

## 2.—POPULATION.

46. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1893\* was as follows :—

## ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	608,049
Females	...	...	...	...	...	565,957
						1,174,006
						1,174,006

47. This estimate shows an increase during the year of 6,633—viz., 248 males and 6,385 females. The figures have been derived from the numbers returned at the census, brought on to the end of 1893 by means of the numbers expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures which took place since the census day. The official record 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 16,252—viz., 12,615 males and 3,637 females—since the census. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made the apparent population at the end of 1893 would have been 1,190,258—viz., 620,664 males and 569,594 females.

48. 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 1893 was 1,129,935,† 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 1,135,725, or 38,281 less than the apparent population,‡ or 54,533 less than the reduced estimate adopted. There is some reason to doubt the accuracy of the municipal estimate on this occasion, but if it should turn out to be correct the difference between it and the departmental estimate must have been due to a large overland emigration

\* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

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

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

Population,  
1893.

Mode of  
forming  
population  
estimate.

Municipal  
estimate of  
population.

having taken place, of which there is at present no machinery for taking account.

49. The mean population of the year 1893 may be estimated as follows :— Mean population, 1893.

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1893.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	607,570
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	562,760
Total							1,170,330

50. According to the records of births and deaths and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1893 was 13,631—viz., 5,675 males and 7,956 females. This resulted from an increase of 20,044, consisting of 9,272 males and 10,772 females, by excess of births over deaths; less a decrease of 6,413, consisting of 3,597 males and 2,816 females, by excess of departures over arrivals. Apparent increase of population in 1893.

51. 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 the number of persons who leave the colony by sea without being recorded is greater than that of the infants whose births are not registered. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland—a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. The figures for the last five years are subjoined :— Increase of population, 1889 to 1893.

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.\*

1889	...	...	33,131		1892	...	...	15,717
1890	...	...	35,523		1893	...	...	13,631
1891	...	...	29,150					

52. A great diminution in the apparent increase of population is shown by the figures of the last two years, the increase in 1893 being smaller than in any one of the last 30 years. Small increase, 1892 and 1893.

53. 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 1893 was less by 1,936 than that in 1892, but was greater Increase by births, 1889 to 1893.

\* 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, to be published later on.

than in any previous year. The following are the numbers in the last five years :—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.\*

1889	...	...	16,967		1892	...	...	21,980
1890	...	...	19,566		1893	...	...	20,044
1891	...	...	19,874					

Increase by immigration, 1889 to 1893.

54. The increase by excess of recorded arrivals over recorded departures reached its maximum in the Exhibition year (1888), which was also a period of great apparent prosperity. Since then there has been a continuous falling-off, until in 1892 and 1893 the known departures exceeded the known arrivals by 6,263 and 6,413 respectively. The figures for the five years 1889 to 1893 are as follow:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.†

1889	...	...	16,164		1892	...	...	-6,263‡
1890	...	...	15,957		1893	...	...	-6,413‡
1891	...	...	9,276					

Populations of Australasian Colonies, 1893.

55. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian Colony at the end of 1893—males and females being distinguished; also the increase of the total population and the total mean population of each colony during that year :—

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT END OF 1893.

Colony.	Estimated Population § on the 31st December.			Both Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in 1893.	Mean Population, 1893.
Victoria ... ..	608,049	565,957	1,174,006	6,633	1,170,330
New South Wales ...	658,990	564,380	1,223,370	26,320	1,210,210
Queensland ... ..	243,793	188,506	432,299	11,002	426,798
South Australia    ...	181,752	165,122	346,874	10,172	341,788
Western Australia ...	41,014	24,050	65,064	6,390	61,869
Total... ..	1,733,598	1,508,015	3,241,613	60,517	3,210,995
Tasmania ... ..	81,978	72,446	154,424	1,280	153,784
New Zealand ¶ ...	357,635	314,630	672,265	21,832	661,349
Grand total ...	2,173,211	1,895,091	4,068,302	83,629	4,026,128

\* The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

† The number of recorded arrivals and departures by sea in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

‡ The minus sign (-) indicates that the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

§ Aborigines are included in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, but it is understood they are omitted in that of the other colonies. In 1891, 565 aborigines were enumerated in Victoria and 8,280 in New South Wales. For estimated populations of the respective colonies for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), to be published later on.

|| The population of South Australia, as here given, is inclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1891 was taken, 5,219 persons, of whom 3,635 were Chinese.

¶ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 41,993—viz., 22,861 males and 19,132 females—in 1891.

56. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1893, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each :—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1893.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	10·89	5. New South Wales ...	2·20
2. New Zealand ...	3·36	6. Tasmania ...	·84
3. South Australia ...	3·02	7. Victoria ...	·57
4. Queensland ...	2·61		

57. If the totals in the last table be compared with similar totals for the previous year it will be ascertained that, in 1893, the population of Continental Australia increased by 1·9 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 2·1 per cent.

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1893.

58. Victoria is by far the most densely-populated colony of the group, and is also the colony in which the nearest approach to equality prevails in the number of the sexes. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two matters :—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1893.\*

	Persons to the Square Mile.		Persons to the Square Mile.
1. Victoria ...	13·359	5. Queensland...	·647
2. New Zealand ...	6·435	6. South Australia ...	·384
3. Tasmania ...	5·855	7. Western Australia ...	·067
4. New South Wales ...	3·956		

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1893.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
1. Victoria ...	93·08	5. New South Wales ...	85·64
2. South Australia ...	90·85	6. Queensland ...	77·32
3. Tasmania ...	88·37	7. Western Australia ...	58·64
4. New Zealand ...	87·97		

59. The Chinese living in Victoria at the date of the census of 1891 numbered 9,377, of whom only 605 were females. All were not

Chinese in Victoria, 1891.

\* For areas of the colonies, see paragraph 3 ante.

pure Mongolians—417, or nearly 5 per cent., of the males, and as many as 471, or 78 per cent., of the females, being half-castes.\*

60. The following is a statement of the number of Chinese according to the census returns of each of the Australasian Colonies :—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria † ... ..	8,772	605	9,377
New South Wales ‡ ... ..	13,555	601	14,156
Queensland § ... ..	8,527	47	8,574
South Australia    ... ..	3,926	71	3,997
Western Australia ... ..	912	5	917
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>35,692</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>37,021</b>
Tasmania ¶ ... ..	993	63	1,056
New Zealand ... ..	4,426	18	4,444
<b>Grand total ... ..</b>	<b>41,111</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>42,521</b>

61. In all the colonies some of the persons born in China were not of the Chinese race, whilst, on the other hand, some members of the Chinese race were born elsewhere than in China. It is believed that the numbers in the table are exclusive of the former, but inclusive of the latter, in the case of all the colonies except South Australia, in which colony all those set down in the census schedules as born in China, but no others, have been taken to be Chinese.

62. At the census of 1891 only 565 Aborigines—viz., 240 males and 325 females—were enumerated in Victoria. It is tolerably certain, however, that there are more in the colony than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this people, some have probably been missed by the sub-enumerators; and it is, moreover, possible that the latter sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an Aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the census schedule, and in consequence it might possibly not be recognised that he was one. The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines state that they have information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony. Of the

\* For an account of the legislation respecting Chinese which has taken place since 1854, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 379.

† Including 888 half-castes, viz., 417 males and 471 females.

‡ Including 867 half-castes, viz., 422 males and 445 females.

§ Including 29 male and 20 female children born in Queensland of Chinese parents; also 1 Chinaman born in New South Wales.

|| These were the numbers born in China. Persons of European extraction there born and Chinese born in other countries were not kept separate in the returns.

¶ Including 117 half-castes—viz., 62 males and 55 females.

Chinese in  
Austral-  
asian  
Colonies,  
1891.

All of  
Chinese  
race not  
born in  
China.

Aborigines  
in Victoria,  
1891.

Aborigines enumerated only 317—viz., 192 males and 125 females—were pure blacks. The remainder—numbering 248—viz., 133 males and 115 females—had a cross of European blood in their veins.

63. The following is a statement of the number of Aborigines enumerated or believed to exist in each Australasian colony in 1891 :—

Aborigines  
in Austral-  
asian  
Colonies,  
1891.

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria * ...	325	240	565
New South Wales †	4,559	3,721	8,280
Queensland (1881) ‡	10,719	9,866	20,585
South Australia §	14,510	9,279	23,789
Western Australia	3,516	2,729	6,245
Total	33,629	25,835	59,464
Tasmania ¶	73	66	139
New Zealand **	22,861	19,132	41,993
Grand total	56,563	45,033	101,596

64. In most, if not all, the Australasian Colonies the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence. In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines, therefore the number returned in 1881—which is believed to understate the truth—has been repeated. In South Australia the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, the figures given being derived from estimates made by the census collectors. In Western Australia only civilized Aborigines were enumerated. In the numbers given for that colony, 575—viz., 293 males and 282 females—are half-castes. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines of unmixed race, the last male having died in 1869 and the last female in 1876. There are, however, a few half-castes. With the Maoris of New Zealand, 40 Morioris—viz., 26 males and 14 females—are included. These are the last surviving Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands, which are a group lying about 360 miles to the east of New Zealand, in latitude 43° 50' S., longitude 177° E., and form a dependency of that colony.

Enumera-  
tion of  
Aborigines  
incomplete.

\* Including 248 half-castes, viz., 133 males and 115 females.

† Including 3,183 half-castes, viz., 1,663 males and 1,520 females.

‡ No provision was made in 1891 to enumerate, or form an estimate of the numbers of, Aborigines in Queensland. The numbers for 1881—partly counted and partly estimated—have therefore been repeated.

§ Partly estimated.

|| Civilized aborigines only; 575 half-castes, viz., 293 males and 282 females, are included.

¶ These are half-castes. No aborigines of unmixed race remain on the island of Tasmania.

\*\* Including 40 aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands (Morioris), viz., 26 males and 14 females.

Urban and  
rural  
population.

65. 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 10 miles from the centre of the city\*; the second, 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, the extra urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as at the end of 1893, 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, 1893.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at End of 1893.			Mean Population 1893.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	444,832	37·89	1,738	457,230
	{ Extra-Metropolitan†	376	193,820	16·51	515
Total Urban ...	632	638,652	54·40	1,010	651,040
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	535,354	45·60	6·1	519,290
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,174,006	100·00	13·4	1,170,330

Increasing  
proportion  
of metro-  
politan  
population.

66. At the end of 1893, according to the municipal estimates, the population of the metropolis did not bear so high a proportion to the total population as it did when the census of 1891 was taken; it was, however, still equal to nearly 38 per cent. of that of the whole colony. Up to 1891 the proportion had been fast increasing, as will be observed by the following figures:—

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

Per Cent.				Per Cent.			
1861	...	...	25·89	1889	...	...	41·01
1871	...	...	28·87	1891	...	...	43·05
1881	...	...	32·81	1893	...	...	37·89

\* 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 enumerated populations in 1891, are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 236; Jamieson, 223; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; Moonambel, 309; South Barwon, 1,589; Steiglitz, 265; Taradale, 322; Walhalla, 1,771; Woodend, 1,021. The total of these is 17,104. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table

67. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1893, 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.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1893.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At End of 1893.		Mean Population, 1893.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City ...	5,020	65,203	12·99	66,985
North Melbourne Town ...	565	20,743†	36·71	21,445
Fitzroy City ...	923	28,270	30·63	29,190
Collingwood City ...	1,139	29,888	26·24	31,705
Richmond City ...	1,430	31,712	22·17	32,348
Brunswick Town ...	2,722	21,000	7·71	20,500
Northcote Town ...	2,850	6,947	2·44	7,030
Prahran City ...	2,320	36,652	15·80	37,090
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	33,850	14·65	37,245
Port Melbourne Town ‡	2,366	11,962	5·06	12,105
St. Kilda City ...	2,046	19,000	9·29	19,235
Brighton Town ...	3,288	9,550	2·91	9,656
Essendon Town ...	4,000	13,155	3·29	13,940
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	9,734	8·95	10,130
Hawthorn City ...	2,400§	18,473	7·70	18,675
Kew Borough ...	3,553	7,980	2·25	8,220
Footscray City ...	3,075	16,620	5·40	17,330
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	15,038	5·42	15,205
Oakleigh Borough	2,178	1,095	·72	1,120
Caulfield Shire ...	6,080	8,500	1·40	8,380
Malvern Shire ...	3,989§	8,890	2·23	8,875
Boroondara Shire ...	8,320	6,430	·77	6,430
Preston Shire ...	8,800	3,262	·37	3,210
Coburg Shire ...	4,800	5,298	1·10	5,560
Remainder of District ...	84,622	13,615	·16	13,656
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ¶	...	1,965	...	1,965
<b>Total, including Shipping ...</b>	<b>162,660</b>	<b>444,832</b>	<b>2·73**</b>	<b>457,230</b>

68. 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 close upon 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with

Density of metropolitan population.

\* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 38,402 acres.  
 † Including the Benevolent Asylum.  
 ‡ Port Melbourne was proclaimed a Town on the 16th January, 1893.  
 § Boundaries adjusted on 30th October, 1893.  
 || Including 653 acres situated outside the 10-mile radius.  
 ¶ Census figures.  
 \*\* In making this calculation, persons in ships were excluded from the total population.



nearly 31 ; Collingwood, with 26 ; Richmond, with 22 ; Prahran, with 16 ; South Melbourne, with nearly 15 ; and Melbourne City, with 13 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 the latter on business daily 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 1,718 acres of such reserves ; Kew, 634 acres ; South Melbourne, 482 acres ; Williamstown, 446 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres ; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres ; St. Kilda, 250 acres ; Richmond, 190 acres ; Brighton, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres ; Port Melbourne, 80 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres ; Essendon, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres ; Footscray, 45 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres ; Fitzroy, 41 acres ; Collingwood, 39 acres ; and there are smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 32·1 ; Collingwood, 27·2 ; Richmond, 25·6 ; Melbourne City, 19·7 ; South Melbourne, 18·5 ; Flemington and Kensington, 12·5 ; St. Kilda, 10·6 ; Williamstown, 6·5 ; Footscray, 5·5 ; Port Melbourne, 5·2 ; Essendon, 3·4 ; Brighton, 3·1 ; and Kew, 2·7.

Decrease of  
population  
since 1891.

69. The growth of the population of Greater Melbourne in the ten years ended with 1891 was at the rate of nearly 21,000 per annum ; but, according to the figures furnished by the municipal authorities, the population had fallen off by 46,064 between the date of the census (5th April, 1891) and the end of 1893. The following table shows the sub-districts in which the population increased and those in which it diminished in the period named, also the amount of increase or decrease which took place in each sub-district :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN SUB-DISTRICTS  
OF GREATER MELBOURNE.

From the date of Census (5th April, 1891) to end of 1893.

Sub-Districts in which Population increased.	Increase of Population.	Sub-Districts in which Population decreased.	Decrease of Population.
Malvern ... ..	754	Melbourne ... ..	8,158
Caulfield ... ..	495	South Melbourne ... ..	7,874
Boroondara ... ..	226	Richmond ... ..	7,085
		Collingwood ... ..	5,182
		Fitzroy ... ..	4,183
		Prahran ... ..	3,051
		Footscray ... ..	2,529

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN SUB-DISTRICTS  
OF GREATER MELBOURNE—*continued.*

From the date of Census (5th April, 1891) to end of 1893.

Sub-Districts in which Population increased.	Increase of Population.	Sub-Districts in which Population decreased.	Decrease of Population.
		Essendon ... ..	1,256
		Hawthorn ... ..	1,112
		Port Melbourne ... ..	1,105
		Brunswick ... ..	961
		Williamstown ... ..	922
		St. Kilda ... ..	838
		Remainder of District ... ..	602
		Northcote ... ..	511
		Kew ... ..	482
		Coburg ... ..	454
		Brighton ... ..	308
		Preston ... ..	307
		North Melbourne ... ..	254
		Flemington & Kensington ... ..	224
		Oakleigh ... ..	141
Increase ... ..	1,475	Decrease ... ..	47,539
		Deduct Increase ... ..	1,475
		Net Decrease ... ..	46,064

70. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian Colonies, with the population thereof as enumerated at the last census and estimated at the end of 1893; also the increase of the population of each capital city since the census, the mean population of each during the year, and the density of the population of each at its close:—

Metropolitan  
populations,  
1891 and  
1893.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1893.

Name of City.	Area in Acres.	Population.		Increase since Census (2½ years).	Mean Population, 1893.	Persons to the Acre (31st Dec., 1893).
		Enumerated (5th April, 1891).	Estimated (31st Dec., 1893).			
Melbourne ...	162,660	490,896	444,832	- 46,064*	457,230	2·73
Sydney ...	86,400	387,434	421,030	33,596	416,370	4·87
Brisbane ...	50,240	93,657	105,900†	12,243	104,560	2·11
Adelaide ...	167,680	133,252	140,549	7,297	138,658	·84
Perth ...	4,830	8,447	12,424	3,977	11,770	2·57
Hobart ...	47,560	33,450	35,073	1,623	35,000	·74
Wellington..	9,032	33,224	38,298	5,074	37,656	4·24

\* Decrease.

† Rough approximation only.

Increase of  
population  
since census.

71. According to the estimates made, an increase will be observed in the population of all the capitals except Melbourne, in which there was a falling-off of 46,000, as already stated. The increase in Sydney was by far the largest, exceeding by a tenth that in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, and Wellington combined.

Density of  
population  
in capital  
cities.

72. It will, moreover, be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities; and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre. It may, however, be remarked that in the district subject to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is only half the size of Greater Melbourne and slightly smaller than Greater Sydney, the inhabitants are nearer together than in either, the population in 1893 being 431,362, spread over an area of 83,860 acres, or an average of 5.14 persons to the acre.

Population  
of chief  
extra-  
metropoli-  
tan towns.

73. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Warrnambool, one; Castlemaine, two; and Stawell, one. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the census of 1891, and an estimate brought down to about September, 1893, also the increase or decrease in each since the census, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF SIX EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS,  
1891 AND 1893.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1893.		
Ballarat ... ..	46,158	44,766	...	1,392
Bendigo ... ..	38,348	40,936	2,588	...
Geelong ... ..	24,283	24,315	32	...
Castlemaine ... ..	6,804	6,892	88	...
Warrnambool ... ..	6,582	6,600	18	...
Stawell ... ..	5,183	5,320	137	...

74. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1891, were published in the issue of this work for 1892.\* On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to the middle of 1893; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned in each of the Australasian Colonies.

Birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations.

75. The following table contains an estimate of the number of males and females of different nationalities living in Victoria about the middle of 1893. The numbers have been derived from the returns of the census, an allowance being made for the changes which have occurred since the census was taken:—

Birthplaces, 1893.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1893 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population, 1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	383,417	386,279	769,696
Other Australasian Colonies ...	40,465	40,848	81,313
England and Wales ... ..	85,728	64,030	149,758
Scotland ... ..	25,300	21,368	46,668
Ireland ... ..	38,101	40,810	78,911
Other British Possessions ... ..	6,751	5,291	12,042
Germany ... ..	6,928	2,874	9,802
The United States ... ..	1,983	865	2,848
China ... ..	7,417	132	7,549
Other Countries ... ..	11,480	263	11,743
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>607,570</b>	<b>562,760</b>	<b>1,170,330</b>
<b>ALLEGIANCE.</b>			
British subjects by birth ... ..	579,762	558,626	1,138,388
Foreign subjects by birth ... ..	27,808	4,134	31,942

76. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian Colony, according to the returns of

Birthplaces of residents in each Australasian Colony.

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., page 98 *et seq.*, for the birthplaces, religions, and ages of the people, and page 546 *et seq.* for their occupations.

the census of 1891; also the number of males and females of each birthplace :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Number of Persons born in—						
	The Colony.	Other Australasian Colonies.*	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Germany.	The United States.	Residue.
<b>MALES.</b>							
Victoria ...	354,726	39,672	167,435	3,126	7,781	2,005	23,669
New South Wales	368,054	46,462	158,324	3,434	6,976	2,509	26,803
Queensland† ...	99,833	17,658	81,596	1,538	8,700	325	24,848‡
South Australia	108,276	5,760	38,604	1,032	5,076	271	7,782
W'st'rn Australia	17,261	2,195	9,821	587	259	132	2,775
Total ...	948,150	111,747	455,780	9,717	28,792	5,242	85,877
Tasmania ...	54,323	3,944	15,810	372	589	165	2,357
New Zealand ...	206,462	7,677	123,375	2,209	3,045	474	12,496
Total Males...	1,208,935	123,368	494,965	12,298	32,426	5,881	100,730
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
Victoria ...	358,859	40,047	131,446	1,726	2,994	900	6,019
New South Wales	365,241	38,692	107,777	1,200	2,591	870	3,301
Queensland† ...	97,723	10,678	61,027	421	6,210	102	3,644
South Australia	109,454	5,318	33,460	473	3,477	115	1,333
W'st'rn Australia	16,160	1,133	4,701	170	31	22	205
Total ...	947,437	95,868	338,411	3,990	15,303	2,009	14,502
Tasmania ...	53,578	3,384	11,165	310	329	56	285
New Zealand ...	202,247	8,266	95,459	1,494	1,618	193	3,636
Total Females	1,203,262	107,518	445,035	5,794	17,250	2,258	18,423
Both Sexes ...	2,412,197	230,886	940,000	18,092	49,676	8,139	119,153

77. The table shows the natives of the Australasian Colonies resident therein to have numbered 2,643,083, of whom 2,103,202 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 68 per cent. and the latter one of 69 per cent. to the population. In 1881 the proportions were respectively 62 and 63 per cent.

78. From the census returns of the different colonies it is ascertained that Victorian natives living in Australasian Colonies other than the colony of their birth numbered 69,021, viz., 38,310

\* Including Fiji and New Guinea.

† As no account was taken in 1891 of the Aborigines in Queensland, the numbers partly enumerated and partly estimated in 1881 have been added to the census figures.

‡ Including Polynesians, viz., 8,498 males and 745 females; and Malays, viz., 1,092 males and 79 females.

Natives of Australasia.

Victorians in each Australasian colony.

males and 30,711 females. The numbers found to be living in each colony of the group are set down in the following table :—

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

Colony in which living.	Numbers born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	354,726	358,859	713,585
New South Wales ... ..	22,792	17,976	40,768
Queensland ... ..	4,907	2,555	7,462
South Australia ... ..	3,412	3,197	6,609
Western Australia... ..	729	307	1,036
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>386,566</b>	<b>382,894</b>	<b>769,460</b>
Tasmania ... ..	2,301	1,904	4,205
New Zealand ... ..	4,169	4,772	8,941
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>393,036</b>	<b>389,570</b>	<b>782,606</b>

79. The figures afford evidence of the existence in 1891 of 782,606 Victorians by birth, viz., 393,036 males and 389,570 females. There were doubtless also some living in the United Kingdom and other countries outside of Australasia, but of these there are no means of estimating the numbers. The increase of known natives of Victoria since 1881 had been 243,501, viz., 123,119 males and 120,382 females. Victorian natives.

80. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1893, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census :— Religions, 1893.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1893.  
(Estimated.)

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population, 1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England ... ..	225,092	206,526	431,618
Presbyterians ... ..	88,852	83,980	172,832
Methodists ... ..	80,236	83,377	163,613
Independents ... ..	11,449	11,436	22,885
Baptists ... ..	13,827	15,045	28,872
Other Protestants ... ..	25,226	20,908	46,134
Roman Catholics ... ..	129,114	128,183	257,297
Jews ... ..	3,626	3,053	6,679
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ... ..	6,785	129	6,914
Others (including no religion, &c., object to state, &c.)	23,363	10,123	33,486
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>607,570</b>	<b>562,760</b>	<b>1,170,330</b>

Religions  
in Austral-  
asian  
Colonies.

81. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian colony, also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination, according to the returns of the census of 1891 :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.  
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Number of Persons of each Denomination.						
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Residue.
<b>MALES.</b>							
Victoria ...	219,573	86,665	78,297	49,246	126,017	3,540	34,751
New South Wales ...	272,009	59,438	56,358	34,364	149,390	3,038	33,406
Queensland...	79,814	25,473	16,073	28,077	48,688	483	25,171
South Australia ...	46,718	9,491	37,757	33,840	23,626	436	14,933
Western Australia ...	14,640	1,286	2,443	1,323	7,127	82	2,613
Total ...	632,754	182,353	190,928	146,850	354,848	7,579	110,874
Tasmania ...	40,401	4,957	8,657	5,458	13,210	55	4,749
New Zealand ...	134,263	74,766	31,601	24,524	44,982	774	21,967
Total Males ...	807,418	262,076	231,186	176,832	413,040	8,408	137,590
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
Victoria ...	197,378	80,246	79,711	45,284	122,568	2,919	13,645
New South Wales ...	234,859	49,945	53,752	29,108	137,527	2,446	8,314
Queensland ...	62,741	20,166	14,795	24,352	44,077	326	3,482
South Australia ...	42,553	8,715	38,857	33,593	23,553	404	5,955
Western Australia ...	10,242	710	2,148	946	5,347	47	253
Total ...	547,773	159,782	189,263	133,283	333,072	6,142	31,649
Tasmania ...	35,609	4,789	8,482	5,482	12,566	29	2,084
New Zealand ...	119,068	66,711	31,814	23,903	42,290	689	9,306
Total Females ...	702,450	231,282	229,559	162,668	387,928	6,860	43,039
Both Sexes ...	1,509,868	493,358	460,745	339,500	800,968	15,268	180,629

Protestants  
and Roman  
Catholics  
in Austral-  
asian  
Colonies.

