(No. 62.)



1893.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

TABLES REFERRED TO IN THE HON. THE TREASURER'S (MR. J. HENRY) FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Laid upon the Table by the Treasurer, and ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed, July 27, 1893.

TABLES REFERRED TO IN THE HON. THE TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 27th JULY, 1893.

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Table A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FOR YEARS 1892, 1893, AND 1894.

	\pounds s. d.	£ s. d.
Commenced with Deficit	••	101,507 0 0
Revenue	783,234 15 7	
Expenditure	915,612 18 1	
Deficit for the Year 1892	••	132,378 2 6
Total Deficit to 31st December, 1892	••	233,885 2 6
T & D &		
Commenced with Deficit	••	233,885 2 6
Revenue from existing sources re-estimated	733,545 0 0	ана страна (р. 1926) Страна (р. 1926)
Revenue estimated from new sources	42,000 0 0	
Total Revenue	775,545 0 0	
Expenditure, re-estimated	854,279 0 0	,
Deficit estimated for Year 1893	••	78,734 0 0
Total estimated Deficit to 31st December, 1893	••	312,619 2 6
ደይወፋ. Commence with estimated Deficit	••	312,619 2 6.
· Revenue estimated from existing sources	761,106 0 0	••
Revenue from new sources	76,000 0 0	••
Total Revenue	837,106 0 0	
Expenditure estimated	825,805 1 2	` b •
Surplus estimated for Year 1894	••	11,300 18 10
Total Deficit to 31st December, 1894	•••	301,318 3 8

E X P L A N A T O R Y S T A T E M E N T.

Treasury, 27th July, 1893.

JOHN HENRY, Treasurer.

COMPARATIVE Statement	showing 1	mports and	Exports,	Sums borrowed	for Public	Works,	and Interest	on	Public	Dcbt,	for	the T	n Yea	rs ended
	v	•	-	31st December	er, 1892.									

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Debentures, Treasury Bills, and Inscribed Stock raised for Public Works (exclu- sive of Main Line Railway	, Inte	erest on Public Debt		Interest earned on Public Account,	Net Interest charged.
· .			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Purchase), and made redeem- able in London.	Paid in London.	Paid in Tasmania.	TOTAL.		
1883 1884 1885 1885 1887 1888 1889 1891 1891 1892	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 1,832,637 \\ 1,65,6,118 \\ 1,757,486 \\ 1,756,567 \\ 1,586,617 \\ 1,610,664 \\ 1,611,0 5 \\ 1,897,512 \\ 2,051,964 \\ 1,497,161 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 1,731,599 \\ 1,475,857 \\ 1,313,693 \\ 1,331,540 \\ 1,449,371 \\ 1,333,665 \\ 1,450,857 \\ 1,486,9! \\ 1,440,818 \\ 1,346,965 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 101,038 \\ 180,261 \\ 443,793 \\ 425,027 \\ 147,246 \\ 276,799 \\ 151,178 \\ 410,520 \\ 611,146 \\ 150,196 \end{array}$	£ 318,700 800,C00 864,500 * 159,850 679,750 † 285,180 612,300 198,650	\pounds 78,515 104,069 116,531 116,309 156,717 156,006 176,368 198,119 245,684 285,043	£ 35,444 33,830 32,067 39,535 25,854 28,547 33,369 25,533 18,169 23,065	£ 113,959 137,899 148,598 155,844 182,571 184,613 209,737 223,652 263,853 308,108	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 8826 \\ 29,132 \\ 19,356 \\ 12,190 \\ 16,398 \\ 3325 \\ 19,265 \\ 10,039 \\ 7753 \\ 9906 \end{array}$	£ 105,133 108,767 129,242 143,654 166,173 181,288 190,472 213,613 256,100 298,202
	17,267,761	14,370,557	. 2,897,204	3,918,930	1,633,421	295,413	1,928,834 .	136,190	1,792,644

*This Loan replaced £180,000 of Treasury Bills raised temporarily in the Colony in 1885 for Public Works.

+ This Loan replaced £200,000 of Treasury Bills raised temporarily in the Colony in 1887 and 1888 for Public Works.

A. REID, Accountant.

Treasury, 28th June, 1893.

Table B.

·J. E. PACKER.

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Table C.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RETURN showing Cost of Survey, Construction, and Equipment to 31st December, 1892; Receipts, Working Expenses, Interest, &c., on each Line during the Year 1892.

	Cost of Surveys, Construction.		Beceints.			TOTAL LOSS	
LINE.	and Equ (a.	ipment)		Working Expenses.	Interest. (. ^b)	TOTAL.	
Main	£ 1,214,626 840,773 70,181 206,609 12,785 221,058 406,966 163,533 229,815 133,569 12,945 46,795	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ s. \ d. \\ 78,062 \ 16 \ 8 \\ 49,432 \ 17 \ 1 \\ 487 \ 13 \ 5 \\ , 9135 \ 16 \ 8 \\ 461 \ 11 \ 4 \\ 5523 \ 11 \ 4 \\ 10,966 \ 13 \ 4 \\ 2776 \ 3 \ 10 \\ 18,860 \ 10 \ 7 \\ 1218 \ 14 \ 4 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \pounds & s. & d. \\ 72,348 & 18 & 7 \\ 40,775 & 5 & 0 \\ 1877 & 17 & 9 \\ 8460 & 13 & 9 \\ 1213 & 8 & 9 \\ 6430 & 9 & 1 \\ 9854 & 9 & 6 \\ 5496 & 18 & 7 \\ 12,959 & 10 & 11 \\ 2168 & 11 & 7 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\pounds s. d. 39,019 3 9 38,396 5 2 4364 12 11 7291 14 2 1267 16 0 9622 8 6 15,133 6 4 7971 6 11 2771 19 11 6417 16 10 2455 16 0
	3,559,662	10 9	176,926 8 7	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	150,052 11 7	311,638 15 1	134,712 6 6
		-	176,926 8 7	176,926 8 7			

^a Supplied by the Engineer-in-Chief.

