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**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

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**VITAL STATISTICS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS (GREATER MELBOURNE).—**  
**REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895.**

THE following table shows the estimated population at the end and middle of 1895, the number of births and deaths registered during the year, and the excess of the former over the latter; also the number of twins, and the number of illegitimate children, born during the year in Greater Melbourne, embracing a radius of ten miles, and divided into thirty-one sub-districts.

POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Population.		Births of—			Deaths of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.*	Cases of Twins†	Illegitimate Births.
	At end of the Year.	Mean of the Year.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.			
Melbourne City—Bourke Ward ...	13,047	12,912	226	108	118	159	89	70	67	3	22
"    Gipps Ward ...	7,606	7,469	60	25	35	91	57	34	- 31	...	10
"    Lonsdale Ward ...	1,403	1,444	16	12	4	19	14	5	- 3	...	6
"    La Trobe Ward ...	3,119	3,102	26	12	14	34	19	15	- 8	...	1
"    Albert Ward ...	6,805	6,314	95	44	51	99	59	40	- 4	2	6
"    Smith Ward ...	15,053	14,319	271	141	130	129	71	58	142	...	27
"    Victoria Ward ...	18,818	18,966	535	264	271	250	123	127	285	5	38
North Melbourne Town ...	19,678	19,539	641	342	299	217	115	102	424	13	116
Fitzroy City ...	27,984	27,631	771	408	363	372	182	190	399	9	76
Collingwood City ...	30,440	30,195	866	471	395	435	200	235	431	6	52
Richmond City ...	32,520	32,018	969	481	488	466	217	249	503	7	43
Brunswick Town ...	20,853	19,831	639	308	331	256	125	131	383	6	31
Northcote Town ...	7,038	6,781	254	127	127	83	34	49	171	2	2
Prahran City ...	36,390	36,370	995	494	501	479	244	235	516	12	72
South Melbourne City ...	34,888	33,847	1,012	516	496	456	238	218	566	14	51
Port Melbourne Town ...	11,583	11,801	399	226	173	162	89	73	237	3	7
St. Kilda City ...	18,521	18,628	419	218	201	218	107	111	201	7	30
Brighton Town ...	9,373	9,459	285	122	163	112	54	58	123	3	7
Essendon Town ...	13,500	13,330	455	225	230	154	71	83	301	2	14
Flemington and Kensington Borough	9,938	9,814	397	180	157	124	66	58	213	5	5
Hawthorn City ...	19,690	19,710	518	249	269	239	125	114	279	6	10
Kew Borough ...	6,221	6,221	171	88	83	66	30	36	105	2	4
Footscray City ...	17,063‡	17,063‡	675	341	334	207	106	101	468	4	15
Williamstown Town ...	13,850	13,895	399	234	165	181	95	86	218	6	15
Oakleigh Borough ...	1,147	1,124	55	32	23	21	9	12	34	1	3
Caulfield Shire ...	8,000	8,300	186	90	96	55	21	34	131	3	8
Malvern Shire ...	8,887	8,789	240	126	114	86	48	38	154	7	8
Boroondara Shire ...	6,568	6,544	182	91	91	61	28	33	121	2	3
Preston Shire ...	3,070	3,042	118	63	55	30	13	17	88	...	1
Coburg Shire ...	5,797	5,669	149	71	78	72	36	36	77	1	4
Remainder of district ...	12,458	12,471	434	240	194	160	87	73	274	4	12
Hospitals, &c. § ...	4,292	4,292	860	445	415	1,577	992	585	-717	9	413
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,965	...	...	...	7	7	...	- 7	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>447,565</b>	<b>443,255</b>	<b>13,208</b>	<b>6,794</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,112</b>

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

† No case of triplets occurred.

‡ Figures for 1894; population believed to be stationary.

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

|| Census figures.

In the above table the populations have been computed from municipal estimates relating to various dates in 1895, which have been adjusted in this office to the middle and end of that year. It will be noticed that the population of the whole district at

the end of 1895 was 447,565, as compared with 438,955 at the end of 1894. The increase in the twelve months was thus 8,610, or nearly 2 per cent., as against a decrease of 1½ per cent in 1894, and of 6 per cent. in 1893. As the natural increase of population in 1895 (i.e. by excess of births over deaths) was 6,131, it follows that the gain by immigration from the country districts or other colonies or countries was 2,479, as compared with a loss by emigration in the previous year of 12,678. During the 4½ years since the last census, there has been a loss by emigration of 80,632 persons, whilst the population has fallen off by 43,331.

The population of Greater Melbourne bore a much smaller proportion to the population of the whole colony in 1895 than it did in 1891; in 1891 the proportion was 43 per cent., but in 1895 only 37·9 per cent.