82. Combining the Protestant denominations so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony, and collating them with

the Roman Catholics, the proportions given in the following table are obtained :—

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.  
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Numbers.			Proportions per cent.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Victoria ... ..	836,400	248,585	1,084,985	77·09	22·91
New South Wales ... ..	789,833	286,917	1,076,750	73·35	26·65
Queensland ... ..	271,491	92,765	364,256	74·54	25·46
South Australia ... ..	251,524	47,179	298,703	84·25	15·75
Western Australia ... ..	33,738	12,474	46,212	73·01	26·99
Total ... ..	2,182,986	687,920	2,870,906	76·04	23·96
Tasmania ... ..	113,835	25,776	139,611	81·54	18·46
New Zealand... ..	506,650	87,272	593,922	85·31	14·69
Grand Total ... ..	2,803,471	800,968	3,604,439	77·78	22·22

83. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants and Roman Catholics to the sum of the two bodies combined ; and it should be pointed out that the proportions would be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the two bodies named, contain Jews, Buddhists, &c., and other non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the two combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria in the order named, those being the only colonies in which they exceeded 75 per cent. of the whole; whilst Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next in New South Wales, and next in Queensland, those being the only colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole.

Colonies in which Roman Catholics were most common.

84. Relatively to their combined numbers, Protestants gained slightly and Roman Catholics lost slightly between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both on the Australian continent and on that continent

Proportions of Protestants and Catholics in Australasia.



combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. This is shown by the following figures :—

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Denomination.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Protestants ...	74·53	76·04	76·49	77·78
Roman Catholics ...	25·47	23·96	23·51	22·22
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Ages, 1893.

85. In the following table an estimate is given of the number living of males and females in Victoria at each quinquennial age-period about the middle of 1893. This estimate has been based upon the ages at which the persons returned at the census of 1891 must have arrived at that period, an allowance being made for the ages of those who have been born, have died, have arrived in, or have left the colony since the census was taken. The calculation was made in single years, and the numbers have been grouped in quinquennial periods for the purpose of this table.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1893 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	106,824	104,478	211,302
5 to 10 ,, ...	64,408	63,175	127,583
10 to 15 ,, ...	57,537	57,244	114,781
15 to 20 ,, ...	54,227	56,438	110,665
20 to 25 ,, ...	60,123	61,176	121,299
25 to 30 ,, ...	61,379	54,575	115,954
30 to 35 ,, ...	46,803	39,306	86,109
35 to 40 ,, ...	30,922	26,031	56,953
40 to 45 ,, ...	23,110	20,935	44,045
45 to 50 ,, ...	21,180	19,281	40,461
50 to 55 ,, ...	21,732	18,754	40,486
55 to 60 ,, ...	20,924	15,592	36,516
60 to 65 ,, ...	18,680	12,248	30,928
65 to 70 ,, ...	9,867	6,541	16,408
70 to 75 ,, ...	6,101	4,187	10,288
75 to 80 ,, ...	2,423	1,792	4,215
80 and upwards ...	1,330	1,007	2,337
Total ...	607,570	562,760	1,170,330

86. The ages of the people in the various Australasian Colonies were as follow when the census of 1891 was taken :—

Ages in Australasian Colonies, 1891.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.  
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>MALES.</b>							
Under 5 years ...	75,185	83,640	30,458	23,015	3,394	10,829	42,266
5 to 10 „ ...	65,418	72,511	23,820	21,827	2,729	9,870	43,502
10 to 15 „ ...	58,996	61,840	19,902	19,162	2,357	8,276	40,763
15 to 20 „ ...	57,264	53,931	18,203	15,363	2,199	7,066	32,586
20 to 25 „ ...	63,413	57,666	24,094	15,380	3,337	7,148	28,445
25 to 30 „ ...	63,080	59,752	25,723	14,400	3,825	7,454	23,797
30 to 35 „ ...	47,864	51,933	21,356	13,426	2,880	6,056	22,106
35 to 40 „ ...	31,824	40,238	15,593	10,758	1,946	4,473	20,594
40 to 45 „ ...	24,034	31,227	12,217	8,115	1,412	3,316	17,824
45 to 50 „ ...	22,111	26,865	10,538	6,827	1,225	2,574	17,094
50 to 55 „ ...	22,804	22,586	9,192	5,401	1,208	2,296	16,836
55 to 60 „ ...	22,264	16,644	5,448	4,094	1,041	1,932	10,981
60 to 65 „ ...	20,213	12,504	3,596	3,529	875	1,900	7,716
65 to 70 „ ...	11,144	6,945	1,793	2,378	520	1,492	3,939
70 to 75 „ ...	7,240	4,997	1,079	1,723	370	1,405	2,515
75 to 80 „ ...	3,210	2,837	505	850	130	790	1,195
80 and upwards	2,025	1,887	262	553	66	610	718
<b>Total Males...</b>	<b>598,089</b>	<b>608,003</b>	<b>223,779</b>	<b>166,801</b>	<b>29,514</b>	<b>77,487</b>	<b>332,877</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
Under 5 years ...	73,471	81,354	29,874	22,266	3,336	10,618	40,955
5 to 10 „ ...	63,966	70,977	23,275	21,267	2,562	9,512	42,596
10 to 15 „ ...	57,878	60,867	19,258	18,641	2,351	8,169	40,338
15 to 20 „ ...	57,859	54,160	17,131	15,617	2,036	6,813	32,665
20 to 25 „ ...	61,655	53,133	18,718	14,923	2,146	6,577	29,855
25 to 30 „ ...	55,220	46,673	15,964	12,937	1,862	6,061	22,416
30 to 35 „ ...	39,840	36,424	12,161	10,690	1,391	4,931	17,923
35 to 40 „ ...	26,508	27,110	8,548	8,290	959	3,438	15,133
40 to 45 „ ...	21,430	22,003	6,869	6,339	754	2,748	13,459
45 to 50 „ ...	19,747	18,491	6,108	5,517	643	2,336	11,854
50 to 55 „ ...	19,290	14,662	4,690	4,931	557	2,141	9,940
55 to 60 „ ...	16,220	10,721	2,983	3,837	442	1,782	6,161
60 to 65 „ ...	12,915	7,677	1,991	3,251	279	1,486	4,475
65 to 70 „ ...	7,181	4,865	1,145	2,169	159	969	2,568
70 to 75 „ ..	4,803	3,658	727	1,534	124	766	1,878
75 to 80 „ ...	2,267	1,903	301	830	52	401	936
80 and upwards	1,501	1,273	196	591	40	293	629
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>541,751</b>	<b>515,951</b>	<b>169,939</b>	<b>153,630</b>	<b>19,693</b>	<b>69,041</b>	<b>293,781</b>

87. In 1891, according to the ages of its inhabitants, Western Australia had the strongest population in proportion to its numbers of any of the Australasian Colonies, Victoria in this respect standing second. By the following table, which shows the proportions living at the supporting and dependent ages, the relative strength of the

Relative strength of populations of Australasian Colonies.

population of each colony, as existing in 1891, will be at once recognised :—

**EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891—BOTH SEXES.**

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia ...	6,303	3,400	297
2. Victoria ... ..	6,190	3,465	345
3. Queensland ... ..	6,124	3,723	153
4. New South Wales ...	5,912	3,836	252
5. New Zealand ... ..	5,774	3,996	230
6. South Australia ...	5,730	3,938	332
7. Tasmania ... ..	5,632	3,909	459

88. The following are the proportions of persons of both sexes at the sustaining and dependent periods of life in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Cape of Good Hope in 1891, and in the United States in 1880 :—

**EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES—BOTH SEXES.**

Country.	Census Year.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
		At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
			Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Ireland ... ..	1891	6,110	3,251	639
2. England ... ..	1891	6,020	3,507	473
3. Scotland ... ..	1891	5,937	3,558	505
4. United States ...	1880	5,846	3,810	344
5. Cape of Good Hope	1891	5,394	4,318	288

89. The figures, taken in connexion with former ones, show that relatively to the total numbers in each country the populations of Ireland, England, and Scotland were stronger than those of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, or Tasmania, although not so strong as those of Victoria, Queensland, or Western Australia. New South Wales, however, had a relatively stronger population than the United States or the Cape of Good Hope, whilst New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania had each a relatively stronger population than the latter.

90. It will be observed that the proportion of children was largest in the Cape of Good Hope, and smallest in Ireland, but that those countries almost change places in regard to the proportion of old people.

Effective strength of population in various countries.

Strength in colonies and countries compared.

Order of countries in regard to proportions at strong and weak ages.

The following is the order in which the Australasian Colonies and the countries named stand in these respects, also in regard to the proportion of persons at the effective period of life :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS AT EFFECTIVE AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Middle Age, 15 to 65 Years (Strong Period).	Childhood, under 15 Years (Weak Period).	Old Age, 65 Years and upwards (Weak Period).
1. Western Australia.	1. Cape of Good Hope.	1. Ireland.
2. Victoria.	2. New Zealand.	2. Scotland.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.	3. England.
4. Ireland.	4. Tasmania.	4. Tasmania.
5. England.	5. New South Wales.	5. Victoria.
6. Scotland.	6. United States.	6. United States.
7. New South Wales.	7. Queensland.	7. South Australia.
8. United States.	8. Scotland.	8. Western Australia.
9. New Zealand.	9. England.	9. Cape of Good Hope.
10. South Australia.	10. Victoria.	10. New South Wales.
11. Tasmania.	11. Western Australia.	11. New Zealand.
12. Cape of Good Hope.	12. Ireland.	12. Queensland.

91. Victoria, it will be noticed, had, relatively to its numbers, a stronger population than any of the other countries named except Western Australia. With the exception of Western Australia and Ireland, it is, however, at the bottom of the list in regard to the proportion of children it contains ; whilst in regard to the proportion of old people, the only countries above it are Tasmania and the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

Strong and weak in Victoria and other countries.

92. According to the figures, women at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years) in Victoria were not only more numerous, but furnished a higher proportion to the total number of females living than they did in any of the other Australasian Colonies. At the census of 1881, South Australia was at the head of the list, and Victoria second. The former had, in 1891, sunk to the fifth place, whilst Victoria had risen to the highest. The following are the numbers and proportions for each colony :—

Women at reproductive age in Australasian Colonies.

WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Number.	Number in 10,000 Females living.
1. Victoria	262,512	4,846
2. Queensland	79,391	4,672
3. Western Australia	9,148	4,645
4. New South Wales	239,503	4,642
5. South Australia	68,796	4,478
6. New Zealand	131,451	4,474
7. Tasmania	30,568	4,428

Occupations,  
1893.

93. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1893, allowance being made for the changes which have taken place in the proportions of those engaged in manufacturing, agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits; and in those of young children and infants.

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1893 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations.	Mean Population, 1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to Government, law and order* ...	7,389	165	7,554
„ religion, charity, science, &c. ...	11,865	9,571	21,436
„ board, lodging, and attendance ...	13,142	42,500	55,642
Dealing in money and real property ...	7,348	1,144	8,492
„ art and mechanic productions ...	1,897	413	2,310
„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	4,656	902	5,558
„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	11,497	1,403	12,900
„ animals, animal and vegetable substances	4,020	269	4,289
„ minerals and metals ...	1,710	67	1,777
„ fuel and light ...	1,488	18	1,506
General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers	20,623	3,515	24,138
Engaged in storage ...	346	7	353
Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	26,984	1,547	28,531
Working in art and mechanic productions ...	25,183	1,026	26,209
„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	9,312	24,274	33,586
„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	6,931	395	7,326
„ animal and vegetable substances ...	5,339	354	5,693
„ minerals and metals ...	13,403	46	13,449
„ fuel, light, and energy ...	1,071	2	1,073
„ buildings, railways, roads, and earth-works	29,934	19	29,953
Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	33,965	348	34,313
Engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	123,459	11,743	135,202
„ mines and quarries ...	26,019	10	26,029
Of independent means ...	4,050	13,454	17,504
Performing household duties and being educated	210,000	445,000	655,000
Dependent on charity or in prison ...	5,939	4,568	10,507
Total ...	607,570	562,760	1,170,330

\* Including those Government and municipal officers whose duties were mainly administrative or clerical, or who were returned as civil servants, public or municipal officers, &c., also lawyers and others connected with law.

94. Returns of the occupations of the people, based upon information obtained at the census of 1891, have been published by all the Australasian Colonies. The following is a statement of the numbers following the various occupations, grouped under twenty-five heads:—

Occupations  
in each  
colony—  
Numbers.

### OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines\* and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

#### MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zea- land.
NUMBERS.							
1. Ministering to government, law, and order†	6,942	7,362	3,610	1,911	605	1,056	3,047
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, &c.	22,786	24,129	6,866	5,348	872	2,862	12,774
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	57,530	58,867	20,386	14,001	2,622	7,180	24,928
4. Dealing in money and real property	9,278	7,919	2,926	1,843	423	1,662	3,756
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2,532	3,159	592	338	84	275	1,296
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	6,064	5,822	1,429	1,526	110	587	3,144
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	14,453	13,802	4,370	3,317	244	1,277	7,035
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4,772	3,143	903	576	89	125	1,495
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1,961	1,529	405	374	16	168	846
10. Dealing in fuel and light ..	1,665	1,349	66	450	1	196	397
11. General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	26,961	18,739	6,789	6,862	1,144	2,032	8,779
12. Engaged in storage .. ..	390	314	397	568	33	4	1,035
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	31,474	30,853	13,394	9,895	2,876	3,267	15,413
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	21,516	19,117	5,013	6,110	952	1,564	9,672
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	37,439	24,601	7,415	7,665	437	2,803	19,437
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,617	7,923	2,280	1,958	264	815	4,453
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	6,683	9,193	2,886	923	595	788	3,563
18. Working in minerals and metals	14,414	12,091	4,059	3,719	509	1,383	5,513
19. Working in fuel, light, and energy	1,025	1,634	142	119	12	107	255
20. Working in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	41,201	39,083	10,767	5,994	1,777	5,166	12,679
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	38,544	26,912	14,622	10,423	1,789	3,390	14,949
22. Engaged on land and animals ..	128,934	137,026	67,992	37,864	8,630	23,568	90,546
23. Of independent means .. ..	17,743	10,223	464	1,578	229	671	3,103
24. Performing household duties and being educated	619,627	643,554	209,546	187,319	24,369	83,463	369,178
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	11,354	12,546	4,470	2,133	432	1,793	4,717
Total of specified occupations	1,132,905	1,120,890	391,789	312,814	49,114	146,202	622,010

\* In South Australia the Chinese are excluded as well as the Aborigines.

† See footnote to last table.

Occupations  
in each  
colony—  
Proportions  
per 1,000.

95. The next table shows, per 1,000 persons living in the Australasian Colonies, the proportions of those following the various occupations, grouped as before:—

### OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines\* and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

#### MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
PROPORTIONS PER 1,000.							
1. Ministering to government, law, and order †	6·13	6·56	9·21	6·11	12·32	7·22	4·90
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, &c.	20·11	21·53	17·52	17·10	17·76	19·58	20·54
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	50·78	52·52	52·03	44·76	53·39	49·11	40·07
4. Dealing in money and real property	8·19	7·06	7·47	5·89	8·61	11·37	6·04
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2·24	2·82	1·51	1·08	1·71	1·88	2·09
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5·35	5·19	3·65	4·88	2·24	4·02	5·05
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	12·76	12·31	11·15	10·60	4·97	8·73	11·31
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4·21	2·80	2·31	1·84	1·81	·86	2·40
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1·73	1·36	1·03	1·19	·33	1·15	1·36
10. Dealing in fuel and light ..	1·47	1·20	·17	1·44	·02	1·34	·64
11. General undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	23·80	16·72	17·33	21·94	23·29	13·90	14·11
12. Engaged in storage .. ..	·34	·28	1·01	1·82	·67	·03	1·66
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	27·78	27·52	34·19	31·63	58·56	22·35	24·78
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	18·99	17·06	12·80	19·53	19·38	10·70	15·55
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	33·05	21·95	18·93	24·50	8·90	19·17	31·25
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	6·72	7·07	5·82	6·26	5·38	5·57	7·16
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	5·90	8·20	7·37	2·95	12·12	5·39	5·73
18. Working in minerals and metals	12·72	10·79	10·36	11·89	10·36	9·46	8·86
19. Working in fuel, light, and energy	·91	1·46	·36	·38	·25	·73	·41
20. Working in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	36·37	34·87	27·48	19·16	36·18	35·33	20·39
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	34·02	24·01	37·32	33·32	36·41	23·19	24·03
22. Engaged on land and animals ..	113·81	122·25	173·54	121·04	175·71	161·20	145·57
23. Of independent means ..	15·66	9·12	1·19	5·05	4·66	4·59	4·99
24. Performing household duties (if any) or being educated	546·94	574·15	534·84	598·82	496·17	570·87	598·53
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	10·02	11·20	11·41	6·82	8·80	12·26	7·58
Total .. ..	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

Occupations  
in Victoria.

96. In proportion to population, dealers and workers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), dealers in food and drink (group 7),

\* In South Australia the Chinese are excluded as well as the Aborigines

† See footnote to table on page 48 ante.

dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), dealers and workers in minerals and metals (groups 9 and 18), dealers in fuel and light (group 10), persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group 11), workers in buildings, railways, and roads (group 20), and persons of independent means (group 23) were more numerous, whilst persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22) were less numerous, in Victoria than in any other colony named.

97. New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, had the largest proportion of persons ministering to religion, charity, and science (group 2), dealers in art and mechanic productions (group 5), and workers in fuel, light, and energy (group 19). Occupations in New South Wales.

98. In Queensland, the proportion of labourers (group 21) was higher, whilst that of persons of independent means (group 23), was lower than in any other colony. Occupations in Queensland.

99. The proportion of persons engaged in storage (group 12), and of persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties or being educated (group 24), were higher in South Australia than in any of the other colonies, whilst in the same colony the proportions of persons ministering to religion, charity, and science (group 2), of dealers in money and real property, and in art and mechanic productions (groups 4 and 5), of workers in animal and vegetable substances (group 17), of workers in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks (group 20), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were lower than in any of the other colonies. Occupations in South Australia.

100. The proportions which were higher in Western Australia than in any of the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), carriers (group 13), workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), workers in animal and vegetable substances (group 17), and persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of workers and dealers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), workers and dealers in food and drink (groups 7 and 16), dealers in minerals and metals (group 9), workers and dealers in fuel and light (groups 10 and 19), and persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties, or being educated (group 24). Occupations in Western Australia.

101. The proportions in Tasmania of dealers in money and real property (group 4), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were Occupations in Tasmania.



higher; whilst those of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group 11), of persons engaged in storage (group 12), of carriers (group 13), of workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), of dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), and of labourers (group 21) were lower than in any of the other colonies.

Occupations  
in New  
Zealand.

102. In New Zealand, the proportions which were higher than in any of the other colonies were those of workers in food and drink (group 16); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), dealers in money and real property (group 4), and workers in minerals and metals (group 18).

Bread-  
winners  
and depen-  
dents in  
Austral-  
asian  
Colonies.

103. The number of breadwinners and the number of dependents in each of the colonies named are given in the following table, the sexes being distinguished:—

#### BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

Colony.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Bread-winners.	Depend-ents.	Bread-winners.	Depend-ents.	Bread-winners.	Depend-ents.
Victoria ... ..	387,658	204,921	114,266	426,060	501,924	630,981
New South Wales ... ..	382,306	223,182	82,484	432,918	464,790	656,100
Queensland ... ..	146,161	76,064	31,612	137,952	177,773	214,016
South Australia ... ..	99,109	61,870	24,253	127,582	123,362	189,452
Western Australia ... ..	21,361	8,083	2,952	16,718	24,313	24,801
Tasmania ... ..	48,515	28,727	12,431	56,529	60,946	85,256
New Zealand ... ..	204,624	125,531	43,491	248,364	248,115	373,895

Relative  
proportion  
of bread-  
winners  
and depen-  
dents in  
Austral-  
asian  
Colonies.

104. In South Australia the proportion of breadwinners was smaller, and consequently the proportion of dependents was larger, than in any of the other colonies. The following statement shows the relative proportions of the two classes in each colony:—

In South Australia	100 breadwinners supported	154 dependents.
„ New Zealand	„ „	151 „
„ New South Wales	„ „	141 „
„ Tasmania	„ „	140 „
„ Victoria	„ „	125 „
„ Queensland	„ „	120 „
„ Western Australia	„ „	102 „

105. A special column for ascertaining the numbers of the unemployed was provided in the householder's schedule of all the colonies, but no use seems to have been made of it in Queensland or New Zealand. The following are numbers returned as being out of work in the five colonies which have compiled the information :—

Unemployed  
in Austral-  
asian  
Colonies.

UNEMPLOYED IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Numbers Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	19,930	3,317	23,247
New South Wales ... ..	19,518	2,865	22,383
South Australia ... ..	2,898	414	3,312
Western Australia ... ..	826	52	878
Tasmania ... ..	1,331	229	1,560

106. The unemployed referred to are those willing to work if able to find suitable occupation, and are included amongst the breadwinners in the previous table. If these be compared with the total number of breadwinners in the colonies named, it will be found that the highest proportion of unemployed was in New South Wales, Victoria standing second, and Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania third, fourth, and fifth. The following are the proportions in the five colonies :—

Order of the  
colonies in  
regard to  
proportion  
of unem-  
ployed

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF  
UNEMPLOYED, 1891.

	Percentage of Breadwinners.			
1. New South Wales ... ..	...	...	...	4.82
2. Victoria ... ..	...	...	...	4.63
3. Western Australia ... ..	...	...	...	3.61
4. South Australia ... ..	...	...	...	2.68
5. Tasmania ... ..	...	...	...	2.56

107. 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,

Area and  
population  
of British  
dominions.

principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
England and Wales* ... ..	58,489	1893	29,729,506	508
Scotland ... ..	29,820	„	4,093,959	137
Ireland ... ..	32,531	„	4,606,527	142
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	1891	224,211	...
<b>Total United Kingdom</b> ... ..	<b>120,840</b>	<b>1893</b>	<b>38,654,203</b>	<b>320</b>
Gibraltar† ... ..	2	1892	20,038	10,019
Malta† ... ..	119	„	166,889	1,402
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>120,961</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>38,841,130</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>ASIA.</b>				
British India‡... ..	944,489	1892	224,000,000	237
Feudatory Native States ... ..	642,996	„	67,500,000	105
Ceylon ... ..	25,365	„	3,060,000	121
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,472	„	534,000	363
Protected Malay States ... ..	32,610	„	430,000	13
British North Borneo ... ..	31,106	1889	175,000	6
Sarawak ... ..	45,000	1892	350,000	8
Labuan and smaller islands ... ..	30	„	5,900	197
Hong Kong ... ..	32	„	231,662	7,239
Aden... ..	75	1891	41,910	559
Perim ... ..				
Bahrein Islands ... ..	270	1888	8,000	30
Cyprus ... ..	3,584	1891	209,291	58
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,727,029</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>296,545,763</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Mauritius and dependencies ... ..	881	1892	374,079	425
Natal... ..	20,461	„	545,000	27
Zululand ... ..	12,000	„	154,421	13
Cape Colony and dependencies§ ... ..	233,430	„	1,609,974	7
Basutoland ... ..	9,720	„	220,000	23
British Bechuanaland ... ..	43,000	„	73,000	1·7
Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	119,000	1889	50,000	·4
St. Helena ... ..	47	1892	4,000	85
Ascension ... ..	35	1891	160	5
Lagos ... ..	1,071	1892	86,000	80
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	46,600	1891	1,473,882	32
Sierra Leone ... ..	4,000	1892	126,835	32
Gambia ... ..	69	„	13,785	200
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>490,314</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,731,136</b>	<b>10</b>

\* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 147,842.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah.

§ Including not only Cape Colony proper, as constituted and bounded in 1875, but also Griqualand West, annexed in 1880, and also the following Native Territories annexed since 1875: Griqualand East, Tembuland, Transkie, and Walfish Bay. Not quite one-fourth of the population are whites.

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Canada ... ..	3,456,383	1892	4,961,528	1·4
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	160,200	"	205,000	1·3
Bermuda ... ..	20	"	15,290	765
Honduras ... ..	7,562	"	32,200	4
British Guiana ... ..	109,000	"	271,123	2·5
West Indies—				
Bahamas ... ..	4,466	"	48,155	11
Turk's Island ... ..	169	"	4,744	28
Jamaica ... ..	4,200	"	657,461	157
St. Lucia ... ..	238	"	43,310	182
St. Vincent ... ..	132	"	42,600	323
Barbados ... ..	166	"	184,000	1,109
Grenada ... ..	133	"	55,333	416
Tobago ... ..	114	"	19,534	171
Virgin Islands ... ..	58	"	4,816	83
St. Christopher ... ..	115	"	48,105	418
Nevis ... ..				
Antigua ... ..	170	"	36,380	214
Montserrat ... ..	32	"	12,072	377
Dominica ... ..	291	"	27,397	94
Trinidad ... ..	1,754	"	210,541	120
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,745,203</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>6,879,589</b>	<b>1·8</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</b>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,474 †	1893	4,068,302 ‡	1·3
Fiji * ... ..	7,500	1892	125,442	17
Falkland Islands ... ..	7,500	"	1,808	·2
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,090,474</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,195,552</b>	<b>1·4</b>
<b>Grand Total British Dominions ...</b>	<b>9,173,981</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>351,193,170</b>	<b>38·3</b>

NOTE.—If Protectorates and "Spheres of Influence" be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*) would be increased to 11,335,806 square miles, and the population to 381,037,874 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, embracing territories known as British Central Africa, East Africa, Niger Territories, Oil Rivers Protectorate; South Africa and Zanzibar having an area of about 2,120,000 square miles, and a population of about 35,000,000.

