

PART I.—POPULATION.

32. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1888* was Population, 1888.
as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	581,333
Females	...	...	...	...	...	509,536
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,090,869

33. This estimate shows an increase of 54,750, viz., 31,289 males and 23,461 females, upon that for the end of 1887, published in the last issue of this work. The figures have, as usual, been derived from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures since the census was taken. The official records of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 5,269, viz., 4,138 males, and 1,131 females, in 1888, or to 41,257, viz., 32,892 males, and 8,365 females, during the whole period since the census was taken. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1888 would have been 1,132,126, viz., 614,225 males, and 517,901 females. Mode of computing population estimate.

34. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1888 was 1,072,619,† which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of Municipal estimate of population.

* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published at the beginning of the second volume.

† The returns are usually made up to about the middle of August.

1,097,470, or 34,656 less than the apparent population,* but 6,601 more than the reduced estimate adopted. It may be remarked that, when the census of 1881 was taken, the population according to the municipal estimate was found to be several thousands above the number then returned, although the excess was not nearly so great as that shown by the apparent population brought on throughout the ten years which had intervened between it and the previous census, which, it will be remembered, was found to exceed the truth by 67,000.

Mean popu-
lation, 1888.

35. Supposing the apparent population had been correct, the mean or average population during 1888 would have been 1,102,116, viz., 596,511 males and 505,605 females ; but, calculating upon the basis of the reduced estimate, the mean population of the year may be set down as follows :—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1888.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	565,065
Females	...	...	...	...	...	496,985
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,062,050

Increase of
population,
1888.

36. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1888 was 60,019, viz., 35,427 males and 24,592 females. Of this increase, 18,216, consisting of 8,232 males and 9,984 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths ; and the remainder, viz., 41,803, consisting of 27,195 males and 14,608 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of
population,
1871 to 1888.

37. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that a large number of persons leave the colony by sea without being recorded by the Immigration Office. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counter-balanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which, it is believed, has of late years not occurred to any great extent. In 1888, the apparent increase of population was greater by 20,955 than in 1887, and by 18,845 than in 1886. It was, moreover, the largest increase recorded during the last eighteen years. Thirteen years ago (1875), according to the figures, the increase of population was at a minimum ; but since then a marked improvement has taken

* Or that obtained from the records, without allowance for defective returns.

place from year to year, and especially in the last five years. The following are the figures for the last eighteen years :—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1871	...	...	25,846	1880	...	...	26,157
1872	...	...	18,282	1881	...	...	22,165
1873	...	...	19,765	1882	...	...	23,993
1874	...	...	17,945	1883	...	...	25,565
1875	...	...	14,835	1884	...	...	29,486
1876	...	...	17,028	1885	...	...	30,593
1877	...	...	20,487	1886	...	...	41,174
1878	...	...	18,655	1887	...	...	39,064
1879	...	...	19,891	1888	...	...	60,019

38. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births over deaths in 1888 was greater by 1,178 than that in 1887, and was also greater than in any other year since 1870. The following are the numbers in the last eighteen years :—

Increase by
births.

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.†

1871	...	...	17,464	1880	...	...	14,496
1872	...	...	16,530	1881	...	...	14,843
1873	...	...	16,599	1882	...	...	13,113
1874	...	...	14,578	1883	...	...	14,535
1875	...	...	11,433	1884	...	...	15,345
1876	...	...	13,208	1885	...	...	15,611
1877	...	...	13,234	1886	...	...	15,872
1878	...	...	13,879	1887	...	...	17,038
1879	...	...	14,719	1888	...	...	18,216

39. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures over-land, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passage beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed

Increase by
immigra-
gration.

* The estimated *actual*, as distinguished from the *apparent*, increase of population in any year may be obtained by taking the difference between the figures of population at the end of the year in question and the one preceding it, as given in the first folding sheet published in the second volume.

† The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the beginning of the second volume.

to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was for some years tolerably successful; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient, Messageries, and Imperial German mail lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not always distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney frequently setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,† but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last eighteen years—and which, it will be observed, show an increase for 1888 of 19,777 as compared with the number for 1887, and of 16,501 as compared with the number for 1886, and are considerably higher than that shown for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.‡

1871	...	...	8,382	1880	...	...	11,661
1872	...	...	1,752	1881	...	...	7,322
1873	...	...	3,166	1882	...	...	10,880
1874	...	...	3,367	1883	...	...	11,030
1875	...	...	3,402	1884	...	...	14,141
1876	...	...	3,820	1885	...	...	14,982
1877	...	...	7,253	1886	...	...	25,302
1878	...	...	4,776	1887	...	...	22,026
1879	...	...	5,172	1888	...	...	41,803

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 40; ditto, 1878-9, paragraph 36; ditto, 1879-80, paragraph 42, etc.

† See paragraph 11 of the Government Statist's Report, dated 22nd November, 1884, on the Australasian Statistics 1883, Parliamentary Paper 77, Session 1884.

‡ The number of arrivals and departures recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume.

40. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1887 and 1888, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter:—

Population of Australasian colonies.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 & 1888.*

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase or Decrease (—).
	1887.	1888.	
Victoria ...	1,036,119	1,090,869	54,750
New South Wales ...	1,042,919	1,085,356	42,437
Queensland ...	366,940	387,463	20,523
South Australia ...	317,446	313,065†	—4,381
Western Australia ...	42,488	42,137	—351
Total ...	2,805,912	2,918,890	112,978
Tasmania ...	142,478	146,149	3,671
New Zealand ...	603,361	607,380	4,019
Grand Total ...	3,551,751	3,672,419	120,668

NOTE.—The *apparent* population of Victoria was 1,072,107 at the end of 1887, and 1,132,126 at the end of 1888; that of New South Wales was 1,078,205 and 1,123,848 at the end of the same two years. The *apparent* increase of population in 1888 was 60,019 in the case of Victoria, and 58,088 in the case of New South Wales. The population in this table is exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

41. Both Victoria and New South Wales have reduced their estimates of population to allow for unrecorded departures which have taken place since the census of 1881 was taken, the former by 41,257 and the latter by 38,480. Moreover, Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in 1885, which led to a reduction on previous estimates of 11,427 persons in the case of the former, and 7,194 in that of the latter. It appears, however, that these two colonies have not reduced their population estimates since 1885, whilst the other three colonies have probably not done so since 1881, and as the record of persons departing is more or less incomplete in all of them there is little doubt that the figures given, especially in the case of the last three colonies, overstate the truth. It is believed that the estimate for South Australia is for that colony exclusive of the Northern Territory†, which at the census of 1881 contained 4,521 inhabitants, of whom all but 717 were Chinese.

Colonies which have amended their population estimates.

42. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1888, the

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

* The estimated population of each Australasian colony for 1873 and each subsequent year will be found in the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the second volume.

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press, a return was received from South Australia in which the population was set down as 318,308 or 5,243 more than this number. Perhaps the difference may have resulted from the population of the Northern Territory not having been included in the first sent return.

colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE* OF POPULATION, 1888.

				Per cent.					Per cent.
1.	Queensland	...	...	5·59	5.	New Zealand	...	...	·67
2.	Victoria	...	...	5·28	6.	Western Australia	...	...	·83
3.	New South Wales	...	...	4·07	7.	South Australia	...	...	—1·38
4.	Tasmania	...	...	2·58					

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1888.

43. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1888, the population of Continental Australia increased by 4·03 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 3·40 per cent.

Increase of Australasian populations since census.

44. During the seven years and nine months which intervened between the census of 1881† and the end of 1888 it is estimated that the following increase took place in the populations of the different colonies :—

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATIONS, 1881 TO 1888.

Colony.				Population Census of 1881.†	Increase in 7½ years.	
					Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria	...	...	...	862,346	228,523	26·50
New South Wales	...	...	...	751,468	333,888	44·43
Queensland	...	...	...	213,525	173,938	81·46
South Australia	...	...	...	279,865	33,200	11·87
Western Australia	...	...	...	29,708	12,429	41·84
Total	...	...	...	2,136,912	781,978	36·59
Tasmania	...	...	...	115,705	30,444	26·31
New Zealand	...	...	...	489,933	117,447	23·97
Grand Total	...	...	...	2,742,550	929,869	33·90

Probable Australasian populations, 1891.

45. Judging from the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.
† Including enumerated Aborigines, the population of the Australian continent at the census of 1881 was 2,166,189, and the population of that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was 2,815,924.
‡ Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

taken, viz., in 1891, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 3,150,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 4,000,000.

46. In the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1881, the rate of increase of the population of the Australian continent was about 36 per cent., and of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, about 42 per cent. Judging from the increase which is estimated to have taken place in the $7\frac{3}{4}$ years intervening between the date of the census and the end of 1888, it appears probable that both these increases, especially the first-named, will be much exceeded in the ten years ending with the next census (1891), and that the rate of increase of the population of Continental Australia will be found to have been about 47 per cent., and that of Continental and Insular Australasia combined, about 44 per cent.

Probable
rate of
increase,
1881-1891.

47. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the increase of the Victorian population was only 18 per cent., or about 1·6 per cent. per annum. At this rate, the population of this colony would double itself in 42 years. There is reason to believe, however, that since the last census the population has been increasing at a much faster rate, and that it may be expected to double itself in a considerably shorter period.

Time Vic-
torian
population
will double.

48. In the following table giving an estimate of the birthplaces and allegiance of the people of this colony at the middle of 1888, the number of Victorian born has been found by adding the estimated net increase since the last census, which has been obtained by deducting from the births an estimated allowance for deaths and emigration.* Those born in "Other Australasian Colonies" have been increased in the same ratio as Victorians; the number of Chinese has been brought on from the census by means of the returns of arrivals, departures, and deaths of Chinese which have occurred since the census was taken, and the remainder of the population has been distributed amongst the other nationalities according to the census proportions†:—

Birthplaces,
1888.

* Between 1871 and 1881 the actual loss amongst Victorian born due to death and emigration was equivalent to 78·65 per cent. for males, and 83·69 per cent. for females, of the total deaths and departures of persons of the same sexes amongst all nationalities. Since 1881 slightly higher ratios have been assumed, viz., 80 per cent. for males, and 85 per cent. for females.

† This mode of computation necessarily causes the relative proportions of males and females in the various nationalities to differ from those at the census.

**BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA ABOUT THE MIDDLE
OF 1888 (ESTIMATED).**

Birthplaces.	Mean Population, 1888.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	310,382	319,183	629,565
Other Australasian Colonies ...	24,000	26,300	50,300
England and Wales	106,230	68,221	174,451
Scotland	32,619	24,119	56,738
Ireland	51,281	49,996	101,277
Other British Possessions ...	7,543	4,469	12,012
Germany	7,705	2,667	10,372
The United States	2,076	773	2,849
China	12,180	90	12,270*
Other Foreign Countries ...	11,049	1,167	12,216
Total	565,065	496,985	1,062,050
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth) ...	532,055	492,288	1,024,343
Foreign Subjects (by birth) ...	33,010	4,697	37,707

Birthplaces
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1881.

49. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian colony, according to the returns of the census of 1881; also the number of males and females in each birthplace:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Birthplace.	Numbers of each birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand.
MALES.							
The Colony† ...	247,528	234,453	54,281	85,228	10,528	39,894	136,772
Other Australasian Colonies	19,051	24,665	8,640	5,236	400	2,059	8,788
England and Wales	85,426	70,787	22,608	33,833	4,980	11,383	70,704
Scotland	26,224	15,828	6,070	6,028	575	1,931	31,005
Ireland	41,226	36,494	14,842	9,060	1,519	3,401	27,666
Other British Possessions	2,348	2,674	884	903	23	364	2,429
France	1,042	1,205	261	213	21	28	614
Germany	6,144	5,367	6,891	5,234	61	464	3,188
The United States ...	1,645	1,947	261	‡	68	96	637
China	11,743	10,141	11,224	4,146	145	842	5,017
Other Foreign Countries	5,888	6,038	9,339	2,390	305	303	5,885
Residue§ ...	3,818	1,550	743	737	77	397	1,268
Total	452,083	411,149	136,044	153,008	18,702	61,162	293,973

* This does not include half-castes, of which there are probably not less than 400 in Victoria. See paragraph 50 *et seq. post.*

† Including enumerated Aborigines.

‡ In South Australia those born in the United States were not separated from natives of "Other Foreign Countries."

§ Comprising those born at sea and those of whom the birthplace was not returned.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881
—continued.

Birthplace.	Numbers of each birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	234
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	†	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue‡ ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
Total ...	410,263	340,319	98,066	133,203	13,352	54,543	240,057

50. It is estimated that in 1859 there were about 43,000 Chinese in the Australasian colonies, of whom 42,000 were in Victoria, chiefly upon the gold-fields. A year later a number of Chinese left Victoria, mainly for New South Wales, whilst some returned to their native country, with the effect that when a census was taken in 1861 the number was found to have become reduced in Victoria to 24,732, and in all the Australasian colonies to 38,300. At the census taken ten years later, viz., in 1871, the number had become still further reduced in Victoria to 17,935, and in Australasia to 31,100. Ten years still later, viz., at the census of 1881, the number of Chinese had fallen to 12,128 in Victoria; but in all Australasia it had increased to 43,706, that being, however, only 1,700 in excess of the estimated number resident in Victoria alone in 1859, or 22 years previously. The following table shows the number of Chinese of either sex in each colony as returned at the census of 1881 :—

Chinese
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ See footnote (§) to preceding page.

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ...	11,869	259	12,128
New South Wales ...	10,141	64	10,205
Queensland ...	11,206	23	11,229
South Australia...	4,146	5	4,151
Western Australia ...	145	...	145
Total ...	37,507	351	37,858
Tasmania ...	842	2	844
New Zealand ...	4,995	9	5,004
Grand Total ...	43,344	362	43,706

Not all
Chinese
born in
China.

51. It will be noticed that the numbers in this table differ in some instances from the numbers set down in a previous table* as born in China, the reason being that some persons of the Chinese race were returned at the census as born elsewhere than in that country, and, on the other hand, some persons of European extraction were returned as born in China. The differences in all cases are only slight.

Chinese
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1889.

52. According to information brought down to the beginning of 1889, the total number of Chinese in the Australasian colonies was then 49,805, the increase since the census of 1881 having been 6,099. The following are the numbers in each colony compared with the numbers returned at the census of 1881 :—

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1889.

Colony.	Number of Chinese.		
	1881. (Enumerated.)	1889. (Estimated.)	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
Victoria ...	12,128	12,070	— 58
New South Wales ...	10,205	16,828†	+ 6,623
Queensland ...	11,229	8,244	— 2,985
South Australia‡	4,151	6,830	+ 2,679
Western Australia ...	145	126	— 19
Total ...	37,858	44,098	+ 6,240§
Tasmania ...	844	1,000	+ 156
New Zealand ...	5,004	4,707	— 297
Grand Total ...	43,706	49,805	+ 6,099§

Aborigines.

53. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000 ; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they

* See table following paragraph 49 *ante*.
† Figures for 1888 ; no estimate having been made since.
‡ Chiefly in the Northern Territory. § Net figures.

numbered at that time not less than 15,000.* When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number returned was 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females; all, however, were not enumerated at that time, and there are now known to be 803 in the colony, of whom 570 are pure blacks and the remainder half-castes. The existence of the few of the Aboriginal race that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever, and it will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

54. Aboriginal stations, under the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, have been founded at Coranderrk, near the junction of the Yarra and Watts Rivers; at Framlingham and Lake Condah, in the Western District; at Lakes Wellington and Tyers, in Gippsland; and at Lake Hindmarsh, in the Wimmera District. There are, moreover, twelve depôts, where Aborigines who object to live on stations can obtain supplies. The following are the areas of the reserves at the stations, the average number of Aborigines living on each reserve, also the average number who from time to time receive supplies at the depôts or occasionally visit the stations:—

ABORIGINES, 1888.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines† (including half-castes).
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	4,800	91
Framlingham	3,500	94
Lake Condah	3,750	95
Lake Wellington	2,300	58
Lake Tyers	4,200	62
Lake Hindmarsh	3,607	37
Occasional visitors to stations and depôts ...	...	300
Total	22,157	737

55. An Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1887†, in which provision was made for the gradual separation of the half-castes from the pure blacks, and the absorption of the former into the general population. Half-castes of either sex over 34 years of age habitually living and associating with the Aborigines, female half-castes married to Aborigines, children unable to earn their own living,

* Mr. E. M. Curr, in his work entitled *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria*, page 236 (George Robertson, Melbourne, 1883), states that he believes he has seen all the published estimates of our black population which have been made from time to time since 1843, and, with larger information than they were based on, feels convinced that the Aboriginal inhabitants of Port Phillip (now Victoria) could not have numbered less than fifteen thousand when our occupancy of the colony began in 1835.

† The number of Aborigines at the various stations fluctuates from time to time. The average numbers are here given. ‡ The Aborigines Protection Act 1836 (50 Vict. No. 912).

and other half-castes receiving licences from the Board to reside on an Aboriginal station, were excluded from the operation of the Act. Other half-castes, who prior to the passing of the Act had been maintained either wholly or in part by moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of the Aborigines, might at the discretion of the Board, if in necessitous circumstances, be supplied with rations or their equivalent in money for three years, with clothing for five years, and with blankets for seven years after the coming into operation of the Act.

Report on
Aborigines,
1888.

56. In their report, dated 1st November, 1888, the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines in the colony of Victoria wrote as follows:—

“Eighty half-castes who lately resided on the reserves are now earning their own living, or are being supported by their parents away from the stations. Of this number, seven girls and six young men have good situations, and are doing well. Two married couples are also at service. Five married couples, with large families, are living on their selections, or on rented farms; and two children have been sent to the Brighton Orphanage. The Board are happy to say that the hiring out of half-caste girls as servants has, so far, been a success; and they have little doubt that other girls who are now being trained on the stations for the same work will give like satisfaction to their employers. Rations and clothing are (and will for a time be) supplied to those of the above half-castes who, according to the *Amended Act*, ‘satisfy the Board of his or her necessitous circumstances.’ The Board have not yet been successful in apprenticing youths to trades, neither the boys nor the parents being very favourable to it, the former preferring a more open air occupation. The Board are of opinion that during the short time the *Amended Act* has been in force the results as to the half-castes are satisfactory. As after the 31st December, 1889, no rations will be issued to half-castes under 34 years of age, many who now cling to the stations will have to leave and provide for themselves. The numbers on the various stations will then be greatly reduced, in view of which the Board are considering the advisability of doing away with one or more stations. The marrying of half-caste girls to pure blacks is a subject that has been brought under the notice of the Board. The Board are of opinion that such marriages should be discouraged as much as possible. The *Amended Act* was framed to merge the half-caste population into the general community; by *encouraging* the intermarriage of blacks and half-castes that point would not be attained. As many of these girls are almost white, and have been well brought up, they will probably find husbands among the white population.”

