...
Other sources	43040	68727	99118	56078	...	30391	...
	180049	290319	388564	208515	...	102324	4079

The increased Revenue from Crown Lands is mainly due to the opening up of large areas of pastoral country in the North of the Colony, and in the Eucla District. This revenue is likely to increase as the country becomes better known and its capabilities tested.

The proportion of taxation per head of the mean population was in 1880 £3 10s. 3d., in 1886 it was £4 19s. 6d.; this rate is higher than any of the Australian Colonies.

The Revenue per head in 1886 was £10 8s. 11d.; it will be found also in this respect that Western Australia ranks higher than any Colony.

The following table shows the Revenue, estimated and raised, during the above period:—

	Estimated.	Raised.	
1880	£181550	£180049	minus £1511
1881	192154	206205	plus 14051
1882	200565	250372	„ 49707
1883	229140	284263	„ 55123
1884	270000	290319	„ 20319
1885	295666	323213	„ 27547
1886	321225	388564	„ 57239

The Customs Revenue, forming nearly half of the total, is derived from the following sources:—

IMPORTS AND DUTIES.

Articles.					Duty Paid.
Arts and mechanical products	...	...			£13001
Textile fabrics and dress	...	...	...		20069
Food, drink, etc.	...	...	...		104039
Animal and vegetable substances	...	...	...		9100
Minerals and metals	...	...	...		7658
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	10181

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure from 1880 to 1886, and the excess of Revenue or Expenditure.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expend- iture over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1880	180,049	204,337	...	24,288
1881	206,205	197,386	8,819	...
1882	250,372	205,451	44,921	...
1883	284,363	240,566	43,797	...
1884	290,319	291,306	...	987
1885	323,213	308,848	14,365	...
1886	388,564	394,675	...	6,111

In 1880 there was a debit balance of £80,950, which had been accumulating for many years. From 1881 the Revenue has exceeded the Expenditure until, on December 31st, 1886, the credit balance had risen to £83,418, with a Suspense Account of £24,016, which together made the actual balance £107,434.

The following table shows the balances at the end of each year.

	Credit Balance.	Debit Balance.	Suspense Account.
	£	£	£
1880	...	80,950	...
1881	...	12,565	...
1882	32,355	...	...
1883	76,152	...	...
1884	75,165	...	...
1885	89,529	...	...
1886	83,418	...	24,016

The following table will show the sources of Revenue of each of the Australian Colonies for the year 1885.

Colony.	Raised by Taxation.		Crown Land.		Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Total Revenue per head of the mean population.
	Customs.	Other Taxes.	Rental.	Sales.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1919539	628632	111050	555507	3075633	6290361	6 9 0
New South Wales ...	1876452	376199	562095	1314356	3458265	7587367	8 3 0
Queensland	990157	160018	282050	317676	1091159	2840960	8 18 0
South Australia ...	569635	179812		428683	1135462	2309592	7 4 10
Western Australia...	134116	11719	75676	24874	76828	323213	9 9 8
Tasmania	276100	90018	17658	48820	133801	571397	4 6 5
New Zealand	1422052	674160	198178	156055	1646551	4096996	7 5 0
Total	7187951	2120558	1246707	2341971	10622699	24019886	7 6 8

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure has kept pace with the increased Revenue. In 1880 the total expenditure, including interest and sinking fund on loans, was £204,337; in 1886 this had risen to £394,675. The following table is drawn up to show the expenditure under various heads.

	1880.	1884.	1886.
	£	£	£
General Government	14349	16970	20282
Law, Protection, Defence	43921	51644	72851
Education, Science, Charity, etc. ...	7670	15240	17940
Crown Lands	17940	15242	7670
Public Works, Railways, and Roads	18924	59889	100313
Post and Telegraph	29908	38756	40764
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	20057	37780	59780
Trade, Navigation, etc.	6967	8167	13638
Miscellaneous	44601	47618	61437
Total	204337	291306	394675

The Credit Balance at the expiration of 1886 discloses the very satisfactory condition of the Finances of the Colony. During 1886 the Expenditure was very heavy, and considerably over the original Estimates. The discovery of the Kimberley Goldfields, and the establishment of a Government Staff at Wyndham, caused a very large expenditure, unforeseen when the Estimates were framed.

LOANS.

The total Public Debt of the Colony, on the 31st December, 1886, was £1,286,000: indebtedness at the rate of £32 9s. 9d. of the total population.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE DEBT OF THE COLONY.

Loan of	Authority.	In Circulation on 31st December, 1889.			Sinking Fund accrued on 31st Decem-ber, 1889.				Charge on Revenue of 1890.				
		Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.	Amount available for Redemptions by Annual Drawings or by Purchase.	Amount accumu-lated by way of Con-Annual Interest for Final Extinction of Debt.	£	s.	d.	Interest.		Sinking Fund.	
										Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
1872	26th Vic., No. 3	£ 35,000	£ ...	£ 35,000	£ ...	£ 51,101	13	4	Per cent. 6	£ 2,100	Per cent. 2	£ 700	£ 2,800
1873	37th Vic., No. 19	100,000	...	100,000	...	...	...	...	5	5,000	2	2,000	7,000
1875	39th Vic., No. 21	26,000	...	26,000	...	...	...	...	5	1,300	2	520	1,820
1878	42nd Vic., No. 22	196,000	...	196,000	1,157 15 2	...	...	...	4½	9,000	1	2,000	11,000
1881	44th Vic., No. 22	103,800	46,200	150,000	...	...	...	...	4	6,000	...	...	6,000
1882	46th Vic., No. 22	215,500	38,500	254,000	...	...	...	...	4	10,160	...	...	10,160
1884	48th Vic., No. 26	134,100	390,900	525,000	...	...	...	...	4	21,000	...	...	21,000
		810,400	475,600	1,286,000	1,157 15 2	51,101	13	4	...	54,560	...	5,220	59,780

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Marriages celebrated in Western Australia during 1886 numbered 297, that is 7·98 for every thousand of the mean population. It has been conclusively proved that the marriage rate reflects with considerable accuracy the condition of the public welfare, and Mr. Hayter, the eminent Statist of Victoria, says that men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times. Assuming that these conclusions are correct, the marriage rate of Western Australia, in 1886, indicates an increased prosperity.

It will be observed that, during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, the marriage rate ranged from 6·60 to 7·07, the lowest rate recorded in any of the neighboring colonies, excepting New Zealand. There was a corresponding period of depression during those years, and thus seems to bear out the conclusions as stated above.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births in 1886 was 1466—consisting of 787 males, and 679 females; at the rate of 39·42 per 1000 of the mean population. The number of illegitimate births in 1886 was 64, or 4·36 for every 100 births.

DEATHS.

There were 806 Deaths registered in 1886, viz.: 525 males, and 281 females. The number of deaths under 1 year was 227, or 15·48 per cent. of the total births, and 28·16 per cent. of the total deaths. The number of deaths over 60 years of age was 191.

The death rate per 1000 of the mean population was 21·67, the highest mortality recorded in any of the Australian Colonies for many years past, with the exception of Queensland, which in 1884 reached 22·97.

The following Table shows the rate of mortality for the past six years:—

1881	...	...	13·10		1884	...	...	21·87
1882	...	...	14·16		1885	...	...	17·60
1883	...	...	17·93		1886	...	...	21·67

Mr. Hayter, in his Victorian Year Book, states that it has been held by high authority that the countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality would cause the death rate to be about 17 per 1000 persons living—during the last 13 years Western Australia has exceeded this number 6 times.

It appears that the highest rate of mortality happened in 1884; it was during that year a serious epidemic of measles attacked nearly three-fourths of the population, and the number of deaths from this cause was considerable. It is to be regretted that there are no published records of the death ages of the past years. It would no doubt be discovered that the high rate reached in 1884 was due to the large infantile mortality of that year.

The records of 1886 disclose the fact that infant mortality still continues very high; it was equal to 15·48 for every 100 births. The average of the other Australian Colonies, for 19 years ending with the year 1884, was as follows:—Victoria, 12·32; New South Wales, 11·21; Queensland, 13·05; South Australia, 14·76; Tasmania, 10·43; New Zealand, 9·69.