108. The Australasian Colonies occupy about one-third, and Victoria rather less than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian Colonies contain about an eighty-seventh, and Victoria contains about a three-hundredth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

\* The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is estimated to be 7,740 square miles. Of the population at the census of 1891, 108,019 were Fijians; 2,036 Europeans; 1,076 half-castes; 2,267 Polynesians; 7,468 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India); and others, 314.

† For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 3 *ante*.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines, except 565 in Victoria and 8,280 in New South Wales.

somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by nearly a million persons. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency out of Australia, except India, the Feudatory Native States, Canada, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Gold Coast.

109. 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 it is brought down to the latest available dates:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.\*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary † ... ..	264,204	1890	42,762,886	162
Belgium ... ..	11,373	1892	6,195,355	545
Denmark ... ..	14,775	1890	2,172,380	147
„ colonies of ‡ ... ..	87,128	„	127,184	1·5
Total Danish dominions ...	101,903	1890	2,299,564	23
France ... ..	204,092	1891	38,343,192	188
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,450	1887-91	3,910,399	15
„ „ Senegal, &c. ...	140,000	„	182,764§	1
„ „ French Soudan ...	50,000	„	283,660§	6
„ „ Gaboon, Guinea Coast & Congo Region ...	267,900	„	686,500	3
„ „ Tonquin ...	34,700	„	12,000,000	346
„ „ others ...	83,998	„	2,874,970	34
„    protectorates of, Tunis ...	45,000	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Madagascar ...	228,500	„	1,500,000	7
„ „ Annam ...	106,250	„	5,000,000	47
„ „ Sahara, &c. ...	1,568,000	„	1,120,000	·7
„ „ others ...	33,190	„	1,547,000	47
Total French dominions ...	3,019,080	1887-91	68,948,485	23
Germany ... ..	208,738	1890	49,428,470	237
Greece ... ..	25,041	1889	2,187,208	87

\* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1893.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1888 of 1,407,000.

‡ Including Faröe islands.

§ Exclusive of natives.

|| Including spheres of influence.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Holland ... ..	12,648	1891	4,621,744	365
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	1890	23,911,900	470
„ other colonies ... ..	668,826	„	6,776,368	10
<b>Total Dutch dominions ...</b>	<b>732,322</b>	<b>1890-91</b>	<b>35,310,012</b>	<b>48</b>
Italy ... ..	114,410	1891	30,347,291	265
Luxemburg ... ..	998	1890	211,088	212
Montenegro ... ..	3,630	...	200,000	55
Portugal ... ..	32,528	1881	4,306,554	132
„ possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ... ..	743,204	...	5,371,200	7
<b>Total Portuguese dominions</b>	<b>777,242</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>10,079,378</b>	<b>13</b>
Roumania ... ..	48,307	1893	5,800,000	120
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper) ... ..	1,902,092	1890-92	88,665,796	47
Poland ... ..	49,157	„	8,485,993	173
Finland ... ..	144,255	1890	2,380,140	17
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,095,504</b>	<b>1890-92</b>	<b>99,531,929</b>	<b>47</b>
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1886-90	8,148,511	21
Siberia ... ..	4,823,112	„	4,538,561	9
Central Asia ... ..	1,170,744	„	5,342,873	5
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,389,309</b>	<b>1886-90</b>	<b>18,029,945</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total Russian Empire ...</b>	<b>8,484,813</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>117,561,874</b>	<b>14</b>
Servia ... ..	19,050	1893	2,226,741	117
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	1887	17,565,632	89
Spain, colonies of ... ..	405,338	„	9,695,567	24
<b>Total Spanish dominions ...</b>	<b>603,008</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>27,261,199</b>	<b>45</b>
Sweden and Norway ... ..	295,474	1892	6,807,782	23
Switzerland ... ..	15,976	1888	2,917,754	183

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN— <i>continued.</i>				
Turkey* ... ..	1,192,088	1885	27,743,100	23
Eastern Roumelia ... ..	13,858	1893	992,386	72
Bulgaria ... ..	24,369	„	3,305,458	136
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	..	32,040,944	26
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)† ... ..	1,336,841	{ 1879 & 1882 }	386,000,000	289
„ dependencies of ... ..	2,881,560	...	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,218,401	...	402,680,000	95
Corea ... ..	82,000	...	10,528,937	128
Japan‡ ... ..	147,655	1892	40,718,677	276
Nepaul ... ..	54,000	1889	2,000,000	37
Persia ... ..	628,000	1891	9,000,000§	14
Siam ... ..	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)    ... ..	12,826	1882	6,817,265	532
Liberia ... ..	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco¶ ... ..	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic ...	113,642	1890	768,688	7
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation, including Patagonia	1,125,086	1892	4,257,000	4
Bolivia ... ..	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil** ... ..	3,209,878	1888	14,002,335	4
Chile†† ... ..	293,970	1892	2,867,375	10
Colombia‡‡ ... ..	504,773	1881	3,878,600	8
Costa Rica ... ..	37,000	1892	243,205	7
Ecuador ... ..	120,000	...	1,271,861	11
Guatemala ... ..	46,800	1890	1,460,017	31
Haiti §§ ... ..	10,204	1887	960,000	94

\* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 61,200 square miles, and 4,780,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 687,872 square miles, and 21,656,500 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,738 square miles, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

† 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 in that country. 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 wandering tribes.

|| 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. *L'Almanach de Gotha* gives the area as 27,687 square kilometres (or about 10,690 square miles). The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

¶ The estimates of population of Morocco vary from two and a half millions to nine and a half millions.

\*\* The wandering Aboriginal population is estimated to amount to 600,000.

†† Not including wild Indians to the number of 50,000.

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

§§ Nine-tenths of the population are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
Honduras ... ..	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico ... ..	767,005	1891	11,642,720	15
Nicaragua * ... ..	49,500	1889	282,845	6
Paraguay † ... ..	98,000	1893	480,000	5
Peru * ... ..	463,747	1884	2,994,675	6
Salvador ... ..	7,225	1892	780,426	108
Santo Domingo ... ..	18,045	1888	610,000	34
United States ‡ ... ..	3,602,990	1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay ... ..	72,110	1892	728,447	10
Venezuela ... ..	593,943	1891	2,323,527	4
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands § ... ..	6,640	...	89,990	14
Samoa ... ..	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga ... ..	374	1891	19,250	51
Grand total of countries named	33,543,017	...	1,046,103,744	31·2
Grand total of British Dominions	9,173,981	...	351,193,170	38·3
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	42,716,998	...	1,397,296,914	32·7

110. According to the last two tables, the British Empire covers an area somewhat larger than European and Asiatic Russia combined, more than four times as large as Russia in Europe, more than twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and over two and a half times as large as the United States ; while its population is equal to seven-eighths of that of the Chinese Empire, is three times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is five times as large as that of France and its possessions, is five and a half times as large as that of the United States, and seven times as large as that of Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about seventy-six times, and the population thereof more than nine times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

\* Not including wild Indians to the number of 30,000 in Nicaragua, and 350,000 in Peru.

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

‡ Including Alaska territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 37,000. Indians to the number of 249,273 are also included.

§ Of the population given 34,436 were natives, 6,186 half-castes, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 588 Polynesians, and 21,119 whites, principally Portuguese.



Density of  
population  
in various  
countries.

111. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, the next Egypt, and the next England and Wales—the first containing five hundred and forty-five, the second five hundred and thirty-two, and the third five hundred and eight persons to the square mile. Holland comes next with three hundred and sixty-five; 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 eighty-nine persons to the square mile; Japan with two hundred and seventy-six; Italy next, with two hundred and sixty-five; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

Proportions  
of sexes in  
various  
countries.

112. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. British India and the Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, Corea, Japan, Canada, the United States, most of the South American Republics, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australasian Colonies also contain more males than females:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Paraguay (1887) ...	112·1	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Portugal (1878) ...	109·2	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Scotland (1891) ...	106·7	Corea ...	98·2
Sweden and Norway (1890)	106·5	Japan (1890) ...	97·9
England and Wales (1891)	106·4	Canada (1881) ...	97·6
United Kingdom (1891) ...	106·0	United States (1880) ...	96·5
Mexico (1882) ...	105·9	British India (1891) ...	95·8
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	Servia (1891) ...	94·7
Austria (1890) ...	104·4	Roumania ...	94·4
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	Brazil (1872) ...	93·8
Spain (1887) ...	103·9	Greece (1891) ...	92·9
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Uruguay (1889)	92·3
Finland (1886) ...	103·5	South Australia (1891) ...	92·1
Ireland (1891) ...	103·1	Victoria (1891)	90·6
Holland (1890) ...	102·4	Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5
Hungary (1880) ...	101·8	Tasmania (1891) ...	89·1
European Russia (1885) ...	101·4	New Zealand (1891) ...	88·3
France (1881) ...	100·8	Australasia (1891) ...	86·6
Denmark (1890) ...	100·6	Australia (1891) ...	86·1
Belgium (1890) ...	100·5	New South Wales (1891)	84·8
Egypt (1882) ...	100·4	Queensland (1891) ...	75·9
Russian Empire ...	99·7*	Western Australia (1891)	67·0

\* 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.

113. Geographers differ as to the area and population of the world and its various divisions. The total land area, however, is generally considered to be something over fifty million square miles, and the total population to something under fifteen hundred millions. The following table contains two of the latest estimates, the number of inhabitants to the square mile being also given :—

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).		Estimated Population (000's omitted).		Population per Square Mile.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Europe ...	3,555,	3,797,	360,200,	357,852,	101	94
Asia ...	14,710,	17,039,	850,000,	825,954,	57	48
Africa ...	11,514,	11,518,	127,000,	168,499,	11	14
North America	6,446,	7,952,	89,250,	88,386,	14	11
South America	6,837,	6,845,	36,420,	33,343,	5	5
Australasia and Polynesia	3,300,	3,458,	4,750,	5,685,	1.4	1.6
Polar Regions	4,889,*	1,690,†	300,*	11,†	...	...
Total ...	51,251,	52,299,	1,467,920,	1,479,730,	29	28

NOTE.—These estimates have been taken from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1892. Estimate A is by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Estimate B is from *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*.

114. Mr. Ravenstein estimates that the increase of the population of the world and its various divisions during the ten years ended with 1890 was at the following rate :—Europe, 8.7 per cent. ; Asia, 6 per cent. ; Africa, 10 per cent. ; North America, 20 per cent. ; South America, 15 per cent. ; Australasia, 30 per cent.‡ ; the World, 8 per cent.

115. Comparing the totals in the table with the sum of those in the lowest lines of the tables at pages 55 and 59 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than five-sixths of its population, are included in the countries named.

116. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain about a fourth of its

\* Beyond the north limit of cereals.

† Polar islands only.

‡ During the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the annual rate of increase in Australasia was 38 per cent.

population ; that the Australasian Colonies cover a little over a seven-teenth of its surface, but contain only about a four-hundredth of its population ; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains less than a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

117. It has been estimated that of the land of the earth, exclusive of the polar regions, 61 per cent. is fit for agriculture, 30 per cent. consists of steppes and mountains, a considerable portion being probably fit for pastoral purposes, and 9 per cent. is desert.

118. When the census of 1891 was taken, the number of gold miners in Victoria was found to be 21,206 as against 35,189 returned ten years previously. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines for the end of 1893 was 25,519, or 4,313 more than the number returned at the census. It is probable that in the Departmental estimate referred to some men were considered as miners who would return themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.; whilst some selectors who were in the habit of dividing their time between mining and farming would return themselves as farmers. The Departmental estimate for 1893 is subjoined :—

#### ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1893.

Alluvial miners	... 11,847	European miners	... 23,106
Quartz miners	... 13,672	Chinese miners	... 2,413
Total ...	... <u>25,519</u>	Total ...	... <u>25,519</u>

119. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1893 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 1,825, the numbers being 13,672 and 11,847 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining ; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 93 as against 2,320 engaged in alluvial mining.

120. In 1892, for the first time during 30 years, the recorded departures by sea exceeded the recorded arrivals by sea\*; the excess of the former being 6,263. In 1893 the same circumstance occurred, the excess of departures being 6,413. The number of arrivals and

\* 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), to be published later on.

Available  
land of the  
world.

Mining  
population,  
1892.

European  
and Chinese  
miners.

Immigration  
and emigra-  
tion, 1893.

departures in 1893, with the excess of the latter over the former, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1893.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ... ..	50,674	23,373	74,047
Departures by sea ... ..	54,271	26,189	80,460
Excess of departures ... ..	3,597	2,816	6,413

121. The records of both arrivals and departures show larger numbers for 1893 than for 1892—the former by 11,096, and the latter by 11,246; the apparent net loss was therefore greater by 250 in the year under notice than in the previous one. Net loss 1893.