Expenditure
on Aborigines.

57. According to the same report, the total amount expended on the aborigines in the year ended 30th June, 1888, was £11,172. The whole cost of the aboriginal stations during the same 12 months was £9,595, from which if the income be deducted, amounting to £1,508, the net cost of the stations will be reduced to £8,087.

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

58. In all the colonies on the Australasian continent the enumeration of the Aborigines obtained at the census of 1881 was incomplete. This is of little importance, so far as this colony is concerned, the numbers here being so small. In New South Wales, only the “civilized” Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland, only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the

census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained. The figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania.* In New Zealand, an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies in 1881, either by enumeration or estimate. Since then no attempt has been made to number the Aboriginal population:—

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ...	460	320	780
New South Wales† ...	938	705	1,643
Queensland‡ ...	10,719	9,866	20,585
South Australia § ...	3,478	2,868	6,346
Western Australia || ...	1,640	706	2,346
Total ...	17,235	14,465	31,700
New Zealand ¶ ...	24,368	19,729	44,097
Grand Total ...	41,603	34,194	75,797

59. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1888, Religions, 1888.

* Mr. R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician of Tasmania, writes:—"The last male of the Tasmanian Aborigines died on the 3rd March, 1869, and the last of the race (*Trucaninni*, a female) died at Hobart on the 8th May, 1876. On the islands of Bass's Straits (Barren and Badger) there are a few families of half-castes, who live in a miserable sort of way; catching mutton birds and boiling them down for oil seems to be their principal occupation. Although the men are strong and vigorous, and excelling as boatmen, they are extremely improvident and lazy. So far as I can learn, these half-castes are mixed, and are quite as much related to the natives of continental Australia as they are to the Aborigines of Tasmania."

† Returns were obtained of the "civilized" Aborigines only.

‡ In Queensland the numbers were partly derived from estimates. Mr. Henry Jordan, who in 1881 was Registrar-General of that colony, considered the estimates too low. He wrote as follows in his report on the census:—"In the northern parts of the colony the Aborigines are comparatively numerous, and some persons resident in the Cook and Palmer districts have supposed there may be 70,000 in Queensland. This, however, is a very crude estimate, and may be far wide of the truth."

§ The Aborigines in the Northern Territory of South Australia are not included. In the whole colony there are probably quite as many Aborigines as in Queensland.

|| The Aborigines returned at the census of Western Australia are only those in the employment of the colonists. Large portions of that immense territory have not yet been explored, and in some places Aborigines are very numerous.

¶ In his report upon the census, Mr. W. R. E. Brown, Registrar-General of New Zealand, writes as follows respecting this enumeration:—"An attempt was made in 1881 to obtain a correct enumeration of the native population, but although the officers of the Native Department who had the charge of the enumeration do not think that there are any material errors in the results obtained, yet they agree in stating that the numbers given are not correct, and in many instances only estimates. In some parts no access was permitted to those desirous of obtaining information. In parts the natives showed a suspicion of the enumerators, and a growing disinclination to have their numbers known, and information relating thereto was refused. Difficulty was also experienced on account of the nomadic habits of portions of the tribes; and in some instances the natives who were at a distance from their tribes were enumerated *in loco*, and given again by another officer among the number of their tribe. . . . The total number is greater by 502 than that returned at the census of 1878; but as the reports of the native officers generally point to a perceptible decrease in the Maori population, this apparent increase may be attributable to a better enumeration on the present occasion."

the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census; except in the case of the Buddhists, Confucians, etc., which, as at the census, have been considered to be in the proportion of 92 per cent. to the number of Chinese :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1888 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England*	205,684	177,821	383,505
Presbyterians	85,890	77,331	163,221
Methodists†	67,638	65,801	133,439
Independents	12,318	12,126	24,444
Baptists	12,149	12,922	25,071
Other Protestants	18,421	13,419	31,840
Roman Catholics‡	125,896	124,544	250,440
Jews	2,995	2,336	5,331
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	11,260	50	11,310
Residue	22,814	10,635	33,449
Total	565,065	496,985	1,062,050

Religions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

60. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian colony on the 3rd April, 1881, except Tasmania, in which the religions of the people were not ascertained; also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, § 1881.

Religions.	Number of Persons|| of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand
MALES.						
Church of England	164,520	187,055	42,359	40,991	9,573	111,653
Presbyterians	68,753	40,162	12,687	9,531	633	61,543
Methodists	54,097¶	32,965	7,479	26,506	1,096	23,646
Independents	9,859	7,126	2,470	5,047	656	3,449
Baptists	9,698	3,833	2,818	6,680	...	5,785
Other Protestants	14,765	9,984	10,315	24,830	...	7,588
Roman Catholics	100,644	108,533	28,528	21,871	4,537	36,963
Jews	2,396	1,858	278	412	...	844
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	11,122	9,285	16,486**	4,146††	...	4,931
Residue‡‡	16,229	10,348	1,905	9,516	567	13,203
Total	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	269,605

* Including also Free Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.
† Including also Bible Christians. ‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.
§ Except Tasmania, in which on census of religion was taken.
|| Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.
¶ Not including Bible Christians, who are combined with "Other Protestants."
** The Mahometans were combined with the Buddhists, Confucians, etc., in Queensland.
†† The Buddhists, Confucians, etc., in South Australia, not having been distinguished in the census returns, have been assumed to be equal to the number of Chinese.
‡‡ Including those of other religions than those named, those objecting to state their religion, those returning themselves of no denomination or no religion, and the unspecified.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1881—
continued.

Religions.	Number of Personst of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
FEMALES.						
Church of England ...	146,771	155,304	31,561	34,821	6,690	91,680
Presbyterians ...	63,838	32,383	9,922	8,386	371	51,565
Methodists ...	54,296†	31,387	6,872	26,282	988	22,636
Independents ...	10,019	7,202	2,294	4,861	606	3,250
Baptists ...	10,675	3,474	2,765	7,299	...	5,691
Other Protestants ...	11,101	5,637	7,838	21,392	...	5,485
Roman Catholics ...	102,836	99,073	25,848	20,757	3,876	32,021
Jews ...	1,934	1,408	179	350	...	692
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	37	60	385§	5||	...	5
Residue¶ ...	8,756	4,391	536	6,182	115	7,303
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	220,328

61. The following table contains a statement of the number of persons nominally adhering to different religious bodies in most of the countries of the world; the information has, for the most part, been obtained from an excellent American publication, *McCarthy's Annual Statistician*,** where it is mentioned that the particulars have been got principally by direct correspondence:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	CHRISTIANS.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, etc.	Residue.	Total.††
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, etc.						
Algeria ..	15,402	408,479	.. ..	35,665	2,850,866	..	..	..	3,310,412
Annam ..	113,000	420,000	..	120	232,000	4,000,000	1,234,880	..	6,000,000
Argentine Republic	27,300	2,621,094	3,200	3,000	448	3,406	2,552	281,000	2,942,000
Australasia	2,640,000	820,000	500	14,000	500	..	50,000	75,000	3,600,000
Austria-Hungary	3,759,586	26,528,762	7,210,294	1,676,951	9,417	..	232	59,660	39,244,902
Belgium ..	15,000	5,835,278	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	5,853,278
Bolivia ..	..	1,251,900	..	189	..	700,000	..	..	1,952,089
Bosnia and Herzegovina	509	265,788	571,250	5,805	492,710	..	..	29	1,336,091
Brazil ..	72,311	10,702,771	..	21,059	..	2,019,350	..	106,884	12,922,375
Bulgaria ..	11,520	2,965	1,411,010	20,212	562,212	..	..	..	2,007,919
Canada ..	2,422,285	1,791,982	378	2,393	..	4,478	2,922	100,372	4,324,810
Chile ..	26,898	2,412,280	..	359	..	..	..	..	2,439,537
China ..	100,000	1,400,000	100	3,500	15,500,000	..	395,000,000	..	412,003,600

* See footnote (§) to preceding page.

† See footnote (¶) to preceding page.

‡ See footnote (††) to preceding page.

** Edition 1889, pages 450 and 451: San Francisco.

†† The populations in this column (taken from the *Annual Statistician*) sometimes differ considerably from those given in subsequent tables prepared in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and derived generally from official documents.

† See footnote (||) to preceding page.

§ See footnote (**) to preceding page.

¶ See footnote (††) to preceding page.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.	CHRISTIANS.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, etc.	Residue.	Total.*
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, etc.						
Corea ..	777	3,500	12	125	350,600	..	10,163,923	..	10,518,937
Denmark ..	1,959,031	2,985	96	3,946	8	..	..	2,973	1,969,039
Egypt ..	5,979	27,800	35,699	8,524	15,739,263	2,000,000	..	..	17,817,265
France ..	692,800	29,572,557	3,174	53,436	1,494	57	510	7,348,020	37,672,048
Germany ..	29,339,515	16,810,808	12,601	581,681	222	429	367	106,827	46,852,450
Great Britain and Ireland	28,961,927	6,023,015	3,861	70,763	1,835	1,054	1,250	2,000,347	37,064,052
Greece ..	7,877	10,094	1,902,386	5,792	25,672	740	..	27,000	1,979,561
Guiana ..	33,345	7,517	..	1,114	1,429	24,457	4,198	473	72,533
Haiti ..	5,674	542,890	..	386	..	1,050	..	..	550,000
Hawaii ..	33,261	20,072	..	84	..	9,000	18,055	106	80,578
Holland ..	2,503,011	1,458,377	..	82,847	..	..	..	291,777	4,336,012
India ..	899,576	963,058	2,142	12,009	50,121,585	10,589,047	191,356,034	773,974	254,717,425
Italy.. ..	64,927	27,977,393	79,997	38,474	1,004	..	..	1,537,990	29,699,785
Japan ..	11,678	32,382	11,275	630	242,407	16,419	37,554,206	..	37,868,997
Java and Madura	32,824	3,764	..	378	16,366,097	4,012,632	214,407	..	20,630,102
Liberia ..	13,000	5,000	..	..	..	1,050,000	..	..	1,063,000
Luxemburg	1,167	211,077	21	866	..	..	..	152	213,283
Madagascar	350,000	55,000	..	1,000	..	5,094,000	..	..	5,500,000
Mexico ..	20,000	9,000,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,430,703	10,460,703
Montenegro	..	26,000	207,380	2,000	10,000	..	..	..	245,380
Morocco ..	500	700	300	340,000	5,798,500	..	..	..	6,140,000
Nepaul ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	2,000,000	..	3,000,000
Orange Free State	53,833	340	..	67	..	72,496	..	6,782	133,518
Persia ..	4,500	3,500	66,000	19,000	6,860,000	700,000	600	..	7,653,600
Peru ..	5,087	2,644,055	2,544	498	43	282,165	37,532	..	2,971,924
Portugal ..	500	4,301,554	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	4,306,554
Roumania ..	15,072	115,435	4,803,351	401,051	18,493	22,593	..	..	5,376,000
Roumelia (Eastern)	4,320	1,114	735,974	6,993	200,498	27,201	..	..	976,100
Russia ..	3,476,925	14,182,077	71,343,279	3,574,627	10,407,240	497,049	106,327	325,148	103,912,672
Samos ..	2	26	40,062	1	..	422	..	..	40,513
Servia ..	465	4,178	1,880,072	3,492	15,143	..	..	..	1,903,350
Siam ..	..	..	..	..	..	750,000	5,000,000	..	5,750,000
Spain ..	8,352	16,927,263	428	402	271	516	213	24,297	16,961,742
Sweden and Norway	6,587,105	1,482	193	3,393	..	..	..	3,596	6,595,769
Switzerland	1,703,331	1,185,954	369	7,902	..	..	..	9,196	2,906,752
Transvaal ..	52,693	1,900	..	407	..	745,000	..	..	800,000
Tripoli ..	5,000	35,000	..	35,000	935,000	..	..	..	1,010,000
Tunis ..	100	35,000	400	45,000	1,419,500	..	..	..	1,500,000
Turkey ..	2,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	100,000	14,701,000	..	..	..	20,801,000
United States	18,986,874	7,712,875	43,936	82,390	1,205	275,000	106,980	29,576,196	56,785,456
Other coun- tries	2,955,161	8,132,959	1,127,716	719,469	11,133,338	16,101,434	1,144,812	115,906,998	157,221,887
The World ..	110,000,000	203,000,000	95,000,000	8,000,000	154,000,000	50,000,000	644,000,000	160,000,000	1,424,000,000

Ages, 1888.

62. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1888, the number being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration

* See footnote (f) to preceding page.

authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1888
(ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	67,979	64,799	132,778
5 to 10 „	58,969	56,803	115,772
10 to 15 „	57,855	56,040	113,895
15 to 20 „	60,295	57,347	117,642
20 to 25 „	63,710	56,499	120,209
25 to 30 „	58,386	51,385	109,771
30 to 35 „	37,544	33,379	70,923
35 to 40 „	25,073	22,225	47,298
40 to 45 „	22,858	20,649	43,507
45 to 50 „	24,445	20,414	44,859
50 to 55 „	25,574	19,126	44,700
55 to 60 „	25,431	15,967	41,398
60 to 65 „	17,166	9,844	27,010
65 to 70 „	10,198	6,208	16,406
70 to 75 „	5,930	3,616	9,546
75 to 80 „	2,327	1,693	4,020
80 years and upwards... ..	1,325	991	2,316
Total	565,065	496,985	1,062,050

63. It is evident that a population which, relatively to the total number of units of which it is composed, contains a great many children and very old people, is not so physically effective as one which has a larger proportion of persons at the middle period of life. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons between 15 and 65 years of age are able to contribute largely to their own maintenance, and generally to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1888, as shown in the last table, a large accession to the population (amounting to 79 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in $7\frac{1}{4}$ years from 5,908 to 6,283, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,717. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

Relative effective-ness of population, 1881 and 1888.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1888.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons Living.	
	1881 (3rd April).	1888 (30th June).	Increase in 7½ years.	1881 (3rd April).	1888 (30th June).
Under 15 years... ..	331,762	362,445	30,683	3,847	3,413
15 to 65 years	509,479	667,317	157,838	5,908	6,283
65 years and upwards ...	21,105	32,288	11,183	245	304
Total	862,346	1,062,050	199,704	10,000	10,000

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1888—
Males.

64. In the same 7½ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 78 per cent. of the whole male increase; per 10,000 males living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,379, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,621. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1888:—

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1888.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males Living.	
	1881 (3rd April).	1888 (30th June).	Increase in 7½ Years.	1881 (3rd April).	1888 (30th June).
Under 15 years	167,019	184,803	17,784	3,695	3,271
15 to 65 years	272,341	360,482	88,141	6,024	6,379
65 years and upwards ...	12,723	19,780	7,057	281	350
Total	452,083	565,065	112,982	10,000	10,000

Men at
"soldier's
age."

65. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the soldier's age." The returns of the census of 1881 showed that the Australasian colonies as a whole could then have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, of which the contingent available from Victoria would have numbered 114,142, or 1,324 per 10,000 of her total population of both sexes. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1888 shows that up to that time the males at the soldier's age in Victoria had increased to 184,713, or to 1,739 per 10,000 of the population.

Women at
reproduc-
tive period,
1881 and
1888.

66. From 15 to 45 years of age may be called the fruitful or reproductive period of female life. At the last census the number of women between those ages in Victoria was found to be 186,277, and

their proportion to every 10,000 of the whole female population was found to be 4,540. At the middle of 1888 the number of women at the fruitful period had increased to 241,484, and their proportion per 10,000 of the female population had increased to 4,860.

67. The ages of the people in the various Australasian colonies were as follow when the census of 1881 was taken :—

Ages in Australasian colonies.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years	57,846	56,169	16,178	21,028	2,070	8,127	41,636
5 to 10 „	54,843	49,877	13,637	17,407	1,878	7,274	34,305
10 to 15 „	54,330	45,071	11,704	16,207	1,802	6,997	28,875
15 to 20 „	49,445	38,169	9,357	14,801	1,505	6,701	21,060
20 to 25 „	40,593	40,056	12,228	16,907	1,386	6,001	22,078
25 to 30 „	27,482	35,050	12,811	15,032	1,102	4,195	23,916
30 to 35 „	22,633	29,361	10,882	10,965	830	3,168	20,202
35 to 40 „	23,434	27,338	10,506	9,625	1,036	2,565	20,318
40 to 45 „	25,948	24,242	9,600	7,344	1,155	2,577	20,099
45 to 50 „	28,354	19,426	6,214	5,672	1,232	2,435	13,972
50 to 55 „	26,439	15,649	4,181	4,897	1,114	2,677	9,553
55 to 60 „	15,967	9,086	2,168	3,336	698	2,180	4,855
60 to 65 „	12,046	8,350	1,615	2,770	595	2,375	3,809
65 to 70 „	6,156	5,134	810	1,607	262	1,553	1,879
70 to 75 „	3,686	3,461	449	1,102	182	1,246	1,175
75 to 80 „	1,782	1,645	189	537	75	638	581
80 and upwards	1,099	1,277	113	293	40	453	322
Unspecified† ...	...	1,788	2,683	...	100	...	970
Total ...	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	61,162	269,605
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years	56,359	54,954	15,756	20,656	2,071	8,065	40,653
5 to 10 „	54,461	49,141	13,410	17,357	1,847	6,968	33,610
10 to 15 „	53,923	43,408	11,200	16,068	1,744	6,663	28,747
15 to 20 „	51,191	37,565	8,703	14,991	1,547	6,665	21,549
20 to 25 „	43,324	34,481	8,679	13,844	1,222	5,938	19,287
25 to 30 „	26,992	25,488	6,678	10,195	849	3,811	16,670
30 to 35 „	21,954	21,278	5,631	7,689	685	2,776	14,393
35 to 40 „	21,571	19,067	5,542	6,670	648	2,561	13,244
40 to 45 „	21,245	15,293	4,405	6,045	616	2,483	11,001
45 to 50 „	19,439	11,896	2,943	4,949	494	2,264	7,369
50 to 55 „	15,296	8,835	1,996	3,871	323	1,926	5,010
55 to 60 „	9,118	5,923	1,215	2,691	216	1,389	2,965
60 to 65 „	7,008	5,528	896	2,250	187	1,290	2,530
65 to 70 „	3,801	3,148	476	1,406	94	772	1,353
70 to 75 „	2,524	2,057	266	904	59	514	912
75 to 80 „	1,215	992	132	447	25	269	411
80 and upwards	842	637	81	302	14	189	262
Unspecified† ...	...	628	191	...	5	...	362
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	54,543	220,328

* Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria, and New South Wales.

