

Daily variation of needle.

95. According to Neumayer, the magnetic declination (variation of the needle) reaches its minimum value for the day shortly after 9 h. a.m.; it then increases rapidly until 2 h. 20 m. p.m., when it reaches its maximum. After this it decreases rapidly towards 6 h. p.m., from thence slowly until after 1 h. a.m., when it again slightly increases to 4 a.m., thence falling to its minimum.

### CENSUS RESULTS.

Number of times census has been taken.

96. During the forty years that have elapsed since the first colonization of the territory now called Victoria, the population has been enumerated ten times. In the early days of settlement it was considered necessary to take a census, which, from the smallness of the population, was then a comparatively easy task, at frequent intervals. Between the last two censuses, however, a period of ten years was allowed to intervene, and a similar period will probably be permitted to pass before another census is taken.

Population at ten censuses.

97. The growth of the population of the colony is shown by the following table, which gives the number of persons enumerated at each census and the number of houses enumerated at most of those periods:—

INHABITANTS AND HOUSES, 1836–1871.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.			Number of Houses.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
25th May 1836 ... ..	177	142	35	...
8th November 1836 ... ..	224	186	38	...
12th September 1838 ... ..	3,511	3,080	431	...
2nd March 1841 ... ..	11,738	8,274	3,464	1,490
2nd March 1846 ... ..	32,879	20,184	12,695	5,198
2nd March 1851 ... ..	77,345	46,202	31,143	10,935
26th April 1854 ... ..	236,798	155,887	80,911	...
29th March 1857 ... ..	410,766	264,334	146,432	102,001
7th April 1861 ... ..	540,322	328,651	211,671	134,332
2nd April 1871* ... ..	731,528	401,050	330,478	158,481

Increase of population.

98. It will be seen by the above table that on the 2nd April 1871 the number of inhabitants in Victoria was 731,528, and that ten years

\* For latest estimate of population, see Digest of Statistics of 1874, Part III.—Population, *post*.

previously it was 540,322. The increase during this interval was therefore 191,206, or 35·39 per cent. In 1851, which was the year of separation from New South Wales and of the discovery of gold, the population amounted to 77,345. The increase in the twenty years between that period and 1871 was therefore 654,183, or at the rate of 846 per cent.

99. The male population enumerated at the census was 401,050, and the female population 330,478. These numbers show a proportion of 82·4 females to 100 males. This was a closer approach to uniformity in the numbers of the sexes than had been reached at any former period since the foundation of the colony. Ten years previously the females were in the proportion of 64·4 to 100 males.

Proportions  
of the sexes.

100. It has been already stated that the area of Victoria is 88,198 square miles. The population enumerated in 1871 furnishes a proportion of 8·268 persons to the square mile, or 827 persons to 100 square miles. In 1861, the population was in the proportion of 6·104 persons to the square mile, or about 610 persons to 100 square miles. In 1851 the population was less than 1 person ( $\cdot 877$ ) to the square mile, or about 88 persons to 100 square miles.

Inhabitants  
to the  
square mile.

101. The number of houses returned in 1871 was 158,481. Of these, 6,997 were returned as unoccupied, and 866 in course of being built. The number of inhabited houses was thus 150,618. Of the total number of houses, 33,461 were of brick or stone, 101,635 of wood or iron, and 21,155 were canvas tents, or bark and mud huts. Besides these there were 2,230 habitations of which the materials were not returned.

Number of  
houses.

102. The proportion of inhabited dwellings to the square mile was 1·465 in 1861, and 1·708 in 1871, or  $146\frac{1}{2}$  habitations to every 100 square miles at the first, and nearly 171 at the second period. In 1851 the proportion was only  $\cdot 123$  to the square mile, or about 12 dwellings to 100 square miles.

Houses to  
the square  
mile.

103. The number of persons to an inhabited dwelling increased from 4·16 in 1861 to 4·84 in 1871, or from 42 persons to 10 dwellings, at the former, to 48 persons to 10 dwellings at the latter period. In 1851 as many as 7·12 persons, on the average, lived in each habitation, or about 71 persons in every 10 habitations.

Persons to a  
dwelling.

104. The Chinese enumerated in 1871 numbered 17,935, as against 24,732 in 1861, thereby showing a falling off in ten years of 6,797. In 1871, all the Chinese but 36, and in 1861, all but 8 were males.

Chinese.

105. The persons employed to collect the census succeeded in falling in with 1,330 Aborigines, of whom 784 were males and 546 were females. On both occasions the returns of the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines gave a higher number than those of the census. At the

Aborigines.

present time the Secretary to the Central Board estimates the total number of Aborigines in the colony to be 1,553.

106. The most thickly peopled county\* in Victoria, according to the census returns, was Bourke (the Metropolitan county), with 136½ persons and 25·8 inhabited dwellings to the square mile; the next was Talbot, including the Boroughs of Amherst, Castlemaine, Chewton, Clunes, Creswick, Craigie, Carisbrook, Daylesford, Maryborough, and part of Malmsbury, with 51½ persons and 12·2 houses to the square mile; the third was Grenville, in which Ballarat City and the Boroughs of Sebastopol, Smythesdale, and Brown's and Scarsdale are situated, with 41 persons and 8·8 dwellings to the square mile; then Grant, containing Geelong Town, the greater portion of Ballarat East Town, and the whole of the Boroughs of Queenscliff, Steiglitz, Buninyong, and Newtown and Chilwell, with 40 persons and 7·8 houses to the square mile, &c. On the other hand, in one of the counties, Weeah, situated in the north-west portion of the old Wimmera district, there was neither dwelling nor inhabitant on the census night. In Millewa, situated to the north of Weeah, there were only 109 persons, or about 1 to every 33 square miles; in Karkaroc, situated to the east of Weeah and Millewa, there were only 349 persons, or 1 to every 17 square miles; and in Croajingolong, situated in the extreme east of Gippsland, there were only 372 persons, or about 1 person to every 8 square miles. The sexes were most equally divided in Bourke, with 97 females to 100 males, and least so in Karkaroc, with less than 34 females to 100 males. The last-named county had also the greatest number of persons to the inhabited dwelling, viz., 7·76. The county having the smallest number of persons to the inhabited dwelling was Gladstone, a part of the old Loddon district, the average being 3·51 only.

107. Melbourne, both in 1861 and 1871, was the largest and most populous city in the whole of Australia. The city proper at the former period contained 36,868 inhabitants, and at the latter 54,993; but taking in the suburbs, which extend for a radius of ten miles, and embrace fifteen other towns or boroughs, together with some portions of country not yet included in any borough, although largely built upon, the total population was 139,916 in 1861, and 206,780 in 1871. Some of these suburban municipalities were at one time included within the limits of the city, others are adjacent to it, and all may be fairly considered as forming portion of the metropolis. The following table

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\* For names of counties, see paragraph 45 ante.

shows the population of Melbourne and suburbs and of its component parts in 1861 and 1871 :—

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1861 AND 1871.

Melbourne and Suburbs.	Population.	
	1861.	1871.
Melbourne City ... ..	36,868	54,994
Hotham Town ... ..	7,053	13,492
Fitzroy Town ... ..	11,807	15,547
Collingwood Town ... ..	12,653	18,598
Richmond Town ... ..	11,355	16,889
Brunswick Borough... ..	3,014	4,388
Prahran Town ... ..	9,886	14,096
Emerald Hill Town... ..	8,822	17,101
Sandridge Borough ... ..	3,351	6,388
St. Kilda Borough ... ..	6,408	9,085
Brighton Borough ... ..	2,501	3,059
Hawthorn Borough ... ..	2,342	3,329
Kew Borough ... ..	1,439	2,430
Footscray Borough ... ..	1,070	2,473
Williamstown Borough ... ..	4,492	7,126
Essendon and Flemington Borough* ... ..	} 15,128 {	2,456
Remainder of District ... ..		13,290
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	1,727	2,039
Total ... ..	139,916	206,780

108. When the census was taken the second town in Victoria, according to population, was Ballarat. It consisted of three municipalities, viz., Ballarat City, with 24,308 ; Ballarat East Town, with 16,397 ; and Sebastopol Borough, with 6,496 inhabitants ; total, 47,201. The third was Sandhurst, consisting of Sandhurst City, with 21,987, and Eaglehawk Borough, with 6,590 inhabitants ; total, 28,577. The fourth was Geelong, consisting of Geelong Town, with 15,026 ; Newtown and Chilwell Borough, with 4,749 ; and South Barwon, formerly a Borough, but now merged into the shire of the same name, with 1,684 inhabitants ; total, 21,459. The fifth was Castlemaine, combined with Chewton, the former having 6,935, the latter having 2,387 inhabitants ; total, 9,322. The sixth was Clunes, with 6,068 ; then Stawell, with 5,166 ; then Daylesford, with 4,696 inhabitants, &c. The names of 458 cities, towns, boroughs, and townships,† together with particulars respecting the inhabitants they respectively contained were shown in the census returns ; of these, 3 contained over 20,000 inhabitants each ; 9 contained over 15,000 ; 11 contained over 10,000 ; 19 contained over

Cities, towns  
townships,  
&c.

\* Essendon and Flemington Borough was not proclaimed when the census of 1861 was taken.