^b Compiled from information received from the Under Treasurer. In addition to this a sum of £3352 19s. 10d. was paid for Interest during 1892 on Interest paid to Main Line Company during construction.

Accountant's Office, Hobart, 13th July, 1893.

W. H. LOVETT, Accountant.

Appendix No. 1.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RETURN of Expenditure for Surveys of Lines of Railmay constructed, but not included in the Capital Account of such Lines in Public Works Return.

(Supplied by the Engineer-in-Chief.)

	Expend	iture	
Fingal Line Green Ponds ditto Derwent Valley ditto Parattah and Oatlands ditto Formby to Ulverstone ditto Chudleigh ditto Bellerive to Sorell ditto Scottsdale ditto Main Line	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 698 \\ 1700 \\ 964 \\ 75 \\ 700 \\ 650 \\ 598 \\ 1559 \\ 6000 \\ \pounds 12,945 \end{array}$	s. 8 0 14 5 0 0 2 9 0 19	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$

Appendix No. 2.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RETURN of Expenditure for Surveys of proposed Lines of Railway not yet ordered to be constructed. (Supplied by Engineer-in-Chief.)

Proposed Line of Railway.	Expendi	ture	·-
	£	\$	
Scottsdale to Moorina—			_
Gladstone and Boobyalla	7051	5	1
Lower Piper Branch—	i i		
Scottsdale Railway	1213	13	11
Fingal and St. Helen's	217	0	ુ 3
Richmond	501	7	4
Appley to Bothwell	1404	16	0
Glenora to Ouse	3441	9	10
Ouse to Zeehan	6305	3	10
Waratah to Zeehan	3663	10	.1
Mole Creek to Zeehan	5120	19	8
Parattah to Tunnack	1054	3	10
Railton to Sheffield	1082	17	10
Ulverstone to Nietta	2350	0	0
Ulverstone to Emu Bay	5594	19	11
Emu Bay to Wynyard	1361	6	1
Ulverstone to Castra	128	5	11
Main Line Railway Station at Conara to Cressy, and	•	-	
Launceston and Western Bailway at Longford	434	6	8
Kimberley's Ford via Sheffield to Western Bailway on		•	Ũ
N.W. Coast	1011	16	0
Antill Ponds to Cressy and Longford	7	3	1Õ
Hobart to Huon	4851	7	4
	£46 795	13	
	240,100	10	U

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Table D.

					·							
	RAILW	7AYS	5.		OTHER	Services.		· ·	Тс)TAL.		_
	^t Decr	ease	• '	Inci	ease.	Decrea	se.	Incr	ease.	Decrea	se.	
Salaries Allowances Contingencies Roads, Bridges, &c Interest	£ 13,076 48 12,321 	s. 0 0 0	<i>d:</i> 0 0 0	£ 1353 68 1879	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 10,083 \\ 227 \\ 11,192 \\ 10,250 \\ 5252 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{c} s. \ d. \\ 0 \ 0 \\ 5 \ 11 \\ 8 \ 4 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 23,159 \\ 275 \\ 23,513 \\ 10,250 \\ 5252 \end{array}$	$s. \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 12$	$d. 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3$
£	\pounds 25,445 0 0 3300 14 3 37,005 1 0 3300 14 3							62,450	1	0		
Deduct	Increase	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•••••	3300	14	3
Decreas Parli	e as com ament	ipar	ed v	vith Gr	oss Est	imates for	1893	as passe	ed by	59,149	6	9
Deduct	amount	estir	nate	d to be received from Retrenchment, 189					93	15,675	0	0
Net De	crease on	Es	tima	tes of]	Expendi	ture	•••••	,	, 	43,474	6	9
. Es	timates fo	or 18	393.			·····;···	••••••	•••••		884,954	7	11
	Less R	etre	nch	m'ent						15,675	0	0
									• ,	869,279	7	11
Es	timates fo	or 1	894.	<u>,</u>						825,805	1	2
	Decrease										6	9

STATEMENT showing Increases and Decreases on Estimates for 1894 as compared with those for 1893.

27 July, 1893.

J. E. PACKER, Under Treasurer:

Table E.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

EXISTING AND PROPOSED SCHEMES CONTRASTED.

EXISTING SCHEME (based on Mean of 1889, 1890, 1891.)