† In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, the "Unspecified" have been distributed by proportion amongst the other numbers.

Relative
effective-
ness of
population
of various
countries.

68. Comparing the total populations of the Australasian colonies with those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and the United States, the following are the proportions at the supporting and the dependent periods of life, the figures being all for 1881, except those of the United States, which are for 1880 :—

TOTAL POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Country.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and Upwards.
France	6,530	2,660	810
Queensland	5,993	3,888	119
United States	5,940	3,710	350
Victoria	5,908	3,847	245
England and Wales	5,897	3,645	458
Western Australia... ..	5,891	3,855	254
South Australia	5,879	3,885	236
Ireland	5,860	3,500	640
Scotland... ..	5,840	3,660	500
New South Wales... ..	5,768	3,987	245
Tasmania	5,692	3,821	487
New Zealand	5,604	4,254	142

Countries
compared.

69. France, it will be observed, is at the head of the list, the proportion at the supporting period being 537 per 10,000 above that in Queensland, which heads the Australasian colonies, and 926 per 10,000 above that in New Zealand, which stands last of those colonies. In France, however, in consequence of the low birth rate prevailing, the proportion of children under 15 is very much smaller, whilst that of old persons over 65 is very much larger than in any of the other countries. The absence of a youthful population to take the place of those who pass on to old age must materially weaken the population of France in the course of a few years. Queensland stands next to France, after which follows the United States, which is only slightly above Victoria, England and Wales being next below this colony, whilst Ireland and Scotland stand also below Western Australia and South Australia, but above New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Occupations,
1888.

70. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1888, in the same manner as the religions, the only exception being the miners, an estimate of

the number of which has been obtained from the Department of Mines:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1888
(ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to Government	5,933	298	6,231
„ religion	1,356	249	1,605
„ health	2,430	1,938	4,368
„ law	1,582	...	1,582
„ education	3,334	5,069	8,403
„ art, science, and literature ...	3,277	1,292	4,569
Traders	18,082	2,386	20,468
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities ...	8,363	795	9,158
Ministering to entertaining and clothing... ..	18,534	32,851	51,385
Domestic servants	3,673	26,489	30,162
Contractors, artizans, and mechanics	57,976	1,292	59,268
Miners*	25,500	...	*25,500
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	1,074	...	1,074
Engaged in pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	97,361	50,245	147,606
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	4,181	1,242	5,423
Engaged in land carriage	18,195	398	18,593
Engaged in sea navigation	4,125	50	4,175
Dealing in food	17,517	2,137	19,654
Labourers	30,061	...	30,061
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,187	99	1,286
Of independent means... ..	2,995	1,392	4,387
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	209,865	364,290	574,155
Public burthen	7,911	4,423	12,334
Of no occupation	1,526	50	1,576
Unspecified*	19,027	...	19,027
Total	565,065	496,985	1,062,050

71. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the table of birthplaces and religions in 1888, has, except in the case of the miners, necessarily been for the most part constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth. Caution necessary in accepting figures.

72. The following, grouped in sub-orders, are the numbers in the various Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, following different occupations when the census was taken:— Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Sub-orders.

* According to the census proportions the number of miners should be 44,527, but the officers of the Department of Mines state the number does not exceed 25,500. The difference (19,027) has been set down as "unspecified" near the foot of the table.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government..	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
"	2	" local government ...	518	118	142	14	34	261
"	3	Engaged in defence ...	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
"	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
"	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, etc.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
"	4	Authors, literary persons, etc. ...	197	39	97	4	16	121
"	5	Scientific persons ...	300	84	204	19	26	270
2	6	Teachers ...	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
"	7	Artists ...	734	104	143	4	55	331
"	8	Musicians, music teachers, etc....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
"	9	Actors, etc. ...	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
"	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
"	3	Scholars (so described) ..	184,655	76,912	42,141	6,327	21,215	105,658
4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	7,475	1,597	2,089	127	790	3,196
"	2	" in attendance ...	31,234	9,056	9,388	1,018	4,487	16,742
5	1	Mercantile persons ...	11,332	2,027	3,795	242	723	6,770
"	2	Other general dealers ...	6,284	1,809	1,774	230	832	2,907
6	1	Carriers on railways (not railway construction)	3,098	668	808	55	263	1,157
"	2	Carriers on roads ...	8,291	3,115	3,466	503	700	3,574
"	3	" seas and rivers ...	3,363	1,911	2,530	431	969	4,518
"	4	Engaged in storage ...	1,257	342	621	33	131	1,006
"	5	Messengers and porters ...	1,359	870	294	7	266	1,118
		Engaged—						
7	1	In agricultural pursuits ...	108,919	22,004	30,330	3,336	17,748	42,722
"	2	" pastoral pursuits ...	10,608	8,333	3,686	1,288	860	5,541
"	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)	1,377	1,478	738	42	293	3,924
"	4	About animals ...	3,298	1,452	66	97	507	2,260
8	1	In books ...	3,492	805	831	67	281	2,031
"	2	" musical instruments ...	139	16	25	..	10	63
"	3	" prints and pictures ...	200	21	31	2	7	58
"	4	" carving and figures ...	162	18	33	...	4	32
"	5	" tackle for sports and games	26	4	...	...	...	5
"	6	" designs, medals, and dies...	87	12	104	3	...	7
"	7	" watches and philosophical instruments	570	100	148	13	58	338
"	8	" surgical instruments ...	21	4	5	...	...	3
"	9	" arms ...	71	25	16	3	7	35
"	10	" machines and tools ...	994	327	537	6	69	750
"	11	" carriages, harness, and im-plements	3,556	971	1,545	159	368	1,521
"	12	" ships and boats...	608	212	254	53	188	752
"	13	" houses and buildings ...	16,162	3,458	6,834	516	1,892	11,947
"	14	" furniture ...	1,748	358	531	34	209	1,079
"	15	" chemicals ...	229	12	16	1	6	71

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS—*continued.*

Order	Sub-order.	Occupation.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
		Engaged—						
9	1	In textile fabrics ...	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
	2	„ dress ...	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
	3	„ fibrous materials ...	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	„ animal food ...	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
	2	„ vegetable food ...	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
	3	„ drinks and stimulants ...	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	„ animal matters ...	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
	2	„ vegetable matters ...	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	„ mining ...	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
	2	„ coal ...	444	339	46	12	59	294
	3	„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
	4	„ water ...	124	388	64	1	15	56
12	5	„ gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
	6	„ metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

73. For the purpose of making convenient comparisons between the industries carried on in the different colonies, it is desirable to combine the occupations in orders. This is done in the following table, the percentage of each order to the specified total being as shown:—

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Orders.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
	NUMBERS.						
1	Government and defence ...	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars ...	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,277	19,938

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS—*continued.*

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
NUMBERS— <i>continued.</i>							
5	Traders	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,373
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
	Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
	Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Occupations in Victoria and other colonies compared.

74. It will be observed that of traders, workers and dealers in textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials, and workers and dealers in food and drinks, Victoria had a larger proportion than any of the other colonies; that of persons engaged in the learned professions, literature, science and art, the proportion in Victoria was identical with that in Western Australia, and above that in any of the other colonies; but that of persons engaged in government and defence the proportion in Victoria was smaller than that in any of the other colonies.

75. In consequence of the occupations in New South Wales having been classified upon a different principle, it has been found impossible to make any regular comparison between them and the occupations pursued in the other colonies. The following, however, are a few of the groups which it appears probable, although not certain, are comparable with those of Victoria, and in which, therefore, the numbers and proportions in the two colonies are shown:—

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

Occupations.	Victoria.		New South Wales.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.
Government and municipal officers ...	3,995	·47	5,486	·75
Engaged in defence ...	499	·06	1,310	·18
Clergy and others engaged in religion ...	1,237	·14	725	·10
Lawyers, law court officers, etc. ...	1,243	·15	920	·12
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, etc. ...	1,595	·19	1,049	·14
Authors, scientific persons, artists, etc. ...	3,080	·36	1,764	·24
Domestic duties (chiefly women and children)	280,957	32·88	238,109*	32·36
Scholars under tuition ...	184,655	21·61	154,885	21·05
Engaged in—				
Boarding and lodging ...	7,475	·87	4,111	·56
Attendance ...	31,234	3·66	33,913	4·61
Mercantile pursuits ...	18,873†	2·21	22,901	3·11
Maritime pursuits (not Royal Navy) ...	3,363	·39	4,492	·61
Agricultural pursuits and on land ...	110,296	12·91	89,682*	12·18
Pastoral pursuits and about animals ...	13,906	1·63	23,110*	3·14
Mining ...	36,066	4·22	17,709	2·41
Other occupations, which cannot be compared	155,960	18·25	135,709	18·44
Occupation not stated ...	7,912	...	15,593‡	...
Total population ...	862,346	...	751,468	...
Total of specified occupations ...	854,434	100·00	735,875	100·00

76. If the occupations in New South Wales, so far as they are named in the table, are correctly compared with those of Victoria—of which, as has been already stated, there is some doubt, the comparison being only given for what it may be worth—there were, when the census was taken, more Government officers, more persons employed in defence, more servants, more merchants and shopkeepers,

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales com-
pared.

* As in New South Wales the wives and daughters of farmers and squatters assisting on the farm or station were originally tabulated under the head of "Domestic Duties," in which respect the practice differed from that obtaining in Victoria, 36,000 have been deducted therefrom and added to those engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, viz., 30,000 to the former, and 6,000 to the latter.

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

more officers and sailors of the mercantile marine, and more persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, in New South Wales than in Victoria. The number of wives and widows engaged in domestic duties, and of young children, was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; the proportion of such persons to the total population was, however, about the same in the two colonies.

Unemployed
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

77. It will be noticed that the persons of unstated occupations were nearly twice as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria, which has arisen from the fact that, in the former, the occupations of persons out of work, who numbered 9,813, were not distinguished in the returns, whereas in this colony the unemployed, who numbered only 4,478, were classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table.

Urban and
rural
population.

78. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the centre of the city;* the second, viz., the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, viz., the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown at the end of 1888, as well as the average population during that year; also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1888.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population at end of 1888.			Mean Population, 1888.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	437,785	40·13	1,710	419,490
{ Extra-Metropolitan†	376	195,425	17·92	520	194,870
Total Urban ...	632	633,210	58·05	1,002	614,360
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	457,659	41·95	5·2	447,690
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,090,869	100·00	12·4	1,062,050

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.
† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the census of 1881, are as follow: —Avoca, 94, Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 1,243; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 275; Taradale, 1,466; Walhalla (1885), 1,800; Woodend, 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

79. In 1888 the population of the metropolis was equal to fully two-fifths per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures:—

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO
TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

1861	...	...	Per Cent.	25·89	1881	...	...	Per Cent.	32·81
1871	...	...		28·87	1888	...	...		40·13

80. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1888, also the estimated mean population during that year, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

SUB-DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE.—AREA AND
POPULATION, 1888.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At End of 1888.		Mean Population 1888.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.	
Melbourne City ...	5,020	76,504	15·2	75,537
North Melbourne Town ...	565	21,967†	38·9	21,387
Fitzroy City ...	923	32,425	35·1	30,535
Collingwood City ...	1,139	32,888	28·9	31,230
Richmond City ...	1,430	37,350	26·1	36,030
Brunswick Town‡...	2,722	15,500	5·7	14,390
Northcote Borough ...	2,850	5,500	1·9	4,700
Prahran City ...	2,320	39,000	16·8	37,000
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	41,125	17·8	39,885
Port Melbourne Borough ...	2,366	12,278	5·2	11,930
St. Kilda Borough ...	1,886	17,926	9·5	17,345
Brighton Town ...	3,288	6,900	2·1	6,845
Essendon Borough ...	4,000	9,226	2·3	8,700
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	8,200	7·5	7,645
Hawthorn Town ...	2,389	14,457	6·1	13,237
Kew Borough ...	3,553	6,533	1·8	6,433
Footscray Town ...	3,075	14,300	4·7	13,030
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	13,400	4·8	13,075
Remainder of District ...	120,242	30,828	·3	29,078
Total ...	163,942	436,307	2·7	418,012
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River §	...	1,478	...	1,478
Total Population including shipping	...	437,785	...	419,490

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres.
† Including the Benevolent Asylum.
‡ Brunswick was proclaimed a town on the 10th April, 1888.
§ Census figures.

Populations
of suburban
municipalities.

81. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 76,500* inhabitants, or 35,000 more than South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne, with 41,000 inhabitants; Prahran, with 39,000; Richmond, with 37,000; and Collingwood and Fitzroy, with over 32,000 each. Northcote, with 5,500 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban boroughs, the next one being Kew, with 6,500.

Density of
metropolitan
population.

82. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the fourth column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with 39 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 35; Collingwood, with 29; Richmond, with 26; South Melbourne, with 18; Prahran City, with 17; and Melbourne City, with 15 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be borne in mind that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,745 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 474 acres; Williamstown, 433 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 230 acres; Richmond, 195½ acres; Brighton, 166½ acres; Port Melbourne, 77½ acres; Fitzroy, 49 acres; Collingwood, only 29 acres.† If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 37·0; Richmond, 30·3; Collingwood, 29·6; Melbourne City, 23·3; South Melbourne, 22·4; St. Kilda, 10·8; Flemington and Kensington, 10·6; Williamstown, 5·7; Port Melbourne, 5·4; Brighton, 2·3; and Kew, 2·2.

Density of
population
in various
towns.

83. According to the following figures, which show the density of the population in 21 towns situated in various parts of the world, North Melbourne is rather less thickly peopled than Dresden, and Fitzroy than Lille and Buenos Aires; the density of the population in Collingwood is about the same as that in Bordeaux, whilst the density in Richmond is greater than that in Ghent and less than that in Liège; and the density in South Melbourne, Prahran, and

* This represents only the number who pass the night in the city.

† For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part "Social Condition," in the second volume.

Melbourne City is less than that in any of the towns named except Marseille:—

DENSITY OF THE POPULATIONS IN VARIOUS TOWNS.*

	Persons to the Acre.		Persons to the Acre.
Buda-Pesth ...	775·3	Dresden ...	39·3
Paris ...	121·8	Lyon ...	37·7
Hamburg ...	108·1	Lille ...	36·0
Glasgow ...	85·4	Buenos Aires ...	36·0
Berlin ...	83·8	Bordeaux ...	28·7
Brussels ...	76·5	Liège ...	28·3
Dublin ...	65·6	Ghent ...	23·9
London ...	53·4	Munich ...	22·7
Edinburgh ...	43·3	Hanover ...	22·7
Breslau ...	40·1	Marseille ...	6·5
Antwerp ...	39·7		

84. It may be remarked that whilst the last census revealed the fact that the estimate of the total population of Victoria was much too high, the estimate for Melbourne and suburbs, made then as now, by the municipal authorities, was not very wide of the truth. For this reason, whilst it has been deemed advisable to reduce the present estimate for the whole colony,† it has not been thought necessary to alter that of Melbourne and suburbs.

Estimate of metropolitan population not altered.

85. The following is a statement of the population of the metropolis or principal city of each of the Australasian colonies according to the census of 1881. The figures in all cases denote the number of inhabitants living in the suburbs as well as those resident within the corporate limits:—

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies, 1881.

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Name of City.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Melbourne ...	139,006	143,941	282,947
Sydney ...	113,928	110,283	224,211
Adelaide ...	51,716	52,148	103,864
Brisbane ...	15,296	15,813	31,109
Hobart ...	13,162	14,086	27,248
Wellington ...	10,226	10,337	20,563
Perth ...	2,981	2,841	5,822

86. In Hobart, Melbourne, Brisbane, Wellington, and Adelaide, when the census of 1881 was taken, females were more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities named the latter were slightly in

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

* The figures have been derived from a report on the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889, there given in hectares, which have been turned into acres upon the assumption that a hectare is the equivalent of 2·47 acres.

† See paragraph 33 *ante*.

excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of that census:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
Hobart ...	... 107·02	Adelaide ...	... 100·84
Melbourne ...	... 103·55	Sydney ...	... 96·80
Brisbane ...	... 103·38	Perth ...	... 95·30
Wellington ...	... 101·09		

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions, 1881
and 1888.

87. Estimates, without distinction of sexes, of the population of all these cities have been made for the middle of the year 1888, and in the following table the figures representing these are placed side by side with the figures derived from the returns of the census of 1881; the numerical and centesimal increases in the 7¼ years since the census was taken being also shown:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1881 AND 1888.

Name of City.	Population.		Increase in 7¼ Years.	
	1881 (End of First Quarter, enumerated).	1888 (Middle of the Year, estimated).	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ...	282,947	419,490	136,543	48·26
Sydney ...	224,211	357,690	133,479	59·53
Adelaide ...	103,864	115,380	11,516	11·09
Brisbane ...	31,109	85,800	54,691†	175·80†
Hobart ...	27,248	34,419	7,171	26·32
Wellington ...	20,563	30,590‡	10,027	48·76
Perth ...	5,822	9,300	3,478	59·74

Increases
of metro-
politan
populations
compared.

