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VITAL STATISTICS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS (GREATER MELBOURNE), NOVEMBER, 1893. (Area of district, exclusive of water, 162,660 acres.)

RETURN for the Month of November, 1893, showing the estimated population, also the numbers of registered births and deaths, and excess of the former over the latter, in the Statistical District of Greater Melbourne, embracing a radius of ten miles, and divided into thirty-one sub-districts.

POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER, 1893.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1892.	Births—					Deaths—			Excess of Births over Deaths.*
		Including Twins and Illegitimate Children.			Cases of Twins.	Illegitimate Children.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.						
Melbourne City—Bourke Ward ...	13,890	25	13	12	...	2	12	7	5	13
" Gipps Ward ...	8,559	5	4	1	...	2	7	4	3	- 2
" Lonsdale Ward ...	2,610	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
" La Trobe Ward ...	3,960	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2
" Albert Ward ...	7,322	13	5	8	...	1	8	2	6	5
" Smith Ward ...	11,329	29	18	11	...	4	8	5	3	21
" Victoria Ward ...	24,230	46	23	23	...	1	24	13	11	21
North Melbourne Town ...	21,753	44	20	24	1	6	14	7	7	30
Fitzroy City ...	20,132	55	24	31	...	6	38	23	15	17
Collingwood City ...	33,614	82	43	39	1	1	29	15	14	53
Richmond City ...	32,940	81	45	36	1	4	37	21	16	44
Brunswick Town ...	20,067	53	27	26	1	...	30	14	16	23
Northcote Town ...	6,888	23	12	11	...	1	8	5	3	15
Frazer City ...	37,004	111	47	64	1	5	29	13	16	82
South Melbourne City ...	41,640	81	54	27	...	9	40	24	16	41
Port Melbourne Town ...	12,164	23	13	10	...	1	11	3	8	12
St. Kilda City ...	19,475	34	16	18	...	2	15	8	7	19
Brighton Town ...	9,770	18	14	4	...	1	10	5	5	8
Essendon Town ...	14,726	43	25	18	...	...	14	10	4	29
Flemington and Kensington Borough	10,500	27	14	13	1	...	13	9	4	14
Hawthorn City ...	18,860	50	27	23	...	4	15	9	6	35
Kew Borough ...	7,424	15	7	8	...	2	12	8	4	3
Footscray City ...	18,031	61	30	31	...	2	22	11	11	39
Williamstown Town ...	15,372	48	27	21	...	1	18	9	9	30
Oakleigh Borough ...	1,050	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caulfield Shire ...	8,215	15	9	6	...	...	1	1	...	14
Malvern Shire ...	8,888	15	5	10	1	...	7	4	3	8
Boroondara Shire ...	6,426	10	5	5	...	2	4	3	1	6
Preston Shire ...	2,952	3	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	1
Coburg Shire ...	5,822	17	7	10	1	...	2	2	...	15
Remainder of District (85,275 acres)	13,103	53	27	26	1	4	11	5	6	42
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.† ...	4,189	71	40	31	1	23	118	74	44	-47
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	474,810	1,158	604	554	10	84	561	318	243	597
Daily average ...	...	38·60	20·13	18·47	·33	2·80	18·70	10·60	8·10	19·90

* In cases where the minus sign (—) is prefixed to any number, it implies that the deaths exceeded the births by that number.

† Including the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, Children's, Homoeopathic, and Austin Hospitals, the Metropolitan and Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylums, the Immigrants' Home, the Benevolent Asylum, the Infant Asylum, and the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

‡ Census figures.