122. Besides the year under notice, the only years since the first settlement of the colony in which, according to the records, the departures exceeded the arrivals were 1843, 1861, 1862, and 1892. In the first of these, the excess was 736, in the second 8,986, in the third 367, and in the last 6,263. Years in which departures exceeded arrivals.

123. 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 1893 :— Adults and children arriving and departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1893.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals ... ..	68,018	5,398	631	74,047
Departures ... ..	72,710	6,562	1,188	80,460
Emigration in excess ...	4,692	1,164	557	6,413

124. The returns show a net loss by emigration of 447 persons to the eastern, and of 2,627 to the western, colonies on the Australian continent, also a loss of 3,209 to New Zealand, of 1,616 to the United Kingdom, and of 561 to foreign countries; but a net gain by immigration Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

of 2,047 from Tasmania. The following is a statement of the recorded arrivals from and departures for each of these places during the year:—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1893.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.	Excess of Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	33,254	33,701	...	447
South and Western Australia ...	11,877	14,504	...	2,627
Tasmania ... ..	14,233	12,186	2,047	...
New Zealand and South Seas ...	5,112	8,321	...	3,209
The United Kingdom ... ..	5,571	7,187	...	1,616
Foreign Countries ... ..	4,000	4,561	...	561
Total ... ..	74,047	80,460	...	6,413*

125. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the 11 years ended with 1893, is shown in the following table:—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1883 TO 1893.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—†						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1883 ... ..	-7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884 ... ..	-3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885 ... ..	-7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886 ... ..	-4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	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
1889 ... ..	-259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ... ..	4,034	-1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 ... ..	4,018	-100	3,129	715	993	521	9,276
1892 ... ..	-5,526	-6,259	5,827	-847	174	368	-6,263
1893 ... ..	-447	-2,627	2,047	-3,209	-1,616	-561	-6,413
Total* ... ..	-9,783	14,006	55,429	13,857	72,783	11,713	158,005

126. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from Tasmania in all the years shown, and from the United

\* Net figures.

† Where the minus sign (-) occurs it indicates that emigration was in excess of immigration by the number against which it is placed.

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

Net immigration various countries.

Kingdom and foreign countries in all except 1893; that moreover, it gained from New Zealand in all the years except the last two, from the western colonies in all the years except the last four, but lost to the eastern ones in all the years except four. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that, so far as migration by the sea-board is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, while those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the latest enumeration of the population, taken in connexion with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that, in the intercensal period ended with 1891, the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown by the records of arrivals and departures.

127. 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.\*

State-assisted immigration.

128. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1893 numbered 1,094, all but 3 of whom were males, or 510 more than in 1892, and 801 more than in 1891. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1893 was 507, viz., 497 males and 10 females, as compared with 706 males and 3 females in 1892.

Chinese immigration, 1893.

129. Of the Chinese who arrived in 1893, 333 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 28 from South and Western Australia, 182 from Tasmania, 9 from New Zealand, and 492 from foreign ports. Of those who left, 7 went to New South Wales and Queensland, 22 to South and Western Australia, 74 to Tasmania, 2 to New Zealand, and 402 returned to China.

Chinese where from and where to.

130. In the last twelve years the Chinese population apparently increased by 326. In the first three years of that period and in the five years ended with 1892 there was a loss by the departure of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which seems to have been more than

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1893.

\* For number of State-assisted immigrants, not only in Victoria but also in the neighbouring colonies, since 1850, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., page 463.

counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888 and the year 1893, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1893.

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
1889	...	...	124	655	- 531
1890	...	...	232	593	- 361
1891	...	...	293	604	- 311
1892	...	...	584	709	- 125
1893	...	...	1,094	507	+ 587
Total			7,843	7,517	+ 326

131. It may be remarked that it is probable the returns of the departures of Chinese are defective, as the census of 1891 showed smaller numbers of Chinese by 2,751 than that of 1881, whilst the returns of departures and deaths of Chinese during the intercensal period showed that they exceeded the arrivals by only 874.

132. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian Colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1893; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Arrivals.			Departures.*			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.†		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Victoria .. ..	50,674	23,373	74,047	54,271	26,189	80,460	- 3,597	- 2,816	- 6,413
New South Wales .. ..	44,950	22,079	67,029	42,279	19,061	61,340	2,671	3,018	5,689
Queensland .. ..	11,271	4,080	15,351	9,586	4,042	13,628	1,685	38	1,723
South Australia ‡ .. ..	13,658	5,000	18,658	14,297	4,587	18,884	- 639	413	- 226
Western Australia .. ..	7,546	1,382	8,928	3,022	683	3,705	4,524	699	5,223
Total .. ..	128,099	55,914	184,013	123,455	54,562	178,017	4,644	1,352	§5,996
Tasmania .. ..	11,124	6,965	18,089	11,865	6,784	18,649	- 741	181	- 560
New Zealand .. ..	17,385	8,75	26,135	10,263	5,460	15,723	7,122	3,290	10,412
Grand Total .. ..	156,608	71,629	228,237	145,583	66,806	212,389	11,025	4,823	§15,848

\* 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.

‡ Exclusive of the Northern Territory.

§ Net figures.

Defective record of departures of Chinese.

Immigration and emigration in Australasian Colonies, 1893.

133. 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 1893, the Australian continent apparently gained about 6,000, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained nearly 16,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 11,758 and 16,053; those for 1891 were 36,561 and 39,445; those for 1890 were 51,139 and 51,804; those for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; and those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

134. It will be noticed that, according to the returns, all the colonies gained by excess of immigration over emigration except Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, the first of which lost 6,413, the second 226, and the third 560 persons by excess of departures over arrivals. The loss in South Australia and Tasmania was confined to males, whilst in Victoria there was a net emigration of persons of both sexes.

Net loss in three colonies.

135. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1893, 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, 1893.

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

136. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the five years ended with 1893, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly

Immigration and emigration in Australasian Colonies, 1889-93.



or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889 TO 1893.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted. and Free.‡	Total.		
Victoria ...	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
	1891	62,448	...	62,448	53,172	9,276
	1892	62,951	...	62,951	69,214	- 6,263
	1893	74,047	...	74,047	80,460	- 6,413
New South Wales...	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
	1891	69,729	190	69,919	52,073	17,846
	1892	62,018	179	62,197	52,687	9,510
	1893	66,909	120	67,029	61,340	5,689
Queensland ...	1889	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
	1891	16,093	2,676	18,769	16,892	1,877
	1892	13,917	729	14,646	13,566	1,080
	1893	15,351	...	15,351	13,628	1,723
South Australia ...	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290
	1891	16,684	...	16,684	12,807	3,877
	1892	17,433	...	17,433	14,474	2,959
	1893	18,658	...	18,658	18,884	- 226
Western Australia	1889	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
	1891	6,212	134	6,346	2,661	3,685
	1892	7,123	317	7,440	2,968	4,472
	1893	8,742	186	8,928	3,705	5,223
Tasmania ...	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
	1891	27,315	...	27,315	21,233	6,082
	1892	23,744	...	23,744	24,407	- 663
	1893	18,089	...	18,089	18,649	- 560
New Zealand ...	1889	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	- 1,782
	1891	14,387	44	14,431	17,629	- 3,198
	1892	18,122	...	18,122	13,164	4,958
	1893	26,135	...	26,135	15,723	10,412

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

\* 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 by the previous footnote, these figures are too high, except where the minus sign appears, and then they are too low.

‡ See footnote on page 65 ante.

137. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In all the years except 1891 the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony, but the net immigration to New South Wales during each of the five years named in the table was much larger than that to Victoria, or to any other colony except New Zealand in the last year.

Immigration and emigration in different years.

138. In 1893 immigration received no State assistance in any of the colonies except New South Wales and Western Australia. 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 colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,\* 1893.

		Excess. †				Excess. †
1. New Zealand	...	10,412		5. South Australia	...	- 226
2. New South Wales	...	5,569		6. Tasmania	...	- 560
3. Western Australia	...	5,037		7. Victoria	...	- 6,413
4. Queensland	...	1,723				

139. The following statement of the number of immigrants arriving in various countries in each year from 1883 to 1892 has been taken from the Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute ‡:—

Immigrants to various countries.

IMMIGRANTS ENTERING VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Australia and New Zealand.	Canada.	United States.	Argentine.	Brazil.	Uruguay.	Paraguay.
1883	234,920	133,624	570,316	63,243	28,670	11,086	...
1884	235,573	103,824	461,346	77,805	20,087	11,954	...
1885	238,016	79,169	332,361	108,722	30,135	15,679	...
1886	252,631	69,152	392,887	93,116	25,741	12,291	101
1887	238,732	84,526	516,933	120,842	54,990	12,867	564
1888	248,829	88,766	525,019	155,632	131,745	16,581	1,063
1889	235,300	91,600	431,935	260,909	65,161	27,349	1,491
1890	230,056	75,067	495,021	110,594	107,100	24,117	...
1891	215,912	82,165	595,251	52,092	191,151	11,916	1,149
1892	206,533	...	547,060	73,242	54,509	11,871	...

Indicated by the minus sign (-).

See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ *Bulletin of the Institute, Volume VII., Part 2.*

140. The number of emigrants departing from various European countries during each year from 1883 to 1892 is given in the following table. It will be noticed that in 1892 nearly twice as many persons left the United Kingdom as Germany or Italy; and that nine-tenths of the whole European emigration was from those three countries. As in the case of the previous table, the figures have been taken from the Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute\*:

EMIGRANTS LEAVING VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Holland.	Belgium.
1883	320,118	4,011	173,616	19,581	14,839	4,855	...
1884	242,179	6,100	149,065	21,039	13,195	3,729	...
1885	207,644	6,063	110,119	16,372	12,348	2,146	1,286
1886	232,900	7,314	83,225	19,403	25,149	2,024	2,048
1887	281,487	11,170	104,787	20,156	18,270	5,018	3,834
1888	279,928	23,339	103,951	24,819	17,786	4,298	7,794
1889	253,795	31,354	96,070	21,090	22,064	9,111	8,406
1890	218,116	20,560	97,103	28,236	27,422	3,526	2,976
1891	218,517	6,217	120,089	33,777	21,419	4,075	3,456
1892	210,012	5,528	112,208	31,359	20,313	...	5,174

  

Year.	Sweden & Norway.	Denmark.	Russia.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.
1883	48,078	8,375	...	12,758	26,669	19,251	70,436
1884	32,671	6,307	...	8,975	20,769	17,518	59,459
1885	32,447	4,346	...	6,928	24,315	13,153	78,961
1886	43,429	6,263	33,724	5,803	34,043	13,738	87,423
1887	67,297	8,801	29,355	6,801	37,200	16,521	133,191
1888	67,316	8,659	38,747	7,432	49,283	23,632	207,795
1889	41,709	8,967	35,874	7,445	97,719	19,647	125,781
1890	41,119	10,298	85,548	6,693	37,025	28,945	115,595
1891	51,659	10,382	109,415	6,521	37,721	...	189,746
1892	...	10,422	74,681	7,835	30,190	...	116,642

141. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 10, and boroughs 38, or 59 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, and borough during

Cities,  
towns, and  
boroughs,  
1893.

\* *Bulletin of the Institute*, Volume VII., Part 2.

the year 1893.\* The areas have been carefully revised by the Lands Department:—

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1893.†

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.‡	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
<b>CITIES.</b>						
Ballarat ...	4,090	22,742	5,530	£ 2,551,170	£ 176,745	£ 28,874
Bendigo ...	7,900	28,780	6,540	1,718,430	171,843	29,143
Collingwood ...	1,139	30,493	7,959	2,108,460	210,846	23,874
Fitzroy ...	923	28,577	7,000	3,082,810	308,281	29,953
Footscray ...	3,693	16,620	4,355	3,000,000	149,747	21,866
Hawthorn... §	2,400	18,806	4,465	3,418,470	227,898	30,053
Melbourne ...	5,020	66,391	15,867	18,983,510	1,898,351	210,136
Prahran ...	2,320	36,871	9,112	6,049,974	432,141	44,516
Richmond... §	1,430	31,748	9,077	3,325,845	221,723	30,557
South Melbourne ...	2,311	35,830	9,262	8,964,000	448,200	47,188
St. Kilda ...	2,046	19,065	4,450	3,358,628	258,356	33,353
<b>TOWNS.</b>						
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,593	4,196	811,960	81,196	12,454
Brighton ...	3,288	9,550	2,235	1,800,000	90,000	17,163
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,000	5,550	3,327,600	166,380	23,555
Essendon ...	4,000	13,286	3,619	1,621,230	162,123	22,336
Geelong ...	3,012	11,700	2,886	974,120	97,412	15,061
Northcote... §	2,850	6,968	1,890	1,288,602	71,589	12,561
North Melbourne ...	565	20,743	4,443	1,156,661	156,661	15,603
Port Melbourne ¶	2,366	12,034	2,800	1,070,290	107,029	11,921
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,600	1,370	985,400	49,270	14,275
Williamstown ...	2,775	15,066	3,507	1,042,410	104,241	18,028
<b>BOROUGHES.</b>						
Ararat ...	3,840	3,674	570	177,150	17,715	2,848
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	740	180	10,920	2,184	353
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,190	303	64,840	6,484	1,024
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,360	274	56,600	5,681	774
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,770	1,500	210,500	30,223	4,094
Chewton ...	5,760	1,300	408	32,632	6,526	535
Clunes ...	5,760	3,213	748	81,083	11,583	2,496
Creswick ...	4,760	3,230	750	80,752	10,094	2,279

\* For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 36 *et seq.*

† 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.