88. According to the figures, the numerical increase of the Melbourne population has been greater than that of any of the other metropolitan cities of Australasia, although in this respect it is closely approached by that of Sydney. In point of centesimal increase, Brisbane, Sydney, Perth and Wellington are all before Melbourne, it being doubtful, however, whether the boundaries within which the

* The population of Suva, the capital of Fiji, is stated to be about 700.
† As regards Brisbane it is thought probable that the population given for 1888 has been estimated over a larger suburban area than that given for 1881. If this is the case, the numerical and centesimal increases shown would obviously be too high.
‡ According to the census of New Zealand, 1886, the population of Wellington was then 27,833. Three New Zealand towns had larger populations, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.

population of the first named was calculated as at the middle of 1888, do not extend further than those within which that population was made up when the returns of the census of 1881 were compiled.

89. When the census of 1881 was taken, the metropolitan population formed a larger proportion of the total population in South Australia than it did in any other of the Australasian colonies ; in the middle of 1888, however, that position was occupied by Melbourne, Adelaide having fallen to the second place. The following were the proportions in each colony at that time :—

Proportions of metro-politan to total popu-lations.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Melbourne	39·50*	Brisbane	22·75
Adelaide	36·60	Perth	21·98
Sydney	33·61	Wellington	5·05
Hobart	23·85		

90. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities ; Sandhurst, comprising two ; Geelong, comprising three ; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1888, were as follow :—

Population of chief extra-metropoli-tan towns.

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1888.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat	40,753	Geelong	20,984
Sandhurst	36,020	Castlemaine	8,900

91. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true state-ment of the populations of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality only is returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included ; for these reasons, the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable with one another. The populations of the Australian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 100,000 inhabitants† :—

Population of principal towns of the world.

* At the end of 1888 this proportion had increased to 40·13 per cent. See paragraph 78 ante.
† Some towns in China, and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 100,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries ; they have, therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 100,000 inhabitants, have, it is believed, been included in the list.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1881	4,766,661*
Paris	France	1886	2,344,550
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1885	1,315,547
New York	United States	1885	1,300,000†
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Tokio	Japan	1886	1,121,883
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
Philadelphia	United States	1885	875,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	873,565
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India	1881	871,504
St. Petersburg	Russia	1888	842,883‡
Pekin	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Moscow	Russia	1884	753,469
Hankow	China ... ..	...	750,000
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674,095
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Brooklyn	United States	1885	604,000
Liverpool	England	1888	599,738§
Chicago	United States	1885	550,000
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	500,000
Buenos Aires (with suburbs)	Argentine Republic	1888	466,267||
Naples	Italy	1881	463,172
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1888	458,939
St. Louis	United States	1885	450,000
Nankin	China ... ..	...	450,000
Birmingham	England	1888	447,912
Melbourne (with suburbs)	Victoria	1888	437,785
Warsaw	Russian Poland	1884	436,572
Buda-Pesth	Hungary	1886	422,557
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyon	France	1886	401,930
Boston	United States	1885	390,406
Amsterdam	Holland	1888	390,016
Madrid	Spain	1887	385,888
Manchester	England	1888	378,164¶
Marseille	France	1886	376,143
Baltimore	United States	1885	375,000
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Sydney (with suburbs)	New South Wales	1888	366,684
Osaka	Japan	1886	361,694
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1885	357,332
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000

* This was the population of Greater London, as returned at the last census. The population of Inner London at the same time was 3,816,483. It is estimated that by the middle of 1886 the population of Greater London had increased to 5,300,900, and that of Inner London to 4,149,533.

† New York, combined with Brooklyn, from which it is separated by the East River, and Jersey City and Hoboken, from which it is separated by the North River, contained 2,095,234 inhabitants. This combination, if allowed, would show New York to be the most populous city in the world except London and Paris.

‡ This is the summer population ; it is said to be much larger in winter.

§ Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 699,831 inhabitants. This combination would place Liverpool above Glasgow.

|| Without suburbs, 404,173.

¶ Manchester, with Salford, contained 604,500 inhabitants.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Hyderabad ...	India ...	1881	354,692
Leeds ...	England ...	1888	351,210
Mexico ...	Mexico ...	1888	350,000
Dublin (with suburbs) ...	Ireland ...	1881	349,648
Sheffield ...	England ...	1888	321,711
Hamburg (with suburbs) ...	Germany ...	1885	305,690
San Francisco ...	United States ...	1885	300,000
Breslau ...	Prussia ...	1885	299,640
Milan ...	Italy ...	1881	295,543
Copenhagen (with suburbs) ...	Denmark ...	1887	286,900
Cincinnati ...	United States ...	1885	280,000
Rome ...	Italy ...	1881	273,268
Odessa ...	Russia ...	1887	270,643
Edinburgh ...	Scotland ...	1888	262,733
Munich ...	Bavaria ...	1885	261,981
Lucknow ...	India ...	1881	261,303
Kioto ...	Japan ...	1886	245,675
King Ki-Tao ...	Corea ...	...	250,000
Lisbon ...	Portugal ...	1878	246,343
Dresden ...	Saxony ...	1886	246,086
Barcelona ...	Spain ...	1887	241,962
Bordeaux ...	France ...	1886	240,582
Ningpo ...	China ...	...	240,000
New Orleans ...	United States ...	1885	235,000
Alexandria ...	Egypt ...	1882	231,396
Nottingham ...	England ...	1888	230,921
Turin ...	Italy ...	1881	230,183
Bradford ...	England ...	1888	229,721
Bristol ...	England ...	1888	226,510
Stockholm ...	Sweden ...	1887	227,964
Salford ...	England ...	1888	226,336
Bucharest ...	Roumania ...	1876	221,805
Antwerp ...	Belgium ...	1888	210,534
Teheran ...	Persia ...	...	210,000
Belfast ...	Ireland ...	1881	208,122
Palermo ...	Sicily ...	1881	205,712
Havana ...	Cuba ...	...	205,676
Santiago ...	Chile ...	1885	200,000
Gwalior ...	India ...	1881	200,000
Hull ...	England ...	1888	202,359
Benares ...	India ...	1881	200,000
Smyrna ...	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	200,000
Damascus ...	Syria ...	...	200,000
Rotterdam ...	Holland ...	1888	193,658
Lille ...	France ...	1886	188,272
Montreal ...	Canada ...	1886	186,257
Manila ...	Philippine Islands ...	...	182,242
Bagdad ...	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	180,000
Prague (with suburbs) ...	Bohemia ...	1880	177,000
Riga ...	Russia ...	1885	175,332
Delhi ...	India ...	1881	173,393
Kharkoff ...	Russia ...	1885	171,416
Patna ...	India ...	1881	170,654
Leipzig ...	Saxony ...	1885	170,340

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Kieff	Russia	1887	170,216
Bremen	Germany	1885	165,255
Tabriz	Persia ... ..	...	165,000
Pittsburg	United States	1885	162,000
Cologne	Prussia	1885	161,401
Agra	India	1881	160,208
Cleveland	United States	1880	160,146
Newcastle	England	1888	159,003
Milwaukie	United States	1885	158,509
Bangalore	India	1881	155,857
Buffalo	United States	1880	155,137
Frankfort	Prussia	1885	154,513
Odessa	Russia	1885	154,240
Newark	United States	1885	152,988
Amritsar	India	1881	151,896
Cawnpore	India	1881	151,444
Königsburg	Prussia	1885	151,151
Allahabad	India	1881	150,378
Fez	Morocco ... ..	...	150,000
The Hague	Holland	1888	149,447
Lahore	India	1881	149,369
Ghent	Belgium	1888	147,912
Toulouse	France	1886	147,617
Leicester	England	1888	146,790
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1880	144,844
Valencia	Spain	1887	141,842
Jeypore	India	1881	142,578
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Liège	Belgium	1888	140,261
Dundee	Scotland	1881	140,239
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Portsmouth	England	1888	139,575
Victoria	Hongkong	1881	139,144
Oldham	England	1888	138,220
Genoa	Italy	1881	138,081
Portland	England	1887	137,917
Newark	United States	1880	136,508
Kristiania	Norway	1888	135,615
Florence	Italy	1881	134,992
Seville	Spain	1887	131,048
Rangoon	India	1881	134,176
Nagoya	Japan	1886	131,492
Pernambuco	Brazil	1883	130,000
Poonah	India	1881	129,751
Sunderland	England	1887	129,684
Venice	Italy	1881	129,445
Minneapolis	United States	1885	129,200
Ahmedabad	India	1881	127,621
Nantes	France	1886	127,482
Stuttgart	Wurtemberg	1885	125,906
Tunis	Tunis ... ..	...	125,000
Louisville	United States	1880	123,758
Saratoff	Russia	1885	122,829

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Soerabaya ...	Java ...	...	121,637
Jersey City ...	United States ...	1880	120,722
Kishineff ...	Russia ...	1885	120,074
Leon ...	Mexico ...	1882	120,000
Aleppo ...	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	120,000
Yarkand ...	Turkestan... ..	1886	120,000
Brighton ...	England ...	1888	119,983
Blackburn ...	England ...	1888	119,039
Toronto ...	Canada ...	1886	118,403
Providence ...	United States ...	1885	118,070
St. Etienne ...	France ...	1886	117,875
Detroit ...	United States ...	1880	116,342
Malaga ...	Spain ...	1887	110,575
Milwaukee ...	United States ...	1880	115,578
Adelaide (with suburbs)	South Australia ...	1888	115,380
Dusseldorff ...	Prussia ...	1885	115,190
Nuremberg ...	Bavaria ...	1885	114,891
Danzig ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,805
Magdeburg ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,291
Bolton ...	England ...	1888	113,506
Surat ...	India ...	1881	113,417
Lodz ...	Russia ...	1885	113,413
Havre ...	France ...	1886	112,074
Strasburg ...	Alsace-Lorraine ...	1885	111,987
Colombo ...	Ceylon ...	1881	111,942
St. Paul ...	United States ...	1885	111,397
Chemnitz ...	Saxony ...	1885	110,808
Lemberg ...	Galicia ...	1884	110,250
Bareilly ...	India ...	1881	109,844
Valparaiso ...	Chile ...	1885	109,584
Cardiff ...	Wales ...	1888	108,570
Rouen ...	France ...	1886	107,163
Elberfeld ...	Prussia ...	1885	106,492
Oporto ...	Portugal ...	1878	105,838
Howrah ...	India ...	1881	105,206
Aberdeen ...	Scotland ...	1881	105,189
Kansas City ...	United States ...	1885	105,000
Altona ...	Prussia ...	1885	104,719
Montevideo (with suburbs)	Uruguay ...	1884	104,472
Tiflis ...	Asiatic Russia ...	1883	104,024
Bologna ...	Italy ...	1881	103,998
Preston ...	England ...	1888	103,234
Barmen ...	Prussia ...	1885	103,066
Vilna ...	Russia ...	1885	102,845
Baroda ...	India ...	1881	101,818
Lima ...	Peru ...	1876	101,488
Roubaix ...	France ...	1886	100,299
Birkenhead ...	England ...	1888	100,093
Bogota ...	Colombia ...	1881	100,000
Indianapolis ...	United States ...	1885	100,000
Adrianople ...	Turkey ...	...	100,000
Erzroom ...	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	100,000
Herat ...	Affghanistan ...	...	100,000
Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar ...	...	100,000

Population
of Mel-
bourne and
other cities
compared.

92. According to the figures in the table, Melbourne is now more populous than any other town in the Southern Hemisphere except Buenos Aires; than any town in the United Kingdom except London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (with Salford), and Birmingham; than any town on the continent of Europe except Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Moscow, and Naples; or than any town in the United States except New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, and St. Louis. It should, however, be remembered that the population of the suburbs is included in the case of Melbourne, but it may not be so in the case of some of the towns which appear by the table to have smaller populations.

Mining
population.

93. Between the censuses of Victoria taken in 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. At the end of 1888, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 25,142, or 655 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 10,047 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1888.

Alluvial miners...	...	...	12,416	European miners	...	...	21,373
Quartz miners ...	...	...	12,726	Chinese miners...	...	...	3,769
Total ...	...	...	25,142	Total ...	...	...	25,142

European
and Chinese
miners.

94. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1888 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 3,667, the numbers being 12,520 and 8,853 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 206, as against 3,563 engaged in alluvial mining.

Area of Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

95. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies, which, except the area of New Zealand, in which case the official estimate furnished by the colony has been retained, were computed by the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. A. J. Skene, from the map of Continental Australia compiled and engraved under his direction—the calculations being

based on latitude and longitude and the generally-accepted figure of the earth :—

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,175
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,425*
Western Australia	975,920
Total Australia	2,944,628†
Tasmania	26,375
New Zealand	104,235
Total Australasia	3,075,238

96. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

Area of
Victoria
and other
colonies.

97. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,764 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,647 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

Area of
Australasia,
Europe, and
United
States.

98. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the Australasian colonies during the year of the last census (1881) and the seven following years are shown in the following table :—

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

* Inclusive of the Northern Territory, estimated to contain 523,620 square miles.

† Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by nearly 86,000 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow :—

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales (latest correction) ..	310,700
Queensland	668,497
South Australia	903,425
Western Australia	1,060,000
Total Australia	3,030,506
Tasmania	26,215

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria† ...	1881	462,491	417,727	880,218	90·32	10·015
	1882	472,770	427,452	900,222	90·41	10·243
	1883	484,961	436,782	921,743	90·06	10·486
	1884	498,479	447,566	946,045	89·79	10·765
	1885	512,953	458,192	971,145	89·32	11·050
	1886	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
	1887	550,044	486,075	1,036,119	88·37	11·790
	1888	581,333	509,536	1,090,869	87·64	12·424
New South Wales ...	1881	426,944	351,746	778,690	82·39	2·519
	1882	443,314	367,519	810,833	82·90	2·623
	1883	470,009	387,735	857,744	82·50	2·774
	1884	495,581	408,377	903,958	82·40	2·924
	1885	527,533	430,381	957,914	81·58	3·098
	1886	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
	1887	574,012	468,907	1,042,919	81·69	3·373
	1888	598,827	486,529	1,085,356	81·25	3·510
Queensland ...	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
	1884	178,530	123,560	302,090	69·21	·452
	1885	185,735	129,754	315,489	69·86	·472
	1886	201,024	141,590	342,614†	70·43	·513†
	1887	214,531	152,409	366,940	71·04	·549
	1888	225,516	161,947	387,463	71·81	·580
South Australia§ ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
	1884	164,877	147,904	312,781	89·70	·346
	1885	163,641	149,782	313,423	91·53	·347
	1886	162,980	149,778	312,758	91·89†	·346
	1887	165,199†	152,247	317,446	92·16†	·351†
	1888	159,219	153,846	313,065	96·63	·347
Western Australia ...	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
	1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	76·97	·034
	1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	76·03	·036
	1886	23,044	16,540	39,584†	71·78†	·041
	1887	24,807	17,681	42,488	71·27	·044
	1888	24,275	17,862	42,137	73·58	·043

* The figures for Victoria and New South Wales contain a few Aborigines. In other cases the Aborigines are omitted. For populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) and tables in Appendix A published in the second volume.

† On the 31st March, 1889, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,097,004.

‡ Figures revised and amended since last publication.

§ The population of South Australia, as here given, is exclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1881 was taken, 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese.

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
	1884	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
	1885	71,081	62,710	133,791	88·22	5·073
	1886	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
	1887	76,245	66,233	142,478	86·87	5·402
	1888	78,029	68,120	146,149	87·30	5·541
New Zealand† ...	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·806
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·967
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·189
	1884	301,374	255,736	557,110	84·86	5·345
	1885	310,732	264,494	575,226	85·12	5·519
	1886	317,632	271,734	589,366	85·55	5·654
	1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	85·90	5·788
	1888	324,948	282,432	607,380	86·92	5·827

99. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; but in South Australia there exists a nearer approach to equality in the numbers of the sexes than in Victoria. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect of these two matters :—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1888.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. New Zealand. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | |

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1888.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 7. Queensland. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

100. It will be noticed that in the last four years the male population of New South Wales has been more numerous than that of Victoria; but, until 1887, the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population was neutralized by the large excess of females in the latter. In 1887, however, for the only time since 1853, the total population of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria, the excess in favour of the mother colony being 6,800; but in 1888 Victoria

More persons now in New South Wales than in Victoria.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, estimated to number about 42,000.

regained her position as the most populous colony of the Australasian group, the excess of her population over that of New South Wales at the end of that year being 5,513.

Sexes
diverging
from
equality in
some
colonies.

101. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in 1881; but in Queensland, South Australia and New Zealand the tendency since the census has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Decrease of
population
in South
Australia.

102. In 1888, as compared with 1887, an increase, it will be noticed, took place in the populations of all the Australasian colonies except South Australia and Western Australia, in the former of which there was a falling off of 5,980 in the male, but an increase of 1,599 in the female population, resulting in a net loss of 4,381 persons; and in the latter there was a falling off of 532 males, but an increase of 181 females, resulting in a net loss of 351 persons.

Population
of Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

103. At the end of 1888 there were on the Continent of Australia over two million nine hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were close on three million six hundred and seventy-three thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the eight years ended with 1888, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1888.

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia	1881	1,191,873	1,010,340	2,202,213	84·77	·748
	1882	1,234,562	1,049,023	2,283,585	84·97	·775
	1883	1,303,554	1,099,623	2,403,177	84·36	·816
	1884	1,356,090	1,141,742	2,497,832	84·19	·848
	1885	1,409,851	1,183,306	2,593,157	83·93	·881
	1886	1,469,843	1,230,122	2,699,965	83·70	·917
	1887	1,528,593*	1,277,319*	2,805,912*	83·56*	·953*
	1888	1,589,170	1,329,720	2,918,890	83·67	·991
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,530,093	1,291,953	2,822,046	84·44	·918
	1882	1,582,996	1,340,775	2,923,771	84·70	·951
	1883	1,665,191	1,405,083	3,070,274	84·39	·999
	1884	1,726,604	1,458,879	3,185,483	84·50	1·036
	1885	1,791,664	1,510,510	3,302,174	84·30	1·074
	1886	1,860,812	1,565,750	3,426,562	84·14	1·114
	1887	1,929,396*	1,622,355*	3,551,751*	84·09*	1·155*
	1888	1,992,147	1,680,272	3,672,419	84·34	1·194

* Figures revised and altered since last publication.

104. According to the experience of the eight years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase rather than to diminish, both on the Australian continent and in the whole of Australasia. Sexes diverging from equality.

105. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that considerably more than one-third of the inhabitants of Australia, and more than two-sevenths of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria. Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

106. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:— Area and population of British dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales * ...	58,489	1888	28,628,804	489
Scotland ...	29,820	"	4,034,156	135
Ireland ...	32,531	"	4,790,614	147
British soldiers and sailors abroad ...	...	(c) 1881	215,374	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	...	37,668,948	312
Gibraltar † ...	2	1887	19,200	9,600
Malta † ...	119	"	160,679	1,350
Heligoland ...	1	"	2,200	2,200
Total ...	120,962	...	37,851,027	313
ASIA.				
British India ‡ ...	868,314	1887	210,754,578	243
Upper Burmah ...	190,500	...	3,000,000	16
Ceylon ...	25,365	1887	3,000,000	118
Straits Settlements ...	1,472	"	537,000	365
Protected Malay States ...	15,664	"	300,000	19
British North Borneo ...	30,709	"	210,000	...
Sarawak ...	41,000	"	300,000	...
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	"	6,000	200
Hong Kong ...	32	"	212,951	6,655
Aden... ...	} 71	(c) 1881	{ 34,711 149	} 491
Perim ...				
Cyprus ...	3,584	1887	200,000	56
Total ...	1,176,741	...	218,555,389	186

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1881 of 141,260. † Exclusive of the military.

† Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1887 covered an estimated area of 509,730 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies* ...	713	1887	368,163	516
Natal ...	18,750	"	477,100	25
Cape Colony and dependencies† ...	219,700	"	1,377,213	6
St. Helena ...	47	"	5,100	109
Ascension ...	34	"	166	5
Lagos ...	1,069	"	100,000	94
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	29,401	"	1,426,450	49
Sierra Leone ...	3,000	"	75,000	25
Gambia ...	69	"	15,000	217
Total ...	272,783	...	3,844,192	14
AMERICA.				
Canada ...	3,470,392	1887	4,922,679	1·4
Newfoundland (including Labrador)	162,000	"	200,006	1·2
Bermuda ...	19	"	13,347	702
Honduras ...	7,562	"	30,000	4
British Guiana ...	109,000	"	277,038	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas ...	4,466	"	48,471	11
Turk's Island ...	169	"	5,000	30
Jamaica ...	4,282	"	607,798	142
St. Lucia ...	238	"	42,300	178
St. Vincent ...	133	"	45,000	338
Barbados ...	166	"	180,000	1,084
Grenada ...	133	"	48,346	364
Tobago ...	115	"	20,335	177
Virgin Isles...	58	"	5,000	86
St. Christopher	65	}	45,000	391
Nevis ...	50			
Antigua ...	170	"	35,000	206
Montserrat ...	47	"	11,680	249
Dominica ...	291	"	29,500	101
Trinidad ...	1,754	"	183,486	105
Total ...	3,761,110	...	6,749,986	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand‡	3,075,238	1888	3,672,420	1·2
Fiji § ...	7,740	1887	124,658	16
British New Guinea ...	89,000	"	150,000	17
Falkland Islands ...	6,500	"	1,843	·3
Total ...	3,178,478	...	3,948,921	1·2
Grand Total British Dominions ...	8,510,074	...	270,949,515	31·8

* Exclusive of the military.

† Including not only Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also Basutoland, Griqualand East and West, Transkei, and Tembuland, etc.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines.

§ The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is said to be 8,034 square miles. Of the population, in 1881, 115,635 were Fijians; 2,193 Europeans; 5,637 Polynesians; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).

107. The Australasian colonies occupy three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a seventieth, and Victoria contains nearly a two hundred and sixtieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by about a million and a quarter. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

108. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information has been drawn from authentic sources, and is brought down to the latest reliable dates:—

Foreign countries, area and population.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary†	264,443	1886	41,144,925	155
Belgium	11,370	„	5,909,975	520
Denmark	14,784	1886	2,096,780	142
„ colonies of	75,107	(c)1880	127,208‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1880-6	2,223,988	25
France	204,092	1886	38,218,903	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,420	„	3,817,465§	15
„ „ others	432,739	1882-4	12,642,530	29
„ protectorates of, Tunis ...	44,910	1882-6	2,000,000	45
„ „ others	139,864	„	7,553,000	54
Total French dominions ...	1,079,025	1882-6	64,231,898	60
Germany	208,640	(c)1885	46,855,704	224
Greece|| ... ..	24,970	(c) 1879-81	1,979,453	79
Holland	12,648	1887	4,450,870	352
„ colonies of, Java and Madura	50,848	1886	21,974,161	432
„ other colonies	713,500	„	6,713,608	9
Total Dutch dominions ...	776,996	1886-7	33,138,639	43

* The figures in this table have been taken principally from *The Statesman's Year Book* and *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1888. The areas have been reduced, where necessary, from the metrical to the English system, on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to .386 of a square mile.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,504,091.

‡ Including Farøe islands.

§ Excluding wandering Arab tribes, estimated to embrace 2,440,000 persons.

|| Including the portions of Thessaly and Epirus acquired by the convention of the 24th May, 1881, which contain an estimated area of 5,160 square miles, with a population of 299,953.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN— <i>continued.</i>				
Italy	114,410	1886	29,943,607	262
Luxemburg	998	1885	213,283	214
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	68
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others	704,546	1878-85	3,338,951	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,651	...	8,047,129	11
Roumania	48,307	1887	5,500,000	114
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	(c)1885	81,725,185	43
Poland	49,142	„	7,960,304	162
Finland	144,210	„	2,176,421	15
Total	2,080,395	„	91,861,910	44
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1885	7,284,547	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,313,680	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,327,098	5
Total	6,389,309	„	16,925,325	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	„	108,787,235	13
Servia	18,756	1886	1,970,032	105
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,667	1886	17,228,776	88
Spain, colonies of	163,876	1877-83	9,996,058	61
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,543	...	27,224,834	75
Sweden and Norway	295,327	1885-6	6,664,189	23
Switzerland	15,892	1886	2,940,602	185
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1885	975,030	70
Bulgaria	24,369	(c)1881	2,007,919	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	24,947,005	20

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,850 square miles, and 4,790,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 16,174,056 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) ...	1,553,530	1879-85	381,555,000	246
„ dependencies of ...	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	402,735,000	90
Corea ...	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡ ...	147,589	1887	38,507,177	261
Persia ...	636,203	1881	7,653,600§	12
Siam ...	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) || ...	12,826	(c)1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia ...	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Madagascar ...	228,500	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco ¶ ...	219,000	1883	2,750,000	13
South African Republic ...	112,600	1887	360,000	3
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1887	3,435,286	3
Bolivia ...	500,740	1884	3,303,000	7
Brazil ...	3,204,654	1885	12,922,375††	4
Chile ‡‡ ...	293,970	(c)1885	2,526,969	9
Colombia ...	504,773	1881	4,000,000§§	8
Costa Rica ...	23,000	1886	213,785	9
Ecuador ...	248,370	(c)1885	1,004,651|||	4
Guatemala ...	46,800	1887	1,357,900	29
Hayti ...	10,204	1885	572,000¶¶	56
Honduras ...	46,400	1884	458,000	10
Mexico ...	751,268	„	10,460,703	14
Nicaragua ...	51,647	„	259,794	5
Paraguay ...	91,980	1887	239,774***	3
Peru ‡‡ ...	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
San Domingo ...	18,045	1887	504,000	28

* See footnote (*) on page 77.

† The figures relating to China (Proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

‡ For a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517.

§ Including 1,910,000 nomads.

|| Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

¶ The population of Morocco is set down in *L'Almanach de Gotha* at 6,141,000.

** Including Patagonia.

†† Including 1,319,000 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

‡‡ Allowance has been made for the cession, in 1883, of the Peruvian department of Tarapaca to Chile, whereby the area and population of Peru have been diminished respectively by 15,920 square miles and 47,500 persons, and the area and population of Chile have been increased by the same numbers. The population of Peru includes wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000; and Chile, about 50,000.

§§ Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

||| Exclusive of wild Indians, of the number of which no estimate has been made.

¶¶ Of these nine-tenths are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

*** Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—continued.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICAN—continued.				
San Salvador	7,226	1886	651,130	90
United States †	3,557,000	1884	55,554,000	16
Uruguay	72,151	1886	596,463	8
Venezuela	429,855 ‡	„	2,198,320	5
OCEANIC.				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c) 1884	80,578 §	12
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	32
Tonga	385	1884	22,937	60
Grand total of countries named	31,363,378	...	996,480,566	31·8
Grand total of British Dominions	8,510,074	...	270,949,515	31·8
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	39,873,452	...	1,267,430,081	31·7

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

109. According to this table, the British Empire is an area somewhat larger than European and Asiatic Russia combined, more than four times as large as Russia in Europe, nearly twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and much more than twice as large as the United States or Brazil; whilst its population is nearly equal to two-thirds of that of the Chinese Empire, is nearly two and a half times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is over four times as large as that of France and its possessions, and is five times as large as that of the United States or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about seventy times, and the population thereof more than seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

Density of population in various countries.

110. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former

* See footnote (*) on page 77.

† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 531,409 square miles, and a population of 33,426. Indians to the number of 179,232, are also included.

‡ Exclusive of disputed territory, which, if included, would bring the total area up to 632,695 square miles.

§ Of this number 40,000 are Aborigines, 18,000 Chinese, and 17,300 whites—principally Portuguese.

containing over five hundred and twenty, and the latter four hundred and eighty-nine, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and fifty-two; next Italy, with two hundred and sixty-two; Japan with two hundred and sixty-one; and then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and forty-six persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Denmark.

111. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exception in the following list being Italy, Servia, Greece, and Roumania. The Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire and the United States also contain more males than females:—

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 males.		Females to 100 males.
Portugal ...	108·8	European Russia ...	102·3
Scotland ...	107·6	Holland ...	102·3
Norway and Sweden ...	106·1	France ...	100·5
England and Wales ...	105·5	Belgium ...	100·1
Austria ...	104·7	Croatia and Slavonia ...	100·1
Spain ...	104·5	Russian Empire ...	99·7*
Finland ...	104·4	Italy ...	99·5
Ireland ...	104·3	Servia ...	96·5
Switzerland ...	104·1	Greece ...	96·5
Denmark ...	103·5	United States ...	96·5
Hungary ...	103·4	Roumania ...	94·4
Prussia ...	103·3		

112. The following is an estimate of the area and population of the world and its various continents. The scanty population of Australasia and Polynesia will be at once noticed. It will also be observed that by far the greater proportion, or about four-sevenths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there, is little more than half that of Europe:—

Area and
population
of the
world.

* No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042; and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.				Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	...	...	...	3,756,002	338,710,000†	90·2
Asia	...	...	...	17,208,208	830,898,000	48·3
Africa	...	...	...	11,511,776	199,248,000	17·3
America	...	...	...	14,850,631	111,511,000	7·5
Australasia and Polynesia	...	...	...	3,455,802	4,702,000	1·4
Polarland	...	...	...	1,728,585	82,000	·05
Total	...	...	...	52,511,004	1,485,151,000	28·3

Proportion of countries named to world.

113. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 108 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of British dominions, etc., to world.

114. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain more than a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover nearly a seventeenth of its surface, but contain less than a four-hundred and twentieth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

Overland migration not recorded.

115. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales, and this has now been extended on to the capital of Queensland. Similar communication has also existed since the 19th January, 1887, between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that

* The areas in this table have been taken from the late Dr. Petermann's "*Mittheilungen*," No. 69, entitled "*Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.*," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is .386 of a square mile. The figures of population are derived from Hubner's estimate for 1886. According to the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, 1886 (Gauthier Villars, 55 Quai des Augustins, Paris), the population of the globe amounts to 1,445 millions, of whom 340 millions are in Europe, 756 millions in Asia, 207 millions in Africa, 73 millions in North America, 31 millions in South America, and 38 millions in Oceania. The same authority estimates the area of inhabited land to be 136,300,000 kilometers, or 52,611,800 square miles.

† M. Emile Levasseur, in a paper read before the International Statistical Institute, estimated the population of Europe at the end of 1886 at 345,700,000.

colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

116. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—Victoria, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in this colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

117. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1888, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1888.

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony, and departures therefrom, contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1888.

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	...	...	...	68,575	33,457	102,032
Departures by sea	...	...	...	41,380	18,849	60,229
Excess of arrivals	...	...	...	27,195	14,608	41,803

Gain by im-
migration,
1887 and
1888
compared.

118. Whilst the records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1888 than for 1887 by 11,885, the records of departures show smaller numbers by 7,892, the apparent net gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore more in the year under review than the previous one by 19,777.

Adults and
children
arriving
and
departing.

119. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1888:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, 1888.

—				Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	...	...	...	89,595	11,141	1,296	102,032
Departures	...	...	...	55,324	4,335	570	60,229
Immigration in excess	...	...	...	34,271	6,806	726	41,803

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

120. In consequence of the practice which exists of recording the ports of original departure and final destination of the ships as being also those of all the passengers, instead of noting the ports at which the respective passengers joined the vessel and those at which they stated their intention of leaving it, much doubt must exist as to the accuracy of the records showing the countries from which persons who arrived in the colony came, and to which those who left it went. The returns, however, as furnished by the immigration authorities, are given for what they may be worth:—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1888.

Countries.				Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	...	...	...	39,774	29,257	10,517
South and Western Australia...	...	...	...	9,384	5,982	3,402
Tasmania	...	...	...	18,030	9,381	8,649
New Zealand	...	...	...	12,364	3,889	8,475
The United Kingdom	...	...	...	18,406	8,512	9,894
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	4,074	3,208	866
Total	...	...	...	102,032	60,229	41,803

121. It appears from the records that in each of the six years ended with 1886 persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but in the two subsequent years the reverse was the case, the balance of sea migration between New South Wales and Victoria being against the former by 939 persons in 1887, and by 10,517 in 1888. From all the other Australasian colonies, as well as from the United Kingdom and foreign countries, Victoria gained considerably in population in every one of the years, the gain in 1888, however, from South and Western Australia not having been so great as in 1887, 1886, and 1885, and the gain from foreign countries not having been so great as in 1887 or 1886. On the other hand, the gain from Tasmania and New Zealand in 1888 was greater than in any of the previous years named, and that from the United Kingdom was only exceeded in 1886 and 1883. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last eight years. The figures must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table:—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1888.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—						Emigration to, in Excess of Immigration from New South Wales and Queensland.	Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.		
1881 ...	...	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	1,924	7,322
1882 ...	...	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	2,978	10,880
1883 ...	...	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	7,441	11,030
1884 ...	...	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	3,647	14,141
1885 ...	...	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	7,492	14,982
1886 ...	...	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	4,479	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	...	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	...	41,803
Total ...	...	27,028	38,542	16,975	70,105	11,341	16,505*	147,486

122. It appears from the table that, in the eight years ended with 1888, Victoria lost 16,505 persons to New South Wales and Queensland, but gained 82,545 from the other colonies of the group. The net gain from her neighbours during the period was thus 66,040.

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

123. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State.

Legislation
respecting
Chinese.

124. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed†; but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, two Acts imposing restrictions of Chinese immigration have been passed, the first being the *Chinese Act* 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723 (1st April, 1882), which limited the number of Chinese immigrants a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposed on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he left the vessel. This Act was partly repealed by the *Chinese Immigration Restriction Act* 1888, 52 Vict. No. 1005 (22nd December, 1888), which was introduced in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives of Australasian Governments held at Sydney in June, 1888, each colony engaging to introduce a similar

* Act 18 Vict. No. 39 (12th June, 1855).

† By the *Chinese Immigrants Statute* 1865, 28 Vict. No. 259 (May, 1865).

measure. The Victorian Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this colony having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer should be liable to a penalty of £500 for every Chinese by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and, failing to do so, should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20, and in addition to or substitution for such penalty, to be deported to the colony from whence he came; the Governor in Council, however, being at liberty to hold this provision in abeyance should he see fit to do so. Chinese duly accredited or sent on a special mission to an Australasian Government by any other Government; Chinese forming portion of the crews of vessels, and Chinese naturalized in Victoria are exempted from the provisions of this Act. The result of this Act will be virtually to put a stop to Chinese immigration in the future.

125. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1888 numbered 372, viz., 369 males and 3 females, or 1,665 males and 12 females less than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1888 was 582, viz., 575 males and 7 females, as compared with 900 males and 2 females in 1887.

Chinese im-
migration
1888.

126. Of the Chinese who arrived 34 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 18 from South Australia, 60 from Tasmania, 258 from Hong Kong, 1 from France, and 1 from Calcutta. Of those who left 355 went to New South Wales, 43 to South Australia, 1 to Calcutta, and 183 returned to China.

Chinese,
where from
and
where to.

127. Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies, but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow :—

Arrivals of
Chinese,
1861 to 1888.

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 to 1888.

1861	...	...	154	1875	...	...	521
1862	...	...	175	1876	...	...	377
1863	...	...	80	1877	...	...	449
1864	...	...	978	1878	...	...	819
1865	...	...	1,085	1879	...	...	875
1866	...	...	974	1880	...	...	947
1867	...	...	317	1881	...	...	1,348
1868	...	...	300	1882	...	...	327
1869	...	...	1,121	1883	...	...	433
1870	...	...	584	1884	...	...	557
1871	...	...	704	1885	...	...	670
1872	...	...	385	1886	...	...	1,108
1873	...	...	269	1887	...	...	2,049
1874	...	...	386	1888	...	...	372

Average
number of
Chinese
immigrants

128. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 28 years was 18,364, or an average of 656 per annum. It will be observed that only in five years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese,
1882 to 1888.

129. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last seven years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures as well as the arrivals of Chinese by vessels—the Chinese population increased by 1,067. In the first three years and in the last year of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 to 1888 :—

Year.			Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882	...	...	327	699	- 372
1883	...	...	433	568	- 135
1884	...	...	557	627	- 70
1885	...	...	670	579	+ 91
1886	...	...	1,108	492	+ 616
1887	...	...	2,049	902	+ 1,147
1888	...	...	372	582	- 210
Total	...	...	5,516	4,449	+ 1,067

Immigration
and emigra-
tion in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1888.