† A list of and information respecting these places has been given in the table following paragraph 46 ante.

5,000; 22 contained over 4,000; 27 contained over 3,000; 41 contained over 2,000; 71 contained over 1,000, and 116 contained over 500.

Cities, towns, and boroughs, proportion of sexes.

109. It has been already stated that throughout the whole colony females were in the proportion of 82·4 to 100 males. In the total of cities, towns, and boroughs the sexes were in much more equal proportion, the figures being 96·48 to 100 males.

Females in excess of males.

110. In eighteen of the individual cities, towns, and boroughs, however, the females were in excess of the males—viz., St. Kilda, with 129 females to 100 males; Newtown and Chilwell, with 117 females to 100 males; Geelong and Portland, each with 114 females to 100 males; Brighton and Kew, each with 112 females to 100 males; Prahran, with 111 females to 100 males; Hawthorn, with 110 females to 100 males; Collingwood, with 106½ females to 100 males; Queenscliff and Fitzroy, each with 106 females to 100 males; Belfast, with 105 females to 100 males; Sale, with 104 females to 100 males; Williamstown and Emerald Hill, each with 102½ females to 100 males; Richmond, with 101½ females to 100 males; and Malmsbury and Kilmore, each with 101 females to 100 males.

Goldfields population.

111. The population on the Goldfields numbered 228,181 in 1861, and 270,428 in 1871. The increase therefore amounted to 42,247 persons, or 18½ per cent. In 1861 there were not quite half as many females on the Goldfields as males. In 1871 the number of females was equal to three-fourths of the number of males.

Birthplaces of the people.

112. In classifying the census returns, it was found that the place of birth was stated in regard to all the inhabitants of the colony except 2,514, and that, of the unspecified, 1,721, viz., 1,148 males and 573 females, had British names, and 51, viz., 28 males and 23 females, had Foreign names, whilst in the remaining 742 instances the names were not mentioned. A summary of the various nationalities of which the population of the colony of Victoria is composed will be found in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES, 1871.

Where Born.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females
<i>British Possessions :</i>						
Victoria ... ..	329,597	165,573	164,024	45·21	41·45	49·77
Other Australasian Colonies ...	28,669	14,308	14,361	3·93	3·58	4·34
England ... ..	164,287	97,796	66,491	22·54	24·48	20·18
Wales ... ..	6,614	4,189	2,425	·91	1·05	·74
Scotland ... ..	56,210	31,475	24,735	7·71	7·88	7·51
Ireland ... ..	100,468	49,198	51,270	13·78	12·32	15·56
Other British Possessions ...	3,870	2,641	1,229	·53	·66	·37

## BIRTHPLACES, 1871—continued.

Where Born.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Foreign Countries :</i>						
France and French Colonies ...	1,170	857	313	·16	·21	·10
Germany ... ..	8,995	6,591	2,404	1·23	1·67	·73
Austria ... ..	269	256	13	·04	·06	·01
Other European Countries ...	6,206	5,672	534	·85	1·42	·16
United States of America ...	2,423	1,776	647	·33	·44	·20
China... ..	17,857	17,826	31	2·45	4·46	·01
Other Countries ... ..	315	214	101	·05	·05	·03
At Sea ... ..	2,064	1,095	969	·28	·27	·29
Total specified ... ..	729,014	399,467	329,547	100·00	100·00	100·00
Unspecified ... ..	2,514	1,583	931	...	...	...
Total Population ... ..	731,528	401,050	330,478	...	...	...
<i>Allegiance :</i>						
British subjects ... ..	695,932	369,228	326,704	95·24	92·16	98·96
Foreign subjects ... ..	34,854	31,415	3,439	4·76	7·84	1·04
Allegiance unknown ... ..	742	407	335	...	...	...

113. It will be observed that 92 per cent. of the males, 99 per cent. of the females, and 95 per cent. of the persons of both sexes in Victoria are British subjects. British subjects increased 43 per cent. during the ten years prior to the census ; Foreign subjects decreased 25 per cent. during the same period. British and Foreign subjects.

114. The Australian born in 1861 numbered 157,911. The increase between that period and 1871 was 200,355, or at the rate of 127 per cent. All other nationalities decreased in the same interval except the Irish and Welsh, the former of whom increased by 13,308, or at the rate of 15 per cent., and the latter by 559, or at the rate of 9 per cent. The English decreased by 5,299, or at the rate of 3 per cent. ; the Scotch by 4,491, or at the rate of 7 per cent. ; persons born in " Other British Possessions " by 478, or at the rate of 11 per cent. ; the French by 80, or at the rate of 6 per cent. ; the Germans by 1,154, or at the rate of 11 per cent. ; the natives of " Other European Countries " by 732, or at the rate of 10½ per cent. ; persons born in the United States by 131, or at the rate of 5 per cent. ; those born in China by 6,875, or at the rate of 28 per cent. ; and natives of " Other Countries " by 91, or at the rate of 22 per cent. Increase or decrease of various nationalities.

115. Males of all birthplaces were more numerous than females of their own birthplace, with the exception of the Irish and the natives of Australian colonies other than Victoria. The Irish females exceeded Females of certain countries in excess of males.

the Irish males by 2,072, the numbers being, males 49,198, females 51,270 ; and the Australian (not Victorian) females exceeded the males by 53, the numbers being, males 14,308, females 14,361.

Proportion of  
sexes of each  
nationality.

116. As regards British subjects, the following were the proportions of males and females in every 100 of both sexes :—Males 53, females 47. As regards Foreign subjects, the proportions in every 100 were :—males 90, females 10. The following were the proportions of the sexes in every 100 persons living of different birthplaces :—Australians, males 50, females 50 ; English, males 60, females 40 ; Welsh, males 63, females 37 ; Scotch, males 56, females 44 ; Irish, males 49, females 51 ; natives of other British Possessions, males 68, females 32 ; French, males 73, females 27 ; Germans, males 74, females 26 ; natives of other European countries, males 91, females 9 ; natives of the United States of America, males 73, females 27 ; and natives of other Foreign countries (not China), males 68, females 32 ; natives of China had 17,826 males, and 31 females, or 1 female to every 575 males.

Birthplaces  
of Chinese.

117. The Chinese were not all born in China. The returns show that 24, viz., 12 males and 12 females, were born in this colony ; 72 of them also, all males, were born in the British colony of Hong Kong, and were therefore British subjects by birth. On the other hand, 18 persons, viz., 11 males and 7 females, were returned as having been born in China, although not of the Chinese race.

Birthplaces  
of Aborigi-  
nes.

118. All the Aborigines were not natives of Victoria, 23 of them, viz., 17 males and 6 females, were returned as having been born in New South Wales ; 3, viz., 2 males and 1 female, as having been born in South Australia ; 10, viz., 8 males and 2 females, as having been born in Queensland ; and 1, a male, as having been born in Western Australia.

Ages of the  
people.

119. The ages of 399,359 males and 329,867 females, or in all of 729,226 persons, were recorded in the census schedules. The 2,302 unspecified have since been distributed by proportion, and the result is shown in the following table :—

AGES, 1871.

Age.	Population.			Age.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males	Females.
0	24,498	12,457	12,041	6	21,649	10,954	10,695
1	22,082	11,118	10,964	7	21,947	11,041	10,906
2	23,973	12,118	11,855	8	21,228	10,572	10,656
3	23,804	12,075	11,729	9	20,253	10,271	9,982
4	22,331	11,169	11,162	10	19,682	9,964	9,718
5	21,426	10,711	10,715	11	17,215	8,642	8,573



## AGES, 1871—continued.

Year.	Population.			Year.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	17,199	8,610	8,589	60	2,625	1,647	978
13	15,774	7,865	7,909	61	2,324	1,457	867
14	15,715	7,931	7,784	62	2,023	1,267	756
15	11,448	5,591	5,857	63	1,722	1,077	645
16	11,179	5,422	5,757	64	1,420	887	533
17	10,911	5,253	5,658	65	1,118	695	423
18	10,643	5,083	5,560	66	1,054	653	401
19	10,375	4,915	5,460	67	989	611	378
20	10,107	4,745	5,362	68	924	568	356
21	9,330	4,483	4,847	69	859	526	333
22	9,662	4,705	4,957	70	795	485	310
23	9,995	4,925	5,070	71	730	442	288
24	10,328	5,146	5,182	72	665	401	264
25	10,660	5,367	5,293	73	600	359	241
26	10,757	5,571	5,186	74	535	317	218
27	10,854	5,775	5,079	75	231	144	87
28	10,951	5,979	4,972	76	228	139	89
29	11,048	6,183	4,865	77	226	134	92
30	11,145	6,387	4,758	78	223	129	94
31	11,308	6,519	4,789	79	220	124	96
32	11,471	6,651	4,820	80	218	120	98
33	11,635	6,784	4,851	81	95	58	37
34	11,798	6,916	4,882	82	75	41	34
35	11,961	7,047	4,914	83	61	38	23
36	12,183	7,363	4,820	84	58	33	25
37	12,406	7,681	4,725	85	42	26	16
38	12,629	7,999	4,630	86	38	20	18
39	12,851	8,315	4,536	87	23	12	11
40	13,073	8,634	4,439	88	18	9	9
41	11,819	7,805	4,014	89	13	10	3
42	10,564	6,975	3,589	90	21	11	10
43	9,310	6,146	3,164	91	8	7	1
44	8,055	5,316	2,739	92	4	3	1
45	6,801	4,487	2,314	93	11	8	3
46	6,747	4,453	2,294	94	3	3	...
47	6,692	4,418	2,274	95	4	3	1
48	6,637	4,384	2,253	96	3	2	1
49	6,582	4,349	2,233	97	1	1	...
50	6,528	4,314	2,214	98	1	...	1
51	5,774	3,814	1,960	99	4	2	2
52	5,020	3,314	1,706	100	1	1	...
53	4,266	2,815	1,451	101	...	...	...
54	3,512	2,315	1,197	102	...	...	...
55	2,757	1,814	943	103	...	...	...
56	2,731	1,781	950	104	1	...	1
57	2,704	1,747	957	105	1	...	1
58	2,678	1,714	964				
59	2,652	1,682	970				
				Total	731,528	401,050	330,478