Exclusive of hospitals, &c., the shipping, and Footscray (which made no special estimate for 1895), there was an increase in the population of 16 of the remaining 24 sub-districts\* of Greater Melbourne of 9,953, but a decrease in the other 8 sub-districts of 1,462; resulting in a net decrease of 8,491. An increase of over 2,000 occurred in South Melbourne and Brunswick, over 1,600 in Melbourne City, and over 1,000 in Richmond; and of the total decrease, over two-thirds took place in Caulfield and Port Melbourne. The following is a statement of the increase or decrease in each sub-district during the last twelve months:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION DURING 1895.  
(Exclusive of Shipping, Hospitals, &c.)

Sub-Districts.	Increase.	Decrease.	Sub-Districts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Melbourne City ... ..	1,636	...	Hawthorn ... ..	...	40
North Melbourne ... ..	278	...	Kew ... ..	...	44
Fitzroy ... ..	674	...	Williamstown ... ..	...	90
Collingwood ... ..	490	...	Oakleigh ... ..	46	...
Richmond ... ..	1,065	...	Caulfield ... ..	...	600
Brunswick ... ..	2,043	...	Malvern ... ..	197	...
Northcote ... ..	521	...	Boroondara ... ..	48	...
Prahran ... ..	40	...	Preston ... ..	55	...
South Melbourne ... ..	2,074	...	Coburg ... ..	258	...
Port Melbourne ... ..	...	457	Remainder of district ... ..	...	66
St. Kilda ... ..	...	13	Totals ... ..	9,953	1,462
Brighton ... ..	...	172	Net Increase ... ..	8,491	...
Essendon ... ..	340	...			
Flemington ... ..	248	...			

\* The remainder of district being counted as one.

In the year 1895 the registered births exceeded the registered deaths in Greater Melbourne by 87 per cent. as compared with 99 per cent. in 1894.

In 144 instances twins, but no triplets, were born in Greater Melbourne during the year under notice. As the births in the same period numbered in all 13,208, the confinements must have numbered 13,064. Thus one mother in 91 gave birth to more than one infant, as compared with 1 in 113 in 1894, and 1 in 97 in 1893.

The births set down as illegitimate in 1895 numbered 1,112, or 49 less than in 1894. Thirty-seven per cent. of these took place in the Women's Hospital or in buildings under the supervision of the officers of that institution. The proportion of illegitimate births to the whole number of births registered was 1 in 12, which proportion was the same as in the three previous years.

Subjoined are the birth and death rates in each sub-district in 1895. Births and deaths in hospitals, &c., are excluded, and the sub-districts are arranged in order, the sub-district with the highest birth-rate and the highest death-rate being placed first and the rest in succession:—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895.

Sub-Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.*	Sub-Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.*
Oakleigh ... ..	48·93	Oakleigh ... ..	18·68
Footscray ... ..	39·56	Richmond ... ..	14·55
Preston ... ..	38·79	Collingwood ... ..	14·41
Northcote ... ..	37·46	Port Melbourne ... ..	13·73
Remainder of district ... ..	34·80	South Melbourne ... ..	13·47
Flemington and Kensington ... ..	34·34	Fitzroy ... ..	13·46
Essendon ... ..	34·15	Prahran ... ..	13·17
Port Melbourne ... ..	33·81	Williamstown ... ..	13·08
North Melbourne ... ..	32·81	Brunswick ... ..	12·91
Brunswick ... ..	32·22	Remainder of district ... ..	12·83
Richmond ... ..	30·25	Coburg ... ..	12·70
South Melbourne ... ..	29·90	Flemington and Kensington ... ..	12·64
Williamstown ... ..	28·72	Northcote ... ..	12·24
Collingwood ... ..	28·68	Footscray ... ..	12·13
Fitzroy ... ..	27·90	Hawthorn ... ..	12·13
Boroondara ... ..	27·81	Melbourne City ... ..	12·01
Kew ... ..	27·31	Brighton ... ..	11·84
Prahran ... ..	27·49	St. Kilda ... ..	11·77
Malvern ... ..	27·56	Essendon ... ..	11·55
Coburg ... ..	27·31	North Melbourne ... ..	11·11
Hawthorn ... ..	26·23	Kew ... ..	10·61
Brighton ... ..	26·28	Preston ... ..	9·86
St. Kilda ... ..	24·84	Malvern ... ..	9·78
Caulfield ... ..	22·61	Boroondara ... ..	9·32
Melbourne City ... ..	22·41	Caulfield ... ..	6·63
Shipping ... ..	18·90	Shipping ... ..	3·56
Greater Melbourne—		Greater Melbourne—	
Exclusive of hospitals, asylums, &c. ... ..	28·13	Exclusive of hospitals, asylums, &c. ... ..	12·53
Inclusive of ditto ... ..	29·80	Inclusive of ditto ... ..	15·97

\* The rates for sub-districts are exclusive of hospitals, &c. The inclusion of these would on the average increase the rate for each sub-district—for births by 1·67, and for deaths by 3·44.