As this is the first year that the death ages have been published in this Colony, no average of Western Australia can be given to compare with the above Table.

The following Meteorological information for 1886 is furnished by the Government Reporter:—

The highest temperature in the shade recorded at Perth Observatory was 109°, on the 15th February; and the lowest 31°, on the 28th June.

The greatest range of temperature took place on the 26th April, 1st May, and 17th December.

	Max.	Min.	Range.
26th April	90°	49	41
1st May	92°	51	41
17th December	105°	64	41

The following shows mean of barometer, mean shade temperature, maximum and minimum in shade, mean humidity, rainfall, and prevailing winds.

Months.	Mean of Barometer.	Mean shade temperature.	Maximum on any one day in shade.	Minimum on any one day in shade.	Mean humidity.	RAINFALL.		Prevailing Winds.
						Inches.	Days.	
January	29·996	75	105	52	63	0·12	2	E. and S.S.W
February	29·930	79	109	54	63	0·62	1	"
March	30·062	73	101	53	67	0·00	0	"
April	30·185	67	91	44	70	0·09	3	"
May	30·140	59	92	35	73	2·77	7	E. and S.
June	30·254	58	72	34	76	4·22	10	E. and N.W.
July	30·127	53	70	36	79	6·21	17	N.E. and N.W.
August	30·046	53	67	37	76	7·06	21	S.W. and N.W.
September	30·041	57	81	42	77	5·51	18	N. and N.W.
October	30·115	58	90	38	71	0·71	5	S.E. and S.W.
November	30·035	67	96	46	65	0·99	5	N.E. and S.E.
December	30·011	72	105	51	55	0·00	0	S.E. and E.
Mean	30·086	64	...	...	70	...	...	E. and S.W.
Sum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	28·90	89	...
Extreme ... ..	...	...	109	34	...	...	...	...

The average reading of the Barometer, the Temperature, and Rainfall from the year 1876 to 1885 is:—

Barometer	-	30·039.
Temperature	-	65°.
Rainfall	-	32·804 inches on 111 days.

Class.	Order.	Disease.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Sep. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Totals.	Class.	Order.	Disease.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Sep. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Totals.
I	1	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						III	3	LOCAL DISEASES (continued).					
		Miasmatic Diseases.								Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.					
		Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	5			Laryngitis ...	1	...	1	1	3
		Quinsy ...	...	...	...	...	2			Bronchitis ...	4	13	7	5	29
		Croup ...	...	...	...	...	4			Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	61			Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Typhoid Fever, &c. ...	36	23	2	2	6			Congestion of the Lungs	7	5	10	7	29
		Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	13			Asthma ...	5	1	...	3	9
		Influenza, Catarrh, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1			Lung Disease, &c. ...	...	1	1	2	4
		Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	1				...	...	...	...	2
		Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	3				...	...	...	...	...
		Remittent Fever ...	12	8	4	16	40				...	...	...	...	...
		Others ...	2	2	...	1	5				...	...	...	...	...
			6	1	1	1	9				...	...	...	...	...
		Ethletic Diseases.								Diseases of the Digestive Organs.					
2		Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	1	4		Gastritis ...	2	...	...	1	3
			...	...	...	...	1			Enteritis ...	10	5	2	2	19
			...	...	...	...	1			Peritonitis ...	...	1	...	1	2
			...	...	...	...	1			Ascitis ...	...	...	1	...	1
3		Dietic Diseases.						5		Ulceration of Intestines	...	...	...	...	...
		Privation ...	...	...	...	...	1			Stricture ...	1	...	...	...	1
		Want of Breast Milk ...	...	...	...	...	1			Fistula ...	...	1	...	...	1
		Pupura and Scoury ...	...	...	...	...	1			Hepatitis ...	...	2	...	2	5
		Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	1			Liver Disease, &c. ...	3	2	3	4	12
			2	...	...	...	3				...	...	...	...	...
			2	2	4	1	9				...	...	...	...	...
4		Parasitic Diseases.						5		Diseases of the Urinary Organs.					
		Thrush ...	...	...	...	...	...			Nephritis ...	2	1	1	...	4
			...	...	...	...	1			Nephria ...	1	1	...	3	5
			...	...	...	...	1			Cystitis ...	1	...	...	...	1
			1	1	...	...	2			Kidney Disease	3	1	...	...	4

II	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										IV	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.										...	DISEASES OF DEATH NOT SPECIFIED										...
1	1	<i>Diathectic Diseases.</i>										1	1	<i>Diseases of Children.</i>										...	<i>Developmental Diseases of Adults.</i>										...
		Dropsy ...												Premature Birth ...											Child Birth ...										
		Cancer ...												Cyanosis ...											Old Age ...										
		Tumor ...												Spina Bifida ...											Developmental Diseases of Old People.										
		Polypas ...												Teething ...											Diseases of Nutrition.										
2	2	Mortification ...										2	2	Others	Atrophy and Debility
											
											
											
											
...
											
											
											
											
1	1	<i>LOCAL DISEASES.</i>										1	1	<i>Violence.</i>										...	<i>Accidents and Negligence.</i>										...
		Nervous Diseases.												Fractures ...											Diseases of death not specified										
		Cephalitis ...												Gunshot Wounds ...											TOTAL ...										
		Apoplexy ...												Drowning ...											...
		Paralysis ...												Unspecified ...											...
2	2	Epilepsy ...										2	2
		Convulsions ...												...											...
		Brain Disease, &c. ...												...											...
											
											
2	2	<i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.</i>										2	2
		Pericarditis ...												...											...
		Aneurism ...												...											...
		Heart Disease, &c. ...												...											...
											

RAILWAYS.

There are now 151 miles of Government Railways open for traffic. These lines connect the Port with many inland towns, and will be the means of opening up a large extent of country formerly too distant from the established centres to make it profitable to work. As these lines traverse sparsely populated districts, it will be some years before they return a dividend to the Government. The expenditure in 1886 exceeded the receipts by £5,492, and there were 100 miles under construction.

There are several private lines constructed and worked by Timber Companies; these lines in aggregate reach about 50 miles.

Western Australia has adopted the system of constructing Railways on the "Land Grant System." Two contracts have been entered into, one to construct a line from Albany to Beverley 245 miles, the other from Guildford to Greenough a distance of over 289 miles. The former contract has been commenced and the work is being energetically pushed forward; it is anticipated that by December, 1888, the line will be completed and the port of Fremantle connected with that of Albany.

The line from Guildford to Greenough has been commenced, but the works are now stopped owing to some present difficulties in the way of forming a company by the Syndicate who have undertaken the construction of the line.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

By a comparison of the values of external trade during the last six years, it will be seen that the imports have increased during that period 100 per cent. The exports from 1880 to 1885 have remained nearly stationary, that is to say in value. If the exports of 1886 were valued at the same rate as those of 1880 and 1882, the increase would be considerable; but the low prices obtained for Wool and Sandalwood have caused the export returns for 1886 to show only a small increase over that of 1882.

The quantity of Wool exported in 1880 was 4,342,606 lbs.; in 1886 it was 6,139,917 lbs.

The principal exports were Wool, Pearl Shells, Guano, and Sandalwood. The total exports of 1886 exceeded those of 1885 by £131,000.

The exports are the produce and manufactures of the Colony, with the exception of £3,869, the value of re-exported goods.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1880	353668	499183	852851
1881	404829	502769	907598
1882	508753	583054	1091807
1883	516845	447008	963853
1884	521166	405692	926358
1885	650390	446691	1097081
1886	758013	630393	1388406

From the following table it will be seen the direction in which the trade of the Colony is moving. The selection is taken from the years 1880, 1884, and 1886.

Imports.			Country.	Exports.		
1880.	1884.	1886.		1880.	1884.	1886.
£	£	£		£	£	£
138324	222940	347915	United Kingdom	295129	279660	505331
204511	285928	396872	Other Colonies	161402	107881	92716
10833	12298	13226	Foreign Countries	42652	18151	32346
353668	521166	758013		499183	405692	630393

In order to show the nature of the External Trade of the Colony, the following table has been prepared, which points out the principal items of trade, both Imports and Exports.