120. Victoria has more inhabitants at the supporting period, viz., from 15 to 65 years of age, and fewer at the dependent period, viz., under 15 and over 65 years of age, than either New South Wales or South Australia. The only one of the principal Australian colonies in

Relative strength of populations of Australian colonies.



which this state of things is reversed is Queensland, a colony which has been indebted to immigration for a larger proportion of its inhabitants than any other of the colonies, and in which, consequently, the supporting classes are relatively more numerous and the dependent classes less so than in either Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia. This will be seen by the following table, which shows in each of the colonies named the numbers in every 10,000 living at the supporting and dependent ages. All the figures are those of 1871 :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Queensland.
Under 15 years ... ..	4,233	4,180	4,513	3,896
15 to 65 years ... ..	5,629	5,607	5,304	6,005
65 years and upwards ... ..	138	213	183	99
Total ... ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

121. The ages of males and females in Victoria and England and Wales are compared in the following table, by which it is seen that the males between 20 and 40, or at what is technically called the soldier's age, are as 310 in every 1,000 of all ages in the former to 288 in every 1,000 in the latter ; and that the females from infancy to 40 years of age, or at and below the fruitful or child-bearing period, are as 848 per 1,000 in Victoria to 746 per 1,000 in England and Wales :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF POPULATIONS OF VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	Victoria.	England and Wales.	Victoria.	England and Wales.
	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.
Under 20 years ... ..	455	469	550	445
20 to 40 „ ... ..	310	288	298	301
40 „ 60 „ ... ..	204	172	129	176
60 „ 80 „ ... ..	30	66	22	72
80 years and upwards ... ..	1	5	1	6
Total ... ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

122. The mean age of the population of Victoria is as follows :— Males 25·22 years, females 21·30 years, both sexes 23·44 years ; males are therefore, on the average, 3 years and 11 months older than females. The mean age of both males and females was less in 1857 than in 1854, and less in 1861 than in 1857. The mean age of males was also less in 1871 than in 1861 ; but the mean age of females was higher by nearly 10 months in 1871 than it was in 1861.

Relative strength of populations of Victoria and England.

Mean age of population.

123. The numbers of males and females in Victoria are about equal up to the age of 15 ; from 15 to 20, between 20 and 21, and between 21 and 25, there is a slight excess of females ; but at all subsequent periods of life the males considerably exceed the females. Males and females at various ages.

124. The exact ages of 17,383 Chinese, out of a total number of 17,935, were ascertained at the census. Of the former, 17,347 were males, of whom 16,372, or over nine-tenths, were between 21 and 55 years of age. Of the remainder, 188 were under 21, and 787 were between 55 and 70 ; no Chinese being returned older than the latter age. The ages of all the Chinese females, 36 in number, were returned. Of these, 26 were between 14 and 45 years of age, and 10 were below 14 years of age. Ages of Chinese.

125. The ages of all the Aborigines, except 78, viz., 46 males and 32 females, were returned. Of the males, 18 per cent., and of the females, 25 per cent., were under 14 years of age. Of the male population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, 39 per cent., and of the female population 44 per cent., were under 14 years of age. Seven of the Aborigines, viz., 4 males and 3 females, were returned as being between 70 and 75 years of age, and 1 male was returned as being between 75 and 80 years of age. Ages of Aborigines.

126. The occupations of 398,341 males and 328,726 females, or in all of 726,067 persons out of a total population of 731,528, were recorded in the census schedules. The unspecified males amounted to 2,709, and the unspecified females to 1,752. The occupations of males and females, as shown in the following table, have been grouped under 398 heads. These groupings have been again subdivided in the published tables,\* so that no less than 1,600 distinct occupations or callings are shown in all :— Occupations of the people.

OCCUPATIONS, 1871.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Actor; actress ... ..	139	10	129	51	16	35
Agricultural implement maker ...	32	9	23	...	...	...
"    "    proprietor, worker...	52	6	46	...	...	...
"    laborer (outdoor) (see also farm servant)...	2,468	329	2,139	...	...	...
Agriculture, others connected with	153	21	132	2	...	2
Analytical chemist ... ..	6	...	6	...	...	...

\* See Census of Victoria, 1871, Part IX. (A.), "Occupations of the People;" Ferris, Melbourne, 1873.

## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Animal, bird—dealer, keeper ...	27	...	27	...	...	...
„ food, others working and dealing in ...	15	...	15	...	...	...
„ matters, others working and dealing in ...	137	17	120	2	...	1
Animals, others engaged about ...	418	51	367	1	...	...
Annuitant (including pensioner, not Victorian) ...	174	...	174	125	...	2
Apprentice (branch undefined) ...	109	104	5	10	10	...
Architect, civil engineer, surveyor, draftsman (government) ...	145	3	142	...	...	...
„ (not government) ...	210	34	176	...	...	...
Arms, others making and dealing in	2	...	2	...	...	...
Army non-commissioned officer, soldier ...	135	...	135	...	...	...
„ officer ...	45	...	45	...	...	...
Artist, painter ...	116	9	107	27	7	20
Asphalte maker, worker ...	4	2	2	...	...	...
Assayer ...	21	...	21	...	...	...
Attendance, others engaged in ...	8	1	7	168	2	166
Auctioneer, appraiser, valuer ...	199	4	195	...	...	...
Author, editor, writer ...	22	...	22	3	...	3
Baker ...	1,810	381	1,429	44	13	31
Bank officer, clerk ...	802	93	709	...	...	...
Basket-maker ...	62	7	55	...	...	...
Beer, colonial wine—seller ...	85	2	83	31	...	31
„ „ seller, wife of, assisting in business ...	...	...	...	11	1	10
Bill sticker, distributor ...	18	1	17	...	...	...
Billiard-table keeper, marker ...	92	9	83	...	...	...
„ maker ...	9	...	9	...	...	...
Blacksmith, whitesmith ...	3,825	829	2,996	...	...	...
Block, oar, mast—maker ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
Board, lodging-house—keeper ...	166	3	163	508	3	505
„ „ keeper, wife of, assisting in business ...	...	...	...	50	1	49
„ „ others engaged in ...	44	4	40	5	1	4
Boatbuilder ...	42	8	34	...	...	...
Bookbinder ...	148	58	90	79	43	36
Bookseller, publisher, and assistants (see also stationer) ...	176	35	141	26	2	24
Books, others connected with ...	242	66	176	6	2	4
Brass founder, moulder, worker, dealer ...	99	34	65	...	...	...
Brewer, and others connected with brewing ...	538	62	476	2	1	1
Bricklayer ...	1,080	140	940	...	...	...
Brickmaker ...	1,173	254	919	2	...	2

## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Broker (not share or stock) ...	160	10	150	1	...	1
Brothel-keeper ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Builder ...	638	37	601	...	...	...
Butcher, meat salesman ...	3,951	905	3,046	24	1	23
" wife of, assisting in business	...	...	...	90	1	89
Capitalist ...	197	...	197	48	1	47
Carpenter, joiner ...	6,107	527	5,580	...	...	...
Carriages, harness, and implements, others making and dealing in ...	8	2	6	...	...	...
Carver, gilder ...	58	17	41	...	...	...
Carving and figures, others con- nected with ...	5	2	3	11	4	7
Chaffcutter ...	37	9	28	...	...	...
Charcoal burner, dealer ...	126	13	113	...	...	...
Cheesemonger ...	21	4	17	...	...	...
Chemicals, others working or deal- ing in ...	192	10	182	10	4	6
Chemist, druggist ( <i>see also analy-     tical chemist</i> ) ...	573	81	492	2	...	2
" manufacturing ...	10	1	9	...	...	...
Chimney-sweeper ...	29	...	29	1	...	1
China, earthenware—maker, dealer ( <i>see also pottery, glass, &amp;c.</i> ) ...	20	1	19	11	1	10
Church officer ...	94	1	93	2	...	2
Civil engineer ...	186	8	178	...	...	...
Clergyman ( <i>see also irregular clergy</i> )	633	...	633	...	...	...
Clerk, accountant (government) ...	538	30	508	...	...	...
Clothes dealer, outfitter, slopseller	56	11	45	5	1	4
Clothing manufacture ...	92	17	75	37	11	26
Coach maker, dealer ...	859	235	624	4	...	4
" omnibus, cab—driver, con- ductor ...	1,242	104	1,138	...	...	...
" " " proprietor ...	445	...	445	6	...	6
Coal, coke—merchant, dealer, as- sistant ...	56	5	51	...	...	...
" heaver, laborer ...	9	3	6	...	...	...
" others working and dealing in	1	...	1	...	...	...
Coffee, chicory—roaster, dealer ...	40	8	32	...	...	...
" eating-house—keeper ...	103	1	102	27	1	26
" " keeper, wife of, assisting	...	...	...	17	...	17
Commercial clerk ...	2,610	771	1,839	1	...	1
" traveller, salesman, saleswoman ...	687	26	661	115	34	81
Commission agent, factor ...	459	9	450	...	...	...
Confectioner, pastrycook ...	328	82	246	58	8	50
Contractor for buildings ...	63	2	61	...	...	...
" (undefined) ...	857	32	825	1	...	1
Conveyance on roads, others con- nected with ...	20	1	19	...	...	...
Cook (not domestic servant) ...	264	7	257	35	...	35
Cooper... ...	384	60	324	...	...	...

## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Copper worker, dealer ...	60	21	39	...	...	...
Corn, flour, meal—merchant ...	373	45	328	7	...	7
Cotton, flax—manufacture ...	5	...	5	1	1	...
Cowkeeper, dairyman, milkseller ...	1,077	270	807	453	84	369
Criminal classes, others of the ...	247	1	246	...	...	...
Currier ...	215	54	161	...	...	...
Cutler ...	24	1	23	...	...	...
Defence, others connected with ...	21	3	18	...	...	...
Dentist ...	63	10	53	...	...	...
Dependent on relatives ...	253	6	247	73	9	64
Designs and medals, others working and dealing in ...	3	...	3	7	3	4
Diesinker, mould-maker, medal-maker ...	11	1	10	...	...	...
Distiller, rectifier ...	19	...	19	...	...	...
Domestic servant ...	2,324	632	1,692	20,219	10,151	10,068
Draftsman (undefined) ...	18	1	17	...	...	...
Draper, linen-draper, mercer ...	2,046	531	1,515	278	45	233
Drayman, carrier, carter ...	5,722	784	4,938	5	1	4
Dress, others working or dealing in ...	9	1	8	8	2	6
Drinks and stimulants, others working or dealing in ...	80	20	60	1	1	...
Drysalter ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Dyer, scourer, calenderer ...	74	13	61	16	1	15
Education, others connected with ...	37	1	36	2	1	1
Electroplater ...	7	1	6	...	...	...
Engine and machine maker, agent, dealer ...	720	106	614	...	...	...
Engineer, draftsman to ...	7	2	5	...	...	...
„ engine-driver, stoker (undefined) ...	1,718	110	1,608	...	...	...
„ stoker, coal trimmer—to steamer in merchant service ...	80	1	79	...	...	...
Engraver ...	68	13	55	...	...	...
Errandboy ...	357	357	...	...	...	...
Exhibitions, others connected with ...	55	4	51	6	...	6
Farm bailiff, overseer ...	171	10	161	...	...	...
„ servant (indoor) ...	11,432	2,424	9,008	501	270	231
Farmer, market-gardener ...	24,966	263	24,703	614	4	610
„ son, daughter, relative of, assisting on farm ...	9,997	6,921	3,076	1,663	1,272	391
„ wife of, assisting on farm ...	...	...	...	684	7	677
Feather dealer, cleaner ...	1	...	1	6	2	4
Fellmonger ...	335	65	270	...	...	...
Fencer, splitter, hurdle-maker ...	2,538	313	2,225	...	...	...
Fibrous materials, others working or dealing in ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Fine arts, others connected with ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Firewood—dealer, seller, chopper ...	2,602	582	2,020	18	4	14
Fisherman ...	522	45	477	...	...	...
Fishing rod, tackle—maker ...	2	1	1	...	...	...

## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Fishmonger ... ..	131	11	120	6	...	6
French-polisher ... ..	122	40	82	2	...	2
Furniture broker, dealer ... ..	70	8	62	6	...	6
„ cabinetmaker, upholsterer ... ..	893	167	726	47	9	38
„ others working or dealing in ... ..	64	8	56	3	...	3
Furrier ... ..	17	...	17	5	1	4
Game, rabbit—catcher, killer ... ..	103	12	91	1	...	1
Games and sports, others connected with ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Gardener (not domestic servant) ... ..	1,499	88	1,411	...	...	...
Gasfitter (see also plumber) ... ..	67	16	51	...	...	...
Gasworks service ... ..	98	7	91	1	...	1
General dealer ... ..	812	65	747	104	11	93
Gentleman, lady ... ..	472	...	472	150	...	150
Gingerbeer, sodawater, mineral-water, cordial—manufacture ... ..	325	62	263	6	...	6
Glass maker, dealer ... ..	28	4	24	1	...	1
Gold, silver, and precious stones, others working or dealing in ... ..	19	3	16	1	1	...
Gold-miner, alluvial (see also puddler, sluicer) ... ..	21,525	1,258	20,267	4	1	3
„ digger (not otherwise described)... ..	16,087	1,035	15,052	6	2	4
„ quartz (see also quartz-crusher) ... ..	8,818	596	8,222	...	...	...
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller ... ..	248	65	183	...	...	...
Government officer, civil servant (not otherwise described) (see also principal officer, clerk, architect, and intermediate officer) ... ..	30	5	25	...	...	...
Government officer, civil servant, other ... ..	92	1	91	26	...	26
Governor, the ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Grazing, others connected with ... ..	240	116	124	...	...	...
Greengrocer, fruiterer ... ..	448	48	400	145	12	133
Grocer, tea dealer ... ..	1,857	400	1,457	175	14	161
Grubber, bushman ... ..	325	34	291	...	...	...
Gunsmith ... ..	47	10	37	...	...	...
Hair brush, broom—maker, dealer ... ..	25	14	11	3	3	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker ... ..	274	24	250	6	...	6
Harbor, pier—service ... ..	31	1	30	...	...	...
Hat, cap, bonnet—maker ... ..	150	25	125	134	54	80
Hawker, pedler ... ..	809	51	758	27	...	27
Hay, straw—dealer ... ..	62	16	46	1	...	1
Hide, skin—salesman, dealer ... ..	47	6	41	...	...	...
Horse breaker, groom (not domestic servant) ... ..	977	195	782	...	...	...
„ proprietor, breeder, dealer ... ..	78	5	73	...	...	...
Hosier, haberdasher, glover ... ..	11	...	11	6	...	6
House agent, rent collector ... ..	52	4	48	1	...	1

## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
House keeper ... ..	...	...	...	950	29	921
„ proprietor ... ..	497	...	497	173	...	173
Houses and buildings, others engaged in ... ..	48	13	35	2	...	2
Hotelkeeper ... ..	2,860	6	2,854	370	1	369
„ wife of, assisting ... ..	...	...	...	359	3	356
Ice maker, merchant, dealer ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Image-maker ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Indefinite occupations, other ... ..	427	57	370	6	1	5
Independent means ... ..	124	10	114	69	4	65
Inmate of charitable institution ... ..	3,853	851	3,002	2,016	654	1,362
„ industrial schools ... ..	1,272	1,271	1	1,047	1,047	...
„ reformatory ... ..	132	132	...	40	39	1
„ refuge ... ..	...	...	...	100	18	82
Inn, club-house, eating-house—servant	1,975	323	1,652	2,862	993	1,869
Inspector of schools ... ..	11	...	11	...	...	...
Intermediate or subordinate officer (government)... ..	435	34	401	6	...	6
Iron founder, moulder, worker, dealer ... ..	548	142	406	...	...	...
Ironmonger, hardware dealer, assistant ... ..	533	119	414	6	1	5
Irregular clergy ... ..	66	...	66	...	...	...
Irregular medical practitioner ... ..	68	...	68	1	...	1
Japanner ... ..	15	3	12	...	...	...
Judge ... ..	14	...	14	...	...	...
Laborer (branch undefined) ... ..	15,277	1,624	13,653	12	2	10
Land, estate—agent ... ..	94	7	87	1	1	...
„ others engaged on ... ..	80	10	70	4	...	4
„ proprietor ... ..	256	2	254	37	...	37
„ surveyor ... ..	213	17	196	...	...	...
Lapidary ; precious stone worker, dealer ... ..	4	...	4	...	...	...
Law clerk ... ..	461	139	322	1	...	1
„ court officer ... ..	192	3	189	...	...	...
„ others connected with ... ..	29	4	25	...	...	...
„ student ... ..	23	5	18	...	...	...
Lawyer ... ..	432	...	432	...	...	...
Lead, antimony—worker, dealer ... ..	15	3	12	...	...	...
Leather manufacture ... ..	32	10	22	...	...	...
Lighthouse keeper ... ..	41	...	41	...	...	...
Lime burner, quarrier, dealer ... ..	93	17	76	...	...	...
Literary persons, other ... ..	27	1	26	...	...	...
Lithographic printer, lithographer ... ..	93	20	73	...	...	...
Live-stock salesman ... ..	172	8	164	2	...	2
Livery-stable keeper ... ..	83	5	78	1	...	1
Locksmith, bellhanger ... ..	34	3	31	...	...	...
Machines and tools, others working and dealing in ... ..	37	5	32	2	...	2
Machinist, sewing-machinist ... ..	...	...	...	842	417	425
Magistrate, J.P. (not otherwise described) ... ..	10	...	10	...	...	...



## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Maltster ... ..	52	5	47	...	...	...
Manager, overlooker, foreman, woman ... ..	39	...	39	2	...	2
Manchester warehouseman ... ..	375	76	299	...	...	...
Manure manufacturer, dealer ... ..	35	4	31	...	...	...
Map, print—seller ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...
Mason, pavior ... ..	1,869	158	1,711	...	...	...
Mat, matting—maker, dealer ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mattress, bed—maker ... ..	21	2	19	1	...	1
Mechanic, manufacturer (undefined) ... ..	77	14	63	2	...	2
Medical man ( <i>see also irregular medical practitioner</i> ) ... ..	434	...	434	...	...	...
„ student ... ..	25	5	20	...	...	...
Medicine, others connected with ... ..	10	2	8	2	...	2
Member of local council (not otherwise described) ... ..	6	...	6	...	...	...
Member of Parliament (not otherwise described) ... ..	15	...	15	...	...	...
Mercantile pursuits, others engaged in ... ..	667	16	651	...	...	...
Merchant ... ..	676	3	673	1	...	1
Messages, others connected with ... ..	91	52	39	1	...	1
Messenger, porter (not government or railway) ... ..	342	129	213	1	...	1
Metals, not gold and silver, others working or dealing in ... ..	235	46	189	2	...	2
Midwife ... ..	...	...	...	130	...	130
Miller, flour-mill worker... ..	600	86	514	1	...	1
Milliner, dressmaker ... ..	2	...	2	6,577	2,420	4,157
Millwright ... ..	81	6	75	...	...	...
Miner, other metals than gold ... ..	36	2	34	...	...	...
Mining, others engaged in ... ..	665	94	571	2	...	2
Minister of the Crown (not otherwise described) ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...
Modeller ... ..	17	3	14	...	...	...
Music master, mistress ... ..	120	7	113	219	49	170
„ publisher, seller ... ..	15	1	14	...	...	...
„ others connected with ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Musical instrument maker, dealer... ..	63	19	44	1	...	1
„ instruments, others connected with ... ..	25	3	22	...	...	...
Musician, vocalist ... ..	272	21	251	57	14	43
Navy officer ... ..	42	3	39	...	...	...
„ petty officer, sailor... ..	162	12	150	...	...	...
Newspaper proprietor, editor, publisher ... ..	172	1	171	...	...	...
Nightman, scavenger ... ..	48	3	45	...	...	...
No occupation stated ... ..	2,709	273	2,436	1,752	402	1,350
Nun, sister of charity, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	53	2	51
Nurse (not domestic servant) ... ..	...	...	...	764	4	760
Office keeper, cleaner ... ..	14	2	12	17	...	17
Officer of benefit society ... ..	23	3	20	...	...	...

## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Officer of charitable institution ...	97	4	93	50	...	50
„ local body ...	436	19	417	1	...	1
„ public company ...	119	19	100	...	...	...
Oil, colorman ...	38	3	35	...	...	...
Optician ...	11	1	10	...	...	...
Oyster, shell fish—dealer ...	26	1	25	...	...	...
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, glazier ...	1,941	383	1,558	1	1	...
Paper manufacture ...	48	24	24	7	1	6
Pattern-designer ...	10	2	8	...	...	...
Pauper, beggar ...	22	...	22	9	...	9
Pawnbroker ...	111	27	84	4	...	4
Penal establishment or gaol, engaged in ...	223	...	223	18	...	18
Pensioner (Victorian) ...	57	...	57	...	...	...
Perambulator, wheelchair, velocipede—maker, dealer ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Philosophical instrument maker ...	8	2	6	...	...	...
Photographer, photographic artist...	193	30	163	25	4	21
Picture cleaner ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
„ frame maker ...	15	6	9	2	1	1
Pilot ...	26	...	26	...	...	...
Plaster, cement—maker, dealer ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Plasterer ...	711	106	605	...	...	...
Police ...	1,045	1	1,044	...	...	...
Pottery maker, dealer ( <i>see also china</i> )	74	29	45	2	2	...
Poulterer, game dealer ...	82	18	64	10	1	9
Principal officer (government) ...	60	...	60	...	...	...
Printer, compositor ...	1,494	529	965	2	1	1
Prints and pictures, others connected with...	20	4	16	1	...	1
Prisoner ...	1,534	96	1,438	310	24	286
Property or rank, other persons of	2	...	2	...	...	...
Prostitute ...	...	...	...	101	10	91
Provision curer, dealer ...	227	59	168	2	...	2
Puddler ( <i>see also gold-miner, alluvial</i> )	1,355	120	1,235	2	...	2
Quarry owner, worker ...	946	56	890	...	...	...
Quartz-crushing, engaged in ...	590	129	461	2	...	2
Rag, waste-paper—dealer, gatherer	26	2	24	3	2	1
Railway carriage builder ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
„ engine-driver, stoker, cleaner	109	2	107	...	...	...
„ officer, clerk, station master, mistress ...	205	22	183	1	...	1
„ servant ...	402	7	395	27	1	26
Railways, others connected with ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Religion, others connected with ...	39	...	39	6	...	6
Road, railway—contractor ...	318	10	308	...	...	...
„ „ laborer, navy, excavator ...	4,295	341	3,954	...	...	...
„ surveyor, inspector (not government or local government) ...	82	2	80	...	...	...

## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Rope, cord—maker, dealer ...	131	69	62	...	...	...
Reporter, shorthand writer ...	78	11	67	...	...	...
Sack, sacking, bag—maker, dealer ...	4	...	4	4	1	3
Saddler; harness maker, dealer ...	1,060	276	784	4	...	4
Sailmaker ...	88	8	80	...	...	...
Sawyer; sawmill owner, worker ...	1,262	132	1,130	1	...	1
Schoolmaster, mistress—teacher of common school	872	162	710	957	369	588
” ” teacher of private school	213	20	193	876	182	694
” ” teacher of school not stated	687	59	628	864	207	657
Scholar at common school ...	39,556	39,548	8	33,461	33,446	15
” home... ...	8,961	8,951	10	11,348	11,329	19
” private school... ...	13,294	13,276	18	16,058	16,046	12
” mode of education not stated ...	10,483	10,460	23	9,488	9,482	6
Scientific persons, other ...	32	1	31	1	...	1
Sculptor ...	13	1	12	...	...	...
Seas and rivers, others connected with... ...	123	2	121	...	...	...
Seed merchant ...	48	10	38	...	...	...
Servant of charitable institution ...	312	11	301	388	19	369
Servants' registry office keeper ...	9	2	7	29	1	28
Share, stock—broker, dealer, jobber	370	12	358	1	...	1
Ship chandler ...	21	4	17	...	...	...
” builder, shipwright... ...	378	7	371	...	...	...
” master, officer, seamen (mer- chant service) ...	2,086	170	1,916	...	...	...
” owner ...	25	...	25	...	...	...
” rigger ...	8	...	8	...	...	...
” servant, steward, stewardess... ..	209	19	190	12	...	12
Ships, boats, others connected with	5	...	5	...	...	...
Shirtmaker, seamstress ...	...	...	...	935	161	774
Shoeblick ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Shoe, boot—maker ...	4,843	1,322	3,521	73	26	47
” ” ” wife of, assisting	...	...	...	109	3	106
Shopkeeper (branch undefined) ...	3,740	450	3,290	613	62	551
” wife of, assisting in business ...	...	...	...	234	2	232
Shopman, shopwoman (branch un- defined) ...	118	67	51	54	20	34
Silk dealer ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Slater, shingler, tiler ...	85	11	74	...	...	...
Sluicer ( <i>see also</i> gold-miner, alluvial)	4,036	97	3,939	...	...	...
Soapboiler ...	72	5	67	...	...	...
Son, daughter, relative, visitor ...	72,908	72,560	348	99,893	89,08	510,808
Squatter, grazier ...	1,201	8	1,193	35	...	35
” ” son, daughter, or relative of, as- sisting ...	329	160	169	28	18	10
” ” wife of, assisting ...	...	...	...	21	...	21

## OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Station, or grazing farm — laborer (outdoor), overseer, superintendent ...	38	5	33	...	...	...
„ „ manager ...	654	28	626	...	...	...
„ „ servant (indoor) ...	4,661	812	3,849	70	5	65
Stationer ( <i>see also bookseller</i> ) ...	164	38	126	8	4	4
Stevedore, lumper ...	187	5	182	...	...	...
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass—others working or dealing in ...	51	8	43	...	...	...
Stone cutter, dresser (not mason)...	102	13	89	...	...	...
Storage, others connected with ...	50	9	41	1	1	...
Storekeeper, bonded or free (not shopkeeper) ...	56	1	55	2	...	2
Storeman, laborer in store ...	812	58	754	...	...	...
Sugar-refiner ...	25	6	19	...	...	...
Surgical instrument maker, dealer	9	1	8	1	...	1
„ instruments, others connected with ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tailor, tailoress... ..	1,510	182	1,328	1,313	706	607
Tallow chandler ...	68	11	57	1	...	1
„ melter, boiler-down ...	35	...	35	...	...	...
Tanner ... ..	376	60	316	...	...	...
Taxidermist ... ..	8	...	8	...	...	...
Teacher of accomplishments (not music) ... ..	52	1	51	13	...	13
Telegraph service ... ..	228	61	167	2	2	...
Tent, tarpaulin—maker, dealer ...	29	2	27	...	...	...
Textile fabrics, others working or dealing in ... ..	40	6	34	27	3	24
Theological student ... ..	6	1	5	...	...	...
Timber merchant, dealer... ..	292	41	251	1	...	1
Tin, quicksilver—worker, dealer ...	692	211	481	1	1	...
Tobacco, cigar, snuff — manufacture ... ..	157	55	102	2	2	...
Tobacconist ... ..	166	29	137	8	...	8
Toll keeper, contractor ... ..	122	25	97	9	1	8
Tool maker, dealer ... ..	12	2	10	...	...	...
Toy maker, dealer ... ..	14	1	13	7	...	7
Turner ... ..	111	27	84	...	...	...
Tutor, governess ... ..	94	3	91	747	150	597
Umbrella, parasol, stick — maker, mender, dealer ... ..	8	1	7	8	1	7
University graduate ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
„ professor ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...
„ student (not law or medical) ... ..	35	22	13	...	...	...
Vegetable food, others working or dealing in ... ..	70	16	54	3	3	...
„ matters, others working or dealing in ... ..	104	27	77	38	21	17
Veterinary surgeon, farrier ... ..	151	15	136	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Voluntary sources and revenue, others supported from ...	82	6	76	18	13	5
Volunteer (not otherwise described)	29	...	29	...	...	...
Washerwoman, mangler; laundry keeper, worker ...	4	...	4	1,368	51	1,317
Watch, clock—maker ...	373	53	320	3	1	2
Watches, philosophical instruments—others connected with ...	6	2	4	...	...	...
Water carrier, carter, dealer ...	25	2	23	...	...	...
„ others working or dealing in	29	1	28	1	...	1
Waterman, boatman, boat proprietor	154	15	139	...	...	...
Waterworks service ...	88	4	84	...	...	...
Wheelwright ...	701	115	586	...	...	...
Whipmaker ...	44	17	27	1	...	1
Wife, widow (not otherwise described) ...	...	...	...	105,117	1,747	103,370
Wine manufacture ...	16	3	13	...	...	...
„ spirit merchant ...	150	15	135	...	...	...
Wood-carver ...	68	24	44	...	...	...
Woollen dealer ...	84	10	74	1	...	1
„ manufacture ...	101	50	51	45	24	21
Woolstapler ...	165	14	151	1	...	1
Zinc worker, dealer ...	5	...	5	...	...	...

127. In the above table, males find a place under 378 of the heads out of 398, or under all except 20. Females are to be found under 207 of the headings only, or little more than half. Number of groups of males and females.

128. Males over 20 numbered 219,465. This number is distributed amongst all the headings under which males are found except two, viz., “Errandboys” and “Inmates of Reformatories.” With the exception of 348 males over 20 returned as “sons, relatives, or visitors;” 72 returned as “scholars;” 762 returned as “gentlemen,” “of independent means,” &c.; 5,089 returned as “supported by the community,” including inmates of charitable institutions, paupers, prisoners, &c.; and the unspecified, who were probably for the most part unemployed, numbering 2,436; the balance, 210,758, or about twenty-four twenty-fifths of the whole, were returned under the head of some business pursuit or calling. Males over 20 engaged in business occupations.

129. The number of females over 20 was 148,999. These are distributed throughout 193 of the 207 headings under which females are found. Making deductions from these in the same manner as has been done in regard to the males, viz., wives and widows of no specified Females over 20 engaged in business occupations.

occupation, numbering 103,370; daughters, relatives, or visitors, numbering 10,808; scholars, numbering 52; those returned as 'ladies,' "of independent means," &c., numbering 340; those supported by the community, numbering 1,902; and the unspecified, numbering 1,350; the residue, representing those following some trade or business, amounts to 31,177, or about 20 per cent. of the whole.

Males under 20 engaged in business occupations.

130. Males under 20 find a place under 305 of the headings. The total number of males at this age was 181,585. Deducting from this number those returned as sons, relatives, or visitors, numbering 72,560; those returned as students or scholars, numbering 72,257; those returned as of independent means, numbering 10; those returned as supported by the community, numbering 2,363; and the unspecified, numbering 273; there remains a total of 34,122, or about 19 per cent. of the whole, who were earning, or attempting to earn, their livelihood in the pursuit of some recognized trade or occupation.

Females under 20 engaged in business occupations.

131. The number of females under 20 amounted to 181,479. Females at this age are found under 117 of the headings. Deducting wives and widows of no specified occupation, numbering 1,747; daughters, relatives or visitors, numbering 89,085; scholars, numbering 70,303; those returned as of independent means, numbering 4; those supported by the community, numbering 1,814; and the unspecified, numbering 402; the remainder, representing those engaged in some description of business occupation, is 18,124, or almost exactly 10 per cent. of the total.

Number of unemployed males and females.

132. All the persons classified under different trades and occupations were not in employment at the time of the census. As many as 6,402 of the males, and 657 of the females, were noted in the schedules as unemployed. The total number of males, including both those under and those over 20, following or prepared to follow business callings, was 244,880; and the total number of females under the same condition was 49,301. The unemployed thus were in the proportion of 1 male to every 38 of these males, 1 female to every 75 of these females.

Ordinary occupations of unemployed males.

133. The highest numbers of unemployed amongst the males were—general laborers, 1,126; miners, 924; farmers, agricultural laborers, &c., 518; carpenters, 206; commercial clerks and travellers, 203; seamen, ships' officers, &c., 196; and those of whom no occupation was specified, 547.

Ordinary occupations of unemployed females.

134. Amongst the unemployed females were 384 domestic servants; 59 schoolmistresses and governesses; 55 milliners and dressmakers; and 49 of whom no occupation was stated.

Occupations of Chinese males.

135. Chinese males are found under 117 of the headings. As many as 13,374 out of 17,899, or about 75 per cent., were engaged in gold

mining. In other pursuits the highest numbers are—farmers, market-gardeners, agricultural laborers, &c., 1,446 ; shopkeepers, 542 ; hawkers and pedlers, 274 ; gamblers, lottery-ticket sellers, &c., 244 ; opium dealers, 146 ; prisoners, 123 ; butchers, 114.

136. The 36 Chinese females were returned as follow :—Seventeen as wives or widows, and 7 as daughters engaged in domestic duties, 3 as scholars ; 7 as domestic servants ; 1 as an inn servant ; and 1 as an opium dealer. Occupations of Chinese females.

137. Three hundred and fifteen male Aborigines out of a total of 784, and 367 female Aborigines out of a total of 546, were returned as following some occupation. The males are distributed over 29 of the headings, and the females over 13. Of the males, 38 were engaged in connection with agricultural, and 75 in connection with pastoral pursuits ; of the females, 225 were set down as wives and widows, and 76 as daughters or relatives engaged in domestic duties ; 47 of the boys and 35 of the girls were returned as scholars. Occupations of Aborigines.

138. The past occupations of 20,120 gold miners, out of a total of 52,411, were noted on the schedules. The pursuits in which highest numbers occur are—farmers, farm laborers, &c., 6,011 ; sailors and others connected with the sea, 3,845 ; general laborers, 1,135 ; carpenters, 795 ; shopkeepers, 487 ; commercial clerks or salesmen, 412 ; butchers, 401 ; blacksmiths, 392. Only 353 were set down as having been previously connected with any description of mining. Past occupations of gold miners.

139. An account was taken, where possible, of the ordinary or former occupations of inmates of charitable institutions and of gaols. Of the former class, amounting to 5,869, the occupations of 2,850 were recorded ; and of the latter class, numbering 1,844, the occupations of 1,657 were noted. The callings most largely represented amongst inmates of charitable institutions were—general laborers, 641 ; gold miners, 443 ; domestic and other servants, 215 ; farmers, farm laborers, &c., 134 ; sailors, &c., 121. Amongst prisoners the most frequent occupations were—general laborers, 420 ; servants, 222 ; sailors, &c., 105 ; carpenters, 55 ; farmers, farm laborers, &c., 50 ; gold miners, 50. Ordinary occupations of inmates of charitable institutions and gaols.

140. It was considered a matter of interest to record the occupations of persons against whose names the possession of a University degree was noted in the schedules. The total number of these, excluding medical men with no other than their professional degrees entered, was 173. The following numbers were supplied by the different Universities :—Dublin, 45 ; Melbourne, 31 ; Cambridge, 27 ; Aberdeen, 16 ; Oxford, 13 ; Glasgow, 8 ; Paris, 5 ; Queen's College, Ireland, 4 ; Edinburgh, 3 ; London University and St. Andrew's, each, 2 ; Berlin Occupations of University graduates.