It will be noticed that Oakleigh is distinguished, as in the previous year, by possessing the highest birth and the highest death rate. It often follows that a high birth-rate is concurrent with a high death-rate; but exceptions occurred in 1895, in the cases of Footscray, Preston, and Northcote, which, although they stood next to Oakleigh in regard to the birth-rate, had death-rates below the average. Besides the sub-districts named, the Remainder of district, Flemington, Essendon, and Port Melbourne also had birth-rates considerably above the average; whereas those with the lowest birth-rates were Melbourne (proper), Caulfield, and St. Kilda, in the order named. In regard to death-rates, Richmond and Collingwood stood next to, but considerably below, Oakleigh; whilst the sub-districts conspicuous for a low death-rate were (except the Shipping) Caulfield, Boroondara, Malvern, and Preston. The death-rate in Melbourne (proper) was somewhat below the average; but, of course, if the deaths which occurred in the city hospitals, &c., were included, the rate would have been much higher.

In Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, there was an average of about 2½ persons to the acre at the end of 1895, but the density of the population varies considerably in the different sub-districts, ranging from 36 persons to the acre in North Melbourne Town to 1 person to the acre in Coburg, and less than 1 to the acre in Boroondara, Oakleigh, Preston, and the outlying portions of the district. The following table shows the area of, and the density of the population living in, each sub-district:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895.

Sub-Districts.	Area in Acres.*	Persons to the Acre.	Sub-Districts.	Area in Acres.*	Persons to the Acre.
North Melbourne	565	36·0	Brighton †	3,121	3·0
Fitzroy	923	30·4	Kew	2,919	2·5
Collingwood	1,139	26·7	Northcote	2,850	2·5
Richmond	1,240	26·2	Malvern	3,989	2·2
South Melbourne †	1,329	19·2	Caulfield	6,080	1·3
Frahran	2,320	15·7	Coburg	4,800	1·2
Melbourne City	4,282	15·6	Boroondara	8,320	·79
Flemington and Kensington	781	12·7	Oakleigh	2,178	·53
St. Kilda †	1,796	10·3	Preston	8,800	·35
Hawthorn	2,490	8·2	Principal towns	74,326	5·8
Brunswick	2,722	7·6	Outlying portions	83,353	·16
Footscray	2,577	6·6	Reserves	4,981	...
Williamstown †	2,329	5·9	Greater Melbourne	162,660	2·7
Port Melbourne †	2,366	4·9			
Essendon	4,000	3·4			

\* Exclusive of parks, gardens, and other public reserves, over 100 acres, which, however, are included in the total, as follow:— 1,723 acres in Melbourne City; 782 acres in outlying portions; 634 acres in Kew; 482 acres in South Melbourne; 446 acres in Williamstown; 307 acres in Flemington and Kensington; 250 acres in St. Kilda; 190 acres in Richmond; and 167 acres in Brighton.

† On sea coast.

By this table it will be seen that by far the densest sub-district in Greater Melbourne is North Melbourne; but, notwithstanding this, it had, as shown in the preceding table, a death-rate considerably below the average. The five towns stood next, however, viz., Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, South Melbourne, and Prahran, will be found amongst the seven sub-districts having the highest death-rates. On the other hand, of the ten sub-districts in the above list, having a density of less than four persons to the acre, seven will be found amongst the last nine (except the shipping) on the preceding list, with the lowest death-rates. The two principal exceptions to the coincidence of low mortality with low density were Oakleigh and Coburg, the former being prominent as possessing the highest death-rate in the whole district, whilst the latter had a death-rate slightly above the average. These results appear to be more favorable to the generally assumed law of density, as affecting the mortality, than those of the preceding year; but it must be borne in mind that before any conclusive results could be drawn from these figures, it would be necessary to eliminate such disturbing influences as differences in sex, age, and occupation, in sanitary appliances, and in the material welfare of different sub-districts, and other circumstances, which would probably account for such striking anomalies as in the case of North Melbourne on the one hand, and Oakleigh on the other.

The estimated population, the births and deaths, and their proportions to the population, the excess of births over deaths, the mean temperature in the shade, the rainfall, and the mean atmospheric pressure in Greater Melbourne, during each of the twenty years ended with 1895, were as follow:—

POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, ETC., IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1876 TO 1895.