Imports.				Exports.			
Article.	1880.	1884.	1886.	Article.	1880.	1884.	1886.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Textile Fabrics ...	88733	107212	136145	Live Stock ...	9200	14434	4613
Tools & Machinery	12480	18250	30948	Guano ...	6650	7559	66024
Building Material	3029	3195	26845	Leather and Hides	4885	1545	6251
Flour and Meal ...	13830	20802	19294	Lead and Copper	15368	6642	8021
Grain ...	3666	8110	12097	Pearl Shells ...	39710	15312	104964
Stimulants...	27529	33952	54471	Pearls ...	12000	10000	15000
Tobacco and Cigars	6126	7573	11897	Timber ...	66252	68936	50092
Tea and Sugar	43774	59821	71620	Wool ...	271412	249255	332579
Butter and Cheese	10807	15177	18511	Sandalwood ...	51970	20960	27450
Boots and Shoes ...	9499	11203	16050	Gum ...	1137	944	1248
Railway Material	1221	23749	54877				
Earthenware ...	4828	5285	10259				
Fancy Goods ...	6844	8799	9997				
Hardware ...	19356	20346	33431				
Iron, including roof-	12447	25070	41596				
ing and netting							
Live Stock ...		8269	8382				
Soap and Candles	4113	5250	8977				
Oilmen's Stores ...	9550	16459	26527				
Stationery ...	2726	6762	7736				

The above comparison shows at a glance the principal items of exchange. Textile Fabrics take a prominent place in Imports. Tea and Sugar are represented by over £71,000. The next in importance is Stimulants, valued at a little over £54,000, or at the rate of £1 7s. 4d. of the population. Flour, Butter, and Cheese are also important items; the large expenditure on these articles indicate the want of capital and energy in the Colony to produce these articles at a cheaper rate than they can be imported.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Telegraph system is now extended to nearly every settled portion of the country.

The distance of pole line constructed up to the 31st December, 1886, was 2,385 miles, with 500 miles under construction; the wire line up to that date was 2,654.

A contract is now being carried out to connect Roebourne with Derby, a distance of 500 miles; when this is completed it will make a continuous line of 1,420 miles. It is contemplated to extend this line to Cambridge Gulf, and eventually to Port Darwin.

KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELDS.

The latest reports from these fields are more encouraging, as regards the alluvial diggings, and extremely promising and extensive reefs exist, which only require capital and enterprise to work them as a profitable investment. A recent assay of half-a-ton of stone from "Jackson's Reef" showed that it contained gold at the rate of 40ozs. to the ton. A company is being floated in Victoria to work this mine.

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

The new Land Regulations, which were passed by the Legislative Council in 1886, came into force on the 2nd of March, 1887.

For the purposes of the Regulations, the Colony is divided into six Divisions :

The South-West Division.

„ Gascoyne	„
„ North-West	„
„ Kimberley	„
„ Eucla	„
„ Eastern	„

All town and suburban lands in these divisions must be sold by public auction, at an upset price to be determined by the Governor in Council. Any person may apply to the Commissioner to put up for sale by auction any town or suburban lands already surveyed, on depositing 10 per cent. of the upset price ; should the purchaser not be the applicant, he must pay 10 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, and complete his purchase within thirty days.

There are four modes of obtaining land by conditional purchase in the South-West Division.

1. By deferred payment, with residence within agricultural area.
2. By deferred payment, with residence outside agricultural areas.
3. By deferred payment, without residence.
4. By direct payment, without residence.

Agricultural areas of not less than 2,000 acres may be set apart by the Governor in Council—the maximum area to be held by any one person is 1,000 acres, and the minimum 100 acres, the price to be fixed by the Governor in Council, at not less than ten shillings an acre, which is the present price, payable in 20 yearly instalments of 6d. an acre, or sooner if the occupier choose. Upon the approval of any application, a license is granted for five years. Within six months the licensee must reside on some portion of the land, and fence in the same with a good substantial fence during the term of his license. If these conditions are fulfilled, a lease is granted to him for 15 years. After the lease has expired, provided the fence is in good order and that improvements have been made equal to the full purchase money, and further provided the full purchase money has been paid, a Crown grant will be given.

Outside agricultural areas land may be purchased on deferred payment with residence, by free selection, otherwise subject to all the conditions required within agricultural areas, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

Under the third mode of purchase, the applicant is subject to all the conditions imposed under No. 1, except residence, but he has to pay double the price, or £1 per acre, in 20 yearly instalments of one shilling per acre.

By the fourth mode, land to the extent of 1,000 acres and not less than 100, within an agricultural area, and not exceeding 5,000 acres outside an agricultural area, may be applied for at a price (at present ten shillings an acre) to be fixed by the Governor in Council. Within three years the land must be fenced, and within five years 5s. per acre must be spent on improvements.

For garden purposes small areas of not less than 5 acres nor more than 20 acres (except in special cases), at 20s. per acre, may be purchased on the condition that within three years the land shall be fenced, and one-tenth planted with vines or fruit trees, or vegetables.

In the Kimberley, North-West, Gascoyne, Eastern, and Eucla Divisions, special areas for purchase may be set apart of not less than 5,000 acres. The total quantity to be held by any one person shall not exceed 5,000 acres, or less than 100 acres. The price is at present ten shillings an acre, payable in ten years or sooner.

Upon approval a lease shall issue for 10 years. Within two years the land must be fenced. At the expiration of the lease, the fence being in good order, improvement in addition to the fencing equal to the purchase money having been made, and the purchase money having been paid, a grant from the Crown will be issued.

Pastoral lands are granted on lease, which gives no right to the soil or to the timber, and the lands may be reserved, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Crown during the lease.

The following are the terms in the several divisions; all leases expire on the 31st December, 1907. The rental named is for every thousand acres.

South-West.—In blocks of not less than 3,000 acres, at 20s.

Gascoyne & Eucla.—In blocks of not less than 20,000 acres—

For each of the 1st 7 years	...	...	10s.
" 2nd	"	...	12s. 6d.
" 3rd	"	...	15s.

North-West.—In blocks of not less than 20,000 acres—

For the 1st 7 years	...	...	10s.
" 2nd	"	...	15s.
" 3rd	"	...	20s.

Eastern.—In blocks of not less than 20,000 acres—

For the 1st 7 years	...	...	2s. 6d.
" 2nd	"	...	5s.
" 3rd	"	...	7s. 6d.

Kimberley.—In blocks of not less than 50,000 acres with frontage, and 20,000 without frontage—

For the 1st 7 years	...	...	...	10s.
„ 2nd „	...	...	...	15s.
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	20s.

REDUCTION OF RENT FOR STOCKING.—Any Lessee in the Kimberley and Eucla Divisions shall have a reduction of one-half the rental due under the Regulations, computed from the 1st day of January, 1887, for the first 14 years of his lease if, in the Kimberley Division, he have, within five years of the date of these Regulations, in his possession within the division 10 head of sheep or one head of large stock for every thousand acres leased. In the Eucla Division if he have expended £8 per 1,000 acres in tanks, wells, dams, or boring for water.

A penalty of double rental for the remaining portion of the lease is imposed, except in the South-West Division, if the lessee has not within 7 years complied with the stocking or improvement Clause.

POISONED LAND.—Any person desirous of obtaining a lease of Poisoned land shall apply to the Commissioner, defining the boundaries and paying one year's rent at the rate of £1 per 1,000 acres. Within 12 months, a proper survey of the land must be furnished, at the expense of the applicant, to the Commissioner, and sufficient proof given that the said land is Poisoned land. If the application is approved, a lease is granted for 21 years at £1 per 1,000 acres, on the condition that the land is fenced in within three years; and if the Poison plant is completely eradicated before the lease expires, the lessee will be entitled to a Crown grant.

MINERAL LANDS.—Mining leases, not exceeding 200 acres, nor less than 20 acres, are granted for seven years, at a rental of 5s. per acre per annum, but must be worked within one year. If the holder has erected, or gives security for the erection of suitable machinery to work the mine, he may obtain a Crown grant of not less than twenty acres, at the rate of three pounds per acre.

The total extent of Crown lands alienated up to the end of 1886 was 1,851,742 acres.

In 1886 there were alienated by sale of town and suburban lands 408 acres, realising £22,120; and of rural lands 38,537 acres, realising £11,319.