	Bready	vinners.	Inc	omes.		Sou	urces of Tax	ation. (An	iount).				Relativ Sacrif	ve Burde ice Sta	n or equ ndard 7	ality of lax in		
- -					Proportion following	n of the g paid	Nut Tond	Net Income	Probates,		Tax per	Tax per	excess	s of £30.	(Life M	argin.)	Actual	Per- centage Increase
incomes.	No.	Per cent.	Aggre- gate per	Per Bread- winner	nearly, i tive of d of Incon	rrespec- ifference	Tax dis- tributed on basis of	Tax dis- tributed on basis of	stamps, and other taxes distributed	A11.	cent. to total.	Bread- winner.	Existin	ng Tax.	Propos	ed Tax.	per Head. Pence.	to Relative Burden.
			cent.	-	Customs and Excise.	Pri- mage,	Incomet	Income.	Income.*				Per cent.	Pence per £.	Per cent.	Pence per £.		
Under £100 £100 and under £300 £300 and under £400 £400 and under £1000 £1000 and over	49,534 9052 483 1028 328	81 · 97 14 · 99 · 80 1 · 70 · 54	$59 \cdot 26 \\ 17 \cdot 27 \\ 2 \cdot 25 \\ 6 \cdot 22 \\ 15 \cdot 00$	£ 82·07· 130·7 317·00 416·00 3137·00	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 255,156 \\ 46,662 \\ 2490 \\ 5292 \\ 1681 \end{array}$	£ — — —	£ 4888† 19,822 2572 7145 17,223	£ 4256 \$52 1534 3697	£ 36,766 4770 13,255 31,943	£ 260,044 107,506 10,384 27,226 54,544	£ 56.57 23.39 2.26 5.92 11.86	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{f} \\ 5 \cdot 25 \\ 11 \cdot 88 \\ 21 \cdot 50 \\ 26 \cdot 48 \\ 166 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 08 \\ 11 \cdot 79 \\ 7 \cdot 49 \\ 6 \cdot 86 \\ 5 \cdot 35 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 24 \cdot 19 \\ 28 \cdot 30 \\ 17 \cdot 97 \\ 16 \cdot 46 \\ 12 \cdot 84 \end{array}$	10.60 12.48 8.98 9.07 7.36	<i>d</i> . 25 · 44 29 · 95 21 · 55 21 · 77 17 · 67	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 0.77 \\ 1.28 \\ 3.24 \\ 4.89 \\ 4.75 \end{array}$	$5 \cdot 17 5 \cdot 83 19 \cdot 92 32 \cdot 25 37 \cdot 60$
Total Existing Tax	60,425	100.00	100.00	113.40	311,281		51,650	10,039	86,734	459,704	100.00	7.60	9.11	21.86	9.67	22.97	2.04	5.08
Per cent. to Total					67.73		11.23	2.18	18.80	100.00								-
						PI	ROPOSED	SCHEME	OF TAX	XATION.					·		<u> </u>	·
Under £100 £100 and under £300 £300 and under £400 £400 and under £1000 £1000 and over	52,570 9608 515 1089 348	81·97 14·99 ·80 1·70 ·54	$59 \cdot 26 \\ 17 \cdot 27 \\ 2 \cdot 25 \\ 6 \cdot 22 \\ 15 \cdot 00$	£ 82.07 130.70 317.00 416.00 3137.00	$274,860 \\ 50,227 \\ 2682 \\ 5700 \\ 1812$	10,245 1874 100 213 68	4852† 19,680 2553 7094 17,095	* 6347 2402 9722 23,448	* 42,700 5541 15,893 37,100	289,957 120,828 13,278 38,122 79,523	$53 \cdot 53 \\ 22 \cdot 30 \\ 2 \cdot 45 \\ 7 \cdot 04 \\ 14 \cdot 68$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 5 \cdot 52 \\ 12 \cdot 57 \\ 25 \cdot 78 \\ 35 \cdot 00 \\ 228 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.08 \\ 11.79 \\ 7.49 \\ 6.86 \\ 5.35 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 24 \cdot 19 \\ 28 \cdot 30 \\ 17 \cdot 97 \\ 16 \cdot 46 \\ 12 \cdot 84 \end{array}$	10.60 12.48 8.98 9.07 7.36	<i>d.</i> 25 · 44 29 · 95 21 · 55 21 · 77 17 · 67	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ \cdot 77 \\ 1 \cdot 28 \\ 3 \cdot 24 \\ 4 \cdot 89 \\ 4 \cdot 75 \end{array}$	$5 \cdot 17 5 \cdot 83 19 \cdot 92 32 \cdot 25 37 \cdot 60$
Total proposed Tax	64,130	100.00	100.00	113.40	335,281	12,500	51,274	41,919	100,734	541,708	100.00	8.45	9.11	21.86	9.67	22.97	2.04	5.08
Per cent. to Total			<u> </u>		61.90	2.31	9.46	7.74	18.59	100		_						
Proposed Scheme Above. above or below Below.	3705				24,000 —	12,500		31,880	14,000 —	82,004	_	£ •85	_		•56	1.11	2·04	5.08

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Table F.

INCOME TAX-METHOD OF ESTIMATING REVENUE.



EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD EMPLOYED FOR APPROXIMATING THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF INCOMES IN TASMANIA (UNDER £100 AND £100 AND OVER).

By R. M. JOHNSTON, Government Statistician.

In the absence of an actual assessment of Incomes as carried out in countries where a tax is levied thereon, it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the yearly income of the people. No dependence can be placed upon estimates based upon the proportions of another country unless it can be shown that the conditions of the countries are nearly similar as regards the mass of the Breadwinners, especially in respect of the following matters :—

- (1.) Similar proportions engaged in the principal industries; viz., Agricultural and Pastoral, Mineral, and other Primary Industries; Trade and Transport; and Manufacturing Industries.
- (2.) Similarity in the average rate of Wages earned in the respective industries named.
- (3.) Similarity in the distribution of the aggregation of Wealth, even where the mean income per head of population is the same.

It is obvious that as the earnings of breadwinners vary widely according to the nature of the particular industry, but especially so between the great Agricultural and Manufacturing industries, and even between the wage-earners in the same industry, the differences are very marked in different localities. Especially is this the case in the wages paid to the same class in old and new centres of population, as in Europe, America, and Australasia. The nominal wages in the Australian Colonies for the same class are actually about 75 per cent. above the average of the United Kingdom, and accordingly in the former the average income per head (£51 to £57), is reckoned to be from £17.3 to £23.3 per head, or from 51.33 to 69.12 per cent. above the average of the United Kingdom. This shows a lower excess than indicated when referring to wages class alone, and demonstrates that their proportion of higher incomes are in the aggregate much smaller in the Australasian Colonies; and the aggregate wealth of the non-wages class is moreover spread over a proportionably larger number of persons—that is, the wealth of these Colonies as regards the mass in the aggregate is proportionably from 51 to 69 per cent. greater, but it has not the extreme depths and heights as regards individuals as compared with the United Kingdom. The wealth level of the mass is *higher* and *narrower*. The wealth level of the wealthy few is *lower* but *broader*.

The Statist has arrived at these conclusions by various methods of investigation, or rather by a combination of methods where the exact data in all the bearings of the question are incomplete or lacking.

The methods, however, may be reduced to three; viz.,-

- (1.) The *Direct* or *Synthetical Method*, by which we build up the information sought from accurately ascertained details.
- (2.) The *Indirect* or *Deductive Method*, by which we directly infer the truth from certain general premises whose values may be relied upon.
- (3.) The combination of the Indirect and Direct Methods, where portions of the subject are likely to be more correctly gauged by one or the other method.

In many cases the Direct or Synthetical method has the greater advantage in approximation, but in such cases it is absolutely necessary that the data in every detail must be rigidly true; for if the error be ever so slight it is multiplied by every process of aggregation or building, and the error, though slight in detail, assumes monstrous dimensions when regarded in the final aggregate which may be the truth sought for.