Year.	Estimated Population.*	Number of Births.		Number of Deaths.†		Excess of Births over Deaths.		Mean Temperature in the Shade.	Rainfall.	Mean Height of Barometer.‡
		Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Number.	Per cent.			
1876	247,079	8,202	33·10	5,396	21·84	2,806	52	57·0	24·04	29·93
1877	250,678	8,295	33·09	5,309	21·18	2,986	56	56·7	24·10	29·99
1878	256,477	8,636	33·84	5,160	20·12	3,476	67	57·4	25·36	29·90
1879	266,000	8,829	33·32	5,096	19·23	3,733	73	56·8	19·28	29·92
1880	277,200	8,645	31·19	5,184	18·70	3,461	67	57·8	28·48	29·82
1881	284,374	9,237	32·42	5,505	19·32	3,732	68	57·1	24·08	29·82
1882	291,464	9,576	32·85	6,127	21·02	3,449	56	57·4	22·39	29·90
1883	304,409	10,093	33·15	6,923	19·46	4,170	70	58·0	23·71	29·92
1884	322,690	10,911	33·81	6,628	20·54	4,283	65	56·7	25·85	29·94
1885	343,380	12,066	34·94	6,960	20·15	5,106	73	57·1	26·94	30·00
Mean of 10 years	284,525	9,449	33·21	5,729	20·14	3,720	65	57·2	24·42	29·94
1886	271,630	12,941	34·82	7,590	20·42	5,351	71	57·1	24·00	29·96
1887	391,848	14,583	37·24	8,321	21·25	6,262	75	58·1	32·39	29·94
1888	419,490	15,645	37·30	8,606	20·52	7,039	82	57·5	19·42	29·99
1889	445,220	16,934	38·04	16,412	23·39	6,522	63	58·5	27·14	29·94
1890	473,500	17,859	37·71	9,297	19·63	8,562	92	58·7	24·24	29·92
1891	491,700	18,018	36·64	9,368	19·05	8,650	92	57·6	26·73	29·98
1892	481,550	17,399	36·13	7,698	15·99	9,701	126	57·4	24·97	29·93
1893	457,290	15,338	33·55	7,805	17·07	7,533	97	57·9	26·81	29·88
1894	441,891	13,672	30·94	6,871	15·55	6,801	99	58·4	20·61	29·93
1895	443,255	13,208	29·80	7,077	15·97	6,131	87	58·5	17·04	29·93
Mean of 10 years	441,701	15,560	35·23	8,305	18·80	7,255	87	58·0	24·34	29·94

\* In 1887 and previous years the population relates approximately to the end of the third quarter (September), but in subsequent years to the middle of the year.

† The mortality was swelled by scarlatina in 1876. See subsequent table of this Report.

‡ Barometer 91·3 feet above the sea-level.

The births in Greater Melbourne during 1895 were fewer than in any of the eight years immediately preceding, but were more numerous than in any year prior to that period; and their proportion to the population was lower than in every one of the previous nineteen years.

A remarkably low rate of mortality prevailed in 1892, 1894, and 1895. In 1895 it was slightly higher than in 1894, about the same as in 1892, but very much lower than in any other of the previous nineteen years.

The proportion by which the births exceeded the deaths in 1895 was the same as the average of the last ten years, although not so high as in the preceding five years. All the figures in the table relating to births and deaths include those which occurred in hospitals, &c., which accommodate large numbers of persons coming from country districts. Should such of these as are not *bona fide* residents of Greater Melbourne be eliminated the number of births would be slightly less, but that of deaths would be considerably less, whilst the excess of births over deaths would be much higher.

The exceptional reductions in the birth and death rates which have taken place since 1890 were fully dealt with in the last annual report.

The highest temperature in the shade recorded at Melbourne Observatory during the year 1895 was 100·6°, on the 13th February; and the lowest was 29·5°, on the 17th June. The mean temperature of the year (58·5°) was half a degree above the average of the decade, and the highest, with two exceptions, during the last twenty years. The greatest range of the thermometer in

any one day (46° 8') took place on the 11th February, and the least range (1° 0') on the 4th January. The mean daily range was 18° 6'. The highest atmospheric pressure recorded was 30·487 inches, on the 21st May, and the lowest was 29·257 inches, on the 2nd September. The mean atmospheric pressure (29·93 inches) was about the average. Rain fell on 131 days (an average number), but the amount of rainfall was only 17·04 inches, or 7½ inches below the average, which was the lowest in the last thirty years. The number of days in which fog occurred was 7.

Of the births registered in Greater Melbourne during 1895, 51 per cent. were of males, and 49 per cent. of females. Of the deaths during the year, 53 per cent. were of males, and 47 per cent. of females. Children under the age of 5 years contributed 31 per cent. to the total mortality, as against 34 per cent. in 1894, 41 per cent. in 1893, 38 per cent. in 1892, 40 per cent. in 1891, 39 per cent. in 1890, 44 per cent. in 1889, 42 per cent. in 1888 and 1887, 41 per cent. in 1886, 38 per cent. in 1885, and 41 per cent. in 1884.

The deaths of 1,644 infants under 1 year of age occurred in Greater Melbourne during 1895, the proportion being 12·45 to every 100 births. This was the lowest infantile death-rate that has occurred in the district during the last twenty-three years, except 1894, when it was 12·24, the next lowest being 12·86 in 1892, and the highest 19·43 in 1889. The corresponding proportion in 1893 was 14·41; in 1891, 15·88; in 1890, 14·40; in 1888, 17·18; in 1887, 17·51; and in 1886, 17·84. In the twenty-two years ended with 1894, the mean proportion to every 100 infants born of those who died before completing their first year of life was 16·31.