The total area of the Colony being, as previously stated, about 1,060,000 square miles, or 678,400,000 acres, out of this 1,851,742 acres have been alienated, thus leaving 676,548,258 acres available for occupation for agriculture, pastoral or other purposes.

The quantity of land held under Special Occupation Leases and Licenses in 1886 was 342,630 acres, bringing in a revenue of £16,241; the increase in acreage over 1885 was 45,551.

The acreage of land held for pastoral purposes up to the end of 1886 was 128,425,045; and the amount paid £51,890.

The quantity of land taken up for pastoral purposes has been gradually decreasing since 1882-3. In those years large areas of land were taken up in the Northern and Eucla districts, but owing to the difficulty of stocking them, which in the Kimberley district was made compulsory by the regulations, a number of runs were forfeited.

The estimated acreage of land under cultivation in 1886 was 86,248 acres, as against 77,728 acres in 1885. The increase as shown therefore was 8,520 acres.

The average area under cultivation to each person in the Colony was nearly 2.15 acres.

The total land under crop was 84,403 acres, as against 60,058 in 1885, showing an increase of 24,345 acres.

The following table shows the extent of land under the principal crops, viz., wheat, oats, barley, and hay, for the last two years.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.
1885	29511	1596	6178	19677
1886	24043	1766	5185	25718
Increase	...	170	...	6041
Decrease	5468	...	993	...

In 1886 the total quantity of land under vines was 649 acres, producing an average of 150 gallons of wine to the acre. The estimated total quantity was 97,350 gallons. In 1885 there were 624 acres under cultivation, producing 59,488 gallons.

FRUITS.—A great variety of Fruits are grown in the Colony, and in some districts in considerable quantities, but no returns are made of the nature of the crops or the quantity produced. The following is a list of the Fruits * grown, and their market value :—

No.	Local name.	Scientific name.	When Ripe.	Value.
1	Grape	Vitis Vitifera	Dec. to April	£8 to £16 per ton
2	Apple	Pyrus Malus	January to July	18s. per cwt.
3	Orange	Citrus Aurantium	June to October	1s. 6d. per doz.
4	Lemon	Citrus Limonum	Do.	4d. per doz.
5	Pear	Pyrus Communis	Dec. to August	1s. per doz.
6	Fig	Ficus Carica	Dec. to March	1d. per doz.
7	Peach	Amygdalus Persica	Dec. to May	3d. per doz.
8	Apricot	Prunus Armeniaca	Dec. to February	6d. per doz.
9	Cape Gooseberry	Thysalis Edulis	All the year	} 6d. per quart
10	Plum	Prunus Domestica	Jan. to March	
11	Loquat	Mespilus Japonica	Sept. to October	10s. per cwt.
12	Banana	Musa Sapientum	January to July	1s. per doz.
13	Quince	Pyrus Cydonia	Feb. to March	5d. per doz.
14	Strawberry	Fragaria	October to June	6d. per lb.
15	Melon (Water)	Cucumis Citrullus	Jan. to March	} 4s. per doz.
16	Melon (Rock)	Cucumis Melo	Do.	
17	Mulberry	Morus Nigra	Jan. to March	9d. per quart
18	Pomegranate	Punica Granatus	Feb. to March	8d. per doz.
19	Gooseberry	Ribes Grossularia	January	} Small supply
20	Currants	Ribes Nigrum	Do.	
21	Cherries	Cerasus Avium	Do.	
22	Almond	Amygdalus	February	15s. per cwt.
23	Medlar	Mespilus Germanica	Do.	} very few grown
24	Guava	Perdium	Do.	
25	Olive	Olea Europæa	June and July	No market value

None of the above Fruits are produced in sufficient quantities to export.

All the Fruits mentioned in the above list are capable of being produced in large quantities, particularly Grapes and Oranges; kernel fruits, as Apples, Pears, &c.; stone fruit, as Peaches, Plums, Apricots, &c.

There are thousands of acres of land which would be suitable for fruit growing, but it requires capital to develop this industry. At present the supply of fruit is only sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, and until more land is brought under cultivation by imported labor and capital there will be no fruits exported.

Oranges and Apples are imported into the Colony from Adelaide, Melbourne, and Tasmania during the time that these fruits are scarce in the Colony.

Besides the above-named fruits, there are many others which could be cultivated in the more Northern parts of the Colony, and others in the Southern.

The Vine grows well anywhere between the Blackwood and Geraldton. Omitting unsuitable portions, there would be at a low estimate 5,000 square miles suitable for the growth of the Vine. The Citrus tribe do well in the same latitude as the Grape,

* From information kindly furnished by C. C. Fauntleroy, Esq., of Guildford.

but they require a moister soil. There is a large extent of gravelly loamy soil east of the Darling Range, very suitable for Peach tree.

The cultivation of fruit requires more capital to start with than other agriculture, and there are very few in this Colony who can afford to wait a number of years before they receive any return for their outlay.

The Olive grows luxuriantly in the South-west portion of the Colony, but is not cultivated to any extent. Some samples of Oil manufactured at the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Subiaco, were exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and received very favorable mention.

Stock.—Since the discovery of the Northern part of the Colony and its suitability for pastoral purposes, and the settlement of the Gascoyne district, pastoral industry has been advancing rapidly, and there seems every prospect of Western Australia taking a prominent place with the other Colonies as a producer of wool and live stock.

The stock and crop returns are collected by the police, who at certain times of the year visit the settlers within their district and collect from them the information desired. From these reports the Resident Magistrates of the district furnish their returns. The number of sheep in most of the districts is ascertained from the returns which are furnished under the Scab Act.

By the returns it is shown that there were 1,809,071 sheep at the end of 1886, being an increase of a little more than 100,000 over that of 1885. There appears to be an error in the estimated number, for upon the following calculations there ought to be over 2,000,000 sheep. Thus in 1884 there were estimated to be 1,547,061 sheep, from which were exported 4,272,948 lbs. of wool, equal to 2.76 lbs. per sheep. In 1885 the estimated number was 1,702,719 sheep, producing 4,968,000 lbs., equal to 2.91 lbs. per sheep. In 1886 there were exported (and being the produce of the Colony) 6,139,917 lbs. of wool, which, if divided by 3 (above the average weight of 1884 and 1885), will give the number of sheep at 2,046,639.

The number of horses in 1886 was 38,360, having increased nearly 4,000 over 1885. Cattle have increased nearly 18,000 since 1885; the total number at the end of 1886 was 38,360.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Supreme Court of the Colony was established in 1881 by virtue of the Statute 24th Vict. No. 15. In the year 1880 the Judicature Act was introduced for the better administration of justice, and by its provisions the Supreme Court and the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial causes were united and consolidated together. The present constitution of the Court is the Chief Justice and one Judge, provision being made for such other Judges as Her Majesty shall from time to time appoint.

There is an appeal from the decisions of either Judge to the Full Court; and the Supreme Court is a Court of Appeal from all inferior Courts.

There is also an appeal to the Privy Council in cases involving property of not less than £500.

The Judges hold a Circuit when so empowered by Commission.

The Sheriff has jurisdiction over all the Colony, and is permanently appointed by the Governor.

Courts of Quarter Sessions are held in the districts of Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, Roebourne, Derby, and Wyndham, the Government Resident being the Chairman.

Police Courts are held in all the districts. In Perth and Fremantle they are presided over by a Police Magistrate, and in the country districts by Stipendiary Magistrates. They sit daily, and deal with all offences against persons and property. Small Debts Courts are held monthly to hear and determine claims where the amount does not exceed £50.

The Prison at Fremantle has been lately taken over from the Imperial Government, and was formerly the Convict Establishment. There are besides eight common Gaols situated in the country districts, where prisoners are kept awaiting trial or undergoing short sentences.