§ Boundary adjusted with Malvern shire on the 30th October, 1893.

|| Including Benevolent Asylum, containing 682 inmates.

¶ Port Melbourne was proclaimed a town on the 16th January, 1893.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1893—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
BOROUGHES— <i>contd.</i>						
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,183	895	£ 170,610	£ 17,061	£ 3,964
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,445	367	80,000	8,313	1,208
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,897	1,702	428,506	32,962	4,708
Echuca ...	4,308	4,756	1,110	500,000	31,607	5,420
Flemington and Kensington } ...	1,088	9,800	2,200	1,600,000	80,000	9,648
Geelong West ...	859	5,786	1,446	303,000	30,300	3,499
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,678	787	200,000	23,163	4,652
Horsham ...	5,760	3,000	630	250,000	24,838	3,380
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,405	400	42,000	7,617	1,371
Kew ...	3,553	8,100	1,535	1,636,440	109,096	8,626
Koroit ...	5,599	1,764	282	177,504	14,792	1,701
Majorca ...	5,005	1,005	260	32,160	4,020	515
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,380	300	33,845	6,769	944
Maryborough ...	5,760	5,045	1,200	286,600	28,660	3,619
Newtown & Chilwell ...	1,422	5,240	1,120	479,400	31,960	3,458
Oakleigh ...	2,178	1,095	324	359,760	23,984	4,557
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,800	421	252,230	12,611	3,211
Portland ...	2,860	2,180	505	214,686	14,312	3,295
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	333	156,252	13,021	2,067
Raywood ...	5,760	480	96	21,485	2,148	315
Rutherglen ...	1,280	900	200	50,960	6,370	847
Sale ...	5,442	3,630	785	350,000	26,347	6,737
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,700	610	84,850	8,485	1,131
Smythesdale ...	1,440	433	116	19,645	1,964	136
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,300	670	175,210	17,521	3,360
Stawell ...	5,996	5,320	1,175	145,600	20,800	3,296
Talbot ...	5,578	1,446	370	31,140	6,228	933
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	720	200	40,000	5,085	540
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,000	250	130,340	13,034	3,291
Wood's Point* ...	2,560	300	†	†	†	†
Total ...	220,249 or 344 sq.m.	581,728	141,135	79,606,270	6,303,590	797,302

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several important towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the census of 1891, were as follow:—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,270; Beechworth, 2,528; Benalla, 2,509; Colac, 2,204; Walhalla, 1,771; Seymour, 1,740; Maldon, 1,692; Shepparton, 1,679; Warragul, 1,634; Camperdown, 1,627. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 65 *ante*.

Shires, 1893.

142. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 142; together with a statement of the estimated area, population, and

\* Constituted an outlying district on the 6th November, 1893, under Act No. 1339.

† Information not furnished.

number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each shire, during the year 1893 :—

## SHIRES, 1893.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,413	5,865	1,401	625,860	62,586	6,304
Alexandra ...	766	2,644	540	300,000	33,687	4,133
Arapiles ...	769	3,174	600	653,040	32,652	2,551
Ararat ...	1,556	4,543	1,063	1,659,820	82,991	7,483
Avoca ...	453	4,810	1,155	255,670	25,567	2,803
Avon ...	640	2,388	330	500,000	33,419	3,033
Bacchus Marsh ...	210	2,600	550	336,986	25,922	2,676
Bairnsdale ...	1,130	7,800	1,730	1,432,430	71,621	8,631
Ballan ...	359	6,440	1,200	666,913	36,489	3,915
Ballarat ...	182	4,500	880	973,375	48,669	4,757
Bannockburn ...	136	1,815	322	255,000	18,137	1,582
Barrabool ...	195	2,098	429	323,100	24,854	2,236
Beechworth ...	314	7,352	1,650	371,990	37,199	5,815
Belfast ...	201	2,700	490	933,000	40,563	4,068
Bellarine ...	128	4,653	1,005	506,976	42,248	4,168
Benalla ...	1,140	9,300	1,800	995,040	99,504	7,864
Berwick ...	387	4,960	1,000	1,217,780	60,889	4,533
Bet Bet ...	337	3,620	1,120	229,850	22,985	2,815
Boroondara ...	13	6,430	1,558	2,787,320	139,366	12,757
Borong ‡	1,970	8,556	1,700	1,222,260	61,113	5,374
Braybrook ...	92	1,641	313	905,040	45,252	4,169
Bright ...	1,292	4,100	980	238,610	23,861	2,717
Broadford ...	218	1,600	324	260,640	13,032	1,144
Broadmeadows ...	74	1,427	342	291,710	29,171	4,080
Bulla ...	112	2,063	340	535,000	26,972	1,882
Buln Buln §	403	3,880	1,800	773,120	38,656	4,783
Bungaree ...	88	5,025	1,050	608,373	33,798	5,802
Buninyong ...	296	7,070	1,500	597,426	49,785	4,523
Castle Donnington	4,144	3,189	...	...	...	...
Caulfield ...	9½	8,500	1,965	3,269,200	163,460	12,465
Chiltern ...	95	2,350	517	74,872	10,696	1,470
Coburg ...	7½	5,429	1,327	686,630	68,663	9,016
Colac ...	1,094	8,150	1,500	1,725,735	115,049	10,288
Corio ...	243	2,167	456	300,000	30,310	2,430
Cranbourne §	290	2,810	490	839,060	41,953	3,048
Creswick ...	198	8,321	1,715	1,254,160	62,708	8,227

NOTE.—In a few instances the total value of rateable property has not been supplied, and in these cases an estimate has been made from the annual value.

\* The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average date being about the beginning of August.

† The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

‡ Part of Shire of Dimboola was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Borong on the 8th May, 1893.

§ Part of the Shire of Buln Buln was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Cranbourne on the 23rd January, 1893.

|| The Shire of Castle Donnington was constituted on the 30th May, 1893, out of portion of the Shire of Swan Hill.

## SHIRES, 1893—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Dandenong ...	60	2,157	516	466,788	38,899	3,886
Darebin* ...	81	1,269	270	288,370	19,225	1,533
Deakin† ...	366	2,195	...	...	...	...
Dimboola‡ ...	3,650	7,110	1,240	484,776	60,597	4,916
Doncaster ...	13½	1,092	196	403,780	20,189	2,123
Dundas ...	1,364	3,116	611	1,800,140	89,725	6,878
Dunmunkle ...	551	4,961	920	1,021,955	60,774	6,907
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	300	339,710	33,971	3,073
Echuca† ...	749	4,620	1,281	2,482,160	90,376	8,765
Eltham ...	216	3,200	700	619,920	30,996	2,839
Euroa ...	860	7,530	1,430	846,468	70,539	6,120
Fern Tree Gully... Flinders and Kan- gerong	120 184	3,200 2,518	400 580	564,708 526,000	28,235 26,300	2,578 2,265
Frankston & Hast- ings (see Morn- ington)§	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gisborne ...	100	1,922	405	199,710	19,971	1,934
Glenelg ...	1,411	5,000	975	1,643,598	91,311	8,518
Glenlyon ...	121	3,025	700	168,775	16,877	1,443
Gordon ...	856	4,200	910	1,210,000	61,245	4,802
Goulburn ...	257	2,850	560	256,060	28,929	2,888
Grenville ...	315	3,460	650	335,550	32,079	5,249
Hampden ...	1,738	8,489	1,750	2,988,790	149,439	15,367
Healesville   ...	241	1,255	253	200,000	12,600	1,596
Heidelberg ...	41	4,196	850	1,514,795	75,740	6,950
Howqua ...	834	2,000	700	26,000	5,186	937
Huntly ...	335	3,600	750	363,732	30,310	3,238
Kara Kara ...	911	5,102	1,118	514,630	51,463	4,795
Keilor ...	53	747	200	186,990	18,699	891
Kilmore... ...	92	2,477	524	231,705	23,170	2,398
Korong ...	1,121	8,500	2,100	1,214,350	72,860	6,532
Kowree .. ...	1,448	3,200	660	763,125	50,875	4,139
Kyneton ...	253	8,877	1,850	1,412,340	70,617	8,989
Lancefield ...	38	1,250	260	228,580	15,239	1,384
Lawloit... ...	2,265	2,762	444	412,020	34,335	4,642
Leigh ...	381	1,600	350	383,140	38,314	3,447
Lexton ...	300	2,083	520	371,000	28,000	2,473
Lilydale ...	180	4,739	1,030	757,374	50,490	5,446
Lowan ...	2,289	6,100	2,130	1,174,600	65,663	5,165
Maffra ...	966	3,620	600	925,900	46,295	7,532
Maldon ...	212	4,460	1,600	566,570	28,328	3,194
Malvern¶ ...	6¼	8,885	2,037	3,764,000	188,200	15,440

\* Name changed to Epping on the 19th March, 1894.

† Constituted on the 17th April, 1893, out of portion of the Shire of Echuca.

‡ See footnote (‡) on page 73 ante.

§ Portion of the Shire of Mornington was severed therefrom and constituted the Shire of New Mornington on the 30th May, 1893. Moreover, the name of the former was changed to "Frankston and Hastings" on the 16th October, 1893, and that of the latter to "Mornington" on the 15th January, 1894.

|| The boundaries of this shire and Yea were adjusted and re-defined on the 13th March, 1893.

¶ Slight adjustment of boundary with Hawthorn Town on the 30th October, 1893.

## SHIRES, 1893—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Mansfield ...	825	4,000	915	816,800	40,743	3,888
Marong ...	562	7,561	1,684	654,985	65,498	5,584
Melton ...	101½	1,200	205	330,000	16,207	1,628
Meredith ...	181	2,700	400	307,650	15,382	1,417
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	213,180	17,765	1,579
Metcalfe ...	213	3,150	784	389,640	25,976	2,908
Mildura ...	4,564	3,000	570	785,580	52,372	2,419
Minhamite ...	541	1,800	480	1,387,480	47,517	3,715
Moorabbin ...	32	6,362	1,435	1,602,228	133,518	9,592
Mornington*	83	2,400	900	1,085,460	54,273	5,785
Mortlake ...	815	2,945	525	862,220	86,222	7,715
Morwell ...	255	2,800	620	419,260	20,963	1,853
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,480	629	85,800	10,725	1,220
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,931	720	148,500	14,858	1,825
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,164	465	1,220,160	61,008	5,653
McIvor ...	580	4,146	953	706,000	35,300	3,446
Narracan ...	640	4,100	1,000	705,240	35,262	3,906
Newham ...	91	3,300	550	262,605	17,507	1,954
New Mornington†	35	1,400	...	...	...	...
Newstead ...	105	2,370	467	237,835	15,855	1,648
North Ovens ...	237	1,943	401	431,370	21,568	1,990
Numurkah ...	765	7,606	1,500	1,640,420	82,021	7,300
Nunawading ...	23½	4,196	1,044	1,400,850	70,042	8,521
Oakleigh ...	25½	1,769	384	948,720	47,436	5,242
Omeo ...	2,211	3,600	700	818,830	40,941	8,285
Orbost‡ (Croajingolong)	3,721	2,500	500	125,000	20,743	2,682
Oxley ...	1,005	3,533	730	683,760	34,188	3,404
Phillip Island ...	304	2,100	350	509,800	25,490	2,665
Poowong & Jeetho§	175	6,600	1,300	788,160	35,827	4,512
Portland ...	1,460	5,365	1,200	1,458,120	72,906	6,882
Preston... ..	13¾	3,245	834	1,214,890	60,744	5,265
Pyalong ...	229	1,200	220	296,260	14,813	1,518
Ripon ...	588	4,550	1,090	929,737	61,982	6,033
Rodney... ..	400	5,562	1,331	905,715	60,381	6,138
Romsey ...	85	1,895	373	492,240	24,612	2,536
Rosedale ...	804	3,760	760	1,007,820	50,391	5,016
Rutherglen ...	205	3,972	990	484,060	30,254	2,644
Seymour ...	382	3,032	599	406,040	40,604	4,588
Shepparton ...	208	3,780	730	434,835	43,483	6,884
South Barwon ...	63	2,165	530	183,080	18,308	2,119
Springfield ...	111	915	193	302,660	15,133	1,242
St. Arnaud ...	1,690	8,935	1,593	1,808,087	100,451	10,838

\* See footnote (§) on preceding page.

† Constituted on the 30th May, 1893; and name changed to Mornington on the 15th January, 1894. See also footnote (§) on previous page.