The deaths of 637 persons, viz., 353 males and 284 females, of the age of 75 years or upwards occurred during 1895, or 74 more than in the previous year. Of these, 345 were between 75 and 80, 177 between 80 and 85, 78 between 85 and 90, 30 between 90 and 95, 5 between 95 and 100, 1 at 100, and 1 at 104. The following were their occupations:—Agent, 3; accountant, 1; architect, 1; archdeacon, 1; architect, 2; bandmaster, 1; blacksmith, 4; bookkeeper, 1; bootmaker, 10; bricklayer, 1; brickmaker, 4; builder, 6; butcher, 3; cabinetmaker, 1; caretaker, 1; carpenter, 15; cardmaker, 1; carter, 3; carver, 2; clerk, 5; clerk in holy orders, 1; coachman, 1; coffee-roaster, 1; collector, 2; contractor, 4; cook, 1; cutler, 1; dairyman, 3; dealer, 2; doctor, 1; dressmaker, 1; engine-driver, 1; engineer, 5; ex-civil servant, 3; ex-County Court judge, 1; farmer, 11; fisherman, 1; gardener, 20; gentleman, 63; glassmaker, 1; grazier, 1; grocer, 2; hairdresser, 1; hawker, 1; hotel-keeper, 3; housekeeper, 4; inspector of works, 1; jeweller, 4; joiner, 1; journalist, 1; lady, 1; labourer, 52; laundress, 3; laundryman, 1; mason, 7; miner, 8; minister, 1; machinist, 2 (1 male); nurse, 1; nurseryman, 1; organ builder, 1; painter, 2; patternmaker, 1; pensioner, 2; platerlayer, 1; printer, 3; railway employé, 1; saddler, 2; sailmaker, 1; saltmaker, 1; sawyer, 1; seaman, 9; seamstress, 1; sergeant of police, 1; sexton, 1; shepherd, 2; shipwright, 2; slater, 1; soldier, 1; stockman, 1; storekeeper, 2; surgeon, 1; tailor, 3; teacher, 3 (1 female); timekeeper, 1; tinsmith, 4; undertaker, 1; weaver, 1; wheelwright, 1; men of no stated occupation, 26; women of no stated occupation, 274.

Deaths of females were more numerous than those of males at the three age periods between 5 and 35 years, but at all other periods deaths of males outnumbered those of females. The following were the numbers of those of either sex who died at various periods of age in 1895, and the proportion of the deaths at each period to the total number during the year:—

AGES AT DEATH IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	
			Total.	Proportions per cent.
Under 1 year	907	737	1,644	23·23
1 to 5 years	277	258	535	7·56
5 to 15 years	129	130	259	3·66
15 to 25 years	199	251	450	6·36
25 to 35 years	354	416	770	10·88
35 to 45 years	331	276	607	8·58
45 to 55 years	314	259	573	8·09
55 to 65 years	425	340	765	10·81
65 to 75 years	482	355	837	11·83
75 years and upwards	353	284	637	9·00
Total	3,771	3,306	7,077	100·00

The following are the numbers of deaths in 1895 which took place in Public Institutions:—666 in the Melbourne Hospital, 173 in the Alfred Hospital, 69 in the Women's Hospital, 79 in the Children's Hospital, 45 in the Homœopathic Hospital, 35 in St. Vincent's Hospital, 61 in the Austin Hospital, 3 in the Infant Asylum, 90 in the Immigrants' Home, 141 in the Benevolent Asylum, 72 in the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, 113 in the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, 30 in the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 20 in the Melbourne Gaol, 6 in the Pentridge Penal Establishment, 2 in the Eye and Ear Hospital, 1 in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and 13 in the Protestant Refuge. The total number is 1,619; of which 1,069 took place in Melbourne City, 141 in North Melbourne, and 13 in Kew, 47 in Brunswick, 45 in South Melbourne, 35 in Fitzroy, 30 in Northcote, 6 in Coburg, and 133 in the remainder of district. These figures, compared with the total deaths (7,077), furnish a proportion of 23 per cent., or, in other words, 1 person in every 4·4 who died in Greater Melbourne during 1895 ended his or her days in a hospital, an asylum, or a gaol. A clearer idea of the large proportion of persons dying in hospitals, &c., more especially from certain diseases, may be formed from the following statement:—

DEATHS OCCURRING IN AND OUTSIDE HOSPITALS, ETC., 1895.