The business transacted in the Supreme Court in its civil

jurisdiction and in the Supreme Court office during 1886 was as follows :—

		No.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
COMMON LAW AND EQUITY	Writs commencing Actions	415	94868	5	0
	Writs of other descriptions (<i>fi. fas.</i> , subpoenas, &c.)	182	10326	17	0
	Causes tried before the Judges (with Jury)	15			
	Causes tried before the Judges (with- out Jury)	19			
	Special Cases	3			
	Judgments and Orders in Court and Amount	20	2026	1	7½
	Judgments signed in Office and Amount	168	22867	17	8
	Motions made in Court	37			
	Causes referred to Arbitration	5			
	Appeals	17			
	Decrees passed and entered	7			
	Petitions	3			
ECCLESIASTICAL	Wills admitted to probate	49			
	Letters of Administration	26			
	Exemplifications	9			
	Orders 94, Motions 94	188			
IN DIVORCE ...	Petitions	6			
	Motions 2, Decrees 2, Orders 3	7			
	Petitions of Alimony	4			
IN LUNACY ...	Accounts passed	1			
IN BANKRUPTCY	Number of Bankruptcy Petitions filed	7			
	Number of Petitions in Liquidation	9			
	Declarations of Inability	6			
	Debtors' Summonses	4			
	Orders of Adjudication	8			
BILLS OF SALE	Number Registered and Amount of consideration	186	171503	9	3
LIENS ON WOOL	Number Registered and Amount of consideration	22	6688	12	2
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	Number Registered	7			
FEES	Supreme Court Fees ... £692 0 1				
	Bankruptcy 66 18 4				
			758	18	5
COMMISSION ...	Number of Commissioners appointed	19			

The total liabilities of the petitions filed in Bankruptcy were £12,496, and the assets £15,667.

The number of offences reported to the Police or Magistrates during 1885 and 1886 is given in the following Table :—

	1885.	1886.
Persons brought before Magis- trates on Summons	1631	1816
Apprehended by Police	3269	3887
Total	4900	5703

The principal offences dealt with by summons were breaches against Municipal Laws, Masters and Servants Act, Common Assault, and Local Government Acts. In 1885 there were 463 cases dealt with for offences against the above laws; and in 1886 658 cases.

The offences included in the above return for 1886 were disposed of as follows:—

By Conviction	...	...	...	3436
Dismissed	...	...	...	1378
Committed for trial	...	...	...	86

The following table shows the convictions under the various offences brought before the Magistrates by summons or apprehension, during the years 1885 and 1886:—

	1885.			1886.		
	Males.	Females.	Aborigines	Males.	Females.	Aborigines
Disorderly conduct ...	744	98	44	768	85	50
Offences relating to carrying out laws ...	495	36	46	729	29	55
Cattle and sheep stealing ...	...	...	60	...	...	106
Assault ...	153	16	9	157	8	15
Burglary ...	2	...	5	1	...	1
Larceny ...	102	6	26	121	2	19
Malicious injury to property ...	7	...	1	20	1	...
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vagrancy ...	142	10	...	181	11	1
Drunkenness ...	876	79	50	1016	89	60
Minor offences against good order ...	350	19	10	354	17	6
	2871	264	251	3421	242	317

The remaining cases were disposed of in the following manner:—

	1885.	1886.
Cautioned ...	761	963
Dismissed for want of evidence	617	665
Committed for trial	86	95

The great increase in “offences relating to the carrying out laws” in 1886 arose from the number of breaches of the municipal laws and the local government Act.

It will be observed that the cases of drunkenness are considerably over those of 1885. The greater proportion of these were among expirées of the old convict system; the number of convictions recorded against them in 1885 were 638, and in 1886, 634.

Offences committed by aborigines show an increase in 1886, principally for cattle and sheep stealing.

The result of those cases committed for trial in the Superior Courts was as follows:—

		1885.		1886.
Sentenced to death	... ..	4	...	5
Do. Penal servitude	...	17	...	20
Do. Imprisonment h.l.		27	...	27
Do. Imprisonment with-				
out h.l.	... ..	...	...	1
Discharged	... ..	22	...	25

EDUCATION.

The High School was established under a special Act, the 40th Vict. No. 8; this Act was amended by 42 Vict. No. 28. These enactments provide for the endowment of the school out of the general Revenue—upon a sliding scale—the minimum being fixed at £500 per annum; when that is arrived at, the Government contribute further toward its maintenance by a sum equal to double the school fees received in any one year, provided such contribution does not exceed £500.

The Governors are elected, three by the Legislature and four by the Governor, and have power to purchase land and buildings for the purposes required under the Act, and to make by-laws and regulations for the management of the School.

The Education given is exclusively secular, and the Head Master must be a graduate of some recognised University; ministers of religion are excluded.

Provision is also made whereby the Masters may be required to take in pupils as boarders upon certain terms.

All accounts of the School are once a year audited by the Auditor General, and an annual report of the condition and prospects of the School laid before the Legislative Council.

The Government University Exhibition, which is tenable for three years and of the value of £100 for each of the three years, is open to all boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years whose parents are residents of the Colony, and who himself shall have resided two years in the Colony.

All competitors must pass an examination, in which he must gain not less than two-thirds of the full marks. The successful candidate must within 12 months gain admission to the University

either of London, Sydney, or Melbourne; or the Colleges of Oxford or Cambridge.

In 1886 there were 52 boys on the roll, 10 of whom were boarders.

The fees received in 1886 amounted to £788.

The Elementary Education Act came into force on the 17th August, 1871. It is administered by a Central Board called "The Central Board of Education," consisting of five members, one of whom is the Colonial Secretary, who acts as Chairman. District Boards are also elected, consisting of five members. The members of these Boards are elected by the electors having qualifications to vote for members of the Legislature.

There are two classes of Schools under this Act, viz., purely Government Schools, which are strictly undenominational, and Assisted Schools, which may be conducted by any religious body, but otherwise subject to the conditions of the Act.

The Government Schools, as the term implies, are entirely supported by State aid. The teachers are paid a fixed salary, which is computed in the month of January on the previous year's average attendance at each School, according to a scale as per By-Law No. 41, and this fixed salary is supplemented by results, the amount being decided by an examination by the Inspectors half-yearly, but the total expenditure for the teaching staff is not to exceed £3 10s. per head per annum on the average attendance.

The teaching in these Schools is purely secular, no religious dogmas are allowed to be taught, but the Bible is read for half-an-hour to such children who do not object to attend, but "without comment."

The Assisted Schools are sectarian, and receive State aid, the total amount of which with results is not to exceed £1 15s. per head on the annual average attendance, and hitherto it has not reached that sum.

The Central Board fix the scale of fees to be paid by children attending purely Government Schools, and these fees, together with the amounts arising from the sale of books, are devoted to the upkeep of the Schools, repairs and erection of new buildings. In 1886 the total amount received for fees and sales was—

Fees	...	...	...	£	1424	s.	17	d.	3
Sales	...	...	...		436		7		11
Total					1861		5		2

and the whole of it was expended in the erection of new buildings.

In the Assisted Schools the Educational Department have no control over the fees. The managers may charge what they like, and appropriate them to any purpose they think proper.

In 1886 there were 73 Government Schools, having an average daily attendance of 2,322, as against 2,333 in 1885.

The number of scholars in attendance during the year was 1,820 males and 1,611 females, and the number on the rolls was 1,695 males and 1,474 females.

The cost per head was £3 5s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The following table shows the average daily attendance and cost per head in comparison with former years.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Average Attendance.	Cost Per Head.
Government Schools, 1880 ...	67	2719	2102	£ s. d. 3 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. 1881 ...	72	2751	2135	3 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. 1882 ...	75	2894	2234	3 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. 1883 ...	77	2919	2281	3 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. 1884 ...	74	3052	2241	3 7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. do. 1885 ...	77	3192	2333	3 5 6
Do. do. 1886 ...	73	3431	2322	3 5 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

The total number of teachers was 109, composed of 26 male and 47 female principal teachers, and 16 male and 20 female assistant teachers.

The Assisted Schools in 1886 numbered 16. Out of this number 14 were carried on under the supervision of the Church of Rome, and 1 in connection with the Church of England Orphanages.