‡ Former name in brackets; change made on the 8th May, 1893.

§ Part of the Shire of Woorayl was severed therefrom, and annexed to the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho, on the 30th May, 1893.



## SHIRES, 1893—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Tot	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Stawell ...	994	3,900	940	987,183	51,957	4,639
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,430	857	202,490	20,249	1,860
Swan Hill * ...	1,465	6,767	1,650	2,052,740	102,637	7,925
Talbot ...	184	1,780	450	172,600	17,260	1,559
Tambo ...	1,295	1,950	360	328,810	16,440	3,504
Templestowe ...	20½	820	200	220,000	13,200	1,298
Towong ...	2,545	5,268	1,059	1,092,380	54,616	5,877
Traralgon ...	199	2,300	611	106,855	21,371	3,767
Tullaroop ...	222	3,757	920	260,190	26,019	2,615
Tungamah † (Yarrowonga)	602	6,500	1,140	956,150	76,492	6,484
Upper Yarra ...	454	1,029	300	272,410	13,620	1,159
Walhalla ...	409	2,673	782	58,400	14,600	5,898
Wannon ...	753	2,610	495	1,469,360	73,468	6,154
Waranga ...	700	6,616	1,572	1,264,900	63,245	5,963
Warragul ...	123	4,150	800	787,310	39,365	5,288
Warrnambool ...	610	8,516	1,611	2,583,080	129,154	11,772
Whittlesea ...	138	1,857	440	185,970	18,597	1,805
Wimmera ...	1,140	5,855	1,191	1,531,600	76,580	5,629
Winchelsea ...	630	3,500	700	1,000,000	49,128	6,408
Wodonga ...	104	1,615	366	139,320	13,932	1,853
Woorayl ‡ ...	586	3,177	669	812,720	40,636	5,904
Wyndham ...	275	2,062	420	1,423,000	64,364	5,696
Yackandandah ...	812	4,120	1,090	786,000	39,315	4,056
Yarrowonga † (North Yarrowonga)	242	3,300	630	750,000	37,786	3,218
Yea § ...	556	3,200	680	656,440	32,822	4,748
Total ...	86,821½	548,207	118,342	109,855,080	6,476,010	643,932

Area of municipalities.

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

## AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1893.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	Sq. Miles.
				344
Shires	...	...	...	86,821½
Total	...	...	...	87,165½

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

144. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a one hundred and twentieth part of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

\* See footnote (ll) on page 73 ante.  
† Former names in brackets, having been changed, in the case of Tungamah, on the 13th February, 1893; and, in the case of Yarrowonga, on the 8th May, 1893.  
‡ See footnote (§) on page 75 ante.  
§ See footnote (ll) on page 74 ante.

145. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows at the end of 1893 :— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1893.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	581,728
Shires ...	...	...	...	548,207
				1,129,935
Total	...	...	...	1,129,935

146. According to the census of 1891, the shore residents living outside municipalities numbered only 91, whilst persons in ships and vessels numbered 2,439, or 2,530 in all. If this number be added to the municipal estimate of population, the total would be 1,133,465, or 40,541 less than the estimated population at the end of the year, already stated to have been 1,174,006. The municipal estimate is made up about August, or four months before the other one, still the difference between the two estimates is wider than it would be if both had been correct. There is no doubt sufficient pains are not taken in some municipalities to secure a correct return of the population. Population outside municipalities.

147. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1893. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property:— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1893.\*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	137,079
Shires ...	...	...	...	141,613
				278,692
Total	...	...	...	278,692

148. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the end of 1893:— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1893.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	141,135
Shires ...	...	...	...	118,342
				259,477
Total	...	...	...	259,477

149. According to the census of 1891, the inhabited dwellings in the colony numbered 224,021. All of these except 26 were situated in municipal districts. Inhabited dwellings in municipalities.

\* Including both male and female ratepayers ; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear. For number of freehold ratepayers and others, together with annual values at which rated ; also for the number of female ratepayers, see issue of this work for 1881-2, paragraphs 158 and 159.

Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared.

150. 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 nearly a seventeenth, and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by nearly a fifth.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

151. 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 five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

RATINGS\* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1889 TO 1893.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
s. d.										
0 6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
0 9	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	3
1 0	19	18	17	19	17	113	115	128	127	125
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
1 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3	6	6	5	4	6	5	5	3	4	4
1 4	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	...	1	...
1 6	18	20	22	20	15	4	4	3	2	5
1 6½	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1 7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 9	3	3	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
1 10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 0	8	7	7	7	7	1	1	...	...	...
2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3
Total	59	59	60	59	59	130	133	137	139	142

High and low ratings.

152. It will be observed that only one municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the £1; also, that only three municipalities in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the £1.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the £1.

153. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 32 per cent. in 1889, 31 per cent. in 1890, 28 per cent. in 1891, 32 per cent. in 1892, and 29 per cent. in 1893, were rated at 1s. in the £1; of the shires, 87 per cent. in 1889, 86 per cent. in 1890, 93 per cent. in 1891, 91 per cent. in 1892, and 88 per cent. in 1893, were rated at that amount.

\* Including general and special rates.

154. In 1889, 5 ; in 1890, 4 ; in 1891, 3 ; in 1892, 1 ; and in 1893, 3 of the municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the £1. In 1889, 52 ; in 1890, 55 ; in 1891, 47 ; in 1892, 48 ; and in 1893, 52 of the municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

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

155. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during 1874, 1879, 1884, and the five years ended with 1893, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1893 as compared with 1892 the decrease of the whole number of properties was 2,788, of which 778 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 2,010 in shires:—

Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
1891	153,012	18,497	6,224	1,600	697	422	1,087	181,539
1892	155,629	17,725	5,949	1,669	653	416	1,091	183,132
1893	158,006	15,824	5,076	1,451	596	389	1,012	182,354
<b>SHIRES.</b>								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
1891	153,300	19,126	6,468	1,561	637	366	968	182,426
1892	156,198	19,171	6,677	1,572	616	343	914	185,491
1893	155,015	18,864	6,423	1,484	559	286	850	183,481
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578
1891	306,312	37,623	12,692	3,161	1,334	788	2,055	363,965
1892	311,827	36,896	12,626	3,241	1,269	759	2,005	368,623
1893	313,021	34,688	11,499	2,935	1,155	675	1,862	365,835

NOTE.—The same particulars for each of the fifteen years ended with 1888, are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, and previous issues.

156. In the nineteen years ended with 1893, the total increase in the number of properties was 174,793, of which 78,648 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 96,145 in shires.

Increase in nineteen years.

Total value  
of rateable  
property.

157. 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 1874, 1879, 1884, and the five years ended with 1893, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1893, as compared with 1892, a decrease occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in cities, towns, and boroughs; and in the heads relating to properties valued at between £100 and £200, and £200 and upwards, in shires. The valuation on the whole showed a decrease of £7,905,590, made up of a decrease of £8,532,450 in urban, but an increase of £626,860 in country, properties:—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1893.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
1891	39,072,130	16,152,230	11,377,190	24,674,540	91,276,090
1892	38,521,240	15,055,360	10,777,530	23,784,590	88,138,720
1893	35,857,460	12,798,010	9,629,230	21,321,570	79,606,270
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
1891	43,934,720	20,993,170	14,591,210	32,556,170	112,075,270
1892	42,479,450	20,795,360	14,763,930	31,189,480	109,228,220
1893	43,865,620	21,078,210	14,665,400	30,245,850	109,855,080
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646
1891	83,006,850	37,145,400	25,968,400	57,230,710	203,351,360
1892	81,000,690	35,850,720	25,541,460	54,974,070	197,366,940
1893	79,723,080	33,876,220	24,294,630	51,567,420	189,461,350

NOTE.—See note at foot of previous table.

158. The total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has nearly doubled since 1883; that in cities, towns, and boroughs has not quite doubled since 1884; whilst that in shires has not quite doubled since 1881. Increase in total value of property.

159. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1893, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of £702,440 in the urban, and of £123,950 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total decrease of £826,390:— Annual value of rateable property

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1893.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
1891	3,056,930	1,263,720	890,130	1,930,490	7,141,270
1892	3,062,000	1,196,730	856,690	1,890,610	7,006,030
1893	2,839,360	1,013,400	762,490	1,688,340	6,303,590
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
1891	2,584,330	1,234,860	858,290	1,915,020	6,592,500
1892	2,566,760	1,256,530	892,090	1,884,580	6,599,960
1893	2,585,900	1,242,570	864,530	1,783,010	6,476,010
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543
1891	5,641,260	2,498,580	1,748,420	3,845,510	13,733,770
1892	5,628,760	2,453,260	1,748,780	3,775,190	13,605,990
1893	5,425,260	2,255,970	1,627,020	3,471,350	12,779,600

NOTE. - See note at foot of table following paragraph 155 ante.

160. During the nineteen years ended with 1893 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £6,784,123, viz., to £3,447,108 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,337,015 in shires. Increase in annual value of property.

161. 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 nineteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1893, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,  
1874 TO 1893.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Nineteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50... ..	145,849	53,997,060	2,852,254
£50 to £100 ... ..	19,170	23,604,847	1,225,772
£100 to £200 ... ..	6,137	17,257,689	930,079
£200 and upwards ... ..	3,637	32,380,115	1,776,018
Total increase ... ..	174,793	£127,239,711	£6,784,123

162. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to more than four-fifths 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 rather more than two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase in the value of properties was in those rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of both the total and the annual value amounted to about a fourth of the whole increase.

163. 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 Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1063), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony,

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

Largest increase in small properties.

Naturalization.

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. For a foreigner to become a member of the Upper House, it is necessary he should have been naturalized for at least ten years; or to become a member of the Lower House, he must have been naturalized for at least five years, for at least two of which he must have been resident in Victoria. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1893 and the previous 22 years:—

## NATURALIZATION, 1871 to 1893.

Native Countries.					Twenty-two Years: 1871 to 1892.	Year, 1893.
France	...	...	...	...	86	11
Belgium	...	...	...	...	11	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	77	12
Germany	...	...	...	...	950	118
Italy	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	124	7
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	648	124
United States	...	...	...	...	27	7
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China	...	...	...	...	2,969	...
Other countries	...	...	...	...	21	...
Total	...	...	...	...	4,972	279

164. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act 1881* (45 Vict. No. 723), which provided that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subject 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 papers,

Naturaliza-  
tion of  
Chinese.

\* This tax has since been abolished, other means having been taken to limit the influx of Chinese. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 379.



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 since that year.

Occupations  
of persons  
naturalized,  
1893.

165. By the following figures, which show the occupations of the persons naturalized in 1893, it appears that nearly a fourth of such persons were farmers or gardeners, and nearly an eighth were labourers or miners :—

#### OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1893.

Accountant	...	...	2	Hotelkeeper	...	...	16
Baker	...	...	4	Hotel porter	...	...	2
Barman	...	...	1	Housewife	...	...	1
Basketmaker	...	...	2	Jeweller	...	...	1
Boatman	...	...	1	Labourer	...	...	12
Bootmaker	...	...	6	Manufacturer	...	...	2
Brewer	...	...	1	Mariner	...	...	1
Butcher	...	...	2	Master mariner	...	...	1
Carpenter	...	...	6	Merchant	...	...	13
Carrier	...	...	5	Miner	...	...	18
Caterer	...	...	1	Mine manager	...	...	1
Cellarman	...	...	1	Mining speculator	...	...	1
Chairmaker	...	...	1	Minister of religion	...	...	2
Charcoal-burner	...	...	1	Musician	...	...	2
Cigarmaker	...	...	4	Orchardist	...	...	2
Clerk	...	...	2	Pawnbroker	...	...	2
Commercial traveller	...	...	2	Polisher	...	...	1
Contractor	...	...	6	Potter	...	...	1
Cook	...	...	2	Printer	...	...	1
Cordial manufacturer	...	...	1	Railway employé	...	...	2
Dairyman	...	...	1	Sailmaker	...	...	1
Dealer	...	...	6	Sailor	...	...	4
Decorator	...	...	1	Sharebroker	...	...	1
Draper	...	...	4	Storekeeper	...	...	4
Drover	...	...	1	Storeman	...	...	1
Engine-driver	...	...	2	Tailor	...	...	7
Engineer	...	...	4	Tanner	...	...	1
Farmer	...	...	49	Teacher	...	...	1
Fisherman	...	...	4	Tobacconist	...	...	2
Fruiterer	...	...	3	Tramway employé	...	...	1
Furrier	...	...	1	Vignerons	...	...	16
Gardener	...	...	11	Viticulturist	...	...	1
Gas-stoker	...	...	2	Warehouseman	...	...	1
Gatekeeper	...	...	1	Watchmaker	...	...	1
Gentleman	...	...	4	Wheelwright	...	...	2
Gilder	...	...	1	Wine seller	...	...	4
Hairdresser	...	...	2				
Hawker	...	...	1				
				Total	...	...	279