130. The following table shows the arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1888 ; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria ..	68,575	33,457	102,032	41,380	18,849	60,229	27,195	14,608	41,803
New South Wales	46,066	19,160	65,226	29,922	13,759	43,681	16,144	5,401	21,545
Queensland ..	24,330	10,534	34,864	17,063	5,996	23,059	7,267	4,538	11,805
South Australia	9,231	3,406	12,637	8,664	4,086	12,750	567	- 680	- 113
Western Australia	1,205	393	1,598	2,064	730	2,794	- 859	- 337	- 1,196
Total ..	149,407	66,950	216,357	99,093	43,420	142,513	50,314†	23,530†	73,844†
Tasmania ..	12,570	6,296	18,866	11,984	5,952	17,936	586	344	930
New Zealand ..	9,112	4,494	13,606	15,048	7,733	22,731	- 5,936	- 3,239	- 9,175
Grand Total ..	171,089	77,740	248,829	126,125	57,105	183,230	44,964†	20,635†	65,599†

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to immigration and emigration by sea only.

* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.
† Where the minus sign (-) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.
‡ Net figures.

131. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1888, the Australian continent apparently gained 73,844, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained 65,599 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1887 were 61,372 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

132. It will be noticed that the net immigration of both sexes during the year was very much larger to Victoria than to any other colony of the group, also that whilst South Australia gained 567 males, she lost 680 females, the net loss being 113; and that Western Australia lost 859 males and 337 females, and New Zealand lost 5,936 males and 3,239 females, the total loss during the year being 1,196 in the one case and 9,175 in the other.

Male and female immigration to colonies.

133. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1888, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1888.

1. Victoria	5. South Australia	} Emigrants exceeded immigrants.
2. New South Wales	6. Western Australia	
3. Queensland	7. New Zealand	
4. Tasmania		

134. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the nine years ended with 1888, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being, in the first eight of those years, distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1880-88.

**IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1880 to 1888.**

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1880	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
New South Wales ...	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	66,243	1,362	67,605	44,089	23,516
	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
Queensland ...	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	22,993	9,400	32,393	16,414	15,979
	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
South Australia ...	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	-7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	-7,608
	1887	15,468	...	15,468	17,667	-2,199
	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	-113

* These figures understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† In consequence of the Emigration returns being defective, as stated in the previous footnote, these figures are too high, except where the minus sign appears, and then they are too low.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Western Australia	1880	577	...	577	777	-200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,434	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	2,921	1,529	4,450	2,400	2,050
	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	-1,196
Tasmania	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	14,797	183	14,980	12,288	2,692
	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
New Zealand	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	12,403	1,286	13,689	12,712	977
	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	-9,175

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed.

135. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the three years ended with 1885, the arrivals in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria, but in all the other years the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In 1888, the net immigration to Victoria was much larger than that to New South Wales, but the reverse was the case in all the other years named.

Immigration and emigration in different years.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

* The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 116 ante.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

136. In 1888 immigration received no State assistance in Victoria or South Australia; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY, 1888.

	Excess.*		Excess.*
1. Victoria	41,803	5. South Australia ...	—113†
2. New South Wales ...	21,017	6. Western Australia...	—1,246†
3. Queensland	3,456	7. New Zealand ...	—9,660†
4. Tasmania	898		

Imperial emigration returns.

137. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,† the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1883 numbered 398,494, and of these 31,725, or about 8 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of 2,000, but the number to Australasia a decrease of 3,473, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last sixteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted emigrants and those unassisted, as represented by the balance, during the same period:—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1888.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants (Balance).
1873 to 1880	285,003	195,143	89,860
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	44,539	28,478
1884	45,944	28,443	17,501
1885	40,689	17,498	23,191
1886	44,055	16,798	27,257
1887	35,198	13,760	21,438
1888	31,725	9,444	22,281
Total in 16 years ...	618,328	348,753	269,575

* See footnote (†) on page 90.

† Excess of emigrants over unassisted immigrants.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration, 1888, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 22nd February, 1889.

138. In the eight years 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, but again suddenly rose to over 18 per cent. in 1883. Since then it has been gradually falling off, the proportion in 1888 being only 8 per cent. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the sixteen years referred to:—

Destination
of emi-
grants from
the United
Kingdom.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1888.

Period.			Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
				Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.							
1873 to 1880	...	...	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881	...	...	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882	...	...	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883	...	...	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884	...	...	303,901	45,914	37,043	203,519	17,395
1885	...	...	264,385	40,689	22,928	184,470	16,298
1886	...	...	330,801	44,055	30,121	238,386	18,239
1887	...	...	396,494	35,198	44,406	296,901	19,989
1888	...	...	398,494	31,725	49,107	293,087	24,575
Total in sixteen years			4,577,782	618,328	492,544	3,171,362	295,548
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1873 to 1880	...	...	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881	...	...	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882	...	...	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883	...	...	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884	...	...	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
1885	...	...	100·00	15·39	8·67	69·77	6·17
1886	...	...	100·00	13·32	9·11	72·06	5·51
1887	...	...	100·00	8·88	11·20	74·88	5·04
1888	...	...	100·00	7·96	12·32	73·55	6·17
Total in sixteen years			100·00	13·51	10·76	69·27	6·46

139. The emigration from Great Britain to the United States, which had considerably fallen off between 1881 and 1885, has since revived, and in 1888 was nearly as high as in 1881. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last sixteen years is greater by 250,000 than the whole population of Continental Australia at the end of 1888.

Emigration
to the
United
States.

140. Concurrently with the revival of emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States, the emigration from the former to British North America also experienced a revival. This emigration

Emigration
to British
North
America.

had greatly diminished in the three years ended with 1886; but in 1887 and 1888 the emigrants bound for British North America were more numerous than in any year since 1883.

Conjugal
condition
and occu-
pations of
emigrants
from
Britain to
Australasia

141. Included in the 31,725 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1888 were 26,713 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 16,548 males and 10,165 females. Of the former, 3,426, or 20 per cent., and of the latter, 4,406, or 43 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 953; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, etc., 2,824; miners, quarrymen, 471; builders, 53; bricklayers, plasterers, etc., 191; brick and tile makers, etc., 9; iron and brass founders, moulders, etc., 16; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, etc., 71; engineers, 135; engine-drivers, stokers, 35; cabinetmakers, 32; carpenters and joiners, 294; turners (wood), 12; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, etc., 35; printers, 51; coopers, 18; tanners and curriers, 6; spinners and weavers, 64; shipwrights, 6; clock and watch makers, 49; saddlers, 38; painters, plumbers, etc., 126; railway servants, 22; bootmakers, 51; tailors, 64; other artisans and mechanics, 274; shopkeepers, etc., 398; butchers, etc., 87; bakers, etc., 318; millers and maltsters, 33; seamen, 85; domestic servants, 82; general labourers, 2,197; sawyers, 4; clerks and agents, 1,077; army and navy officers and men, 26; gentlemen, professional men, etc., 1,638; other trades and professions, etc., 281; not stated, 4,422. Of the 10,165 adult females, 2,478 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc.; 34 gentlewomen and governesses; 67 milliners, etc.; 9 shopwomen; 1 spinner or weaver; 65 of other occupations; and 7,511 unspecified.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australasia

142. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 10,592 in 1887 and 10,632 in 1888. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 24,606 in the former and 21,093 in the latter year.

Incorp-
ora-
tion of
Melbourne
and
Geelong.

143. Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, was incorporated as a town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7, which was assented to on the 12th August, 1842. It was afterwards ordained a city by Royal letters patent dated at Westminster on the 25th June, 1847, and gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848. Geelong, then the second place in point of importance in the colony, was incorporated as a town on the 12th October, 1849, under Act 13 Vict. No. 40.

Acts for
creating
Munici-
palities

144. But on the 29th December, 1854, an Act was passed (18 Vict. No. 15) providing that any place in Victoria, of a certain limited size, containing a given number of inhabitants, might be erected into a

municipality upon the petition of a stated number of its resident householders. The proclamation of district road boards had previously been provided for on the 8th February, 1853, under Act 16 Vict. No. 40. Out of these two systems of local self-government have sprung the present municipal institutions in Victoria.

145. The existing municipal bodies are of two kinds, the first being called cities, towns, or boroughs, and the second shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Acts (38 Vict. No. 506, and 47 Vict. No. 786), and are called municipal districts.* Each municipal district is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and of being sued, purchasing, holding, and alienating land, etc.

Local
Govern-
ment
Statutes.

146. A borough must not be of a greater area than nine square miles†, and, on being constituted, must have a population of inhabitant householders of not less than three hundred. No point within its limits must be more than six miles distant from any other point. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a town, and any one having a gross revenue of not less than £20,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a city.

Cities,
Towns,
and
Boroughs.

147. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof, a sum of £500, may be proclaimed as shires.

Shires.

148. The Governor in Council may subdivide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight.

Sub-division
of Districts

149. The number of councillors in a municipality is fixed by the Governor in Council. It must by the Statute be some multiple of three, and must not be less than 6 or more than 24. The number is usually 9. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least in any municipal district are qualified to hold the office of councillor. Being a contractor or the holder of any office of profit under the council, being an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or being convicted

Municipal
Councillors

* Until the end of 1874, some of the present shires were, under former Acts, called road districts. The powers these were entitled to exercise were somewhat less than those of shires. The *Local Government Act*, which came into force on the 1st January, 1875, superseded former Acts, and constituted all the then road districts shires. The former have therefore been treated and alluded to as shires in the following paragraphs.

† Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four boroughs have larger areas, viz., Sandhurst, with 7,900 acres; St. Arnaud, with 6,355 acres; Stawell, with 5,996 acres; and Port Fairy, with 5,902 acres.

or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, renders a person incapable of being, or continuing to be a councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. A third part of the councillors retires each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected.

Chairman of Council.

150. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president. The chairman becomes a justice of the peace, by virtue of his office, during the time he holds office and one year longer.

Municipal electors.

151. Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter, provided the rates on such property have been duly paid.

Plurality of votes.

152. Plurality of votes for the election of councillors is allowed upon the following scale:—

IN BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of £50 ...	... One vote
" " " from £50 to £100 ...	... Two votes
" " " over £100 ...	... Three votes

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of £25 ...	... One vote
" " " from £25 to £75 ...	... Two votes
" " " over £75 ...	... Three votes

Ten pounds rating insufficient without occupation.

153. No person is allowed to vote for property of less than £10 annual value unless he is the occupier thereof. In other cases, either the owner or occupier, but not both, may vote.

Enrolment in sub-divisions.

154. Where any municipal district is subdivided, the ratepayers are enrolled for the subdivision in which the property in respect of which they are enrolled is situated.

Rateable Property.

155. All land situated in a municipal district, except Crown land and land used for public purposes, is rateable property.

General and separate rates.

156. General rates are made and levied in each municipal district. They must not be more than 2s. 6d., or less than 6d. in the pound of the net annual value of such property. Separate rates in addition, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may, by consent of one-third of the ratepayers in a particular portion of the district, be levied upon the property within such portion, for the execution of works intended for its special benefit.

Number of urban and rural municipalities.

157. In 1888 the cities in Victoria numbered 8; the towns also numbered 8; the boroughs 43; or 59 in all. The shires numbered 126. The total numbers were the same as in the previous year.

158. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough during the year 1888:—

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1888.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1888. *

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Ararat ...	3,840	3,450	497	143,195	14,319	2,085
Ballarat, City ...	4,090	21,053	5,158	2,266,272	157,380	26,885
Ballarat East, Town..	4,331	16,000	3,570	680,000	68,000	10,661
Brighton, Town ...	3,288	6,900	1,370	2,600,000	130,000	12,694
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	875	200	11,080	2,216	381
Brunswick, Town ...	2,722	15,129	3,035	1,318,180	131,818	19,349
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,460	306	64,055	6,405	1,013
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,500	284	54,000	5,148	798
Castlemaine ...	5,760	6,000	1,500	209,524	29,932	4,348
Chewton ...	5,760	1,700	454	34,040	6,808	629
Clunes ...	5,760	3,954	872	133,780	13,433	3,124
Collingwood, City ...	1,139	32,334	7,300	2,579,610	257,961	34,772
Creswick ...	4,760	3,400	801	90,512	11,314	3,230
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,000	920	226,500	16,200	4,127
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,380	409	68,500	8,674	1,967
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,490	1,748	305,000	31,601	4,332
Echuca ...	4,308	4,200	1,089	388,920	32,410	4,722
Essendon ...	4,000	9,226	2,014	3,614,640	180,732	13,079
Fitzroy, City ...	923	31,480	6,400	3,248,320	324,832	38,720
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	8,200	1,645	1,522,520	76,126	9,653
Footscray, Town ...	3,075	14,307	3,128	2,030,000	101,468	20,054
Geelong, Town ...	3,012	10,000	2,460	759,480	75,948	14,477
Geelong West ...	859	4,800	1,320	214,020	21,402	3,131
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,030	662	177,600	17,760	3,041
Hawthorn, Town ...	2,389	14,457	3,449	2,024,130	202,413	23,372
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,200	235	28,200	5,634	822
Horsham ...	5,760	2,500	490	351,600	23,440	3,731
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,355	400	40,590	8,118	1,320
Kew ...	3,553	6,500	950	1,296,048	108,004	10,917
Koroit ...	5,599	1,659	278	197,220	13,148	1,728
Majorca ...	5,005	2,000	300	36,320	4,540	507
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,350	400	60,000	7,207	1,007
Maryborough ...	5,760	4,600	936	254,920	25,492	3,806
Melbourne, City ...	5,020	74,799	15,499	16,232,410	1,623,241	188,250
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,714	980	281,870	28,187	2,629
Northcote ...	2,850	5,100	890	1,394,800	69,740	7,719
North Melbourne, Town	565	21,300	4,180	1,142,168	142,167	18,322

* The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August, that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

† The population of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the end of August.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1888.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,850	340	132,910	13,291	2,475
Portland ...	2,860	2,000	490	123,435	12,343	2,160
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	12,103	2,677	994,104	82,842	11,929
Prahran, City ...	2,320	38,000	7,857	8,025,000	535,000	39,250
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,700	318	117,040	11,704	2,373
Raywood ...	5,760	500	108	15,277	2,183	288
Richmond, City ...	1,430	37,078	8,000	3,408,540	284,045	36,492
Rutherglen ...	1,280	630	140	31,770	3,177	694
Sale ...	5,442	4,500	700	338,700	28,224	5,580
Sandhurst, City ...	7,900	26,130	7,084	1,648,730	164,873	22,689
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,500	530	70,900	7,090	935
Smythesdale ...	1,440	442	134	10,800	2,160	259
South Melbourne, City	2,311	40,505	8,200	10,118,225	674,215	56,193
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,900	636	166,660	16,666	2,658
St. Kilda ...	2,046	17,829	3,900	3,592,644	298,837	26,464
Stawell ...	5,996	4,760	1,335	117,000	18,000	3,368
Talbot ...	5,578	1,750	450	35,295	7,059	1,144
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	750	222	40,000	5,283	729
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,000	350	120,000	12,000	2,684
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,844	1,180	753,260	37,663	19,373
Williamstown, Town	2,775	13,400	3,052	1,000,000	99,507	13,671
Wood's Point ...	2,560	300	90	10,926	1,820	96
Total ...	221,036	570,873	123,922	76,951,240	6,301,200	752,906

Shires, 1888.

159. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1888 :—

SHIRES, 1888. *

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion. †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property. ...		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	9,000	1,310	644,000	52,000	8,520
Alexandra ...	745	2,850	700	240,000	25,240	6,145
Ararat ...	1,461	5,500	1,450	1,625,830	81,292	8,031
Avoca ...	437	5,520	1,725	243,320	24,332	3,357
Avon ...	620	2,500	480	500,000 ‡	33,522	4,340

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.
† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.
‡ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1888—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,491	570	326,034	21,785	3,356
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	7,441	2,078	949,258	59,106	14,654
Ballan ...	347	6,450	1,340	380,980	38,098	5,065
Ballarat ...	182	5,350	700	849,180	42,459	5,047
Bannockburn ...	139	2,200	331	260,000	17,925	2,056
Barrabool ...	191	1,895	395	308,139	23,703	2,795
Beechworth ...	308	7,900	1,800	362,330	36,234	5,716
Belfast ...	200	3,150	520	954,925	38,197	4,864
Bellarine ...	124	4,284	936	501,840	41,820	4,020
Benalla ...	1,150	8,000	2,300	824,185	82,418	9,296
Berwick ...	500	3,770	1,055	2,110,800	105,540	6,476
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,400	200,000	22,744	2,868
Boroondara ...	12	3,466	803	3,029,440	151,472	6,782
Braybrook ...	89	1,291	273	670,080	33,504	3,429
Bright ...	1,320	5,400	1,000	227,510	22,751	3,441
Broadford ...	223	1,252	300	200,420	10,021	1,237
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,500	310	428,680	42,868	3,083
Bulla ...	105	2,100	235	700,000	25,998	2,067
Bulleen ...	33	1,660	300	880,280	44,014	2,922
Buln Buln ...	630	6,000	1,500	1,170,000	47,243	9,118
Bungaree ...	89	5,000	1,050	502,578	27,921	4,621
Buninyong ...	290	9,320	1,530	763,395	50,893	5,655
Caulfield ...	9	6,000	1,600	2,500,000	136,800	16,059
Chiltern ...	89	2,320	580	49,700	9,940	1,781
Coburg ...	7	4,136	730	654,810	65,481	5,831
Colac ...	1,091	6,300	1,250	1,584,000	105,600	10,915
Corio ...	230	2,300	500	300,000	29,044	3,156
Cranbourne ...	228	1,350	249	687,380	34,369	3,941
Creswick ...	202	8,000	1,721	1,348,520	67,426	8,134
Dandenong ...	58	1,800	465	435,180	29,012	3,878
Darebin ...	79	990	163	248,279	16,553	2,374
Dimboola ...	4,700	4,000	1,000	661,500*	37,883	3,750
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	500	1,801,160	90,058	9,002
Dunmunkle ...	545	5,640	940	905,520	53,983	5,877
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	300	316,578	31,668	2,821
Echuca ...	1,304	8,000	1,900	1,650,000*	93,644	11,107
Eltham ...	208	2,400	550	427,040	21,352	2,554
Euroa ...	887	6,166	1,200	730,884	60,907	7,334
Flinders & Kangerong	176	1,700	450	460,000	23,000	2,543
Gisborne ...	100	2,600	378	196,890	19,689	2,121
Glenelg ...	1,311	4,150	830	906,000	90,600	10,144
Glenlyon ...	127	2,700	600	167,000	16,700	2,098
Gordon ...	845	5,000	1,000	1,200,000	51,168	6,374
Goulburn ...	290	3,000	500	216,656	27,082	2,979
Grenville ...	320	4,650	1,201	272,600	32,984	4,273
Hampden ...	1,738	6,400	1,330	2,424,980	121,249	13,472
Healesville†	230	1,000	200	250,000	12,017	2,046
Heidelberg ...	41	3,200	550	1,139,620	56,981	5,868
Howqua ...	842	1,200	500	29,707	5,941	2,456

* Estimated from the annual value.