“Deaf and Dumb College,” Kiel, Maryland, Ontario, and Sydney, each, 1 ; “Conferred by Royal Letters Patent,” 1 ; University not stated, 10. Amongst the University graduates were to be found 1 Governor (His Excellency Viscount Canterbury) ; 10 Government officers and 4 judges ; 53 clergymen ; 13 barristers ; 11 medical men ; 44 schoolmasters, teachers, and professors ; also various other callings, including 1 farm servant, a B.A., Oxford, and 1 grocer, a B.A., Cambridge.

Religions of  
the people.

141. The nature of the religious belief professed by 716,000 persons out of a total of 731,528 was expressed in the census schedules. Of the remainder, 9,965 persons recorded their objection, on conscientious grounds, to state their religion ; and in 5,560 instances there was no entry in the “Religion” column. The following table gives a summary of the numbers of each religion :—

RELIGIONS.

Religious Denominations.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per Cent.
Church of England ... ..	257,835	143,232	114,603	36·01
Presbyterians ... ..	112,983	60,695	52,288	15·78
Wesleyans ... ..	94,220	48,144	46,076	13·16
Independents ... ..	18,191	9,359	8,832	2·54
Baptists ... ..	16,311	8,156	8,155	2·28
Lutherans ... ..	10,559	7,206	3,353	1·47
Disciples of Christ, Christians ...	3,540	1,715	1,825	·49
Calvinists, Calvinistic Methodists...	1,432	855	577	·20
Society of Friends ... ..	333	207	126	·05
Unitarians ... ..	1,016	661	355	·14
Other Protestants ... ..	1,121	672	449	·15
Roman Catholics ... ..	170,620	86,406	84,214	23·83
Greek Church ... ..	332	305	27	·05
Catholic and Apostolic Church ...	278	142	136	·04
Israelites and Christian Israelites...	285	143	142	·04
Jews ... ..	3,571	2,010	1,561	·50
Pagans (Chinese) ... ..	17,650	17,620	30	2·47
Other sects ... ..	839	593	246	·12
No denomination ... ..	2,737	1,880	857	·38
No religion ... ..	2,150	1,531	619	·30
Total of specified beliefs ... ..	716,003	391,532	324,471	100·00
Unspecified ... ..	5,560	3,193	2,367	...
Objecting to state their religion	9,965	6,325	3,640	...
Total population ... ..	731,528	401,050	330,478	...

Protestants  
and Roman  
Catholics.

142. Excluding the non-Christian sects, those of no denomination, no religion, and the unspecified, the remainder of the population may be divided into Protestants and Roman Catholics. The former, in 1871, bore the same proportion to the total population that they did in 1861

viz., between 70 and 71 per cent.; but the latter increased from  $20\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the population in 1861 to  $23\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. in 1871. The Protestants increased between 1861 and 1871 at about the same rate as the whole population, viz., between 35 and 36 per cent.; the Roman Catholics increased much faster than the whole population, viz., at the rate of  $55\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

143. The only one of the principal Protestant sects whose adherents increased at a faster rate than the Roman Catholics was the Wesleyan, in which the increase was at the rate of 102·58 per cent. Members of the Church of England increased at the rate of 21·58 per cent. only, Presbyterians at the rate of 29·74 per cent., and Protestants, exclusive of members of the Church of England, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans, at the rate of 49·59 per cent. Principal Protestant sects.

144. Of the numerically speaking less important of the Protestant sects, Baptists increased at the rate of 81 per cent., or faster than the Roman Catholics, and not so fast as the Wesleyans. Independents increased at the rate of 42 per cent., and Lutherans at the rate of 5 per cent. Unitarians fell off from 1,430 to 1,016, or at the rate of 29 per cent. Minor Protestant sects.

145. Of other sects, Jews increased from 2,903 to 3,571, or at the rate of 23 per cent. Pagans, chiefly Chinese, fell off from 26,223 to 17,650, or at the rate of 33 per cent. "Other Sects."

146. Persons classified as of "No Denomination" increased from 952 to 2,737, or at the rate of 188 per cent.; those classified as of "No Religion" increased from 441 to 2,150, or at the rate of 388 per cent. "No Denomination" and "No Religion."

147. In all the denominations except the "Disciples of Christ," in which the males numbered 1,715 and the females 1,825, males were more numerous than females. In two of the sects, however, namely, the Baptists and the Christian Israelites, the males exceeded the females by 1 only. Males and females of different sects.

148. Of the Chinese colonists, 285, or an average of 1 in 63, professed some form of Christianity. Of this number, 123 were returned as members of the Church of England, 28 as Presbyterians, 32 as Wesleyans, 1 as an Independent, and 101 as Roman Catholics. Religions of Chinese.

149. Of the Aborigines, 311, or nearly a fourth, were returned as Christians, viz., 122 as members of the Church of England, 111 as Presbyterians, 41 as Wesleyan Methodists, 28 as Moravians, and 9 as Roman Catholics. Religions of Aborigines.

150. The census returns of education take account of the rudimentary arts of reading and writing, but of no higher acquirements. The required information was obtained respecting 725,871 persons, or over Education of the people.

99 per cent. of the population. Omitting all under five years of age, those whose education was not stated in the schedules and the Chinese and Aborigines, the following table gives the numbers able to read and write, able to read only, and unable to read, and the proportion of each class to the total shown in the table :—

EDUCATION, 1871.

Of 5 Years old and upwards.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Able to read and write	474,563	264,665	209,898	80·43	82·66	77·78
Able to read only ...	66,385	30,049	36,336	11·25	9·39	13·47
Unable to read ...	49,077	25,462	23,615	8·32	7·95	8·75
Totals ...	590,025	320,176	269,849	100·00	100·00	100·00

Education at all ages.

151. Of every 1,000 of the population from infancy upwards, excluding the Chinese and Aborigines, 639 in 1861 and 672 in 1871 could read and write ; 112 in 1861 and 100 in 1871 could read only ; 249 in 1861 and 229 in 1871 were uneducated.

Education of persons under 21 years of age.

152. Of every 1,000 from infancy to the age of twenty-one years, 355 could read and write in 1861, and 491 in 1871 ; 146 could read only and not write in 1861, and 123 in 1871 ; 499 could neither read nor write in 1861, and 386 in 1871.

Education of persons over 21 years of age.

153. Of every 1,000 over twenty-one years of age, 853 could read and write in 1861, and 871 in 1871 ; 86 could read only in 1861, and 74 in 1871 ; 62 could not read in 1861, and 55 in 1871.

Education of persons over 5 years of age.

154. Of every 1,000 over five years of age, the numbers in 1861 who could read and write were 779, and the numbers in 1871 were 804 ; the numbers in 1861 who could read only were 128, and the numbers in 1871 were 113 ; the numbers in 1861 who could not read were 93, and the numbers in 1871 were 83.

Education of persons between 5 and 15 years of age.

155. Reviewing the state of education at the so-called school age—between five and fifteen years—the advancement during the past ten years is much more apparent than it is in regard to the whole population or to any section of it which includes either the old or the very young, as will be seen by the following figures :—In 1861 no more than 779 children at the school age in every 1,000 living could read, only 486 could write, and as many as 221 were entirely uninstructed. In 1871 no fewer than 846 children at the same age could read, as many as 640 could write, and only 154 were uninstructed.

156. The degree of education possessed by children between five and fifteen years of age of different denominations was ascertained at the census with the following result :—

Education of children of different sects.

CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE—

Of Protestants	...	...	865 in 1,000	could read.
"    "	...	...	666	could write.
"    "	...	...	135	could not read.
Of Roman Catholics	...	...	791	could read.
"    "	...	...	564	could write.
"    "	...	...	209	could not read.
Of Jews	...	...	898	could read.
"    "	...	...	781	could write.
"    "	...	...	102	could not read.

157. In the following table the education returns of children at the school age in Victoria are compared with those of the other principal Australian colonies. All the returns are for the year 1871 :—

Education of children in different Australian colonies.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Name of Colony.	Proportion in every 1,000 Children between 5 and 15 Years of Age who could—		
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Not Read.
Victoria	640	207	154
New South Wales	536	209	255
South Australia	576	234	190
Queensland	512	246	242

158. It will be observed that, as regards the numbers of their children possessed of rudimentary instruction, the Victorians are far in advance of the other colonies ; that South Australia comes nearest to Victoria, although still considerably in arrear ; and that, as regards the proportion of children unable to read, New South Wales is behind all the other colonies.

Victoria in advance of the other colonies in regard to children's education.

159. The census under notice is the first at which any attempt was made to ascertain what proportion of the Chinese and Aborigines could read and write. The enquiry in regard to the Chinese applied to their knowledge of reading and writing in English only, and did not extend to their attainments in their own language. From the returns it appears that, of the Chinese of 5 years old and upwards, 210 in all, or 1 in 85, could read English, and 175, or 1 in 102, could write it ; and that, of Chinese children between 5 and 15 years of age, 4 out of 17 could read, and 2 out of that number could write English. Of the Aborigines over 5 years of age, 159 in all, or about an eighth, could read, and 114, or about an eleventh, could write. Of Aboriginal children at the school

Education of Chinese and Aborigines.

age, 70 out of 179, or about two-fifths, could read, and 50, or about two-sevenths, could write.