The births and deaths in Greater Melbourne, together with the mean temperature in the shade, the mean atmospheric pressure, and the amount of rainfall, during the month of November, of each of the ten years 1883-92, were as follow:—

Year.	Births. Number.	Deaths. Number.	Mean Temperature. °	Mean Height of Barometer. Inches.	Rainfall. Inches.
1883	776	451	61.3	29.875	3.22
1884	779	586	59.5	29.946	3.11
1885	957	571	59.9	29.978	3.54
1886	1,134	665	61.9	29.919	2.67
1887	1,219	585	58.8	29.952	3.66
1888	1,329	819	62.7	29.911	.62
1889	1,300	925	61.8	29.844	4.27
1890	1,249	581	58.7	29.861	4.88
1891	1,396	810	59.8	29.945	1.98
1892	1,386	543	61.8	29.840	2.74
Mean of ten years ...	1,153	654	60.6	29.907	3.07

The births of 1,158 children, viz., 604 boys and 554 girls, were registered in Greater Melbourne during the month of November. In the month of October, 1,307 births were registered, or 149 more than in the month under review. The births were 5 above the average of the month during the previous ten years, but 263 below that average if allowance be made for the increase of population.

The deaths registered in November numbered 561, viz., 318 of males and 243 of females; the births thus exceeded the deaths by 597, or 107 per cent. The deaths exceeded those in October by 12, but were below the average of November during the previous ten years by 93. If, however, allowance be made for the increase of population, they will be found to have been less than average by 245.

To every 1,000 of the population of the district, the proportion of births registered was 2.44, and of deaths registered 1.18.

The highest temperature in the shade recorded at Melbourne Observatory during the month was 88.4° on the 16th, and the lowest was 44.8° on the 22nd. The mean temperature of the month (60.1°) was half a degree below the average. The greatest range of the thermometer in any one day (34.7°) took place on the 23rd, and the least range (2.8°) on the 8th, the mean daily range being 16.1°. The highest atmospheric pressure recorded was 30.153 inches on the 10th, and the lowest was 29.273 inches on the 12th. The mean atmospheric pressure (29.833 inches) was a fraction of an inch below the average.

Rain fell on 11 days, the amount of rainfall being 2.375 inches. The average rainfall in November during the previous ten years was 3.07 inches, or seven-tenths of an inch more than in the month under notice.

Males contributed 57 per cent., and females 43 per cent., to the mortality of the month. Children under 5 years of age contributed 38 per cent. to that mortality, as against 36 per cent. in November, 1892; 40 per cent. in November, 1891; 35 per cent. in November, 1890; 55 per cent. in November, 1889; 47 per cent. in November, 1888; and 41 per cent. in November, 1887.

Forty-one deaths of persons who had attained or exceeded the age of 75 years were recorded during the month. Of these, a gentleman and a gardener, each aged 75, died of apoplexy; a carpenter and a merchant, each aged 75, of bronchitis; a gentleman, aged 75, of gastric catarrh; a shepherd, aged 76, of pneumonia; a female, aged 77, of heart disease; a female, aged 77, of pneumonia; a labourer, aged 78, of apoplexy; a gentleman, aged 78, of softening of the brain; a railway employe, aged 78, of pericarditis; a gentleman, aged 78, of pneumonia; a male of no occupation, aged 79, of heart disease; a female, aged 79, of apoplexy; a female, aged 79, of softening of the brain; a stonecutter, aged 80, of cancer of the brain; a female, aged 80, of influenza; a female, aged 80, of paralysis; a gentleman, aged 81, of embolism; a gentleman, aged 81, of self-inflicted wounds; a female, aged 81, of pneumonia; a dairyman, aged 82, of purpura; a portrait painter, aged 82, of dilatation of the heart; a gentleman, aged 82, of suppression of urine; a housewife, aged 82, of bronchitis; a mason, aged 83, of cystitis; a school teacher, aged 84, of heart disease; a jeweller, aged 85, of peritonitis; a gentleman, aged 85, of liver disease; a female, aged 87, of intestinal obstruction; a gentleman, aged 88, of bronchitis; a female, aged 89, of suicidal drowning; a female, aged 84, of pneumonia; a female, aged 73, two females, each aged 76, a female, aged 77, a farmer, aged 79, a gardener, aged 83, a female, aged 90, and a butcher, aged 99, of old age.