† Shire only recently created (26th September, 1887); the country included had not previously been included in any municipality.

SHIRES, 1888—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq Miles.			£	£	£
Huntly ...	327	4,000	700	356,880	29,763	3,587
Kara Kara ...	915	5,600	1,400	448,035	42,804	5,623
Keilor ...	53	689	133	48,210	9,642	1,037
Kilmore ...	86	2,262	582	191,939	19,194	2,252
Korong ...	1,113	10,000	2,550	1,130,462	73,480	8,587
Kowree ...	1,448	4,312	1,200	616,693	56,063	4,544
Kyneton ...	253	9,000	1,855	1,275,960	63,798	9,040
Leigh ...	379	1,613	500	378,500	37,850	3,951
Lexton ...	297	2,975	550	447,916	26,348	3,104
Lilydale ...	166	3,377	650	579,000	38,606	4,298
Lowan ...	4,670	7,800	2,000	1,520,000*	87,216	8,847
Maffra ...	985	4,500	800	880,260	44,013	4,981
Maldon ...	215	5,050	1,385	360,000	28,268	3,865
Malvern ...	6	3,960	758	2,108,400	105,420	15,889
Mansfield ...	836	4,500	650	600,000	34,078	3,916
Marong ...	560	7,180	1,770	628,810	62,281	5,782
Melton ...	104	1,200	220	175,000	18,128	1,787
Meredith ...	171	1,425	253	136,710	13,671	1,788
Merriang ...	123	920	183	323,940	16,218	1,474
Metcalfe ...	204	5,400	900	300,000	24,770	3,505
Minhamite ...	542	2,475	500	1,334,760	45,400	4,640
Moorabbin ...	31	5,000	905	1,449,510	96,634	11,625
Mornington ...	115	3,400	630	1,560,000	78,000	3,964
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	450	840,090	84,009	8,555
Mount Alexander ...	52	2,750	810	72,546	12,091	1,547
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	700	145,900	14,190	1,901
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	500	950,000	60,695	7,090
McIvor ...	570	2,600	795	530,580	26,529	2,788
Narracan ...	712	3,500	1,530	905,600	45,280	12,367
Newham ...	90	3,660	560	234,248	15,616	1,991
Newstead ...	105	1,900	640	313,505	15,655	1,714
North Ovens ...	229	2,000	392	398,750	19,938	2,179
Numurkah ...	648	6,500	1,400	1,298,720	64,486	6,527
Nunawading ...	23	2,900	548	856,110	57,074	7,624
Oakleigh ...	29	2,320	489	290,700	29,070	5,104
Omeo ...	2,210	2,850	550	524,170	26,208	5,916
Oxley ...	1,025	3,680	800	624,780	31,239	3,900
Phillip Island ...	290	1,450	300	440,000	22,000	2,011
Portland ...	1,560	6,500	1,000	595,750	59,575	5,937
Preston ...	11	2,459	447	488,000	24,400	2,666
Pyalong ...	216	928	290	272,800	13,640	1,338
Ripon ...	587	4,166	1,200	617,150	61,715	7,413
Rodney ...	433	4,210	810	531,540	44,295	6,215
Romsey ...	126	3,190	579	717,820	35,891	4,314
Rosedale ...	810	2,790	475	474,690	47,469	5,053
Rutherglen ...	212	3,500	440	514,900	25,745	2,628
Seymour ...	370	3,500	550	328,620	32,862	3,723
Shepparton ...	220	4,000	900	324,340	32,434	4,384
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	400	131,750	13,175	2,075
Springfield ...	113	816	160	304,560	15,228	2,173
St. Arnaud ...	2,580	9,800	2,573	1,977,190	98,860	9,838

* Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1888—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Stawell ...	995	4,600	1,010	700,000	50,000	5,980
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,040	910	409,340	20,467	2,500
Swan Hill...	10,233	6,000	1,550	1,009,600	72,117	7,559
Talbot ...	183	2,366	510	173,780	17,378	2,289
Tambo ...	4,965	2,700	580	492,050	24,603	7,742
Towong ...	2,545	5,108	1,540	952,240	47,612	9,372
Traralgon ...	480	4,100	690	351,760	35,176	7,161
Tullaroop ...	219	4,700	1,000	267,830	26,783	3,256
Walhalla ...	404	2,622	775	58,892	14,723	5,316
Wannon ...	753	2,700	550	1,457,080	72,854	8,570
Waranga ...	693	5,786	1,500	1,158,780	57,939	6,941
Warragul ...	155	4,000	670	945,000	47,250	8,084
Warrnambool ...	610	9,469	1,849	2,182,106	117,679	14,304
Whittlesea ...	138	1,610	282	181,300	18,130	2,762
Wimmera ...	980	10,500	1,780	1,764,300	88,215	9,751
Winchelsea ...	608	2,890	650	600,000	43,806	4,567
Wodonga ...	97	1,559	312	127,670	12,767	1,878
Wyndham...	275	1,500	265	1,003,380	50,169	4,695
Yackandandah ...	836	5,500	920	736,000	36,800	7,319
Yarrawonga ...	830	9,200	2,300	1,056,160	90,875	10,146
Yea ...	602	1,600	466	833,700	41,685	4,941
Total ...	85,472*	501,746	109,049	90,433,970	5,612,273	674,040

160. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows:—

Area of mu-
nicipalities

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES,* 1888.

	Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	345
Shires ...	85,472
Total ...	85,817

161. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a forty-second part of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Proportion
to total
area of
Victoria.

162. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows in 1888:—

Population
of muni-
cipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1888.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	570,873
Shires ...	501,746
Total ...	1,072,619

* In addition to the shires named in the table, the shires of Arapiles and Woorayl have been created quite recently. The area of the former is 780 square miles, and of the latter 172 square miles. No returns have been furnished by these shires.

Population of Victoria by municipal estimate.

163. The population living outside municipalities is believed to amount to about 2,000, and it is estimated that the increase between the date of the municipal returns of population and the end of the year was 22,851. Adding these numbers to the municipal estimate, there results a total of 1,097,470, or 6,601 more than the estimated population of the colony already adopted, viz., 1,090,869.

Dwellings in municipalities.

164. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1888:—

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1888.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	123,922
Shires	...	...	...	109,049
Total	...	...	...	232,971

Persons to a dwelling in municipalities.

165. According to the figures for 1888, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is something less than $4\frac{2}{3}$ in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4.61 in cities, towns and boroughs, and 4.60 in shires.

Persons to a dwelling in Victorian and other towns.

166. The average number of persons to a dwelling is generally much smaller in Victorian towns than it is in those of other countries. This is made plain by the figures placed opposite the various towns in the following lists:—

PERSONS TO A DWELLING IN TOWNS OF VICTORIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.*

Turin	...	65.0	Brussels	...	9.0	†Richmond	...	4.6
Berlin	...	62.0	Marseille	...	9.0	†Essendon	...	4.6
Vienna	...	60.0	London	...	8.0	†St. Kilda	...	4.6
Milan	...	49.0	Boston	...	8.0	†Footscray	...	4.6
St. Petersburg	...	43.0	Antwerp	...	7.0	†Port Melbourne	...	4.5
Madrid	...	40.0	†Kew	...	6.8	†Ballarat East	...	4.5
Bombay	...	31.0	†Northcote	...	5.7	†Collingwood	...	4.4
Paris	...	29.0	†North Melbourne	...	5.1	†Williamstown	...	4.4
Rome	...	27.0	†Brighton	...	5.0	†Hawthorn	...	4.2
Genoa	...	25.0	Philadelphia	...	5.0	†Ballarat	...	4.1
Hamburg	...	17.0	†Brunswick	...	5.0	†Geelong	...	4.1
New York	...	13.0	†Flemington	...	5.0	Naples	...	4.0
Buenos Aires	...	13.0	†South Melbourne	...	4.9	Baltimore	...	4.0
Calcutta	...	11.0	†Fitzroy	...	4.9	†Sandhurst	...	3.7
Amsterdam	...	11.0	†Prahran	...	4.8	Chicago	...	3.0
Pekin	...	10.0	†Melbourne	...	4.8			

Area, population, etc., in shires and boroughs compared.

167. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by about an eighth; and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a seventh.

* The figures, except those relating to Victorian towns, have been derived for the most part from an official report upon the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889. They must be received with some caution.
† Victorian towns.

168. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last seven years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1882 TO 1888.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.							Number of Shires.						
			1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
s.	d.															
0	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
0	10	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	...	25	26	26	25	25	22	21	111	111	113	109	112	114	112
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
1	3	...	10	10	9	4	7	6	6	1	2	1	3	4	2	2
1	4	...	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	...	12	11	11	18	14	17	16	3	1	1	4	3	2	2
1	8	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	2	4	6	4	3	3	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0	...	2	3	2	3	3	5	4	1	1	...	2	1	1	3
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated...			...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	2
Total ...			58	60	60	60	59	59	59	119	119	120	123	125	126	128

169. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. 5d. in 1885.

High and low ratings.

170. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 43 per cent. in 1884, 42 per cent. in 1885 and 1886, 37 per cent. in 1887, and 36 per cent. in 1888, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, 89 per cent. in 1885, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, and 88 per cent. in 1888 were rated at the same amount.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound

171. In 1882, 6; in 1883, 5; in 1884, 4; in 1885 and 1886, 3; in 1887, 4; and in 1888, 6 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1882, 35; in 1883, 37; in 1884, 35; in 1885, 44; in 1886, 43; in 1887, 44; and in 1888, 45 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

172. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the fifteen years ended with 1888, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table.

Classification of properties rated.

In 1888, as compared with 1887, the increase of the whole number of properties was 21,649, of which 10,151 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 11,498 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1888.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
1888	141,416	15,714	5,519	1,355	708	376	897	165,985
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
1888	121,794	14,717	5,342	1,289	622	282	1,008	145,054
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390
1888	263,210	30,431	10,861	2,644	1,330	658	1,905	311,039

Increase in fourteen years.

173. In the fourteen years ended with 1888 the total increase in the number of properties was 119,997, of which 62,279 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 57,718 in shires.

174. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee simple) of rateable property in cities, towns and boroughs, and in shires, during the fifteen years ended with 1888, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1888, as compared with 1887, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £29,499,509, made up of an increase of £16,003,713 in urban, and of £13,495,796 in country properties:—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1888.

Year.	Total Value of Properties Rated Annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
1888	33,157,265	13,041,125	9,989,043	20,763,807	76,951,240
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	11,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
1888	34,243,310	15,571,870	10,960,090	29,658,700	90,433,970

Total value
of rateable
property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 to 1888—continued.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701
1888	67,400,575	28,612,995	20,949,133	50,422,507	167,385,210

Increase in
total value
of property

175. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has about doubled in the last eight years; and that in cities, towns and boroughs has more than doubled in the last five years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last twelve years.

Annual
value of
rateable
property.

176. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1888, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £1,180,971 in the urban, and of £578,731 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £1,759,702. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups :—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 to 1888.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1888—*continued*.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—<i>continued</i>.					
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
1888	2,715,100	1,067,880	817,960	1,700,260	6,301,200

SHIRES.

1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
1888	2,125,117	966,380	680,176	1,840,600	5,612,273

TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771
1888	4,840,217	2,034,260	1,498,136	3,540,860	11,913,473

Increase in annual value of property.

177. During the fourteen years ended with 1888 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £5,917,996, viz., to £3,444,718 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £2,473,278 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

178. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase, and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the fourteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1888, the increase in cities, towns and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1888.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Fourteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	96,038	41,674,555	2,267,211
£50 to £100	14,913	18,341,622	1,004,062
£100 to £200	5,499	13,912,192	801,195
£200 and upwards ...	3,547	31,235,202	1,845,528
Total increase ...	119,997	105,163,571	5,917,996

Largest increase in small properties.

179. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to five-sixths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50 ; moreover the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to nearly a third of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

180. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth ; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized ; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a

foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Statute* 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1888 and the previous sixteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1888.

Native Countries.					Sixteen Years : 1871 to 1887.	Year 1888.
France	...	...	...	...	54	11
Belgium	...	...	...	...	11	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	41	6
Germany	...	...	...	...	674	46
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	33	3
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	376	46
United States ...	...	...	...	...	21	1
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	2,969	...
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	16	1
Total	...	...	...	...	4,254	114

181. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization

Chinese
naturalized.* See paragraph 124 *ante*.

papers, determined to issue no more “unless a sufficient reason was assigned,” with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one in 1888.

Occupations
of persons
naturalized
1888.

182. The persons naturalized in 1888, were of the following occupations:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1888.

Accountant	1	Grocer	1
Agent, broker	5	Gunsmith	1
Architect	1	Hawker	1
Artist	1	Hotel, wineshop keeper ...	16
Barman	1	Importer, merchant, storekeeper	8
Blacksmith	2	Jeweller	3
Bootmaker	4	Labourer	8
Builder	1	Lady	1
Candlemaker	1	Leather merchant	1
Carpenter, shipwright ...	3	Mariner	6
Caterer, confectioner, restaurant-keeper	8	Miner	6
Civil servant	1	Sailmaker	1
Clerk	2	Tailor	3
Contractor	2	Theatrical manager	1
Engineer, civil engineer ...	3	Tobacconist	1
Farmer	7	Vigneron	5
Financier, pawnbroker ...	2	Waiter	1
Fruiterer	1	Wine merchant	2
Gentleman	2	Total	114

Parliament
of Victoria.

183. The *Constitution Act* of Victoria* originally provided for the establishment of two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Legislative Council or Upper House, to consist of 30 members elected for ten years, representing six districts, and a Legislative Assembly or Lower House, to consist of 60 members elected for five years, representing thirty-seven districts; a property qualification to be necessary for the members and electors of both Houses.

Number and
qualifica-
tion of
members of
Parliament.

184. Since the passing of the *Constitution Act* the number of members of the Council has been increased to 42,† elected for six years, representing 14 provinces; and the number of members of the Assembly has been increased to 95, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved by the Governor), representing 84 districts; the property qualification of the latter has been entirely abolished as regards both members and electors; that of the former has been reduced, and is at present as follows:—For members, the possession of freehold property of an annual value of £100; for electors, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at

* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Cap. 55, Schedule I. For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

† In September, 1889, the number of members of the Legislative Council is to be still further increased to 48.

not less than £10 per annum, or occupation of leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council.

185. Judges, ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except responsible ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

Persons incapable of becoming members.

186. The *Constitution Act* provides for the sum of £14,000 being set aside annually for the payment of nine responsible ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly. A subsequent Act* provides for the appointment of an additional minister, at a salary of £1,500 per annum.

Number of and provision for ministers.

187. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Members may not accept offices of profit.

188. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, at the rate of £300 per annum, out of the consolidated revenue.

Payment of members.

189. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative

Electors' rights.

* *The Officials in Parliament Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 780).*

Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-rate-payers, or property holders residing in another electorate and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament must take out “electors’ rights,” for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These “rights” must be renewed every three years.

Plural
voting.

190. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

Franchise
extended
to Police.

191. By the *Police Franchise Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 969), assented to on the 20th November, 1888, members of the police force were for the first time allowed to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Foreigners
must be
naturalized

192. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for 12 months previous to the 1st January, or 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Males must
be of age.
Females not
qualified.

193. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years.

Upper
House—
members
increased
in.

194. By the *Legislative Council Amending Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 995), passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that the number of members of the Legislative Council should be increased from 42 to 48, the election of the six new members, however, not to take place until September, 1889. The number and boundaries of the provinces not being changed, 8 provinces will be represented by 3 members each, and 6 provinces will be represented by 4 members each.

Lower
House—
members
increased
in.

195. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 1008), which as to registration of electors came into operation at its passing, viz., on the 22nd December, 1888, and in all other respects at the next subsequent dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, viz., on the 11th March, 1889, the number of electoral districts was increased from 55 to 84, and the number of members from 86 to 95.

Members to
each dis-
trict.

196. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each.

Since the elections in November, 1882, each electoral province for the Council has been uniformly represented by 3 members.

197. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1887-8 and 1888-9 is shown in the following table:—

Electors on
the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1888 AND 1889.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1887-8.	1888-9.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Ratepayers' Roll	129,392	137,450	196,208	207,341
General Roll	760	1,112	14,924	36,389
Total	130,152	138,562	211,132	243,730

198. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their estimated populations, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1888-9; also, at the date of the biennial election for the Legislative Council held in September, 1888, the number of electors on the rolls of the four provinces in which the election was contested, and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes:—

Population,
electors,
and voters,
Legislative
Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.	Estimated Population at end of 1887.	Electors on the Rolls 1888-9.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Biennial Election, 1888.		
			On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
				Number.	Percentage.
*Melbourne	109,831	16,718	...	...	...
North Yarra... ..	102,951	13,339	...	...	...
*South Yarra	122,210	17,675	...	...	...
Southern	73,662	11,241	...	...	...
South-Western	56,974	6,491	...	...	...
Nelson	55,448	5,053	4,948	3,013	60·90
Western	51,775	6,677	...	...	...
*North-Western	77,650	10,730	...	...	...
*Northern	67,266	8,501	8,434	5,461	64·75
*Wellington... ..	74,349	8,169	...	...	...
North-Central	50,817	5,421	...	...	...
North-Eastern	67,518	8,674	8,044	3,818	47·46
*Gippsland	66,083	8,337	7,743	2,778	35·88
South-Eastern	54,987	11,536	...	...	...
Total	1,031,521†	138,562	29,169	15,070	51·76

* Each of the provinces is now represented by 3 members. After an election provided to be held on the second Thursday of September, 1889, each of the provinces marked with asterisks will be represented by 4 members.