The number of scholars attending these Schools in 1886 was 1,391, being 630 males and 761 females. The number on the rolls was 1,339, being 600 males and 739 females, and the daily average attendance was 1,024, at a cost per head of £1 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There are two High School Scholarships awarded annually to boys attending Government Schools not over the age of fourteen, of the value of £50, and tenable for three years, and which are provided out of the General Revenue. In the year 1886 there were only nine candidates who applied for examination, out of which only one qualified by obtaining over two-thirds of the number of marks according to the regulations.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
AREA AND POPULATION:							
Total area in Square Miles ...	1060000						
Estimated population, Males	16559	17216	17551	18005	18623	19989	23044
Females	12460	12797	13215	13695	14335	15197	16540
Total	29019	30013	30766	31700	32958	35186	39584
Mean population, Males ...	16593	16887	17383	17778	18314	19306	21516
Females ...	12250	12628	13006	13955	14005	14766	15668
Total	28843	29515	30389	31733	32319	34072	37184
Births, Males	448	522	572	541	564	623	787
Females	485	483	517	517	530	577	679
Total	933	1005	1089	1058	1094	1200	1466
Deaths, Males	266	273	299	384	459	406	525
Females	116	139	131	176	248	194	281
Total	382	412	430	560	707	600	806
Marriages	214	197	215	217	230	256	297
Immigration, Males ...	230	482	705	1121	1741	2277	4300
Females	247	129	227	386	693	770	1315
Total	477	611	932	1507	2434	3047	5615
Emigration, Males ...	581	491	643	824	1228	1128	1507
Females	196	199	195	247	335	291	370
Total	777	690	838	1071	1563	1419	1877
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:							
No. of Members	21	21	21	24	24	24	25
„ Electoral districts ..	12	12	12	14	14	14	15
FINANCE:							
Public Revenue { Customs	£ 95511	£ 107993	£ 118848	£ 121269	£ 118443	£ 134842	£ 164048
by Taxation { Other taxes	5746	9055	13288	13109	12678	14657	20951
Crown Lands { Rental	30180	34695	56851	76323	74252	75364	70173
„ Sale	5572	5750	9068	17475	16219	24874	34274
From other sources	43040	48712	53317	56187	68727	73476	99118
Total Revenue	180049	206205	250372	284363	290319	323213	388564

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—continued.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Taxation per head of mean population	£ s. d. 3 10 3	£ s. d. 3 19 4	£ s. d. 4 7 0	£ s. d. 4 4 8	£ s. d. 4 1 2	£ s. d. 4 7 9	£ s. d. 4 19 6
Revenue per head from Land Revenue per head	£ s. d. 1 4 9	£ s. d. 1 7 5	£ s. d. 2 3 4	£ s. d. 2 19 1	£ s. d. 2 16 0	£ s. d. 2 19 0	£ s. d. 2 16 2
Revenue per head	£ s. d. 6 4 10	£ s. d. 6 19 8	£ s. d. 8 4 9	£ s. d. 8 19 3	£ s. d. 8 19 8	£ s. d. 9 9 8	£ s. d. 10 8 11
EXPENDITURE:							
Departmental and other expenditures	£ 184280	£ 166633	£ 178331	£ 211826	£ 253526	£ 259568	£ 334895
Interest on Loans	£ 20057	£ 30753	£ 27120	£ 28740	£ 37780	£ 49280	£ 59780
Total Expenditure	£ 204337	£ 197386	£ 205451	£ 240566	£ 291306	£ 308848	£ 394675
Expenditure per head	£ s. d. 7 1 8	£ s. d. 6 13 10	£ s. d. 6 15 3	£ s. d. 7 11 7	£ s. d. 9 0 2	£ s. d. 9 1 3	£ s. d. 10 12 3
LOANS:							
Public debt on 31 December	£ 361000	£ 511000	£ 511000	£ 611000	£ 765000	£ 1288100	£ 1286000
Rate of indebtedness per head	£ s. d. 12 8 10	£ s. d. 17 0 6	£ s. d. 16 12 3	£ s. d. 19 5 6	£ s. d. 23 4 2	£ s. d. 36 12 2	£ s. d. 32 9 9
Loans expended on Railways	£ 207662	£ 259412	£ 303876	£ 341058	£ 483454	£ 602706	£ 704003
Do. Telegraphs	£ 24754	£ 73277	£ 73277	£ 74923	£ 94428	£ 130456	£ 138644
Roads	£ 33199	£ 33199	£ 41548	£ 46953	£ 48562	£ 48770	£ 48822
Other Public Works	£ 23728	£ 24724	£ 25363	£ 31421	£ 35115	£ 39222	£ 64229
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS:							
Miles Working	34½	54	54	54	75½	124½	151
„ under construction	20	...	21½	70	48½	45½	55
TELEGRAPHS:							
Miles of Telegraph line open	1555	1585	1585	1585	1885	2254	2385
Do. do. wire do.	1592	1592	1592	1609	1897	2288	2658
In course of construction ... ..	...	...	...	750	450	869	500
No. of Offices	26	27	29	29	31	35	38
Receipts	£3358	3051	3629	3690	3762	4984	7424
POST OFFICE:							
No. of Letters	940036	995188	1083097	1194942	1256426	1457891	1847694
Do. Newspapers	693283	715046	784776	916274	949556	1034415	1153892
Do. Parcels, &c.	79313	80850	90655	106682	123825	122414	146816
Deposits in Savings' Bank	£21942	23344	24838	25799	25445	26147	29124
Receipts from Post Office	£9655	9593	10346	10959	11268	12039	13305
Do. do. Telegraphs	£3358	3051	3629	3690	3762	4984	7424
Total Receipts	£13013	£12644	£13975	£14649	£15030	£17023	£20729
Total Expenditure	£29908	£20452	£22207	£24106	£26180	£29851	£31112
INTERCHANGE:							
Imports from England	£ 138324	£ 160244	£ 175057	£ 231338	£ 222940	£ 279937	£ 347915
Do. British Colonies	£ 204511	£ 228213	£ 316684	£ 276874	£ 285928	£ 361824	£ 396872
Do. Foreign Countries	£ 10833	£ 16372	£ 17012	£ 8633	£ 12298	£ 8629	£ 13226
Total Imports	£353668	£404829	£508753	£516845	£521166	£650390	£758013
Value of Imports per head of the mean population	£ s. d. 12 5 3	£ s. d. 13 14 3	£ s. d. 16 14 10	£ s. d. 16 5 8	£ s. d. 16 2 6	£ s. d. 19 1 9	£ s. d. 20 7 8
Exports to England	£ 295129	£ 260660	£ 333387	£ 278278	£ 279660	£ 289901	£ 505331
Do. other Colonies	£ 161402	£ 188366	£ 204472	£ 130548	£ 107881	£ 135394	£ 92716
Do. Foreign Countries	£ 42652	£ 53743	£ 45195	£ 33182	£ 18151	£ 21396	£ 32346
Total Exports	£499183	£502769	£583054	£447008	£405692	£446691	£630393
Value of Exports per head of the mean population	£ s. d. 17 6 2	£ s. d. 17 0 8	£ s. d. 19 3 8	£ s. d. 14 1 8	£ s. d. 12 11 0	£ s. d. 13 2 2	£ s. d. 16 19 1
Value of total trade per head of mean population	£ s. d. 29 11 5	£ s. d. 30 14 11	£ s. d. 35 18 6	£ s. d. 30 7 4	£ s. d. 28 13 6	£ s. d. 32 3 11	£ s. d. 37 6 9

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—continued.