Conjugal  
condition of  
the people.

160. The census schedules gave particulars of the conjugal condition of the entire population, with the exception of 1,540 males and 307 females. Eliminating these and all persons under 14 years of age, also the Chinese and the Aborigines, the following results are obtained:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1871.

Of 14 Years old and upwards.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ... ..	171,840	112,559	59,281	41·20	48·29	32·22
Married ... ..	221,851	110,804	111,047	53·19	47·53	60·36
Widowed ... ..	23,389	9,747	13,642	5·61	4·18	7·42
Totals ... ..	417,080	233,110	183,970	100·00	100·00	100·00

Married and  
single or  
widowed.

161. Reviewing the population of all ages and both sexes, exclusive of the Chinese and the Aborigines, 312 in every 1,000 living were married, and 688 were single or widowed; taking the males, 290 in every 1,000 were married, and 710 were single or widowed; taking the females, 337 in every 1,000 were married, and 663 were single or widowed. At the census of 1861, the proportion of married males approximated very closely to that in 1871, but 65 more females in every 1,000 at all ages were living in the married state at the former period than at the latter.

Bachelors  
and spin-  
sters.

162. Taking into consideration males of 20 and upwards, and females of 15 and upwards, and omitting as before the Chinese and Aborigines, it is found that, in 1861, there were in the colony as many as 161 males to every 100 females; but that, in 1871, this high proportion of males had become reduced to one of 114 to every 100 females; also that, in 1861, there were, at these ages, 329 bachelors to every 100 spinsters, and in 1871 only 153.

Husbands  
and wives.

163. In 1861, husbands of all ages exceeded wives of all ages by 4,947, the proportion being 106 husbands to 100 wives. In 1871 the number of husbands and wives was nearly equal, the wives, however, being very slightly in excess.

Number of  
husbands  
and wives  
together  
and apart.

164. Although the number of husbands and wives in Victoria were nearly equal in 1871, it does not follow that every husband had a wife and every wife had a husband. As a matter of fact, out of 111,182 husbands and 111,315 wives, only 99,868 husbands and wives were living together on the census night; thus 11,314 wives were absent from their husbands, and 11,447 husbands were absent from their wives.

165. In 1861, 852 in every 1,000 married men in the colony were living with and 148 away from their wives ; in 1871, 898 married men in every 1,000 were with and 102 away from their wives. In 1861, 895 in every 1,000 married women were with and 105 apart from their husbands ; in 1871, 897 married women in every 1,000 were living with and 103 apart from their husbands.

Proportion of husbands and wives together and apart, 1861 and 1871.

166. Three boys under the age of 15 were returned in 1861 as husbands, 7 girls at the same period of life as wives, and 1 girl as a widow. In 1871 no boys under 15 years of age were returned as husbands or widowers and no girls as widows, but 3 girls between 14 and 15 were returned as wives.

Conjugal condition under 15.

167. Between 15 and 20 years of age, 69 youths in 1861 were returned as husbands and 5 as widowers. In 1871, 63 youths at the same period of life were returned as husbands and 4 as widowers. In 1861, 2,077 females between 15 and 20 were returned as wives and 25 as widows. In 1871 the wives between 15 and 20 numbered 1,810 and the widows 17.

Conjugal condition 15 to 20.

168. In 1861 it was considered a remarkable fact that widowers were more numerous than widows, the actual excess of the former being 211. In 1871 the reverse took place, widows being largely in excess of widowers. The number of widows in 1871 was 13,683, that of widowers only 9,818. The excess of widows was therefore 3,865.

Widowers and widows.

169. In obtaining returns of the conjugal condition of the Chinese males, instructions were given to the sub-enumerators to consider all as unmarried except those who had, at the time of the census, or had had at some previous period, wives in Australia. Following out this principle, 17,733 males of 14 years old and upwards, or 99 per cent. of the whole living at that age, were set down as single, 142 as husbands, and 7 as widowers. Married Chinese were, therefore, in the proportion to the whole of 1 in 126, and married and widowed together of 1 in 120. Of the 26 female Chinese over 14 years of age, 16, or 62 per cent., were wives. The remaining 10 were spinsters, there being no widow.

Conjugal condition of Chinese.

170. Of the male Aborigines of 14 years old and upwards, 45 per cent. were returned as bachelors, 43 per cent. as husbands, and 12 per cent. as widowers. Of the female Aborigines at the same age, 15 per cent. were set down as spinsters, 73 per cent. as wives, and 12 per cent. as widows.

Conjugal condition of Aborigines.

171. The number of persons in Victoria returned as suffering from some description of infirmity on the 2nd April 1871 was 13,065, viz., 7,984 males and 5,081 females. These figures furnish a proportion of 179 infirm persons to every 10,000 of the whole population, of 199

Sickness and infirmity.



infirm males in every 10,000 males, and of 154 infirm females in every 10,000 females. These and other results will be observed in the following table:—

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY, 1871.

Nature of Infirmity.	Number of Infirm.			Number of Infirm per 10,000 living.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Sickness ...	8,639	4,915	3,724	118·10	122·55	112·69
Accidents ...	1,320	1,149	171	18·04	28·65	5·17
Deafmuteism ...	202	121	81	2·76	3·02	2·45
Blindness ...	502	364	138	6·86	9·08	4·18
Lunacy ...	1,868	1,121	747	25·54	27·95	22·60
Idiotcy ...	108	58	50	1·48	1·45	1·51
Epilepsy ...	221	124	97	3·02	3·09	2·94
Deformity, mutilation, &c. ...	205	132	73	2·80	3·29	2·21
Total ...	13,065	7,984	5,081	178·60	199·08	153·75

Sick and suffering from accidents.

172. The persons returned as sick were in the proportion of 118, and those returned as laid up by accidents in the proportion of 18 to every 10,000 of the population. The two classes together, representing those entirely disabled for the time, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 136 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 73. The same classes numbered 151 per 10,000 as regards the males, or 1 in 66, and 118 per 10,000 as regards the females, or 1 in 85.

Numbers permanently affected.

173. The other classes representing those having as a rule some permanent defect or injury, but not always entirely disabled from following some description of labor—viz., the deaf-mutes, the blind, the insane, the idiotic, the epileptic, and the crippled or deformed—were, taken together, in the ratio of 42, 48, and 36 to every 10,000 persons, males, and females, respectively. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 in 236 as regards the total population, 1 in 209 as regards the males, 1 in 279 as regards the females.

Deaf and dumb.

174. The deaf-mutes numbered 202, or 1 in every 3,621 of the population. In England and Wales, according to the census of 1871, deaf and dumb persons are in the proportion of 1 in 1,972.

Blind.

175. Blind persons numbered 502, or 1 in every 1,457 of the population; a few of them were stated to be only partially blind. In England and Wales there was, in 1871, 1 blind person in every 1,052.

Lunatics and idiots.

176. Lunatics numbered 1,868, and idiots 108, or, taken together, the two classes numbered 1,976. This gives a proportion of 1 in 370 of the population. According to the report on the last census, the lunatics and imbeciles in England and Wales were, in 1871, in the proportion of 1 in 331.



177. Deformed or crippled persons numbered 205, or 1 in 3,568 of the population. Amongst these, 7 were returned as having lost a leg, 3 as having lost an arm, and 1 as having been born without hands. Deformed and crippled.

178. The number of persons subject to epilepsy amounted to 221, or 1 in every 3,310 of the population. Epileptic persons.

179. The ages of the sick and infirm were ascertained at the census, and it was found that the rates of infirmity increase at each age from that of five years to the most advanced periods of life. Ages of sick and infirm.

180. One hundred and seventy-five Chinese were returned as suffering from infirmity. Of these, 106 were set down as sick, 11 as suffering from accidents, 1 as a deaf-mute, 10 as blind, 45 as lunatics, 1 as an epileptic subject, and 1 as crippled or deformed. According to these figures, the ratio of Chinese suffering from each description of infirmity, except lunacy, was less than that of the whole population. In lunacy the proportion was about the same, viz., 25 per 10,000. Nine of the sick Chinese were stated to be lepers. No Chinese female was returned as suffering from any ailment. Sick and infirm Chinese.

181. Of the Aborigines, some infirmity was noted respecting 28 males and 7 females, or 35 in all. Of this number, 28 were set down as sick, 1 as a deaf-mute, 5 as blind, and 1 as a lunatic. Sick and infirm Aborigines.

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DIGEST OF THE CONTENTS OF THE "STATISTICAL REGISTER OF VICTORIA," 1874.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

182. The number of persons entitled to pensions in 1874 was 132, and the amount liable to be paid was £24,438. These figures, as compared with those given in the returns for 1873, represent an increase of 7 pensioners to the list, and of £1,271 to the amount payable. The following table shows the number of pensioners and the amount of their pensions in the year 1874, also the authority under which the pensions were respectively granted:— Pensioners and pensions.

PENSIONERS AND PENSIONS, 1874.

Authority under which Pensions were granted.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions.		
		£	s.	d.
Civil Service Act ... ..	118	17,089	13	5
Lunacy Statute ... ..	5	81	11	5
County Courts Statute ... ..	2	1,500	0	0
Other Authority ... ..	7	5,766	13	4
Total ... ..	132	24,437	18	2