It is obvious, therefore, where the data in manifold details and mixed processes of deduction are both variable and uncertain, that it is very hazardous to employ the Direct or Synthetical method, and few persons of experience would attempt to estimate the value of a given question under such conditions where it is possible to approach the matter by the Indirect or Deductive Method, which infers or deduces the information sought from a few carefully measured general facts or premises, where such general facts or premises are available.

The question becomes more clear when we fix upon the subject of enquiry; viz.--

- (1.) What is the aggregate income of all persons in Tasmania having yearly incomes of ± 100 and over?
- (2.) What is the number of breadwinners in Tasmania who have incomes of $\pounds 100$ and over? (3.) What is the proportion of incomes of $\pounds 100$ and over, if grouped in grades as follows?

£100 and under £300.

- £300 and under £600.
- £600 and under £1000. £1000 and over.
- (4.) What are the proportions of persons having incomes of $\pounds 100$ and over under each of the grades distinguished in question No. 3.

Let us approach these questions by the fascinating Direct or Synthetical method, so much favoured by persons of inexperience.

Value of the Direct or Synthetic Method in such an enquiry.

To put this method in the most favourable position possible, let us assume that we know with reasonable certainty the following necessary data; viz.-

- 1. By actual Census investigation we have obtained the fullest particulars regarding the number of Breadwinners, as follows :
 - a. The number of employers in each class of occupations and in each species ; and then
 - b. The number of persons employed in each class, and in each species, and each kind as employed on their own account.
- c¹. The number of persons employed on their own account.
 c¹. The number of persons employed as Professionals, Heads of Departments, Managers, Experts, the higher grades of Foremen, Cashiers, Clerks, &c.
 c². The number of persons, Industrial and other Wages Classes not otherwise specified, with full particulars as to Sex, Age, Unemployed, with only maximum and minimum wages ascertained for each kind of occupation.

The last Census helps us to number of Breadwinners under the three groups, thus-

	No.	Per cent.
Employers	5590	9.12
Employed on own account	10,609	$17 \cdot 30$
All Wages earned	45,212	$73 \cdot 58$
2		
Total	61,411	100.00

The difficulty with the Direct Method in estimating Incomes now begins to appear when we ask, What is the average Income of each group? It is not lessened when we come to learn that there are over 900 distinct kinds of occupation, all with varying rates of income, salary, or wages, and each specific occupation, even among wage-earners, varies with the place, skill, age, and sex of the individual worker. Take, for example, Bootmakers, whose wages are stated as ranging from 5s. 6d. to 8s. per day, according to either skill, age, sex, or locality. The difference between minimum and maximum for this particular trade amounts to 45.45 per cent.; Joiners similarly range from 7s. to 12s. per day, representing a difference of 71.43 per cent.; Bakers and Butchers range from 5s. to 12s. per day, representing a difference of 140 per cent. Inexperienced persons would probably halve the difference, and think they thus obtained the *true mean* or average! But nothing could be more erroneous. The true mean between the two extremes is determined by the proportions paid at each rate from the minimum to the maximum, and without this particular knowledge we could never be assured that our error in detail was not as much as from 40 to even 100 per cent. in each case.

But this is not all. The seeming equality, or small range of difference of incomes in any specific branch of trade among labourers and artizans, is altogether deceptive; for, suppose we try to find the average income of a Doctor, Lawyer, Farmer, Speculator, Landed Proprietor, or even Clerk, how will the Census numbers, and the rates of common wages, however minutely detailed, help us in the cases indicated? The difficulty is increased indefinitely if we eliminate from all, say incomes, salaries, and wages which fall under $\pounds 100$ per year; for in the latter case there are good grounds for the conclusion that it would cut down the number of Breadwinners by about 82 per cent., and the aggregate income £100 and over of the Trade, Industrial, and Agricultural Wages class would then only amount to about 9 per cent. of all incomes. So therefore, any minute analysis of the 900 odd occupations and their rate of wages would leave us stranded in the vaguest conjecture as to the individual incomes of the richer employers and higher income grades; which, though small in numbers comparatively, their aggregate income in relation to persons having incomes of £100 and over would be as much as 90 per cent. of total incomes £100 and over.

We now may be able to realize that even if we could get over the difficulty of the Direct or Synthetic Method in striking the *true mean income*, salary, or wages of each of the 900 odd distinct occupations—a work, moreover, if honestly and thoroughly carried out, demanding the expenditure of vast labour and time—it could only deal at the most with about 9 per cent. of the real question to be solved—viz., the Aggregate Incomes of all Persons from £100 per year and upwards. It could not serve us in the slightest degree in estimating the amounts and proportions of distinct incomes at each group, say, £100 and under £300, £300 and under £600, £600 and under £1000, £1000 and over.

In such an enquiry as this the *Direct Method* would prove *per se* a complete and hopeless failure, and if no other method of 'dealing with the question was available we should remain in complete ignorance, or rest in vague and idle guesswork.

Indirect or Deductive Method.

Happily there are valuable sources of information available, which yield close approximates to our enquiries by the employment of certain Indirect Methods of investigation.

It is curious in England and Wales, that although the classes of $\pounds 100$ and over have relatively a much higher proportion of the total national income, and a higher proportion per head in that class than in these Colonies, the *mean income per head of all Breadwinners* is estimated to be from 20.21 to 33.50 per cent. lower. This is, as already indicated, owing to the fact that the numbers below $\pounds 100$ per year in England are comparatively greater in number with a smaller income per head, while the opposite obtains in these Colonies, where we have a smaller proportional number comparatively under $\pounds 100$ with a larger income per head.

The following Table shows the comparison of the Wealth distribution in England and Wales and the Colony of New South Wales respectively :---

Country.	Total	Income per	Proportion of	Breadwinners.	Proportion of Total Income.		
	meome.	iiteau.	Under £100.	£100 and over.	Under £100.	£100 and over.	
England and Wales. New South Wales	Million £. 1084 · 67	£ 37·9 57·0	89·3 81·97	10.7 18.03	47·5 65·7	52·5 34·3	

Income and Distribution in England and Wales and New South Wales compared.