† The estimated total population of Victoria at the end of 1887 was 1,036,119, or 4,598 more than this number. The total population includes inmates of ships, charitable institutions, and gaols, who are not taken into account in the estimate of population of the electoral provinces.

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Council.

199. At the last ten biennial elections for the Legislative Council the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election has been contested has rarely been much greater than half, and on four occasions has been less than half. The following are the proportions at each election:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1888.

Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted.		Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted.	
		Per cent.			Per cent.
1870	...	46·65	1880	...	57·18
1872	...	54·07	1882	...	55·13
1874	...	45·99	1884	...	56·70
1876	...	51·16	1886	...	48·04
1878	...	45·61	1888	...	51·76

Population,
members,
electors,
and voters,
Legislative
Assembly.

200. The general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March, 1889, was the first held under the new *Electoral Act*;* all the seats were contested except ten. Returns have been received from all the districts, and these show that nearly 67 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, number of members, total number of electors and number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population at end of 1887.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1883-9.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Per-centage of number on the Rolls.
Albert Park	12,000	1	2,100	1,274	60·67
Anglesey	9,770	1	3,128	2,022	64·64
Ararat	9,500	1	1,831	1,210	66·08
Ballarat East	12,917	1	3,596	2,425	67·44
Ballarat West	23,712	2	5,684	4,558	80·19
Barwon	9,692	1	1,990	†	†
Benalla and Yarrawonga	10,152	1	2,793	1,885	67·49
Benambra	8,842	1	1,881	1,227	65·23
Bogong	10,050	1	1,775	1,193	67·21
Borong	10,437	1	2,249	1,629	72·43
Bourke East	9,398	1	2,185	1,603	73·36
Bourke West	11,138	1	2,189	†	†
East Bourke Boroughs	29,829	2	7,164	4,535	63·30

* 52 Vict. No. 1008. See paragraph 195 ante.

† No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population at end of 1887.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1888-9.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Per- centage of number on the Rolls.
Brighton ...	11,204	1	2,911	1,924	66.09
Carlton ...	13,353	1	3,194	2,294	71.82
Carlton South ...	12,027	1	2,729	1,916	70.21
Castlemaine ...	16,098	2	3,468	2,672	77.05
Clunes and Allandale ...	9,089	1	2,401	1,960	81.53
Collingwood ...	25,383	2	5,965	4,108	68.87
Creswick ...	9,844	1	2,117	1,786	84.36
Dandenong and Berwick ...	10,605	1	3,380	1,834	54.26
Daylesford ...	9,798	1	2,211	* ...	*
Delatite ...	10,903	1	2,481	1,342	54.09
Donald and Swan Hill ...	8,544	1	2,154	1,338	62.12
Dundas ...	9,100	1	2,147	1,179	54.91
Dunolly ...	10,361	1	2,194	1,570	71.56
Eaglehawk ...	9,373	1	2,262	1,892	83.64
Eastern Suburbs ...	12,105	1	3,370	2,287	67.86
Emerald Hill ...	14,371	1	3,343	2,153	64.40
Essendon and Flemington ...	14,156	1	3,756	2,308	61.45
Evelyn ...	8,840	1	2,840	1,874	65.99
Fitzroy ...	25,144	2	5,594	3,602	64.39
Footscray ...	13,168	1	3,156	2,049	64.92
Geelong ...	19,222	2	5,021	3,405	67.82
Gippsland Central ...	11,053	1	2,659	1,599	60.14
Gippsland East ...	7,450	1	2,308	1,566	67.85
Gippsland North ...	10,610	1	2,142	1,241	57.94
Gippsland South ...	9,627	1	2,689	1,532	56.97
Gippsland West ...	11,617	1	3,629	1,641	45.22
Grant ...	10,238	1	2,013	1,361	67.61
Grenville ...	18,779	2	3,895	2,146	55.10
Gunbower ...	10,600	1	2,472	1,810	73.22
Hawthorn ...	12,017	1	3,128	2,144	68.54
Horsham ...	10,403	1	2,277	*	*
Jolimont and West Richmond ...	12,837	1	2,293	1,328	57.92
Kara Kara ...	10,241	1	2,068	*	*
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lance- field	10,066	1	2,576	1,556	60.40
Korong ...	10,923	1	2,195	1,587	72.30
Kyneton ...	10,484	1	2,110	1,600	75.83
Lowan ...	9,220	1	2,450	1,649	67.31
Maldon ...	8,467	1	1,752	*	*
Mandurang ...	9,200	1	2,141	1,369	63.94
Maryborough ...	9,842	1	2,427	1,736	71.53
Melbourne ...	12,320	1	3,689	*	*
Melbourne East ...	21,334	2	5,089	4,491	88.25
Melbourne North ...	14,733	1	3,458	2,393	69.20
Melbourne South ...	14,010	1	3,263	2,071	63.47
Melbourne West ...	13,500	1	2,841	2,159	75.99

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population at end of 1887.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1888-9.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number	Per- centage of number on the Rolls.
Mornington	11,151	1	3,338	1,327	39·75
Normanby	8,613	1	2,134	1,247	58·43
Numurkah and Nathalia	9,929	1	2,490	1,368	54·94
Ovens	8,524	1	1,764	1,186	67·23
Polwarth	9,275	1	2,611	1,606	61·51
Port Fairy	8,014	1	1,775	*	*
Port Melbourne	11,403	1	2,794	2,052	73·44
Portland	9,440	1	1,922	*	*
Prahran	14,984	1	3,322	2,194	66·04
Richmond	27,116	2	7,111	4,478	62·97
Ripon and Hampden	9,505	1	2,273	1,321	58·12
Rodney	20,550	2	5,054	3,371	66·70
Sandhurst	21,961	2	5,279	3,732	70·70
Sandhurst South	9,032	1	2,046	1,624	79·37
Shepparton and Euroa	9,242	1	2,277	1,493	65·57
South Yarra	14,820	1	2,799	1,785	63·77
St. Kilda	16,124	1	3,223	2,167	67·24
Stawell	10,631	1	2,358	1,671	70·87
Talbot and Avoca	9,479	1	2,010	1,468	73·03
Toorak	12,632	1	2,884	*	*
Villiers and Heytesbury	9,947	1	2,064	1,282	62·11
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,142	1	2,441	1,620	66·37
Warrenheip	8,725	1	2,089	1,044	49·98
Warrnambool	8,568	1	1,931	1,508	78·09
Williamstown	12,749	1	3,411	2,322	68·07
Windermere	9,279	1	1,507	1,230	81·62
Total	1,031,521 †	95	243,730		
Deduct for uncontested districts	...	...	22,757		
Net result ... ..	...	...	220,973	147,129	66·58

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Assembly.

201. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last ten general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

* No contest.

† The estimated total population of Victoria at the end of 1887 was 1,036,119, or 4,598 more than this number. The total population includes inmates of ships, charitable institutions, and gaols, who are not taken into account in the estimate of population of the electoral districts.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1889.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866 ...	55.10	1880 (February) ...	66.56
1868 ...	61.59	1880 (July) ...	65.85
1871 ...	65.02	1883 ...	64.96
1874 ...	61.00	1886 ...	64.70
1877 ..	62.29	1889 ...	66.58

202. The population of Victoria at the end of December, 1888, is estimated to have been 1,090,869, and there being 42 members and 138,562 electors for the Upper House, there is 1 member to every 25,973, and one elector to every 7.9 of the population. After the increase of members of this House to 48, however, prescribed to take place in September, 1889, the proportion of members of this House to the same population would be one to every 22,726. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 243,730 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 11,483, and 1 elector to every 4.5 of the population.

Proportion
of members
and electors
of both
Houses to
population.

203. The proportion of members to electors is 1 to every 3,299 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,566 for the Lower House. After the increase of members of the Legislative Council, the proportion for that House will be 1 member to every 2,887 electors.

Proportion
of members
to electors.

204. The estimated population of the United Kingdom about the middle of 1887 was 37,091,564, and the Upper House in the same year consisted of 560 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 66,235 of the population. If Victoria were to be represented in the same proportion so far as the Upper House is concerned, that House would consist of no more than 17 members, instead of 42—soon to be increased to 48.

Proportion
of peers to
population
of United
Kingdom.

205. The United Kingdom returns 670 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 495 for England, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 55,361; or, for England, 1 member to every 57,065 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 55,437 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 47,116 persons. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the

Proportion
of members
of Imperial
Parliament
to popula-
tion.

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 95 members to the Lower House, return only about 20; if in the same proportion as England, she would return 19; if in the same proportion as Scotland, about 20; and if in the same proportion as Ireland, 23.*

Upper
House in
Austral-
asian
colonies—
Members
and elec-
tors.

206. With the exception of Western Australia, all the Australasian colonies possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.† In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other three they are nominated by the Governor. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election:—

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	42‡	Elected	Three members retire every two years	138,562
New South Wales	70	Nominated	Life §	...
Queensland	39	Nominated ¶	Life	...
South Australia	24	Elected	Eight members retire every three years	32,072
Tasmania	18	Elected	Five years	6,135
New Zealand... ..	44	Nominated	Life ¶	...

Upper
House—
Qualifica-
tion of
members.

207. The following is a statement of the qualification of members of the Upper House in the various colonies. Victoria appears to be the only colony of the group in which a property qualification is necessary:—

* The population of England has been assumed to be 28,247,151, of Scotland 3,991,499, of Ireland 4,852,914.

† For a full account of the constitution of each colony, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

‡ To be increased to 48 in September, 1889. Each of the six new members will hold his seat for a period of 6 years.

§ A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

¶ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pension.

¶ If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria ...	At least 30 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £100 per annum.*
New South Wales ...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
Queensland ...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
South Australia ...	At least 30 years of age; resident 3 years in the colony.
Tasmania ...	At least 30 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; or a holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization.†
New Zealand ...	A natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

208. A property qualification for electors of members of the Upper House exists in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election. The following is a description of the necessary qualifications:—

Upper House—
Qualification of electors.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria ...	At least 21 years of age; possessed of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupying leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, a certificated schoolmaster, or an officer of the Army or Navy not on active service.
South Australia ...	At least 21 years of age; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £50, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, with three years to run; or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value.
Tasmania ...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £20 per annum, or a leasehold of £80 per annum; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, an associate of arts of Tasmania, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, an officer or a retired officer of H. M. Army or Navy not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Tasmanian Volunteer Force.

* Judges of any court in Victoria; ministers of religion; persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from being elected, or continuing to be, members of this House.

† Judges of the Supreme Court; persons holding offices of profit or emolument by the appointment of the Governor in Council (except Responsible Ministers) and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

Upper House and money bills.

209. The Upper House cannot initiate money bills in any of the colonies. In New South Wales it claims the right to alter such bills, but this is not admitted by the Lower House. In Tasmania the Upper House has power to reduce, but not to increase the amounts proposed in such bills. In the other colonies, the Upper House cannot alter a money bill, but must either pass or reject it as a whole.

Upper House—Payment of members..

210. In South Australia, members of the Upper House receive £200 per annum for their services; in New Zealand they receive £100 for every session attended if they live more than three miles from the Parliament Buildings, in other cases no payment. In the remaining colonies, members of this House receive no remuneration for their services.

Upper House—Dissolution by the Governor.

211. In South Australia, the Upper House can be dissolved by the Governor, but only in the event of its rejecting the same Bill passed twice by the Lower House, a general election of the latter having intervened between the first and second passings and an absolute majority of the Lower House concurring in the second passing. In the other colonies, the Governor has no power to dissolve the Upper House.

Lower House—Members and electors.

212. In all the Australasian colonies which possess responsible Government the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected, and the number of electors for this House in each colony :—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which Elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	95	Three years	243,730
New South Wales	137	Three years	285,408
Queensland	72	Five years	72,458
South Australia	52	Three years	62,434
Tasmania	36	Five years	25,312
New Zealand	95*	Three years	175,410

Lower House—Qualification of members.

213. No property qualification is necessary for members for the Lower House in any of the colonies. The following is the necessary qualification :—

* Four of these are Maoris. After the next election the total number of members is to be reduced to 74, viz., 70 European and 4 Maori members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria ...	...	At least 21 years of age, and resident in Victoria for the space of two years.*
New South Wales ...	...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.†
Queensland ...	...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and qualified and registered as a voter in any electoral district.‡
South Australia ...	...	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).
Tasmania ...	...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.§
New Zealand ...	...	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).

214. To entitle a person to be an elector for members of the Lower House of Parliament, a property qualification is not essential in any of the Australasian colonies except Tasmania. A second vote in a different electoral district is, however, in most instances, acquired in respect to property. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies:—

Lower
House—
Qualifica-
tion of
electors.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria ...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, not subject to any legal incapacity, and having resided in Victoria for the space of one year, may vote by virtue of being included in the lists of ratepaying electors, or by virtue of being the holder of an "elector's right," but no person may vote twice in the same electoral district at one election.
New South Wales ...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.

* Members of the Legislative Council, judges of any court in Victoria, ministers of religion, persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or nefarious crime, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from sitting or voting in this House.

† No person can be a member of this House who is a member of the Upper House, who holds any office of profit under the Crown, during pleasure or for a term of years, or who is interested in any contract for or on account of the Public Service.

‡ Members of the Upper House, ministers of religion, holders of an office of profit under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers and two other officers to be named by the Governor in Council), Crown pensioners (except officers in the Army or Navy) are incapable of being elected for this House.

§ Judges of the Supreme Court, persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers), and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF
ELECTORS—*continued.*

Queensland...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, absolutely free, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and being a resident in any electoral district for a period of six months, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
South Australia	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, untainted by crime, and having been on the electoral roll of his district for six months prior to the election is entitled to vote.
Tasmania	...	An elector must be at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and must be the owner or occupier of property of any value, as shown on the assessment roll, or must be in receipt of income, salary, or wages of not less than £60 per annum, of which £30 must be received during the six months prior to the claim to vote being sent in.
New Zealand	...	For European representation:—Any person 21 years of age (not a Maori), resident in the colony, and six months in an electoral district, is entitled to be placed on the register of voters, either in respect to residence or property; but for a Maori to be placed on the register it is necessary he should be possessed of a £25 freehold under Crown title, or be on a ratepayers' roll. For Maori representation:—Every Maori may vote for the district in which he resides without registration.

NOTE.—In most, if not all the colonies, lunatics, paupers, and criminals are disqualified from voting. In Victoria the police have recently been admitted to the franchise, but it is believed this privilege is not accorded to them in the other colonies.

Lower
House—
Payment of
members.

215. In Victoria each member of the Lower House is entitled to receive £300 per annum in reimbursement of expenses incurred in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. In South Australia each member receives £200 per annum for his services. In New Zealand each member receives £100 per session for his services; also, in consideration of necessary expenses incurred, £25 per session if he lives within three miles, or £50 if he lives beyond that distance from the Parliament buildings.

Lower
House—
Dissolution
by the
Governor.

216. In all the colonies the Lower House of Parliament can be dissolved at the pleasure of the Governor. In such cases His Excellency acts generally according to the advice of Ministers, but there are instances in which their advice has been disregarded and a dissolution has been refused.

217. Females can neither be elected as members nor vote for the election of members of either House of Parliament in any of the Australasian colonies.

Females cannot be elected or vote at elections.

218. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, except Western Australia, of the number of inhabitants at the end of 1888; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament in 1889; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:—

Members, electors, etc., in Australasian colonies.

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—
MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Colony.	Inhabitants at end of 1888.	Lower House, 1889.					Last General Election.	
		Members.	Electors.	Inhabitants to a Member.	Inhabitants to an Elector.	Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
Victoria ...	1,090,869	95	243,730	11,483	4.48	2,566	1889	66.58
New South Wales	1,085,740	137	285,408	7,925	3.80	2,083	1889	59.09
Queensland ...	387,463	72	72,458	5,381	5.35	1,006	1888	73.92
South Australia...	318,303	52	62,546	6,121	5.09	1,203	1887	48.71
Tasmania ...	146,149	36	25,312	4,060	5.77	703	1886	70.88*
New Zealand † ...	607,380	91	175,410	6,675	3.46	1,928	1887	67.20

219. In proportion to population Victoria has a smaller number of representatives in the Lower House of Parliament than any other Australasian colony, or than Greece or Servia, but a larger number than any other country. New South Wales comes next to Victoria, but is more largely represented than Greece or Servia. All the other Australasian colonies are more largely represented than any other countries. By the following table‡ in which the countries are arranged according to the proportion of representatives they respectively have, the country least represented is shown to be the United States of America, and the next least is Brazil:—

Parliamentary representation in various countries.

* Estimated.

† Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 42,000, and the latter 4.

‡ This table has been compiled from official documents, many of the figures having been taken from a return prepared for the Government of Brazil, by Mr. J. P. Favilla Nunes, and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1889.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants.*	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Re- presentatives.	Inhabitants to a Repre- sentative.
Tasmania	146,149	36	4,060
Queensland	387,463	72	5,381
South Australia	318,303	52	6,121
New Zealand†	649,380	95	6,836
New South Wales	1,085,740	137	7,925
Greece	1,979,453	245	8,079
Servia	1,810,606	160	11,316
Victoria	1,090,869	95	11,483
Uruguay	632,250	53	11,929
Norway	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark	1,969,039	102	19,304
Chile	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada	4,406,640	215	20,496
Sweden	4,717,189	222	21,248
Bavaria	5,284,778	159	33,237
Hungary	16,570,146	453	36,579
Roumania	5,376,000	145	37,075
Argentine Republic	3,435,286	86	39,945
Spain	17,226,254	431	39,968
Venezuela	2,121,988	52	40,807
Belgium	5,909,975	132	44,772
Mexico	10,447,974	227	46,026
Holland	4,172,971	86	48,522
United Kingdom	37,091,564	670	55,361
Italy	28,459,628	508	56,022
Colombia	3,878,600	66	58,766
Prussia	27,279,111	432	63,146
Austria	23,070,688	353	65,356
France	38,218,903	584	65,443
Brazil	14,002,335	125	112,013
United States	56,785,456	334	170,016

* Some of the populations in this column differ somewhat from those given in a previous table.

† In the population of New Zealand, 42,000 Maoris, and in the number of representatives four Maoris are included. The figures, therefore, do not agree with those in the last table which are exclusive of Maoris.