Twenty-nine deaths were ascribed to external causes during the month, of which twenty were set down to accident, three to homicide, and six to suicide. The following are the particulars of the accidental deaths:—A boy, aged 10, died of injuries to the chest; a labourer, aged 56, of injury to the spine; a carrier, aged 65, of fracture of the skull—how caused not stated; a female, aged 59, was passed over by a cab; a female, aged 73, died of fracture of the thigh consequent on a fall; a boy, aged 15, of injuries the result of burns; two boys, aged 4 and 5 respectively, a butler, aged 56, and a police pensioner, aged 74, were found drowned in the River Yarra; a female infant, aged 18 months, at Port Melbourne; and a cab-driver, aged 53, in Hobson's Bay; three male and two female infants, aged 28 days, 4 months, 7 months, 7 days, and 11 days respectively, were overlain; a brickmaker, aged 52, was suffocated whilst vomiting through eating decomposed meat; a female, aged 32, was suffocated in a fit; a miner, aged 55, died through a fish-bone having become impacted in his heart. The homicidal deaths were those of a male infant, aged 3 days, which was smothered, an auctioneer, aged 31, who was shot, and a female infant, who was starved to death, a verdict of wilful murder being returned in the first two cases, and of manslaughter in the last case. The suicidal deaths were those of an ironmonger, aged 28, a warehouseman, aged 40, a labourer, aged 60, and a gentleman, aged 81, who shot themselves; a female, aged 89, who drowned herself; and a news agent, aged 63, who hanged himself.

One hundred and eighteen deaths, or 21 per cent. of the whole, took place in public institutions, viz.:—47 in the Melbourne Hospital, 10 in the Alfred Hospital, 7 in the Homoeopathic Hospital, 9 in the Children's Hospital, 8 in the Women's Hospital, 4 in the Immigrants' Home, 5 in the Benevolent Asylum, 6 in the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, 12 in the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, 6 in the Austin Hospital, 1 in the Infant Asylum, and 3 in the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

The deaths of children under five years of age numbered 212, of which 120, or 57 per cent., were of males, and 92, or 43 per cent., were of females. Of those who died, 170 were under one year of age, 25 were between one and two, 12 were between two and three, 2 were between three and four, and 3 were between four and five.

The persons who died at a more advanced age than five years numbered 349. Of these, 198, or 57 per cent., were males, and 151, or 43 per cent., were females; 15 were between five and ten, 6 were between ten and fifteen, 11 were between fifteen and twenty, 16 were between twenty and twenty-five, 20 were between twenty-five and thirty, 30 were between thirty and thirty-five, 19 were between thirty-five and forty, 13 were between forty and forty-five, 18 were between forty-five and fifty, 24 were between fifty and fifty-five, 34 were between fifty-five and sixty, 39 were between sixty and sixty-five, 27 were between sixty-five and seventy, 36 were between seventy and seventy-five, 20 were between seventy-five and eighty, and 21 were upwards of eighty.

The following table shows the causes of death of persons of both sexes under and over five years of age, and the proportions per cent. of deaths from each cause, in Greater Melbourne during the month under review:—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GREATER MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER, 1893.

Classes.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				Proportions per cent.	
		Males.		Females.			Total.
		Under five years.	Over five years.	Under five years.	Over five years.		
I.	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases ...	11	6	17	10	44	7.84
II.	Parasitic diseases ...	...	1	...	1	1	.18
III.	Dietic diseases ...	...	...	2	...	3	.53
IV.	Constitutional diseases ...	17	56	8	41	122	21.75
V.	Developmental diseases ...	13	6	10	6	35	6.24
VI.	Local diseases ...	57	111	37	89	294	52.41
VII.	Violence ...	5	16	4	4	20	5.17
VIII.	Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	17	2	14	...	33	5.88
	All causes ...	120	198	92	151	561	100.00

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

- Sub-class 1. *Miasmatic diseases*.—Measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1; influenza, 9; whooping-cough, 2; mumps, 1; typhoid, enteric fever, 2.
- " 2. *Diarrheal diseases*.—Cholera (simple), 13; diarrhoea, 5; dysentery, 1.
- " 5. *Veneral diseases*.—Syphilis, 4.
- " 6. *Septic diseases*.—Septicæmia, 1; puerperal fever, 3.

CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Hydatids, 1.

CLASS III.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Want of breast milk, 2; chronic alcoholism, 1.

CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Rheumatism, 1; gout, 1; rickets, 1; cancer, malignant disease, 31; tabes mesenterica, 2; tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), 19; phthisis, 61; purpura, 2; anæmia, 1; diabetes mellitus, 3.

CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

Premature birth, 19; atelectasis, 2; cyanosis, 1; other congenital defects, 1; old age, 12, at the following ages:—68, 70, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 83, 90, and 99.

CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Sub-class 1. *Diseases of the nervous system*.—Inflammation of brain or its membranes, 6; apoplexy, 14; softening of brain, 3; paralysis, 4; insanity (general paralysis of insane), 7; convulsions, 10; idiopathic tetanus, 3; diseases of spinal cord, 2; others, 5.

Sub-class 2. *Diseases of the organs of special sense*.—Otitis, 1; ophthalmia and diseases of eye, 1.

Sub-class 3. *Diseases of the circulatory system*.—Endocarditis, valvular disease, 15; pericarditis, 5; syncope, 5; aneurism, 4; embolism, thrombosis, 3; heart disease undefined, 16.

CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—continued.

Sub-class 4. *Diseases of the respiratory system*.—Asthma, emphysema, 3; bronchitis, 22; pneumonia, 40; congestion of lungs, 1; pleurisy, 3.

" 5. *Diseases of the digestive system*.—Dentition, 2; diseases of stomach, 5; enteritis, 55; ulceration of intestines, 3; ileus; obstruction of intestine, 3; hernia, 2; peritonitis, 5; ascites, 1; gall-stones, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 4; other diseases of liver, 3; others, 1.

" 6. *Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands*.—Diseases of lymphatic system, 1.

" 7. *Diseases of the urinary system*.—Nephritis, 5; Bright's disease, 15; uræmia, 2; suppression of urine, 1; calculus, 1; diseases of bladder, 2.

" 8. *Diseases of the organs of generation*.—Ovarian disease, 2.

" 9. *Diseases of parturition*.—Miscarriage, 1; placenta prævia, flooding, 1.

" 10. *Diseases of the organs of locomotion*.—Caries, 3.

" 11. *Diseases of the integumentary system*.—Carbuncle, 1; erythema, 1.

CLASS VII.—VIOLENCE.

Sub-class 1. *Accident or negligence*.—Fractures, contusions, 5; burn, 1; drowning, 6; suffocation, 7; fish-bone in heart, 1.

" 2. *Homicide*.—Murder and manslaughter, 3.

" 3. *Suicide*.—Gunshot wounds, 4; drowning, 2.

CLASS VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.

Debility, atrophy, inanition, 32; mortification, 1.

Deaths from zymotic diseases rose from 39 in October to 44 in the month under review. This rise is more than accounted for by the increase which took place in deaths from diarrheal diseases (chiefly simple cholera), namely, from 2 to 19. Deaths from typhoid fever also rose from nil to 2. On the other hand, deaths from influenza fell from 20 to 9, deaths from diphtheria from 4 to nil, and deaths from measles from 3 to 2, whilst deaths from diphtheria, which numbered 4 in October, entirely disappeared in November. Six persons committed suicide in November, as against 7 in the previous month.

The following is a statement of the deaths set down to typhoid fever and diphtheria in the first eleven months of 1893, and of the four previous years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER AND DIPHThERIA, 1889 TO 1893.

Month.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					Deaths from Diphtheria.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	71	78	25	16	13	15	25	7	6	6
February	64	73	32	23	19	13	46	9	12	1
March	91	89	36	39	21	18	56	19	7	1
April	113	63	30	28	21	26	50	11	6	3
May	92	36	20	9	11	35	39	23	11	1
June	36	20	11	12	17	30	45	16	15	1
July	17	12	10	8	3	48	41	9	6	3
August	16	5	2	6	2	36	18	13	4	1
September	6	3	6	1	2	37	27	10	4	9
October	6	7	nil	5	nil	21	20	7	9	4
November	16	4	3	3	2	27	18	11	5	nil
Total	527	390	175	150	111	306	385	135	85	30

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 13th December, 1893.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