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wool Exported {	... lbs.	4342606	4107038	4819758	3861927	4272948	4968000	6139917
	... Value	£271412	256689	301234	225279	249255	248400	332519
SHIPPING :								
Outwards {	No. of Vessels	168	183	201	212	211	229	261
	No. of Tons ...	126444	139998	171549	194829	215005	236274	239461
Inwards {	No. of Vessels	165	185	202	219	231	232	289
	No. of Tons ...	123985	145148	172698	194273	227881	231761	262158
AGRICULTURE :								
Wheat {	acres ...	27687	21951	22718	28768	29416	29511	24043
	bushels ...	413644	153657	249898	373984	382400	339376	288516
Oats {	acres ...	1320	827	1025	1395	1452	1596	1766
	bushels ...	25080	8270	15375	23715	26140	23142	28512
Barley {	acres ...	6364	3679	4766	5547	5616	6178	5185
	bushels ...	114552	36790	66724	88768	92660	89581	82816
Hay {	acres ...	19563	24445	25959	20295	24054	19677	25718
	tons ...	19563	24445	25959	20295	24050	19677	25718
Other Cereals {	acres ...	864	640	585	530	786	831	795
	bushels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes {	acres ...	471	278	267	310	500	434	356
	tons ...	1640	556	667	930	1500	1085	1071
Vines {	acres ...	660	527	607	725	687	624	649
	gallons ...	...	...	...	...	...	59488	97350
Total land in crop	...	63902	53353	56691	58111	74930	60058	84403
Total land under cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	79669	77728	86248
LIVE STOCK :								
Horses ...	...	34568	31755	31325	32884	37111	34392	38360
Cattle ...	...	63719	63009	65073	64558	71102	70408	88254
Sheep ...	...	1231717	1267912	1259797	1315155	1547061	1702719	1809071
Goats ...	...	65	...	...	...	...	4529	5301
Pigs ...	...	24232	22530	16898	18512	20039	24280	24655
CROWN LANDS :								
Lands under Pastoral Lease	...	43763506	107456510	136652884	100007579	140644032	142063834	128425045
Tillage & Special Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leases ...	...	180149	182878	154298	178645	197344	297079	312630
Timber Licenses	...	...	...	188960	199760	155140	204800	154800
Other Leases	...	266559	212109	260168	290900	265520	212510	296604

RETURN OF ARMED LAND FORCES.

Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military Police, &c.	Designation of the several Corps, grouped by Arms of the Service.	No. of Troops, Batteries, Companies, &c., in each Corps.	Establishment of each Corps.				Actual Strength.				Armament of each Corps.
			Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Field Guns.	
VOLUNTEERS.	ARTILLERY:										
	Naval Artillery ...	1 divis. of a Battery	2	36	...	2	1	29	*	2	2 6-Pdr. SB Field Guns, without limbers or wagons. Obsolete.
	Perth Artillery ...	do.	2	40	18	2	2	30	*	2	2 12-Pr. RBL Armstrong Guns, 8 cwt., with limbers. No wagons.
	INFANTRY:										
	Metropolitan Rifles ...	2 Companies	6	114	...	...	6	134	...	...	Martini-Henry Rifle.
	Fremantle do. ...	2 do.	6	114	...	...	5	119	...	...	ditto
	Guildford do. ...	1 do.	3	47	...	...	3	86	...	...	ditto
	Geraldton do. ...	1 do.	3	57	...	...	3	54	...	...	ditto
	Albany Defence do.	1 do.	3	77	...	...	2	75	...	...	ditto
	Northampton do.	1 do.	3	37	...	...	2	37	...	...	Snider Rifle.
	Total ...	...	28	522	18	4	24	564	*	4	

* Horses are hired when required.

Total Expenditure on account of Volunteer Department during the year ended 31st December, 1886 (including amounts carried to Special Suspense Account to meet outstanding Liabilities)—£3,373 9s. 4d.

REMARKS:—There are no Military Works whatever in Western Australia, though some are urgently needed, not merely for the safety of the Colony, but also for the protection of British interests in these seas.

Princess Royal Harbor requires a comprehensive scheme of defence to prevent its falling into the hands of an enemy, in the event of war occurring. At present it is totally undefended.

The Military Posts are Perth, Fremantle, Guildford, Geraldton, Albany, and Northampton. At each of these places there is one Company of Rifle Volunteers, with the exception of Perth and Fremantle, where there are

two Companies. There is one division of a Battery of Field Artillery (two Armstrong twelve-pounder field guns) at the former station, and at the latter there is one division of a Battery of Naval Artillery (two old six-pounder field guns of obsolete pattern). None of these are under the control of the Ordnance Department in England.

The troops are purely Volunteers, drawing merely a Capitation Grant of £1 10s. per effective, a small allowance for the maintenance of Bands and Corps Drill Instructors, and a sum of £110 annually for prizes for Rifle contests.

The Paid Staff consists of a Commandant on a salary of £500 per annum, and £100 travelling allowance, and an Adjutant on a salary of £150 per annum, and £50 travelling allowance.

There are no "days training" in this Force. Twelve parades per annum and the expenditure of 60 rounds of ball ammunition at target practice for an effective entitles to capitation grant. Inspections and Field Days are included in this number, but not recruit drills.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

Statistical Return for the Prisons of Western Australia for 1886.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Total Number of Persons Committed in 1886	1489	123	5	1617
Number Committed for Debt, want of Bail, and Punishment—				
For Debt	10	...	...	10
For safe Custody till Trial, or for want of Security	99	3	...	102
Penal Imprisonment	1380	120	5	1505
Number of those Committed who have been previously Convicted—				
Once	320	4	...	324
Twice	124	5	...	129
Thrice or more	657	91	...	748
Sentences—				
For five years or more	18	...	...	18
From one to five years	37	1	...	38
Three months to one year	93	4	...	97
Under three months	1275	116	5	1396
Daily average number in Prison	216.24	12.60	...	228.84
Number of Admissions to Hospital during the year 1886	114	1	...	115
Daily average on the Sick List	12.98	...	...	12.98
Number of Deaths during 1886	14	...	...	14

AVERAGE PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF USE OR CONSUMPTION.

			£	s.	d.
Wheaten Flour	... per, bag of 200lbs.	... £1 6s. to	1	8	0
Wheat	... per Imperial Bushel	5s. 6d. to	0	6	0
Wheaten Bread	... per lb....	...	0	0	2
Horned Cattle	... "	...	0	0	3
Horses	... each	... £5 to	25	0	0
Sheep	... each	...	0	13	0
Goats	... each	...	1	0	0
Swine	... per lb....	...	0	0	6
Milk	... per gall.	...	0	2	0
Butter, Fresh	... per lb....	...	0	2	0
" Salt	... "	... 1s. 6d. to	0	1	8
Cheese	... "	... 1s. 4d. to	0	1	6
Beef	... "	...	0	0	6
Bacon	... "	...	0	1	0
Mutton	... "	...	0	0	5
Pork	... "	...	0	0	8
Rice	... "	...	0	0	3
Coffee	... "	...	0	1	6
Tea...	... "	...	0	2	0
Sugar	... "	...	0	0	4
Salt	... "	...	0	0	1
Wine, Imported	... per gall.	... £1 and upward			
" Colonial	... "	... 4s. and do.			
Brandy	... "	...	1	10	0
Beer, Imported	... " draught, 4s.; bottled	...	0	7	0
" Colonial	... "	...	0	3	0
Tobacco	... per lb....	...	0	5	0

Improvements in Agriculture and Manu- }	None reported.
factures introduced this year	
Progress of any Improvements previously }	None reported.
reported	

MANUFACTURES.

Aerated Water	...	5	General Manufactory	...	1
Boot	...	3	Horse Mills	...	20
Breweries	...	7	Ice Factory	...	1
Brick	...	6	Salt Factory	...	1
Coach	...	3	Soap Factories	...	2
Confectionery Works	...	2	Saw Mills, Steam	...	19
Fish Preserving	...	1	Do. Water	...	3
Flour Mills, Steam	...	25	Tanneries	...	4
Do. Water...	...	11	Water Mills	...	3
Foundries	...	4	Wind Mills	...	18
Furniture	...	4	Stone Quarries	...	15
Gas Works	...	2	Printing Offices	...	9

HOSPITAL RETURN FOR THE COLONY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA FOR THE YEAR 1886.

	Number remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year 1886.	Number admitted during the year 1886.	Daily Average in Hospital during the year 1886.	Attendants.				Patients Discharged.			Number who died in 1886	Average stay of those			The longest time for which any one inmate has stayed.	
				Day Nurses	Night Nurses	Not Nurses	Partial Day Nurses	Partial Night Nurses	Servants partially or not at all employed as Nurses	Cured		Believed	Not Improved	Dead in 1886		Discharged	Remaining at the end of 1886
Males	11	182	14	1	Engaged when required.	1	When required.	When required.	100	50	2	30	days. 34.5	days. 26.5	days. 28.25	271 days.
Females	5	74	4.75	3	Engaged when required.	1	When required.	When required.	44	24	3	3	days. 17.3	days. 23.8	days. 28.25	365 "

LUNATIC ASYLUM RETURN. GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE.