The above contrast, while showing the differences in average income per head and the proportional distribution, enables us to gauge approximately the same facts for Tasmania. We will, to be safe, however, assume that the average income for Tasmania is only $\pounds 47.5$, or 25 per cent. above the average of England and Wales, which also approximates to the mean of England and New South Wales taken together. This gives for Tasmania, with a population of 153,144, a total income of $\pounds 7,274,340$. This figure, from other means of approximating, lies very near the truth. We have next to enquire whether the proportion of 18.03 for Breadwinners with incomes $\pounds 100$ and over, is a fair proportion for Tasmania. One of the very best means for ascertaining this information is to refer to the proportion of dwelling-houses whose yearly rental amounts to 10s. per week and upwards : for it may be safely calculated broadly that those who can afford 10s. per week for a dwelling are in possession of $\pounds 100$ per year as income.

Now it so happens that a Census of Dwellings at various Rentals, and of various classes as regards room accommodation, was taken in Tasmania on last census day, 5th April, as follows :----

Per cent. to Total.Dwellings having more than Six Rooms $18\cdot37$ Dwellings of £26 Rental and upwards $18\cdot42$

This double source of reference to comparative wealth affords, in the absence of an accurately compiled *Census of Incomes*, the best evidence that we could hope for in determining the relative number of Breadwinners above and below the level of £100 income per head; and with this we have the assurance of being marvellously close to the proportion independently ascertained by Mr. Coghlan for New South Wales, a Colony where the distribution of wealth above and below the £100⁺

level must, from the similarity of the high standard of living of the masses of working class bread-winners, be very much like our own. Thus we have three independent gauges for determining approximately the proportion of incomes above and below the £100 level; viz.—

- Per cent. 18.421. Proportion of all dwelling-houses whose yearly rental is £26 and over ..
- 18**•37** 2. Proportion of dwelling-houses where accommodation exceeds six rooms..
 - 3. Proportion of persons estimated to have incomes of £100 and over in New
 - South Wales 18.03

We have thus, by the Deductive or Indirect method, obtained a key to two important factors which could not possibly, under existing conditions, be approached anyhow by the Direct or Synthetic method. These factors are—

(1.) The aggregate income of our people; viz.---

Say, 153,144 at
$$\pounds 47.5 = \pounds 7,274,340$$
.

 \therefore £7,274,340 \div 64,130 Breadwinners = £113.4 per Breadwinner.

(2.) The proportion of individual incomes of Breadwinners above and below ± 100 ; viz.—

For £100 and over =
$$64,130 \times (say) \ 18.03 = 11,560$$
 Breadwinners.
Under £100 = $64,130 \times \ 81.97 = 52,570$,,

We have thus obtained an approximation to the aggregate earnings of the 64,130 Breadwinnersviz., £7,274,340; and we have also ascertained approximately that 81.97 per cent., or 52,570 persons have incomes under £100, and 18.03 per cent. or 11,560 persons, have incomes of £100 and over.

It yet has to be discovered what proportion of the Total Income (£7,274,340) is shared among the two divisions.

We have already seen that in a Colony like our own it has been estimated that the proportion of incomes under £100 is about 65.7 per cent. of all incomes. But, as we have reduced the average per head of £57.09, New South Wales, to £47.5, I reckon that our proportion under \pounds 100 should be smaller; and this seems to be borne out by some calculations made on the basis of the numbers under £100 income.

Among a typical 100 of such I arrive at the following approximations :---

From Census Returns I find that out of 100 Breadwinners of the wage-earner class about-(1.) 63 are adult males.
 (2.) 37 are youths (males), and all female breadwinners.

The mean rate for the 63 adult males may fairly be taken at 6s. per day, or £93.90 per year.

The mean rate for youths and females is estimated at 4s. per day, or $\pounds 62.60$ per year. The mean derived from the combination of these two is 5s. 3.12d. per day, or $\pounds 82.32$ per year.

'The latter may therefore be taken as a fair average for the 52,570 Breadwinners whose incomes fall under £100 per annum, and would therefore amount to $(52,570 \times \pounds 82.32) - \pounds 4,327,662$ as the Total Incomes under £100; leaving therefore, $(\pounds 7,274,344 - \pounds 4,327,662) = \pounds 2,946,681$, or 40.50 per cent., for all incomes of £100 and over.

Now this is a remarkable confirmation of the estimate given in separate table, based mainly on the distribution of incomes in New South Wales, which gave $\pounds 2,963,877$,—that is, only $\pounds 17,196$, or only one half per cent. (0.58) of difference in such a large sum.

The two Estimates placed side by side show the agreement more satisfactorily.

(1)

(2)

	_	`				· · ·				
	Original Es	timate b Wales f	ased on N igures.	ew South	Fresh Estimate based upon method shown in this Paper.					
	Amount.	Per cent.	Per head per year.	Bread- winners per day.	Amount. Per cent		Per head per year.	Bread- winners per day.		
No. Per cent. Incomes under £100, 51,670 or 81.97 Incomes £100 & over, 11,560 or 18.03	£ 4,310,463 2,963,877	59·26 40·74	£ 82·07 256·3	5/2·93 16/4·56	£ 4,327,663 2,946,681	59·50 40·50	£ 82·32 254·90	5/3·12 16/3·48		
All Incomes, 64,130 or 100.00 Per head Total Population	7,274,840 	100·00	113·40 47·5	7/2·55 	7,274,340	100·00 	113·40 47·5	7/2·65		

Gradation or Distribution of 11,560 Incomes, £100 and over, under grades.

icomes	£100	and under	£300	==	9608	\mathbf{or}	83·12 per	· cent.
· . "	£300		£600 _	. — =	1362	,,	11•78	,,
"	£600	37	£1000	-	242	,,	2.09	"
, ,	£1000	and over		—	348	"	3.08	"
			All	-	11,560	"	100.00	"

Tı

The above proportion, showing the diminishing angle of number of Incomes with increase of amounts, is based upon proportions ascertained in the distribution of Incomes of New South Wales. It is impossible to say how far it may be true as regards Tasmania, but the analogy of proportions in numbers diminishing by increase in amount is in harmony with the gradation of rental of land over one acre, as ascertained by the last Census, thus :--

Rental	under £50	7994		$83 \cdot 45$	per cent.
••	£50-£150	1114.	=	11.63	- ,,
,,	£150-£250	235	==	$2 \cdot 45$	"
,,	$\pounds 250$ and over	236	==	$2 \cdot 47$,,,
		9579		100.00	

Other tests^{*} were made with intermediate grades where there was any correspondence with similar grades in Civil Service Returns, and these tests, so far as they went, were in close agreement with that of New South Wales, whose proportions have been adopted in original estimates, whose value, as a whole, has been remarkably confirmed by the processes of test carried out in the illustration already given in this Report.