	In Hospitals, &c.*	Outside Hospitals, &c.	Total.
Total deaths	1,577	5,500	7,077
Deaths under five years	118	2,061	2,179
Deaths from—			
Typhoid fever	69	78	142
Diphtheria	17	35	52
Cancer	99	278	377
Phthisis	189	625	814
Accidents	81	179	260

\* As enumerated in footnote (9) to the first Table in this Report.

The following table shows the causes of death of persons of both sexes under and over 5 years of age, and the proportions per cent. of deaths from each cause, in Greater Melbourne during the year under review:—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895.

Classes.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				Total.	Proportions per cent.
		Males.		Females.			
		Under five years.	Over five years.	Under five years.	Over five years.		
I.	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	124	186	129	242	681	9·62
II.	Parasitic diseases	1	10	...	13	24	·34
III.	Dietic diseases	25	21	22	7	75	1·06
IV.	Constitutional diseases	91	688	72	641	1,492	21·08
V.	Developmental diseases	162	197	126	103	488	6·90
VI.	Local diseases	602	1,353	452	1,229	3,636	51·38
VII.	Violence	34	201	48	56	339	4·79
VIII.	Ill-defined and not specified causes	153	21	146	20	342	4·83
	All causes	1,184	2,587	995	2,311	7,077	100·00

**CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.**

- Sub-class 1. *Miasmatic diseases.*—Scarlet fever, 19; influenza, 134; whooping-cough, 43; diphtheria, 52; simple continued fever, 2; typhoid, enteric fever, 142.
- " 2. *Diarrhoeal diseases.*—Cholera (simple), 18; diarrhoea, 95; dysentery, 39.
- " 3. *Malarial diseases.*—Remittent fever, 1; ague, 2.
- " 4. *Zoogenous diseases.*—Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination, 2.
- " 5. *Veneral diseases.*—Syphilis, 46; gonorrhoea, stricture of urethra, 2.
- " 6. *Septic diseases.*—Phagedena, 1; erysipelas, 25; pyæmia, septicæmia, 30; puerperal fever, 28.

**CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.**

Thruah, 1; hydatids, 23.

**CLASS III.—DIETIC DISEASES.**

Starvation, want of breast milk, 48; scurvy, 1; chronic alcoholism, 18; delirium tremens, 7; opium poisoning, 1.

**CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.**

Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart, 3; rheumatism, 26; gout, 19; rickets, 5; cancer, malignant disease, 377; tabes mesenterica, 22; tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), 110; phthisis, 814; other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, &c., 64; purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis, 10; anæmia, chlorosis, leucocytæmia, 14; diabetes mellitus, 28.

**CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.**

Premature birth, 221; atelectasis, 27; cyanosis, 18; spina bifida, 3; imperforate anus, 1; cleft palate, harelip, 2; other congenital defects, 7; old age, 209.

**CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.**

- Sub-class 1. *Diseases of the nervous system.*—Inflammation of brain or its membranes, 52; apoplexy, 193; softening of brain, 31; hemiplegia, brain paralysis, 40; paralysis, 64; insanity (general paralysis of insane), 124; chorea, 2; epilepsy, 24; convulsions, 109; laryngismus stridulus, 1; idiopathic tetanus, 4; paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord, 28; others, 62.
- " 2. *Diseases of the organs of special sense.*—Otitis, otorrhoea, 3; epistaxis and diseases of nose, 4; ophthalmia and diseases of eye, 6.
- " 3. *Diseases of the circulatory system.*—Endocarditis, valvular disease, 117; pericarditis, 43; hypertrophy of heart, 2; angina pectoris, 5; syncope, 77; aneurism, 37; senile gangrene, 9; embolism, thrombosis, 18; varicose veins, 3; heart disease, undefined, 298.

**CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—continued.**

- Sub-class 4. *Diseases of the respiratory system.*—Laryngitis, 16; croup, 15; diphtheritic croup, 5; asthma, emphysema, 27; bronchitis, 254; pneumonia, 439; congestion of lungs, 39; pleurisy, 79; others, 18.
- " 5. *Diseases of the digestive system.*—Stomatitis, 5; dentition, 53; sore throat, quinsy, 5; dyspepsia, 2; hæmatemesis, 6; malena, 3; diseases of stomach, 49; enteritis, 480; ulceration of intestines, 46; ileus, obstruction of intestine, 31; stricture or strangulation of intestine, 6; intussusception of intestine, 1; hernia, 15; fistula, 3; peritonitis, 44; ascites, 2; gallstones, 11; cirrhosis of liver, 52; other diseases of liver, 75; others, 8.
- " 6. *Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands.*—Diseases of lymphatic system, 5; Addison's disease, 5.
- " 7. *Diseases of the urinary system.*—Nephritis, 97; Bright's disease, 136; uræmia, 24; suppression of urine, 1; calculus, 5; hæmaturia, 3; diseases of bladder and of prostate, 51; others, 12.
- " 8. *Diseases of the organs of generation.*—Ovarian disease, 14; diseases of uterus and vagina, 20; pelvic abscess, 2.
- " 9. *Diseases of parturition.*—Abortion, miscarriage, 29; puerperal convulsions, 1; placenta prævia, flooding, 12; phlegmasia dolens, 1; other accidents of childbirth, 26.
- " 10. *Diseases of the organs of locomotion.*—Caries, necrosis, 14; arthritis, otitis, periostitis, 4; others, 7.
- " 11. *Diseases of the integumentary system.*—Carbuncle, 2; phlegmon, cellulitis, 6; lupus, 1; ulcer, bed-sore, 2; eczema, 8; pemphigus, 1; others, 2.