	Number admitted during 1888.	Daily Average Number during 1888.	Number of Attendants.				Discharged.			Number of Patients who died in 1888.	Average stay of those		
			Resident.		Non-Resident.		Cured.	Relieved.	Not Improved.		Dead in 1888.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of 1888.
			Employed in Attendance as Patients.	Employed on the partially as Attendants.	Employed in Attendance on the Patients.	Employed as Servants or only partially as Attendants.							
IMPERIAL: Male ...	2	30 ³⁴ ₃₆₅	1	10	5	...	1	...	...	...	Y. M. D. ...	Y. M. D. 0 6 2	Y. M. D. 19 9 4 ¹ ₁
COLONIAL: Male ...	19	46 ¹⁵ ₃₆₅				...	10	2	...	5	7 4 27 ³ ₄	0 5 11 ³ ₄	6 1 29 ⁴ ₃
Female ...	10	39 ¹⁵ ₃₆₅	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	27 8 29	0 8 27 ³ ₄	10 8 11 ⁴ ₁

CHARITABLE AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

	DISTRICTS.								Number of inmates.	How supported.	Remarks.
	Albany.	Bur-bury.	Fre. mantle.	Toodyay.	Cham-pion Bay.	Guild-ford.	Perth.	York.	Vasse.	Ree-bourne.	
Hospitals ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	There are Mechanics' Institutes and Working Men's Associations in almost every district throughout the Colony.
Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Native Institutions ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Orphanage, Protestant	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ditto, Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
											Public Funds
											Do.
											Do.
											Do. & private
											Do. & private sub-scriptions.
											62
											146

* No Return from New Norcia (Toodyay).

TARIFF ACT OF 1882.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Table of Specific Duties.

ARTICLES.	PER	RATE OF DUTY.	ARTICLES.	PER	RATE OF DUTY.
Bacon, Hams, and Tongues	lb.	£ s. d.	Onions	Ton	0 10 0
Beer, Cider, and Perry	Gallon	0 0 3	Pepper	lb.	0 0 3
Blasting Powder	lb.	0 0 0½	Potatoes	Ton	0 10 0
Bran and Pollard	Ton	0 10 0	Rice	cwt.	0 2 0
Butter	lb.	0 0 2	Sacks (Corn and Flour)	doz.	0 1 0
Candles	lb.	0 0 1	Sago	lb.	0 0 1
Cement	Barrel	0 2 0	Salt (except Rock)	Ton	1 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 3	Shot	cwt.	0 5 0
Cigars and Snuff	lb.	0 5 0	Soap (not Toilet)	cwt.	0 2 6
Cocoa, Chocolate, Chicory,			Soda (Crystal)	Ton	2 0 0
Coffee (roast or ground)	lb.	0 0 3	Spices	lb.	0 0 3
Coffee (raw)	lb.	0 0 2	Spirits, Cordials, or Strong		
Confectionery	lb.	0 0 4	Waters (not being per-		
Corn:			fumed or medicinal spirits,		
Oats	Bushel	0 0 4	to be used as medicine or		
Wheat	Do. 60lbs.	0 0 4	perfumery only) for each		
Barley	Do. 50 "	0 0 4	and every imperial gallon		
Maize	Do. 60 "	0 0 4	of such spirits, cordials, or		
Flour	Ton 2000lbs.	1 0 0	strong waters, of any		
Fruit, dried, not including			strength not exceeding the		
Dates	lb.	0 0 3	strength of proof by Syke's		
Galvanized Iron (corrugated			Hydrometer, and so in		
sheet)	Ton	2 0 0	proportion for any greater		
Ginger	lb.	0 0 3	strength than the strength		
Gunny, Bran, and Ore Bags	doz.	0 0 6	of proof, or any quantity		
Hay and Chaff	Ton	0 12 6	greater or less than a		
Hops	lb.	0 0 4	gallon	Gallon	0 15 0
Iron Wire for Fencing, Stand-			Spirits of Wine, rectified,		
ards, &c.	cwt.	0 1 0	not being for medicinal		
Iron (Hoop)	cwt.	0 1 0	purposes	Gallon	1 0 0
Iron Gates, Hurdles, and			Sporting Powder	lb.	0 0 4
Staples, and Bars for			Sugar, Molasses, and Treacle	cwt.	0 4 0
Fencing	cwt.	0 1 0	Tea	lb.	0 0 4
Lead (Sheet, Pig, and Piping)	cwt.	0 2 6	Tobacco (manufactured)	lb.	0 3 0
Malt	Bushel	0 2 0	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	lb.	0 1 0
Oatmeal	Ton	1 10 0	Tobacco for sheepwash	lb.	0 0 3
Oil (Fish and Vegetable, ex-			Vinegar	Gallon	0 0 6
cept Salad in bottles)	Gallon	0 0 6	Wine (sparkling)	Gallon	0 6 0
Oils (Mineral and Tur-			Wine (except sparkling)	Gallon	0 4 0
pentine; and Methylated			Wool Bales	each	0 0 4
Spirit and other Spirits					
rendered unfit for human					
consumption)	Gallon	0 0 6			

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Goods subject to Ad Valorem Duty of 10 per Cent.

Alkali. Anchors.	Pictures, Prints, and Statuary.
Boats. Bottles, Stone and Glass, imported	Preserved Mutton and Beef. Pumps, Metal
empty. Bricks, Fire.	Piping, Hose, and other Apparatus for raising
Casks, empty. Chains, Cables. Copper, Sheet,	water.
Copper Rod. Cordage.	Salt Beef and Pork. Sulphur.
Dynamite and Fuses.	Telegraphic Instruments, Wire, Insulators. Tools.
Hides.	Twine and Canvas.
Iron Tanks. Ironwork for Railways and Tram-	
ways.	

TARIFF ACT—*continued.*

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Goods subject to Ad Valorem Duty of 5 per Cent.

Brewery and Distilling Plant.
 Disinfectants. Drainage Pipes and Tiles.
 Earth Closets. Engine Packing.
 Felt Sheathing. Forges, Anvils, Bellows.
 Gas, and Iron Water Pipes.
 Iron, Pig. Iron Bar and Bolts. Iron, Sheet and Plate, Galvanized Sheeting, plain. Iron Wire Netting.
 Machinery other than Agricultural. Machinery (Agricultural) consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Scarifiers, Rollers, Horse Rakes (parts of), Reaping and Mowing Machines, Machines for sowing Seed by Horse-power, Moulding Boards, and Plough Shares. Metal Sheathing, and Nails. Mill Stones.
 Oakum.
 Patent Materials for Wool Scouring. Printing Presses and Type.
 Resin.
 Smelting Material. Staves and Hoops for Casks. Steam Engines and parts of. Steel, unworked, bar, blister, shear, or cast.
 Tin, Block, Plate, and Foil.
 Weigh Bridges. Wire Cloth for Quartz Crushing Machinery. Works for Patent Slips and Docks.
 Zinc, Sheet.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Goods subject to Ad Valorem Duty of 12½ per Cent.

All Goods, Wares, Articles of Merchandise, or things imported into this Colony and not included in the First, Second, Third, or Fifth Schedules.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Goods Free of Duty

Animals, Live.
 Books, printed, not being Account, including Music and Charts.
 Coal. Coke and Fuel.
 Fire Engines.
 Ice. Immigrants' Tools and Instruments of Trade, not exceeding £10 in value.
 Machinery for boring for Water and Coal. Musical Instruments, and parts of, for Places of Worship, Colored Glass for Church Windows, and Band Instruments for Volunteer Force.
 Outside Packages in which Goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.
 Personal Baggage of Passengers and Immigrants (not including vehicles, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which is imported with and by passengers *bond fide* for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale. Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs. Provisions and Stores, Military or Naval, required for Her Majesty's Service.
 Rock Salt.
 Specimens of Natural History; Antique Curiosities. Specie, Bullion, and Coin.
 Uniforms and Appointments, Military, Naval, and Civil, imported by Officers stationed in the Colony, for their own purpose.

DUTY UPON THE IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.

50th Victoria, No. 12. Assented to 28th July, 1886.

Opium per lb., £1.