On the whole it seems that the *Deductive* method may be fairly relied upon for giving a pretty close approximation in all the matters touched upon, whereas the Direct method by itself, in the absence of exact data for details of the 900 odd occupations, is a very doubtful process, and moreover, if confined to the wages class, would only, cover about 9 per cent. of Incomes of £100 and over. The remaining 91 per cent. of Incomes £100 and over, which the Direct method could not locate anyhow, would have to be supplemented by the Mixed and Deductive methods as employed by me in this explanatory Report.

ROBT. M. JOHNSTON, Government Statistician. 12. 5. 93.

* See also rough test by the Synthetic method (Appendix A. attached) for approximating directly value of Incomes of £100 and over.

APPENDIX A.

ROUGH Test of the Aggregate Value of Incomes in Tasmania of £100 and over, based on the Direct or Synthetic Method.

	Number.	Amount.	Average for each Income.
1. Professional class, higher grade-say 1000, at average		£	£
of £300	1000	300,000	300
2. Commercial Dealers and Traders, wholesale and retail-			
say commission of 5 $^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ on £3,000,000 products	291	150,000	515.5
3. Companies' dividends-Banks, Mines, &c.	. 73	247,000	3383
4. Bank deposits bearing interest—say £3,250,000 at 5 °/ _o	1000	162,500	162.5
5. Mortgages—say 5 °/o on £9,000,000	: <u>900</u>	450,000	500
6. Mill and Manufactory Owners—say 10 % on value of		•	
products operated upon, estimated £853,000	215	85,300	396.7
7. Higher class of Clerks, Artizans, and other Wage-			
earners—say about 4500, at ± 130	4500	585,000	130
8. Farmers, &c.—say 2031, at £150	2031	304,650	150
9. Larger Pastoralists—384, at £500	384	192,000	500
10. Land and house property, owners of properties of £3000			
capital value and over, estimated £13,383,000, at			
5 °/o	1255	669,154	533 · 1
11. Miscellaneous and undefined, £100 and over, say	193	25,000	129.5
Total	11,842	3,170,604	267.7
Allow say 7 °/o for abatements in respect of portion of income in Companies, Deposits in Banks, and Joint Stock Concerns		, 221,943	
Total approximate income of all persons whose income is $\pounds 100$ and over	11,842	2,948,661	249.0

OBSERVATIONS.

It is noteworthy that the two estimates already given in this Report, obtained by quite independent methods of investigation, gave respectively :---

£2,963,877—or only £15,216, or 0 52 per cent. of difference.
 £2,946,681—or only £1980, or 0 07 , , ,

These corroborations, even taken as partly accidental, are very remarkable, and tend to assure us that they approach the truth closely.

ROBT. M. JOHNSTON, Government Statistician.

INCOMES, TASMANIA.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT SHOWING PROBABLE DISTRIBUTION.

	•		RAM	(Harivantal)	Number of I	VCOMES	INC					
	CLASS	INCOMES	COMPARATIVE AVERAGE	INCOME	=(Vertical)	I Nº	(1) Per cent	Accrecate Amount	(2) per Cent	Per Bread- WINNERS PER Year	Per Bread- WINNER Per Working Day	
								£		£.	s. d.	
		\$ 1000										
	A	and over £1000	A			34-8	•54	1.091.653	15.00	3/37.	200.533	
VD OVER		•										Per Breadwinners per Year £ 256-3
£ 100 AI	B	£ 600 AND UNDER £ 1000	В			242	.38	164.496	2.26	679-8	43.5.21	PER WORKING DAY
	С	£ 300 AND UNDER £ 600	C			1362	2.12	451.440	6.21	331.4	21.2.10	AGGREGATE £ 2.963.877
20	E ADULT MALES	£100 -£300	D			9608	14.99	1.256,288	17.27	130.7	8.4.21	E at 61- £3.103.874
UND E 10	ALL BREADWINNERS	UNDER & TOU F	F			64.130	100.00	7.274,340	100.00	82.01	7.2.55	For 3/11-35.26-200.589
		Act £ 1. 200.583	GREGATE INCOME OF E E E E 3. 109, 874	F EACH	CLASS D £ 1.256,288	C 8 f451.440 f1	A 1.091.65	3				
	Comparative No	INCOMES umber & Am	nount in each Group		Comparat	£164.496 tive Num	lı ber	vcomes & Amount	in ec	ach cla	755	
			Η				I	II				

					ALL	I	I			H	Π	E	
MES	Per Cent	(1)	81.97	18.03	100.00		30.33	31.64	14.99	2.12	38	1 54	100.00
INCO	No.	I.	52.570	11,560	64,130		19.451	33./99	9608	/302	242	348	64.130
ATE ME	Per Cent	(2)	59.26	40.74	100.00		16.50	42.76	17.27	6.21	2.26	15.00	100.00
ACGREG	Amount	П	£4.310,463	£2.963,877	£ 7.274,340		£1.200,589	£3.109.874	£ 1.256,288	£451,440	£164.496	£1091.653	£ 7. 274.340
CLASS	Or Group	,	UNDER £100	£ 100 81 OVER	ALL INCOMES	CLASS	EUNDER-	£100	D	G	£ 100 B	A	ALL INCOMES

Lilhographed at the Government Printing Department, Hobart.

R.M. Johnston. Govt. Statt 16.5.93.

Table G.