ESTIMATED Population of Victoria on the 30th September, 1893:—

Third Quarter of 1893.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births	4,933	4,660			
Arrivals by sea ...	11,880	4,288			
Deaths	2,569	1,820	16,813	8,948	25,761
Departures by sea ...	13,680	5,141			
Unrecorded departures (estimated)	1,368	308			
			17,617	7,278	24,895
Increase during the quarter ...			-804*	1,670	866
Estimated Population on the 30th June, 1893			607,556	562,763	1,170,319
Estimated Population on the 30th September, 1893 ...			606,752	564,433	1,171,185

* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

During the third quarter of 1893 the registered births numbered 9,993, and the registered deaths 4,338; the excess of the

former over the latter being 5,195, or 118 per cent. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1892, the births in the quarter under notice were fewer by 313, whilst the deaths were more numerous by 785.

The recorded arrivals by sea during the quarter numbered 16,168, but the recorded departures by sea numbered as many as 18,821, the apparent loss by excess of emigration over immigration being 2,653. Unrecorded departures, moreover, estimated at 1,676, being taken into account, the actual loss is found to have been greater than this, viz., 4,329.

From the date of the last Census (5th April, 1891) the allowance for unrecorded departures has been 14,520, viz., 11,296 of males and 3,224 of females. Had no such allowance been made, the apparent population at the end of September would have been 1,185,705, viz., 618,048 males and 567,657 females.

During the quarter under notice the recorded arrivals from were greater than the recorded departures for New South Wales by 716, and Tasmania by 495. On the other hand, the recorded departures for exceeded the recorded arrivals from Western Australia by 1,666, New Zealand and the South Seas by 952, the United Kingdom by 529, Foreign Countries by 324, Queensland by 196, and South Australia by 187.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 14th December, 1893.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track and document every aspect of their operations, from procurement to sales.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges of data management in a rapidly changing environment. It highlights the need for flexible and scalable solutions that can adapt to evolving requirements. The author argues that investing in modern data infrastructure is crucial for ensuring long-term success and competitiveness. Various strategies for data storage, processing, and analysis are discussed, along with the importance of data security and privacy.

3. The third part of the document explores the role of technology in enhancing operational efficiency. It examines how automation and digital tools can streamline workflows, reduce errors, and improve overall productivity. The text provides examples of successful implementations and offers practical advice on how to integrate new technologies into existing systems. It also touches upon the importance of training and support for employees to ensure they can effectively utilize the new tools.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the importance of collaboration and communication in achieving organizational goals. It stresses that effective teamwork and clear communication are fundamental to success. The author provides insights into how to foster a culture of collaboration, encourage open communication, and resolve conflicts. It also discusses the role of leadership in promoting these values and ensuring that everyone is aligned with the organization's mission and vision.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning and development. It argues that in a fast-paced world, organizations must constantly update their skills and knowledge to stay relevant. The text offers suggestions for creating a learning culture, providing opportunities for professional growth, and encouraging innovation. It also mentions the importance of staying up-to-date with industry trends and best practices.

6. The sixth part of the document addresses the importance of risk management. It explains that identifying and mitigating risks is a critical component of any strategic plan. The author provides a framework for assessing risks, prioritizing them, and implementing effective risk management strategies. It also discusses the importance of having contingency plans in place to handle unexpected events.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of sustainability and social responsibility. It argues that organizations have a responsibility to their stakeholders to operate in an ethical and sustainable manner. The text provides guidance on how to integrate sustainability into business operations, report on progress, and engage with the community. It also mentions the importance of complying with relevant regulations and standards.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of innovation and creativity. It argues that innovation is the key to driving growth and staying ahead of the competition. The text provides strategies for fostering a culture of innovation, encouraging creative thinking, and implementing new ideas. It also mentions the importance of protecting intellectual property and seeking external funding for innovative projects.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of customer satisfaction and loyalty. It argues that happy customers are the foundation of a successful business. The text provides tips on how to understand customer needs, improve service quality, and build strong relationships. It also mentions the importance of gathering feedback and using it to make improvements.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of financial management. It argues that sound financial practices are essential for the long-term survival and success of any organization. The text provides advice on budgeting, forecasting, and managing cash flow. It also mentions the importance of seeking professional advice when needed.