**CLASS VII.—VIOLENCE.**

- Sub-class 1. *Accident or negligence.*—Fractures, contusions, 98; gunshot wounds, 2; cuts, &c., 3; burn, scald, 39; sunstroke, 2; poison, 7; bite of snake, 1; drowning, 63; suffocation, 37; otherwise, 6.
- " 2. *Homicide.*—Murder and manslaughter, 28.
- " 3. *Suicide.*—Gunshot wounds, 14; cut, stab, 8; poison, 2; drowning, 12; hanging, 11; otherwise, 2.
- " 4. *Execution.*—Hanging, 2.

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

Droopy, 10; debility, atrophy, inanition, 306; mortification, 2; tumour, 8; abscess, 11; hæmorrhage, 3; sudden (cause unascertained), 1; not specified or ill-defined, 1.

The deaths from external causes recorded during the year numbered 339, viz., 235 of males and 104 of females; 260 being ascribed to accident, 28 to homicide, 49 to suicide, and 2 to execution. These occurred as follow:—

**DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895.**

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 260.		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS—continued.		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS—continued.	
On Railways.		By Weather Agencies.		By other Injuries—continued.	
	Number.		Number		Number.
Run over on line	14	Sunstroke	2	Turning in bed	1
				Traumatic tetanus	3
				Accident unspecified	4
				Total	35
				<b>HOMICIDAL DEATHS, 28.</b>	
				<i>Murder.</i>	
				Smothered	13
				Fracture of skull	1
				Gunshot	2
				Throat cut	3
				Drowned	2
				Hæmorrhage on the brain	1
				Wilful exposure	1
				Unspecified	1
				Total	24
				<i>Manslaughter.</i>	
				Criminal abortion	1
				Passed over by a cart	1
				Collision between cart and tram-car	1
				Wound in thigh	1
				Total	4
				<b>SUICIDAL DEATHS, 49.</b>	
				Gunshot wounds	14
				Drowning	12
				Hanging	11
				Cut throat	8
				Suffocation	1
				Standing in front of train	1
				Poison—	
				Laudanum	1
				Undescribed	1
				Total	49
				<b>EXECUTION, 2.</b>	
				Judicial hanging	2

The following is a summary of the deaths from some of the principal diseases during each of the last twenty years, the average of the decades 1876-85 and 1886-95 being also shown:—

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1876 TO 1895.

Year.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Influenza.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Brain and Nerves.	Heart Diseases, &c.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Bronchitis and Laryngitis.	Other Lung Diseases.	Child-bearing.*
1876 ... ..	1	571	20	119	9	160	458	36	109	555	725	276	392	210	275	49
1877 ... ..	3	80	17	164	184	249	523	45	130	570	661	249	396	222	355	59
1878 ... ..	2	47	6	166	40	307	463	17	106	580	707	266	399	169	300	62
1879 ... ..	1	27	10	136	103	195	396	26	164	577	651	293	447	232	334	57
1880 ... ..	174	14	3	75	55	138	369	18	182	664	637	281	415	271	336	45
1881 ... ..	3	54	6	84	72	157	401	46	143	647	696	322	476	246	377	103
1882 ... ..	9	30	11	73	58	197	515	29	163	673	787	311	540	295	468	58
1883 ... ..	5	14	7	59	12	275	526	17	177	678	751	337	551	288	454	64
1884 ... ..	176	10	8	99	161	220	405	19	180	789	869	323	608	335	516	93
1885 ... ..	6	3	15	129	38	183	506	19	214	826	855	332	681	305	655	75
Mean of 10 Years	88	85	10	110	73	208	456	27	154	656	734	304	491	257	407	66
1886 ... ..	12	5	9	104	127	294	642	34	239	790	897	407	703	290	617	81
1887 ... ..	64	3	2	137	43	338	652	13	248	909	988	528	895	344	528	92
1888 ... ..	15	17	3	269	10	326	546	13	232	904	886	556	1,064	346	501	96
1889 ... ..	6	18	11	465	179	560	608	15	322	923	1,023	583	1,350	381	628	72
1890 ... ..	1	41	37	541	44	403	335	13	288	948	962	619	982	358	637	96
1891 ... ..	3	3	406	203	99	192	415	10	325	849	970	666	1,104	472	712	82
1892 ... ..	...	13	84	121	76	154	320	8	313	925	827	583	1,025	292	536	94
1893 ... ..	386	18	69	43	54	120	251	12	358	846	765	572	1,023	322	609	86
1894 ... ..	1	30	55	60	159	155	171	3	362	778	738	551	888	237	528	78
1895 ... ..	...	19	134	72	43	142	152	25	377	814	734	609	897	270	575	97
Mean of 10 Years	49	17	78	202	83	268	409	15	306	869	879	567	993	331	588	87

\* Including cephalitis, apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, convulsions, &c.—† Including endocarditis, valvular disease, pericarditis, aneurism, &c.—‡ Including pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, pleurisy, and lung diseases undefined.—§ Including puerperal fever.

It will be observed that in 1895 as compared with the previous year, a decrease of 116 deaths took place under the head of whooping-cough; of 19 under that of diarrhœal diseases, the mortality from which has fallen off considerably since 1889—but most especially during the last two years; of 13 under typhoid fever—from which the mortality has been exceptionally low during the last five years; and of 11 under scarlet fever; but increases occurred under nearly all the other heads shown in the last table. The principal increase was 79 under influenza, which was much more fatal in 1895 than in any previous year except 1889, when the great epidemic broke out. Other increases occurred as follow:—58 under heart diseases; 36 under phthisis; 33 under bronchitis, which, in 1895 than in any previous year since 1882, with one exception; 19 under child-birth, which resulted fatally in a larger number of cases in 1895 than in any of the last twenty years, except 1880; 15 under cancer, a disease apparently rapidly increasing in prevalence; 12 under diphtheria and croup, from which, however, the mortality was exceptionally low in the last three years; and of 9 under diseases of the digestive system. The diseases named account for a net decrease of 161 deaths in 1895 as compared with the previous year out of an increase of 206 from all causes.

The following table shows the number of deaths in Greater Melbourne from all causes, also from typhoid fever, diarrhœal diseases, and diphtheria and croup, registered in each month of the last ten years:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM TYPHOID FEVER, DIARRHŒAL DISEASES, AND DIPHTHERIA, 1886 TO 1895.

Months.	Number of Deaths in Ten Years from—			
	All Causes.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diphtheria and Croup.
January ... ..	8,471	351	886	86
February ... ..	7,333	434	582	126
March ... ..	7,729	478	527	155
April ... ..	6,993	450	310	201
May ... ..	6,461	815	141	248
June ... ..	6,093	169	68	218
July ... ..	6,524	105	61	230
August ... ..	6,488	70	48	172
September ... ..	6,119	45	47	184
October ... ..	5,982	40	83	138
November ... ..	6,554	50	487	131
December ... ..	8,298	182	852	101
Total ... ..	83,045	2,684	4,092	2,020

According to the experience of the ten years named, the general mortality and the mortality from diarrhœal diseases are greatest from November to April, by far the worst months being December and January; the mortality from typhoid fever is greatest from January to May, the worst months being February, March, and April; and the mortality from diphtheria and croup is greatest from March to September, the worst months being April, May, June, and July. It will be noticed that the last-mentioned complaints are the only ones named which appear to be more destructive in winter than in summer.

The estimated mean population, the births and deaths, and their proportions to population, and the excess of births over deaths in each of the metropolitan cities of Australasia in 1895 were as follow:—

VITAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITALS, 1895.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ... ..	443,255	13,208	29.80	7,077	15.97	6,131	87
Sydney ... ..	416,050	12,762	30.67	5,486	13.19	7,276	133
Brisbane † ... ..	110,000	3,331	30.28	1,279	11.63	2,052	160
Adelaide ... ..	148,508	4,456	31.05	2,133	14.86	2,323	109
Perth ... ..	17,616	611	34.68	459	26.06	152	33
Hobart ... ..	36,135	940	26.01	582	16.11	358	62
Wellington ... ..	39,037	1,142	29.25	488	12.50	654	134

\* With suburbs.

† The figures of population in this line, and the resulting calculations, have been derived from estimates made in this office.

March 23, 1896.

It will be noticed that the birth-rate was higher in Melbourne than in Hobart or Wellington, but lower than in the other cities named, although only slightly lower than in Sydney or Brisbane; that the death-rate in Melbourne was lower than in Perth or Hobart, but higher than in any of the other cities; and that the proportion of excess of births over deaths was much lower in Melbourne than in any, except Perth and Hobart. Attention is directed to the exceptionally high death-rate in Perth; but possibly the population of that city may be understated.

It should be mentioned that the death-rate of Melbourne is much swelled by the large number of country residents who are admitted to and die in the Metropolitan hospitals. In some of the other colonies it is believed to be the custom to eliminate such entries.

Office of the Government Statist,  
Melbourne, 16th March, 1896.

JAMES J. FENTON,  
Assistant Government Statist.