INCOME TAX. (Nominal, 10d. per £ on Gross Income.)

(Under £100, exempt; Abatement £100 on Incomes under £400.)

Illustration of Graduction of Income Tax on various Incomes caused by Abatements allowed.



LAND TAX. (Nominal, 1d. per £ Gross Capital Value.)

(Abatements :--- Under £1000, Half Capital Value; £1000 and over, £500.)

Illustration showing the Graduation relative to Gross Capital effected by Abatement ; viz.-

					,		}							
					· ·	E	XCE88	over	<u>ł</u> d.					
		•16d.		•30 <i>d</i> .	• 3 3 <i>d</i> .	•38d.	• 4 0 <i>d</i> .	•43 <i>d</i> .	•\$5d.	•48d.	•49d.	•493d.	·495d.	、
						,								
						:				4				
				•										
Gross Capital Value £	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	4000	5000	7500	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	
Capital Value taxed $\ldots $	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3500	4500	7000	9500	24,500	49,500	74,500	99,500	
Tax per £ of Gross Capital ValuePence	₫d.	j∕d.	₹d.	ţd.	•83 <i>d</i> .	•88d.	- <mark>10</mark> d.	93d.	•95d.	•98d.	•99d.	•993d.	•995 <i>d</i> .	

Table H.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

REVENUE collected at the Treasury during the Six Months ending 31st December, 1892.

Head of Revenue.	Jul	у.		Aug	ust.		Septer	nbe	r.	. Octo	ber.		Nover	nbe	r.	Decei	nber	r .	Total fo Mont	or Six ths.	
	£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£	s.	d	£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£	s.	d.	£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£	s.	<i>d</i> .
Customs	26.723	11	10	26.236	19	1	30.002	13		28,756	11	11	21.833	3	7	24.173	13	2	157.726	13	4
Bond Rents	365	0	11	176	$\overline{15}$	3	299	16	7	470	Õ	7	199	17	5	156	14	5	1668	5	$\overline{2}$
Beer Duty	1170	8	6	1331	19	3	1031	10	9	1309	4	9	1236	13	6	2810	ī	4	8889	18	1
Land Tax	118	15	6	145	11	1	217	4	ī	9601	3	4	18,357	19	8	7329	19	7	35,770	13	3
Dividend Tax	973	13	6	898	19	Ō	298	2	6	805	9	4	507	19	9	832	18	2	4317	2	3
Inland Revenue	9164	· 0	2	10,737	18	8	8353	13	Ō	9689	6	4	7008	9	1	16,914	12	5	61.867	19	. 8
Territorial Revenue	6307	4	9	7290	13	3	5992	9	6	7266	8	1	5133	14	2	5512	0	9	37,502	10	6
Railway Revenue	13,670	12	2	11.761	18	6	11.621	6	8	11.406	16	11	11.787	19	9	14.789	4	5	75.037	18	5
Miscellaneous Re-	,					-		-	-	,			,		-		_	-			
ceipts and Interest																.					
on Public Accounts	230	0	0	260	0	0	207	13	10	. 354	12	10	75	0	0	6819	6	7	7946	13	3
	58,723	7	4	58,840	14	1	58,024	10	8	69,659	14	1	66,140	16	11′	79,338	10	10	390,727	13	11

Treasnry, 27th July, 1893.

J. E. PACKER, Under Treasurer.

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CONSOLIDATED REVENUE --- COLLECTIONS IN THE COLONY.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Collections for the Six Months ended, respectively, 30th June, 1892, and 30th June, 1893.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1895	2.		1893.		
Customs Bond Rents and Charges	£ 164,674 1497	s. 16 13	d. 6 7	,£ 136,989 1100	s. 4 18	d. 6 2
Excise—Beer Duty Land Tax	8786 6770	9 6	3 1	9217 8403	$15 \\ 5$	$10 \\ 1 \\ 1$
Dividend Tax Inland Revenue Territorial Revenue	5383 68,883 36,823	14 12 1	9 6 0	60,836 29,557	6 8 10	$\frac{11}{11}$
Railway Revenue Reimbursements—Postal Service	103,371 207	$1\overline{7}$ 5	$\overset{\circ}{10}_{4}$	84,360 117	$5 \\ 10$	$\frac{\overline{3}}{1}$
Miscellaneous Receipts & Interest on Public Accounts	3 156	18	5	8176	7	10
	£399,555	15	3	345,643	12	9

J. E. PACKER, Under Treasurer.

Treasury, Hobart, 1st July, 1893.

Table I.

£ £ s. d. s. d. Debentures and Inscribed Stock issued-6,316,100 Ω 0 Redeemable in London.... Ditto Hobart..... 261,270 0 0 • • • 6,577,370 0 0 Treasury Bills issued-1,478,300 Redeemable in London..... 0 0 276,200 0 Ò Ditto Hobart..... 1,754,500 0 0: 0 0 Total Loans issued 8,331,870 . . . Deduct amount of Inscribed Stock and Treasury Bills raised for redemption of Debentures and Treasury Bills falling due in 1893 and 1894, which are not yet paid off but provided for, and are 606,745 16 included in above total 4 . . . ^a 7,725,124 3 8 Total Net Loans..... ... Loans authorised but not issued-900,000 Inscribed Stock under Act 55 Vict. No. 82..... 0 0 Ditto, 56 Vict. No. 56..... 600,000 0 0 0 1,500,000 0 Less amount to be issued for Public Works authorised in 1889, 1,059,154 3 1890, 1891, and 1892, already raised by Treasury Bills..... 8 440,845 16 4 3800 Debentures, 56 Vict. No. 53..... 0 0 Ditto, 54 Vict. No. 8 (Crown Lands Act)..... 46,050 0 0 ^b490,695 16 4 Total authorised Public Debt 8,215,820 0 0 • • • Less amount of Public Debts Sinking Fund...... Floating Debt on Treasury Bills authorised in anticipation of 135,470 10 2 334,800 0 0 Revenue 470,270 10 2 Total authorised Permanent Debt £7,745,549 9 10 £ £ 5. d. £ s. d. £ s. 7,428,650 0 d. * Total Loans issued, 31st August, 1892..... 0 ... Issued since Inscribed Stock, 55 Vict. No. 82 Debentures, 54 Vict. No. 82 Ditto, 56 Vict. No. 53 Treasury Bills for renewals of Bills issued for Public 600,000 0 0 2... 3950 0.0 ... 63,800 00 Works Treasury Bills for deficiencies and renewals Works 290,200 0 0 334,800 0 0 ... 1,292,750 0 0 8,721,400 0 0 Debentures and Treasury Bills since taken up or provided Provided for. Taken up. Total. for Debentures redeemed from Public Debts Sinking Fund Debentures taken up or provided for by Inscribed Stock Treasury Bills for Public Works taken up 55,480 0 0 290,400 0 0 55,480 246,200 0 0 44,200 230,200 300,845 16 4 531,045 16 4 Treasury Bills for deficiencies 59,650 59,700 0 0 119,350 0 0 389,530 606,745 16 4 996,275 16 ••• £|7,725,124 3 8

THE PUBLIC DEBT, 30 JUNE, 1893.

^bTreasury Bills under Act 56 Vict. No. 55 to the extent of £70,494 38. 8d. are also available for issue, but as they are authorised only for renewals of Loans already issued, they are not included in this Statement.

J. E. PACKER, Under Treasurer.

A. REID, Accountant.

Treasury, 1 July, 1893.

Table J.

M I N I N G, 1893.

PRODUCTION.

Embracing period from 1 July, 1	892, to 30 June, 1893.
GOLD As against, for 1892 Decrease—£41,352.	37,303 ozs., value £145,482 47,906 ozs., value £186,834.
SILVER AND BULLION As against, for 1892 Increase—£63,890.	10,362 tons, value £103,890. 2938 tons, value £40,000.
T1N As against, for 1892 Increase—£17,280.	5006 tons, value £400,000. 4784 tons, value £382,720.
COAL As against, for 1892 Decrease—£750.	39,000 tons, value £29,250. 40,000 tons, value £30,000.
Total value of Production	£678,622.
Net Increase for 1893 compared wi	th 1892£39,608.

Table K.

.

PUBLIC WORKS FUND.

STATEMENT showing Balance of Amounts raised by Loans for Public Works remaining unexpended on 30 June, 1893.

	L,		,	e	_	4	C n	4		d
1892 1892	ىلە ر	×.	<i>u</i> .	Ľ	8.	<i>n</i> .	1809	æ.	٥.	и.
Expenditure for Public						Į	Balances at Credit of sundry Loans Acts			
Works charged to							on 31 December, 1892	367,442	14	8
Loans Acts, from 1							Less Balances to Debit of ditto	99,557	7	8
January to 30 June,		0	0*	*					~	
1893 16	04,028 19 095	8.	8*				1009	267,885	7	() ^r
Less Creatts	10,000	0		60 693	0	8	Dependences raised for Public Works			
Balance unexpended				211,142	6	4	(Crown Lands Act)	3950	0	0
1										
			4	271,835	7	0	£	271,835	7	0
		•				-				
,							Balance brought down	911 149	6	1
				•			Estimated Liabilities for Public Works	211,172	U	Ŧ
							on 30 June, 1893	50,000	0	0
			-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u>.</u>	
				1			£	161,142	6	4
· · ·		1010 Jan 10			_		THE REPORT OF THE ADDRESS OF THE ADD		-	

* Includes expenditure by Agent-General to 31 May only.

Table L.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS. LOCAL

STATEMENT showing Balance of Amounts raised by Loans under Act 56 Vict. No. 53, for the purposes of the Local Public Works Act, 1890, remaining unexpended on 30th June, 1893.

	£	s.	d.	Total Loans authorised	£ 67,600	s. 0	d. Q
Dx.	•			Св. 1892.			-
1893.			ŕ	Debentures raised	1550	0	0 [.]
Loans made to following Bodies :				Debentures raised	62,250	0	0
Trustees Latrobe Water District	5500	0	0		,		
Trustees Glenorchy Water District	4800	0	0				
Municipal Council of Ross	1000	0	0				
Marine Board of Hobart	12,000	0	0				
Marine Board of Mersey	10,000	0	0				
Devonport Town Board	9500	0	0				
	42,800	0	0				
Balance unexpended	21,000	0	0				
	£63,800	0	0		£63,800	0	<u>0</u> .
•			<u></u> -	Balance brought down	£21,000	0	

Table M.

Table showing purposes for which Public Debt has been authorised.

			_			
	£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
Railways				3,911,099	18	7
Telegraphs				116.648	7	3
Roads. Bridges. Jetties. Harbours. &c	2.223.747	10	3			
Less Debentures redeemed from Public Debts Sinking Fund	160.830	Õ	ō			
				2.062.917	10	3
Public Buildings				697,990	7	6
Defences				128,389	7	ĕ
Loans to Local Bodies	•••			67,600	Ō	ŏ
Other Public Works and purpose	•••			1 931 174	ğ	тĭ
other I done works and pulpotes	•••			1,201,174	0	
				<u>5015 900</u>		
Deduct				0,210,020	U	0
Amount of Dublic Data Ci Li , E 1 2001 I 1000	195 100	70	a	•		
Amount of Public Debts Sinking Fund on 30th June, 1893	135,470	10	z	•.		
Treasury Bills authorised in anticipation of Revenue	334,800	0	0	100 000	10	~
			—	470,270	10	2
			4	±7,745,549	9	10

INTEREST, 1894.

Distributed on the basis of Loans issued 1891.

	Amount.	Per Head, approximate.	Per cent.
Railways Telegraphs Roads, Bridges, Jetties, and Harbours. Public Buildings Defences Other Public Works and Purposes	£ 161,926 5089 85,428 28,108 5724 35,897	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ s. \ d. \\ 1 \ 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 8 \\ 0 \ 11 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 8 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 9 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 7 \end{array}$	50.26 1.58 26.53 8.72 1.77 11.14
Тотаl	322,172	2 1 7	100.00

WILLIAM GRAHAME, JUN., GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANJA.