

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1882—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Denmark	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Egypt	Mohamed Tewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France	F. P. J. Grévy...	1813	President of the French Republic	1879
Germany	Wilhelm I. ...	1797	King of Prussia ...	1861
"	" ...	"	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Holland	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia	Nassr-ed-Din ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Portugal	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania	Carol I. ...	1839	{ Domnul of Roumania } King ...	1866 1881
Russia	Alexander III.	1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
Servia	Milan I. ...	1854	{ Prince of Servia ... } King ...	1868* 1882
Spain	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1874
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Tunis	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States	C. A. Arthur ...	1830	President of the United States	1881

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

31. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany—was born before the commencement of the present century; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

PART I.—POPULATION.

Population, 1882.

32. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1882 was as follows:—

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

Males ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	477,475
Females ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	428,750
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	906,225

* This is the date of the Prince's succession to the throne, but he did not assume the government until 1872.

33. This estimate has been made up by means of the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures known to have occurred since the census was taken. For reasons,* however, which have often been stated in previous issues of this work, absolute reliance cannot be placed upon numbers thus obtained, the experience not only of Victoria but of the neighbouring colonies being that such estimates are usually, although not invariably, too high.†

Estimates sometimes unreliable.

34. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population in this colony 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, there are persons living upon properties which are not rated of whom the valuers sometimes omit to make an estimate. The aggregate population returned by the municipalities for 1882 was 896,585, 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 905,988, or 237 less than the estimate of this department.

Municipal estimate of population.

35. The mean or average population of a given year is calculated by adding the estimated numbers at the beginning and end of the year and of the three intermediate quarters, and dividing their sum by 5. Such a computation for 1882 gives the following result:—

Mean population, 1882.

MEAN POPULATION, 1882.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	468,468
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	422,002
						890,470
						890,470

36. According to the records of births and deaths, immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1882 was 23,993, viz., 13,253 males and 10,740 females. Of this increase, 13,113, consisting of 5,712 males and 7,401 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 10,880, consisting of 7,541 males and 3,339 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of population, 1882.

37. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but

Increase of population, 1871 to 1882.

* These reasons are briefly as follow:—All the births are not registered; no account is kept of the arrivals and departures overland; the departures by sea are not all noted.

† When the census of 1881 was taken, it was found that estimates brought on from 1871 in the manner stated gave numbers too high by 67,437 for Victoria; by 29,952 for New South Wales; and by 14,225 for Queensland. On the other hand, in South Australia, the actual exceeded the estimated numbers by 10,354.—See Government Statist's Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881, Parliamentary Paper No. 39, Session 1883, paragraph 60 *et seq.*

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 counteracted by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. In 1882 the apparent increase of population was greater than in any previous year since 1871, except 1880, which was that in which the Melbourne International Exhibition was opened; it was less than in the Exhibition year by 2,164, but greater than in 1881 by 1,828. The following are the figures for 1871 and each subsequent year:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.

1871	...	...	25,846	|	1877	...	...	20,487
1872	...	...	18,282	|	1878	...	...	18,655
1873	...	...	19,765	|	1879	...	...	19,891
1874	...	...	17,945	|	1880	...	...	26,157
1875	...	...	14,835	|	1881	...	...	22,165
1876	...	...	17,028	|	1882	...	...	23,993

Increase by
births.

38. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births in 1882 was less by 1,730 than that in 1881, and was also less than in any other year since 1870 except 1875. The following are the numbers in the last twelve years:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

1871	...	...	17,464	|	1877	...	...	13,234
1872	...	...	16,539	|	1878	...	...	13,879
1873	...	...	16,599	|	1879	...	...	14,719
1874	...	...	14,578	|	1880	...	...	14,496
1875	...	...	11,433	|	1881	...	...	14,843
1876	...	...	13,208	|	1882	...	...	13,113

Increase by
immigra-
tion.

39. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures overland, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passages beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the

shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was tolerably successful as regards past years; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient and Messageries lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not, as a rule, distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. Correspondence is still going on upon the subject, and it is hoped that some arrangement may be arrived at whereby not only a correct account of the departures may be obtained, but the port at which the persons arriving embarked may be entered in the returns, instead of that from which the ship that conveyed them originally sailed. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last twelve years—and which, it will be observed, show a larger increase for 1882 than for any other year of the period except that of the Exhibition (1880)—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.†

1871	...	...	8,382	1877	...	...	7,253
1872	...	...	1,752	1878	...	...	4,776
1873	...	...	3,166	1879	...	...	5,172
1874	...	...	3,367	1880	...	...	11,661
1875	...	...	3,402	1881	...	...	7,322
1876	...	...	3,820	1882	...	...	10,880

40. A short digest of the Victorian census of 1881 was given in the last issue of this work.‡ Returns of the censuses of the other Australasian

Census of populations of the Australasian colonies.

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

† The number of arrivals and departures in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

‡ Since then the Government Statist's Report upon the Census of Victoria, 1881, has been published, and may be obtained from the Government Printer, Melbourne. It contains much fuller particulars than can be given in this work.

colonies, all of which enumerated their populations simultaneously with Victoria, are now at hand, and from these it appears that, on the 3rd April, 1881, the colonies, taken as a whole, contained over 2,800,000 inhabitants, of which about 2,166,000 were upon the Australian continent. The following are the numbers returned in each colony :—

POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

(Including Chinese and Aborigines.*)

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	452,083	410,263	862,346
New South Wales	411,149	340,319	751,468
Queensland	136,044	98,066	234,110
South Australia	153,008	133,203	286,211
Western Australia	18,702	13,352	32,054
Total	1,170,986	995,203	2,166,189
Tasmania	61,162	54,543	115,705
New Zealand	293,973	240,057	534,030
Grand Total	1,526,121	1,289,803	2,815,924

41. Upon the 2nd April, 1871, that being the day on which a census of the United Kingdom was taken, the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia also enumerated their populations. Queensland, however, did not take her census until the 1st September, 1871, or five months later, whilst Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand had already taken their censuses, the first on the 31st March, 1870, the second on the 7th February, 1870, and the third on the 27th February, 1871. As, therefore, the calculation does not start at the same period of time in all the colonies, it is not possible to obtain an exact account of the increase of the population of Australia in the decenniad ended with the date of the census of 1881. All the colonies, however, made estimates of population at the end of 1871, by means of the returns of births and deaths and of arrivals and departures which had occurred between the census-taking and that period, and in so short a time it is not likely that the figures would be far wrong. The succeeding census was taken simultaneously in all the colonies, at the end of the first quarter of 1881, therefore a virtually accurate and comparable account of the increase of population during $9\frac{1}{4}$ years is obtainable for

* The returns of the Aborigines are imperfect in most of the colonies. See footnotes to table following paragraph 45 *post*.

all the colonies. This is given in the last column of the following table :—

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1871 TO 1881.

Colony.	Population.		Increase in 9¼ years.
	1871 (31st December).	1881 (3rd April).	
Victoria	747,412	862,346	114,934
New South Wales	519,182	751,468	232,286
Queensland	125,146	213,525	88,379
South Australia	189,018	279,865	90,847
Western Australia	25,353	29,708	4,355
Total Australia	1,606,111	2,136,912	530,801
Tasmania	101,785	115,705	13,920
New Zealand	266,986	489,933	222,947
Total Australasia	1,974,882	2,742,550	767,668

NOTE.—With the exception of the few Aborigines enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales, the figures in this table are exclusive of the Aborigines.

42. It will be observed that the numerical increase was more than twice as great in New South Wales and nearly twice as great in New Zealand as in Victoria. In proportion to population, the increase was much greatest in New Zealand, and next in Queensland. The colony in which such increase was least was Tasmania, the next being Victoria. The following figures show the percentage of increase in each colony relatively to its population at end of 1871 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE
OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1881.

1. New Zealand ...	83.51	5. Western Australia ...	17.18
2. Queensland ...	70.62	6. Victoria ...	15.38
3. South Australia ...	48.06	7. Tasmania ...	13.68
4. New South Wales ...	44.74		

43. The totals in the last table show that in the 9¼ years prior to the census of 1881 the population of Continental Australasia increased by 530,801, and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 767,668. The former of these increases was in the proportion of 33.05 per cent. and the latter of 38.87 per cent.

Chinese in
Australasian
colonies.

44. It is estimated that in 1859 there were 42,000 Chinese in Victoria.* When the census of 1881 was taken there were only 1,706 more than that number in all the Australasian colonies, and in Victoria these numbers had been reduced to 12,000, as will be seen by the following table :—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Aborigines in
Australasian
colonies.

45. In all the colonies on the Australasian continent the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. This is of little importance, so far as this colony is concerned, the numbers here being so small. In New South Wales only the "civilized" Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained; the figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania; † in New Zealand an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have

* See also paragraph 119 *post*.

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

been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies :—

ABORIGINES ENUMERATED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

46. According to the estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1882, females were in the proportion of 89·79 to every 100 males. These figures show the disparity of the sexes to have been rather greater than it was when the census of 1881 was taken, the returns then showing 90·75 females to every 100 males.

Proportions of the sexes in Victoria, 1882.

47. In all the Australasian colonies males are still much more numerous than females. The census of 1881 showed that the sexes were most nearly equal in Victoria, next so in Tasmania, and next so in South Australia; the inequality was greatest in Western Australia, and next so in Queensland. This will be seen by the following figures :—

Proportion of the sexes in Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

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

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

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.
(Including Chinese and Aborigines.)

	Females to every 100 Males.		Females to every 100 Miles.
1. Victoria ...	90·75	5. New Zealand ...	81·66
2. Tasmania ...	89·18	6. Queensland ...	72·09
3. South Australia ...	87·05	7. Western Australia ...	71·39
4. New South Wales ...	82·77		

Density of population in Victoria, 1882.

48. In Victoria, at the end of 1882, the average density of the population was 10·31 to the square mile, or 1,031 persons to 100 square miles. When the census was taken the population averaged 9·79 to the square mile, or 979 persons to 100 square miles.

Density of population in Australasian colonies.

49. The density of the population is much greater in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies, as will be seen by the following figures, all of which are derived from the returns of the last census:—

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Persons to the Square Mile.		Persons to the Square Mile.
1. Victoria ...	9·791	5. Queensland ...	·350
2. New Zealand ...	5·115	6. South Australia ...	·317
3. Tasmania ...	4·387	7. Western Australia ...	·033
4. New South Wales ...	2·431		

Colonies in which population is densest.

50. It is thus seen that the colonies which approach most closely to Victoria in point of density of population are New Zealand and Tasmania, but in the former of these the population is little more than half as dense, and in the latter it is not half as dense, as it is in Victoria; in New South Wales the density is only a quarter as great as in Victoria, whilst in the other three colonies, in which there is only a small fraction of a person to the square mile, the comparison with Victoria is much wider still.

Density of population in Australia and Australasia.

51. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, there was at the census ·736 of a person to the square mile, or about 74 persons to 100 square miles; in Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand added, there was ·916 of a person to the square mile, or about 92 persons to 100 square miles.

Birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations.

52. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1881, were published in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.* On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to 1882; and these will be supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned at the census in each of the Australasian colonies.

Birthplaces, 1882.

53. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1882 in the same proportion

* For detailed particulars under these heads of inquiry see Government Statist's Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881: Ferres, Melbourne, 1883.

to the total population of that year as they did when the census was taken to the total population then enumerated:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1882 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	256,499	258,871	515,370
Other Australasian Colonies	19,800	21,347	41,147
England and Wales	88,522	63,802	152,324
Scotland	27,174	22,556	49,730
Ireland	42,720	46,809	89,529
Other British Possessions	6,278	4,207	10,485
Germany	6,367	2,497	8,864
The United States	1,705	718	2,423
China	12,169	58	12,227
Other Foreign Countries	7,234	1,137	8,371
Total	468,468	422,002	890,470
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth)	440,993	417,592	858,585
Foreign Subjects ,,	27,475	4,410	31,885

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

Birthplaces in Australasian colonies, 1881.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

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

Birthplaces.	Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales...	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	231
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	‡	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue † ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
Total ...	410,263	340,319	98,066	133,203	13,352	54,543	240,057

Natives of Australia and Australasia.

55. The table shows the natives of the Australasian colonies resident therein to have numbered 1,740,000, of whom it is estimated 1,370,000 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 62 per cent. and the latter one of 63 per cent. to the population.

Natives of Victoria and New South Wales.

56. Although New South Wales had been settled fully twice as long as Victoria, § the table shows that natives of Victoria resident therein outnumbered resident natives of New South Wales by about 32,000.

Victorians in other colonies.

57. Natives of Victoria, backed by Victorian enterprise, energy, skill, and capital, have made their way into every colony of the group. The exact number of Victorians in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania has been ascertained from their census returns, but it is to be regretted that in the tables of South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand the numbers born in Australasia outside those colonies have not been shown separately, but have been merely grouped under the head of "Other Australasian Colonies." Judging, however, from the proportions shown in the colonies in which the numbers are known, and from other circumstances, it may fairly be estimated that one-third of those grouped as stated are natives of Victoria. This would give a total of 539,000 Victorians distributed throughout Australasia, of whom 40,000 were living outside the boundaries of the colony of their birth. These were spread over the different colonies as follow:—

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

§ Captain Phillip landed in New South Wales on the 18th January, 1788. Batman arrived at Port Phillip on the 29th May, 1835, Fawcner's party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawcner himself on the 18th October, 1835.—See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, pp. 1 and 8: Ferres, Melbourne, 1875.

VICTORIANS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony in which resident.	Numbers Born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	247,528	251,671	499,199
New South Wales	14,328	10,678	25,006
Queensland	1,876	1,273	3,149
South Australia*	1,745	1,443	3,188
Western Australia*	133	87	220
Total	265,610	265,152	530,762
Tasmania	1,378	1,206	2,584
New Zealand*	2,929	2,830	5,759
Grand Total	269,917	269,188	539,105

58. By comparing figures in the last two tables, it will be found that the natives of other Australasian colonies resident in Victoria were about equal to the Victorians resident in the other Australasian colonies, the numbers respectively being 39,906 and 39,766. Victorian males, however, living out of the colony were more numerous than male natives of the other colonies living in Victoria, the reverse being the case as regards the females. The following are the figures:—

Victorians in other colonies, natives of other colonies in Victoria.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victorians living in other Australasian colonies	22,389	17,517	39,906
Natives of other Australasian colonies living in Victoria	19,051	20,715	39,766

59. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1882, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

Religions, 1882.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1882 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England †	170,483	150,970	321,453
Presbyterians	71,245	65,665	136,910
Methodists ‡	59,457	59,326	118,783
Independents	10,216	10,306	20,522
Baptists	10,049	10,981	21,030
Other Protestants	11,901	7,942	19,843
Roman Catholics §	104,292	105,778	210,070
Jews	2,483	1,989	4,472
Pagans	11,525	38	11,563
Other Sects	16,817	9,007	25,824
Total	468,468	422,002	890,470

* In these cases it has been estimated that one-third of those stated to have been born in "Other Australasian Colonies" were Victorians.

† Including also Free Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.

‡ Including also Bible Christians.

§ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

Religions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

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

Religions.	Numbers of Persons † of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
MALES.						
Church of England ...	164,520	187,055	42,359	40,991	9,573	111,653
Presbyterians ...	68,753	40,162	12,687	9,531	633	61,543
Methodists ...	54,097‡	32,965	7,479	26,506	1,096	23,646
Independents ...	9,859	7,126	2,470	5,047	656	3,449
Baptists ...	9,698	3,833	2,818	6,680	...	5,785
Other Protestants ...	14,765	9,984	10,315	24,830	...	7,588
Roman Catholics ...	100,644	108,533	28,528	21,871	4,537	36,963
Jews ...	2,396	1,858	278	412	...	844
Pagans ...	11,122	9,285	16,486§	4,146||	...	4,931
Residue ¶	16,229	10,348	1,905	9,516	567	13,203
Total ...	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	269,605
FEMALES.						
Church of England ...	146,771	155,304	31,561	34,821	6,690	91,680
Presbyterians ...	63,838	32,383	9,922	8,386	371	51,565
Methodists ...	54,296‡	31,387	6,872	26,282	988	22,636
Independents ...	10,019	7,202	2,294	4,861	606	3,250
Baptists ...	10,675	3,474	2,765	7,299	...	5,691
Other Protestants ...	11,101	5,637	7,838	21,392	...	5,485
Roman Catholics ...	102,836	99,073	25,848	20,757	3,876	32,021
Jews ...	1,934	1,408	179	350	...	692
Pagans ...	37	60	385§	5||	...	5
Residue ¶	8,756	4,391	536	6,182	115	7,303
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	220,328

Protestants,
Roman
Catholics,
and Jews
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

61. Combining the Protestant sects so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony (except Tasmania), and contrasting them with the Roman Catholics and Jews, the proportions given in the following table are obtained:—

* Except Tasmania, in which no census of religions was taken.

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

‡ Not including Bible Christians, who are combined with "Other Protestants."

§ The Mahometans were combined with the Pagans in Queensland.

|| The Pagans in South Australia, not having been distinguished in the census returns, have been assumed to be equal to the number of Chinese.

¶ Including those of other religions than those named, those objecting to state their religion, those returning themselves of no denomination or no religion, and the unspecified.

PROTESTANTS, ROMAN CATHOLICS, AND JEWS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers.				Proportions per Cent.		
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.
Victoria ...	618,392	203,480	4,330	826,202	74·84	24·64	·52
New South Wales	516,512	207,606	3,266	727,384	71·01	28·54	·45
Queensland ...	139,380	54,376	457	194,213	71·77	28·00	·23
South Australia ...	216,626	42,628	762	260,016	83·31	16·40	·29
Western Australia*	20,613	8,413	...	29,026	71·02	28·98	...
Total... ...	1,511,523	516,503	8,815	2,036,841	74·21	25·36	·43
New Zealand ...	393,971	68,984	1,536	464,491	84·82	14·85	·33
Grand Total ...	1,905,494	585,487	10,351	2,501,332	76·18	23·41	·41

62. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews to the sum of the three bodies combined; and it should be pointed out that such proportions would all be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the bodies named, contains Pagans and other Non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the three combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, and next to that in South Australia, those being the only colonies in which they amounted to more than 75 per cent. of the whole; Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next so in New South Wales and Queensland, those being the colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole, and Jews were most numerous in Victoria, that being the only colony in which they amounted to over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole.

63. In the following table the ages of the people, like those of the birthplaces and religions, have been brought on from the census of 1881 to about the middle of 1882 by proportion. In all probability the elements of which the population is composed have not materially changed since the census, and therefore, in all these cases, the figures may be taken as substantially correct:—

* In Western Australia the Jews were not separated from certain denominations tabulated under the head of "Other Sects," and therefore cannot be shown here.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1882 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	59,942	57,972	117,914
5 to 10 ,,	56,831	56,019	112,850
10 to 15 ,,	56,299	55,466	111,765
15 to 20 ,,	51,237	52,656	103,893
20 to 25 ,,	42,064	44,564	86,628
25 to 30 ,,	28,478	27,762	56,240
30 to 35 ,,	23,452	22,582	46,034
35 to 40 ,,	24,283	22,188	46,471
40 to 45 ,,	26,888	21,853	48,741
45 to 50 ,,	29,382	19,995	49,377
50 to 55 ,,	27,397	15,734	43,131
55 to 60 ,,	16,546	9,379	25,925
60 to 65 ,,	12,482	7,208	19,690
65 to 70 ,,	6,379	3,911	10,290
70 to 75 ,,	3,820	2,596	6,416
75 to 80 ,,	1,846	1,250	3,096
80 to 85 ,,	882	639	1,521
85 years and upwards	260	228	488
Total	468,468	422,002	890,470

Ages in Australasian colonies.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE * IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years	57,846	56,169	16,178	21,028	2,070	8,127	41,636
5 to 10 ,,	54,843	49,877	13,637	17,407	1,878	7,274	34,305
10 to 15 ,,	54,330	45,071	11,704	16,207	1,802	6,997	28,875
15 to 20 ,,	49,445	38,169	9,357	14,801	1,505	6,701	21,060
20 to 25 ,,	40,593	40,056	12,228	16,907	1,386	6,001	22,078
25 to 30 ,,	27,482	35,050	12,811	15,032	1,102	4,195	23,916
30 to 35 ,,	22,633	29,361	10,882	10,965	830	3,168	20,202
35 to 40 ,,	23,434	27,338	10,506	9,625	1,036	2,565	20,318
40 to 45 ,,	25,948	24,242	9,600	7,344	1,155	2,577	20,099
45 to 50 ,,	28,354	19,426	6,214	5,672	1,232	2,435	13,972
50 to 55 ,,	26,439	15,649	4,181	4,897	1,114	2,677	9,553
55 to 60 ,,	15,967	9,086	2,168	3,336	698	2,180	4,855
60 to 65 ,,	12,046	8,350	1,615	2,770	595	2,375	3,809
65 to 70 ,,	6,156	5,134	810	1,607	262	1,553	1,879
70 to 75 ,,	3,686	3,461	449	1,102	182	1,246	1,175
75 to 80 ,,	1,782	1,645	189	537	75	638	581
80 and upwards	1,099	1,277	113	293	40	453	322
Unspecified † ...	...	1,788	2,683	...	100	...	970
Total ...	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	61,162	269,605

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

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

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

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years	56,359	54,954	15,756	20,656	2,071	8,065	40,653
5 to 10 „	54,461	49,141	13,410	17,357	1,847	6,968	33,610
10 to 15 „	53,923	43,408	11,200	16,068	1,744	6,663	28,747
15 to 20 „	51,191	37,565	8,703	14,991	1,547	6,665	21,549
20 to 25 „	43,324	34,481	8,679	13,844	1,222	5,938	19,287
25 to 30 „	26,992	25,488	6,678	10,195	849	3,811	16,670
30 to 35 „	21,954	21,278	5,631	7,689	685	2,776	14,393
35 to 40 „	21,571	19,067	5,542	6,670	648	2,561	13,244
40 to 45 „	21,245	15,293	4,405	6,045	616	2,483	11,001
45 to 50 „	19,439	11,896	2,943	4,949	494	2,264	7,369
50 to 55 „	15,296	8,835	1,996	3,871	323	1,926	5,010
55 to 60 „	9,118	5,923	1,215	2,691	216	1,389	2,965
60 to 65 „	7,008	5,528	896	2,250	187	1,290	2,530
65 to 70 „	3,801	3,148	476	1,406	94	772	1,353
70 to 75 „	2,524	2,057	266	904	59	514	912
75 to 80 „	1,215	992	132	447	25	269	411
80 and upwards	842	637	81	302	14	189	262
Unspecified † ...	...	628	191	...	5	...	362
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	54,543	220,328

65. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the smaller total population of New South Wales, she returned more males than Victoria at each of the periods between 25 and 40. Males at all the other age periods, however, and females at all the age periods, were more numerous in this colony than in New South Wales.

Ages in Victoria and New South Wales.

66. It is evident that a population which, relatively to the total number of units of which it is composed, contains a great many children and very old people, is not so physically effective as one which has a larger proportion of persons at the middle period of life. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons between 15 and 65 years of age are able to contribute largely to their own maintenance, and often to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. Upon this principle, notwithstanding the continuous stream of adult immigration which had been flowing to most of the other Australasian colonies under the auspices of the State, Victoria had, when the census was taken, still a relatively stronger population than any other colony of the group except Queensland. In this respect South Australia and New South Wales stand fourth and fifth, and New Zealand last. This will be seen by the following table, in which the colonies are arranged in order according to the position in which they stand in regard to the proportion of persons at the sustaining, as contrasted with those at the dependent, periods of life. The former are placed in the first column, and the latter in the last two columns:—

Relative effectiveness of populations of Australasian colonies.

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

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

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1881.

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. Queensland	5,993	3,888	119
2. Victoria	5,908	3,847	245
3. Western Australia	5,891	3,855	254
4. South Australia	5,879	3,885	236
5. New South Wales	5,768	3,987	245
6. Tasmania	5,692	3,821	487
7. New Zealand	5,604	4,254	142

Victoria and other colonies compared.

67. Relatively to the numbers of the population, it will be observed that, whilst Victoria had more persons at the middle or strongest period of life than any other Australasian colony except Queensland, as has already been stated, she had fewer children than any of the other colonies except Tasmania, she had the same proportion of old people as New South Wales, but more old people than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania.

Relative effectiveness of males in Australasian colonies.

68. If, in regard to relative strength, as measured by the proportionate numbers at the middle period of life, the male population only be considered, the positions of most of the colonies change. Queensland is still at the first, but Victoria falls to the fifth, place. Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand rise to the second, third, fourth, and sixth places, whilst Tasmania falls to the last. The following are the figures :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE MALE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers in every 1,000 Males living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
1. Queensland	6,487	3,386	127
2. Western Australia	6,281	3,389	330
3. South Australia	6,109	3,654	237
4. New South Wales	6,027	3,691	282
5. Victoria	6,024	3,695	281
6. New Zealand	5,951	3,902	147
7. Tasmania	5,687	3,676	637

Victoria and other colonies compared.

69. The figures in the last column but one show that, in proportion to the male population, Victoria contained a larger number of boys than any other Australasian colony except New Zealand, but in this respect was closely approached by New South Wales; and the figures in the last column show that, in proportion to that population, Victoria had

about as many old men as New South Wales, but a larger number than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania. Attention is called to the very large proportion of old men contained in the population of the latter colony.

70. In proportion to the total number of females, Victoria contained a smaller number at the reproductive ages than South Australia, but a larger number than any other Australasian colony. New South Wales and Queensland followed next in order and then Tasmania, New Zealand being last on the list. The following are the numbers living at such ages in each colony and their proportions to its total female population :—

Women at reproductive ages in Australasian colonies.

WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS), 1881.

	Number.	Number in 10,000 Females living.
1. South Australia	59,434	4,561
2. Victoria	186,277	4,540
3. New South Wales	153,172	4,509
4. Queensland	39,638	4,504
5. Tasmania	24,234	4,439
6. Western Australia	5,567	4,404
7. New Zealand	96,144	4,370

71. To every 10,000 persons of both sexes living in England and Wales in 1871, those at the supporting period of life were in the proportion of 5,916, which is higher than the proportion existing in 1881 in any Australasian colony except Queensland; males at the same period were in the proportion of 5,842, which is lower than that in any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following were the numbers in 10,000 at that and at the dependent periods of life in England and Wales when the census of 1871 was taken :—

Effectiveness of population of England.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING IN 1871.

	Both Sexes.	Males.
Under 15 years	3,611	3,715
15 to 65 "	5,916	5,842
65 years and upwards	473	443
	<hr/> 10,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 10,000 <hr/>

72. According to the returns of the same census, women in England and Wales, at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years), were in the proportion of 4,496 per 10,000 females at all ages. This is a lower proportion than that which obtains in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, or Queensland, but higher than that in the other three colonies.

Women at reproductive period in England.

73. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the Soldiers' age." It appears that the

Men at "Soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

Australasian colonies could raise an army of over 450,000 such males, the following being the numbers obtainable from each colony:—

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—NUMBERS.

		Number.			Number.
Victoria	...	114,142	Tasmania	...	15,929
New South Wales	...	131,805	New Zealand	...	86,514
Queensland	...	46,427			
South Australia	...	52,529	Total	...	451,700
Western Australia	...	4,354			

Proportions of men at "Soldiers' age" to population.

74. It will be noticed that the contingent available from this colony is smaller by 18,000 than that from New South Wales, and a simple calculation will show that, relatively to the total population, males at the soldiers' age are fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. In fact, it may be stated that the deficiency of males at this important period of life is the weakest point in the Victorian population. The following are the numbers of such males in every 10,000 of the population of both sexes in each colony. The colonies being arranged in order, it is shown that Victoria occupies the lowest position, as has been already stated:—

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—PROPORTIONS.

		Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living.			Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living.
1. Queensland	...	2,204*	5. Western Australia	...	1,471
2. South Australia	...	1,877	6. Tasmania	...	1,377
3. New Zealand	...	1,771	7. Victoria	...	1,324
4. New South Wales	...	1,760			

Occupations 1882.

75. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1882, in the same manner as the birthplaces, religions, and ages:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1882 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	4,882	251	5,133
„ religion	1,090	190	1,280
„ health...	1,969	1,645	3,614
„ law	1,280	...	1,280
„ education	2,715	4,294	7,009
„ art, science, and literature	2,692	1,101	3,793
Traders	14,835	2,010	16,845
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	6,870	678	7,548
Ministering to entertaining and clothing	15,211	27,807	43,018
Domestic servants	3,019	22,434	25,453
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	47,487	1,087	48,574
Miners	36,507	5	36,512
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining	858	3	861
„ pastoral pursuits and agriculture	79,775	42,513	122,288

* The proportion in Queensland is swelled by the large number of male Chinese and Kanakas resident in that colony. If these be omitted from the calculation, the proportion would be reduced to 1,636.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1882 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,447	1,037	4,484
„ land carriage	14,904	350	15,254
„ sea navigation	3,373	25	3,398
Dealing in food	14,360	1,788	16,148
Labourers	24,644	4	24,648
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	958	105	1,063
Of independent means	2,441	1,198	3,639
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	171,969	308,228	480,197
Public burden	6,509	3,724	10,233
Of no occupation, unspecified	6,673	1,525	8,198
Total	468,468	422,002	890,470

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

Occupations in Australasian colonies. Sub-orders.

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government...	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
„	2	„ local government ...	518	118	142	14	34	261
„	3	Engaged in defence	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
„	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
„	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
„	4	Authors, literary persons, &c....	197	39	97	4	16	121
„	5	Scientific persons	300	84	204	19	26	270
„	6	Teachers	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
„	7	Artists	734	104	143	4	55	331
„	8	Musicians, music teachers, &c....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
„	9	Actors, &c.	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
„	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
„	3	Scholars (so described) ...	184,655	76,912	42,141	6,327	21,215	105,658
4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	7,475	1,597	2,089	127	790	3,196
„	2	„ in attendance	31,234	9,056	9,388	1,018	4,487	16,742
5	1	Mercantile persons	11,332	2,027	3,795	242	723	6,770
„	2	Other general dealers... ..	6,284	1,809	1,774	230	832	2,907
6	1	Carriers on railways (not railway construction)	3,098	668	808	55	263	1,157
„	2	„ roads	8,291	3,115	3,466	503	700	3,574
„	3	„ seas and rivers	3,363	1,911	2,530	431	969	4,518
„	4	Engaged in storage	1,257	342	621	33	131	1,006
„	5	Messengers and porters ...	1,559	870	294	7	266	1,118

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
		Engaged—						
7	1	In agricultural pursuits ...	108,919	22,004	30,330	3,336	17,748	42,722
"	2	„ pastoral pursuits ...	10,608	8,333	3,686	1,288	860	5,541
"	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)	1,377	1,478	738	42	293	3,924
"	4	About animals ...	3,298	1,452	66	97	507	2,260
8	1	In books ...	3,492	805	831	67	281	2,031
"	2	„ musical instruments ...	139	16	25	...	10	63
"	3	„ prints and pictures ...	200	21	31	2	7	58
"	4	„ carving and figures ...	162	18	33	...	4	32
"	5	„ tackle for sports and games	26	4	...	...	...	5
"	6	„ designs, medals, and dies...	87	12	104	3	...	7
"	7	„ watches and philosophical instruments	570	100	148	13	58	338
"	8	„ surgical instruments ...	21	4	5	...	...	3
"	9	„ arms ...	71	25	16	3	7	35
"	10	„ machines and tools ...	994	327	537	6	69	750
"	11	„ carriages, harness, and implements	3,556	971	1,545	159	368	1,521
"	12	„ ships and boats ...	608	212	254	53	188	752
"	13	„ houses and buildings ...	16,162	3,458	6,834	516	1,892	11,947
"	14	„ furniture ...	1,748	358	531	34	209	1,079
"	15	„ chemicals ...	229	12	16	1	6	71
9	1	„ textile fabrics ...	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
"	2	„ dress ...	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
"	3	„ fibrous materials ...	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	„ animal food ...	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
"	2	„ vegetable food ...	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
"	3	„ drinks and stimulants ...	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	„ animal matters ...	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
"	2	„ vegetable matters ...	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	„ mining...	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
"	2	„ coal ...	444	339	46	12	59	294
"	3	„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
"	4	„ water ...	124	388	64	1	15	56
"	5	„ gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
"	6	„ metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
"	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
"	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

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

Occupations
in Austral-
asian
colonies.
Orders.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
NUMBERS—							
1	Government and defence	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,277	19,938
5	Traders	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,373
Engaged in—							
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
Population of specified occupations		854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.—							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
Engaged in—							
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
Total		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Occupations
in Victoria
and other
colonies
compared.

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

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

79. In consequence of the peculiar manner in which the occupations in New South Wales are classified, it has been found impossible to make any regular comparison between them and the occupations pursued in the other colonies. The treatment of the subject in the mother colony is meagre in the extreme, and the mode of grouping such as might perhaps have answered sufficiently well 40 or 50 years since, but is quite out of date at the present time. The survival of the old system is apparent in the fact that agricultural and pastoral pursuits, which were the only occupations of any great importance in the early days of Australian settlement, are given in considerable detail, whilst no provision is made for showing the numbers engaged on railways, in carrying otherwise than on railways or in coaching, or in telegraph service, and, what is of still more importance, especially for the purpose of making comparisons with Victoria, no attempt is made to show the numbers engaged in manufacturing pursuits. The groupings are but few, as compared with those in the other colonies, and the descriptions are so indefinite that it is impossible to know what occupations the respective groups contain. Incomplete, however, as the descriptions are, incongruities appear upon the face of them, which leave room for the supposition that others exist which do not meet the eye. The following are specimens of some of the anomalies referred to:—One combination contains, with other occupations, such incongruous callings as printers and watchmakers; another, bookbinders, barbers, and upholsterers; another, shipbuilders and wheelwrights; another, cutlers and farriers; nothing being stated as to how many each group contains of these, or of the followers of other trades named in the description, or of those not so named, covered by the sign “&c.,” with which most of the descriptions are followed. Moreover, there is a group headed “Miscellaneous Occupations,” containing 19,780 persons, of the callings pursued by whom no explanation whatever is given. The following are a few of the groups which it appears probable, although not certain, are comparable with those of Victoria, and in which, therefore, the numbers and proportions in the two colonies are shown:—

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

80. If the occupations in New South Wales, so far as they are named in the table, are correctly compared with those of Victoria, of which, as I have already stated, there is some doubt, the comparison being only given for what it may be worth, there were, when the census was taken, more Government officers, more persons employed in defence, more servants, more merchants and shopkeepers, more officers and sailors of the mercantile marine, and more persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, in New South Wales than in Victoria. The number of wives and widows engaged in domestic duties, and of young children, was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; the proportion of such persons to the total population was, however, about the same in the two colonies.

Occupations in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

81. It will be noticed that the persons of unstated occupations were nearly twice as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria, which has arisen from the fact that, in the former, the occupations of persons out of work were not distinguished in the returns, whereas in this

Unemployed in Victoria and New South Wales.

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

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

colony the unemployed were classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table. The numbers returned as unemployed in the two colonies were as follow:—

UNEMPLOYED IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

		Victoria.		New South Wales.
Males	... ..	4,231	...	8,039
Females	... ..	247	...	1,774
Total	... ..	<u>4,478</u>	...	<u>9,813</u>

Large number out of work in New South Wales.

82. It will be observed that, according to the census returns, there were nearly twice as many males and more than seven times as many females out of work in New South Wales as in Victoria. In the former colony the unemployed were in the proportion of 1 in every 77 of the population, whereas in this colony they were only in the proportion of 1 in every 191.

Occupations alphabetically arranged.

83. In the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, tables showing the occupations of the people of this colony, according to the returns of the census of 1881, were not ready in time for publication in the body of the work, and were therefore given in an appendix. In those tables the various occupations were shown in a condensed form, grouped in orders and sub-orders. Since then the following complete list has been prepared, in which the distinct calling of each individual in the colony is entered, as nearly as possible in his own words. The occupations are arranged alphabetically, the number of males and females following each trade or calling being shown, also the order and sub-order in which it is placed in the census tables. Although several names are sometimes given for one occupation, the number of persons following it have only been inserted once, references to the designation under which the numbers have been given being placed against the other names:—

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
10	1	Abattoirs engineer, labourer, manager	7	...
1	1	Aboriginal station officer	1	1
2	6	Accomplishments, teacher of (see Teacher).		
5	1	Accountant (not government)	749	...
2	9	Acrobat	2	...
2	9	Actor, actress	140	97
5	1	Actuary	5	...
8	7	Adjuster of weights	1	...
8	1	Advertising agent	11	...
10	3	Aërated waters, cordials, &c., manufacture, engaged in ...	302	...
...	...	Agent (see Advertising, Commission, Forwarding, News, &c.—agent).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
8	11	Agricultural implement maker, dealer ...	61	...
7	3	„ „ proprietor, worker ...	17	...
7	1	„ labourer (see Farm).		...
7	1	„ student ...	3	...
1	1	Aide-de-camp ...	1	...
8	7	Air-pump maker ...	1	...
15	1	Almshouse, inmate of (see Inmate).		...
12	1	Amalgamator (see Gold).		...
2	5	Analytical chemist (see Chemist).		...
7	4	Animal, bird—dealer, keeper ...	72	...
14	...	Annuitant (including pensioner, not Victorian) ...	253	242
12	1	Antimony miner ...	13	...
12	6	„ worker, dealer (see Lead, antimony).		...
13	2	Anything light ...	1	...
5	1	Appraiser (see Auctioneer, &c.).		...
13	2	Apprentice (branch undefined) ...	283	50
1	1	Architect, government (not education department)	2	...
8	13	„ not government ...	261	...
8	9	Armourer ...	2	...
1	3	Army officer, Imperial service ...	6	...
1	3	„ „ „ „ retired ...	16	...
1	3	„ „ Indian „ ...	4	...
1	3	„ „ Austrian „ ...	1	...
1	3	„ „ Italian „ ...	2	...
1	3	„ non-commissioned officer, soldier ...	6	...
2	7	Art student ...	4	5
2	2	Articled clerk ...	84	...
8	4	Artificial flower maker ...	3	10
2	7	Artist, painter... ..	169	54
2	7	„ heraldic ...	1	...
8	4	„ in hair ...	1	2
2	7	„ photographic (see Photographer).		...
2	9	„ scenic ...	5	...
8	3	Artists' colourman ...	2	...
8	15	Asphalte maker, worker ...	15	...
12	5	Assayer ...	24	...
1	1	Assignee, official (see Official assignee).		...
5	1	„ trade (see Trade assignee).		...
13	2	Assistant (not otherwise described) ...	546	13
13	2	Assisting in trade (so described) ...	9	...
2	5	Astronomer (government) ...	1	...
2	9	Athlete ...	3	...
4	1	Attendant, charitable institution (see Charitable).		...
8	3	„ national gallery (see also Libraries, &c.)	1	...
2	2	Attorney, solicitor ...	382	...
5	1	Auctioneer, appraiser, valuer ...	253	1
1	1	Audit commissioner ...	2	...
2	3	Aurist, not qualified medical man ...	3	...
2	3	„ and oculist, do. ...	1	...
2	4	Author, writer... ..	44	8
5	1	Average stater ...	2	...
13	2	Bag holder ...	2	...
9	3	Bag maker, dealer (see Sacking, &c.).		...
1	1	Bailiff, crown lands ...	36	...
7	1	„ farm (see Farm bailiff).		...
2	2	„ law court ...	38	...
6	3	„ water (see Water bailiff).		...
10	2	Baker and assistants ...	2,128	40
6	3	Ballast agent, man ...	12	...
2	9	Ballet master ...	1	...
8	8	Bandage maker (see Surgical, &c.).		...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
11	2	Band-box maker ... ..	...	2
5	1	Bank officer, clerk	1,305	...
6	3	Bargeman	5	...
11	2	Bark stripper, dealer	42	...
4	2	Bar man, maid (see Hotel service).		
14	...	Baronet	1	...
2	2	Barrister	118	...
13	2	Barrow boy	1	...
11	2	Basket maker	82	2
4	2	Beadle	2	...
8	14	Bedding maker (see Mattress).		
7	4	Beehunter	2	...
4	1	Beer, colonial wine—seller	16	3
15	1	Beggar (see Pauper).		
12	6	Bellhanger (see Locksmith).		
8	10	Bellows maker... ..	14	...
5	1	Benefit society, officer of	15	...
15	1	Benevolent asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
2	9	Bettor, professional (see Bookmaker).		
2	1	Bible carrier	1	...
2	1	„ woman ... ..	...	9
2	9	Billiard-table keeper, marker	85	...
8	5	„ maker	6	...
11	2	Bill sticker, distributor... ..	25	1
7	4	Bird dealer, keeper (see Animal, bird).		
10	2	Biscuit packer... ..	...	2
8	15	Blacking maker (see also Starch maker)	1	...
12	6	Blacksmith, whitesmith	4,543	...
12	1	Blanket washer (see Quartz crushing)	11	...
11	2	Bleacher, paper	1	...
15	1	Blind asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
2	6	„ teacher in (see Teacher).		
8	13	Blindmaker	46	1
13	2	Blocker (undescribed)	1	...
8	12	Block, mast, oar—maker	8	...
13	2	Blower (undescribed)	1	...
8	15	Blue manufacturer (see Starch).		
4	1	Boarding, lodging house—keeper	162	458
4	1	„ „ „ wife of assisting ... ..	...	70
4	1	Boarding and lodging, others engaged in... ..	22	11
8	12	Boatbuilder	46	...
6	3	Boatman, boat owner (see Waterman, &c.).		
12	6	Boilermaker	318	...
12	5	Boltmaker	7	...
6	4	Bonded store keeper (see Storekeeper).		
11	1	Bone dealer	1	...
8	1	Book folder, pager, ruler, sewer... ..	5	70
8	1	„ hawker, dealer	20	...
8	1	„ binder	212	52
2	9	„ maker (professional bettor)	22	...
8	1	„ seller, publisher, and assistants (see also Stationer)	378	37
9	2	Boot maker, dealer, and wife assisting (see Shoe, boot—maker).		
9	2	Boot-protector dealer	1	...
4	2	Boots—inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel service).		
13	2	Boring, engaged in	2	...
8	10	„ machinist	1	...
7	1	Botanic gardens, engaged in	18	...
2	5	Botanist	6	...
12	3	Bottle dealer, collector... ..	22	...
7	2	Boundary rider	420	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
11	2	Boxmaker	44	9
12	1	Braceman	11	...
9	2	Braider ... ..	...	2
12	6	Brass founder, moulder, worker, dealer	245	...
10	3	Brewers and others engaged in brewing	480	2
11	2	Brewers' grains dealer	1	...
8	13	Bricklayer	1,183	...
12	3	Brick maker, dealer	798	1
8	13	Bridge builder	1	...
5	1	Broker, money (see Money broker, &c.).		
5	1	„ stock, share (see Stock and share broker, &c.).		
5	1	„ not stock, share, &c.	129	...
11	1	„ wool (see Wool).		
11	2	Broom maker (see also Hair brush, broom)	2	...
8	15	Brunswick-black and fire-kindler maker	2	...
5	2	Brushware, dealer in	1	...
8	13	Builder	711	...
8	13	Builder's boy	4	...
8	13	Building overseer, foreman	7	...
8	13	Buildings, contractor for (see Contractor).		
7	1	Bullock driver on farm	34	...
7	2	„ on station	36	...
8	12	Buoymaker	1	...
9	1	Burler (see Woollen mill).		
12	6	Burnisher, polisher, metal	2	3
7	2	Burr cutter	2	...
13	2	Business (undescribed)	5	9
10	1	Butcher, meat salesman, and assistant	4,263	43
10	1	Butcher's wife assisting in business ... ..	...	679
4	2	Butler (see Domestic service).		
9	2	Button-hole maker (clothing factory) ... ..	...	1
8	14	Cabinetmaker (see Furniture).		
6	2	Cab proprietor, driver (see Coach, omnibus—proprietor, &c.).		
4	1	Café manager ... ..	...	1
12	6	Cage maker, iron	5	...
8	15	Calendrer (see Dyer, &c.).		
9	1	Calico printer	1	...
15	1	Caller	3	...
11	2	Caneworker	6	...
9	3	Canvas, sail-cloth—maker, dealer	3	1
5	1	Capitalist	378	103
9	2	Capmaker (see Hatter, &c.).		
9	1	Carder, card cleaner, fetler (see Woollen mill).		
9	1	Carding engineer, foreman, overseer (see Woollen mill).		
13	2	Caretaker (undefined)	73	10
8	13	Carpenter, joiner	6,505	...
12	1	„ mining	16	...
2	9	„ stage (see Theatre).		
8	14	Carpet planner, sewer	9	1
8	11	Carriage, coach—maker, dealer	1,347	1
6	2	Carrier, carter on roads (see Drayman, &c.).		
12	1	Carter, mining	24	1
7	2	„ on grazing farm	10	...
8	9	Cartridge maker	1	...
8	14	Carver, gilder	60	6
11	2	Casemaker (see Boxmaker).		
2	1	Catechist, Free Church of Scotland	1	...
2	1	„ Chinese	3	...
11	1	Catgut maker	1	...
7	4	Cattle classer	1	...
7	4	Cattle-yard inspector	1	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	3	Cement, plaster—maker, dealer (see Plaster).		
2	1	Cemetery, connected with (see also Gravedigger)...	19	...
11	2	Chaffcutter	26	...
12	2	Charcoal burner, dealer	123	...
15	1	Charitable institution, inmate of (see Inmate).		
4	1	Charitable institution officer—		
		Clerk, collector	25	...
		Master, instructor	5	5
		Matron ... ..	...	63
		Secretary	12	...
		Steward	10	...
		Superintendent	10	...
		Other officers	24	6
4	2	Charitable institution servant—		
		Attendant	8	112
		Cook, kitchen-maid, baker	19	30
		Gardener	10	...
		Gatekeeper, messenger, porter	20	...
		General servant ... ..	...	22
		Laundress ... ..	...	33
		Nurse	15	134
		Storeman	5	...
		Wardsman, wardswoman	199	3
		Other servants	32	13
4	2	Charwoman ... ..	...	167
12	5	Chaser (see Gold chaser, &c.).		
10	1	Cheesemaker (see Cowkeeper, &c.).		
10	1	Cheesemonger and assistants	41	6
8	15	Chemicals, manufacturing	7	2
2	5	Chemist, analytical	10	...
8	15	" manufacturing	25	5
2	3	" and druggist, and assistants	755	6
10	3	Chicory roaster, dealer (see Coffee).		
12	1	Chilian mill attendant	1	...
12	2	Chimney sweeper	42	...
12	3	China, earthenware—maker, dealer	15	6
2	3	Chinese doctor	35	...
2	3	Chiropodist	4	...
2	1	Church officer	82	7
10	3	Cider maker	1	...
10	3	Cigar, cigarette, manufacture, engaged in (see Tobacco).		
2	9	Circus manager, rider	2	...
1	1	Civil engineer (government)	7	...
2	5	" (not government)	216	...
2	9	Clairvoyante ... ..	...	1
2	3	" medical ... ..	...	1
2	6	Classics, professor of (see Teacher).		
13	2	Cleaner (undescribed)	3	...
2	1	Clergyman—		
		Baptist	50	...
		Bible Christian	19	...
		Catholic Apostolic	3	...
		Church of Christ	8	...
		Church of England	195	...
		Free Church of England	2	...
		Freethinker (so returned)	1	...
		Independent, Congregationalist	49	...
		Jewish	8	...
		Lutheran	9	...
		Methodist, Calvinistic	1	...
		" New Connexion	1	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
2	1	Clergyman—		
		Methodist, Primitive	30	...
		„ United Free	21	...
		„ Wesleyan	103	...
		Moravian	3	...
		New Church	1	...
		Presbyterian	67	...
		„ Church of Victoria	95	...
		„ Free Church of Victoria	5	...
		„ Reformed Church	1	...
		Roman Catholic	109	...
		Undefined (objecting to state religion)	1	...
		Unitarian	1	...
4	1	Clerk, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
5	1	„ commercial (see Commercial clerk).		
1	1	„ government (see Government clerk).		
2	2	„ law (see Law, Articled clerk).		
1	3	„ military	2	...
5	1	„ of bank (see Bank officer, &c.).		
2	2	„ of courts, petty sessions, &c.	69	...
7	2	„ on squatting station (see Grazing).		
6	5	„ telegraph (see Telegraph service).		
8	7	Clockmaker (see Watch, &c., maker).		
9	2	Clothes dealer, outfitter, slopseller, and assistant	98	24
11	2	„ prop dealer	1	...
9	2	Clothing manufacture (see also Tailor, Milliner)—		
		Factory proprietor	22	...
		Sewing machinist	1	1,363
		Shirtmaker, seamstress ... ..	...	1,106
		Other factory hands	69	96
6	2	Coach company, traffic superintendent	1	...
6	2	„ „ clerk to	8	...
8	11	„ carriage—maker, dealer (see Carriage).		
6	2	„ omnibus, cab—proprietor	585	4
6	2	„ „ „ driver, conductor	1,749	3
8	11	„ spring maker	12	...
4	2	Coachman, domestic servant (see Domestic service).		
12	2	Coal, coke—merchant, dealer, assistant	35	1
10	3	Cocoa manufacturer, worker ... ..	...	6
4	1	Coffee-house keeper, and wife assisting (see Eating-house).		
7	1	„ planter	2	...
10	3	„ chicory—roaster, dealer	38	...
12	2	Coke merchant, dealer (see Coal, &c.).		
11	1	Collector of native skins	1	...
8	13	„ rent (see House agent, &c.).		
5	1	„ undefined	123	...
4	1	Colonial wine seller (see Beer, &c., seller).		
11	2	Colourman (see Oil, colourman).		
11	1	Combmaker	1	...
5	1	Commercial clerk	4,250	43
5	1	„ employé (so described)	4	...
5	1	„ traveller, salesman, saleswoman	1,023	565
4	2	„ traveller's servant	3	...
5	1	Commission agent, factor	957	1
1	1	Commissioner of audit (see Audit).		
8	1	Compositor (see Printer).		
10	2	Confectioner, pastrycook	411	80
1	1	Consul	9	...
1	1	„ secretary to	1	...
12	1	Consulting miner	1	...
8	13	Contractor, assistant, clerk	1,503	4

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	3	Contractor for roads or railways	103	1
2	2	Conveyancer (see also Attorney)	3	...
4	2	Cook at inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel service).		
4	2	„ charitable institution (see Charitable).		
4	2	„ domestic servant (see Domestic service).		
4	1	„ not domestic servant*	476	169
7	1	„ on farm	65	50
7	2	„ on station or grazing farm	146	103
11	2	Cooper	397	...
12	1	Copper miner	5	...
12	6	„ worker, dealer	85	...
11	1	Coral dealer	1	...
10	3	Cordial maker, bottler, traveller, &c. (see Aërated waters).		
9	3	Cord maker, dealer (see Rope).		
11	2	Cork cutter, merchant	14	...
10	2	Corn, flour, meal—merchant, dealer, and assistant ...	368	12
1	1	Coroner	2	...
13	2	Correspondent (undescribed)	1	...
14	...	Countess (so described) ... ..	...	1
2	9	Coursing club official (see Racing, &c.).		
2	2	Court keeper, crier, messenger	7	...
7	2	Cowherd, cowboy	33	...
10	1	Cowkeeper, cheesemaker, dairyman, milkseller	886	361
2	9	Cricket-ground, bowling-green—keeper	7	1
2	9	Cricketer, professional	3	...
12	3	Crucible maker	1	...
1	1	Crown lands bailiff (see Bailiff).		
2	2	„ prosecutor	4	...
12	1	Crushing-plant manager, owner (see Quartz crushing).		
11	1	Curled hair maker	9	...
11	1	Currier	339	3
10	3	Curry powder maker	2	...
5	1	Custom-house agent	12	...
1	1	Customs, excise—officer	71	...
8	10	Cutler	29	...
9	2	Cutter (clothing factory)	6	1
10	1	Dairy produce dealer	4	1
7	1	Dairy man, maid, cheesemaker, on farm	3	18
7	2	„ „ „ on station ... ..	...	3
10	1	„ milkseller (see Cowkeeper, &c.).		
12	4	Dam and tank maker	12	...
2	6	Dancing, teacher of (see Teacher).		
3	2	Daughter, not otherwise described (see Son, daughter, &c.).		
7	1	„ of farmer, market gardener (see Farmer).		
7	2	„ of grazier, squatter, &c. (see Grazier).		
15	1	Deaf and dumb asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
2	6	„ teacher of (see Teacher).		
5	2	Dealer, general (so described)	11	...
5	2	„ in fancy goods	29	36
5	2	„ in Indian goods	1	...
5	2	„ in second-hand goods, waste materials	3	...
5	2	„ not otherwise described	686	45
2	3	Dentist	105	2
1	1	Department, government, head of (see Government).		
8	6	Designer and colourist	1	...

* This designation was intended to be applied only to professed cooks not living in service, but its object was misunderstood by the census compilers, who included under it all persons returned as cooks who appeared to be living in their own homes. Such would doubtless embrace not only the professed cooks referred to, but ordinary cooks out of place and non-resident cooks of clubs, hotels, eating-houses, &c.

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	1	Diamond drill worker	10	...
8	6	Die sinker, mould maker, medal maker	19	...
10	3	Distiller, rectifier	28	4
6	3	Diver	11	...
6	3	Dock hand, owner	7	...
2	3	Doctor (see Medical man, Physician, Surgeon).		
7	4	Dog trainer	14	...
4	2	Domestic service (see also Farm, Grazing farm, Hotel, Club-house, &c., service)—		
		Butler, valet	29	...
		Coachman, groom, stable boy, &c.	696	...
		Cook, kitchenmaid	197	1,400
		Domestic, general servant (so described)	1,670	16,383
		Footman, page	20	...
		Gardener	235	...
		Housekeeper	2	1,049
		House, parlour maid ... ..	...	1,231
		Lady's maid ... ..	...	21
		Laundress ... ..	...	134
		Nursemaid ... ..	...	1,266
		Others engaged in	28	70
2	5	Draftsman, engineer's (not government)	11	...
13	2	„ (not otherwise described)	61	...
7	3	Drainer	8	...
9	1	Draper, linendraper, mercer, and assistant	2,574	305
2	6	Drawing, teacher of (see Teacher).		
6	2	Drayman, carrier, carter	5,788	5
13	2	Dresser (undescribed)	2	...
9	2	Dressmaker (see Milliner).		
1	3	Drill instructor (see Volunteer).		
8	10	Driller	1	...
7	4	Drover	378	...
2	3	Druggist (see Chemist).		
8	15	Drysalter	8	...
8	15	Dyer, scourer, calendrer	83	20
12	3	Earthenware and glass—maker, dealer (see China, &c.).		
12	3	„ „ „ packer... ..	1	...
4	1	Eating-house, coffee-house—keeper	58	13
4	1	„ „ „ wife of, assisting ... ..	...	8
8	1	Editor (see Newspaper, &c.).		
2	6	Education department—		
		Caretaker school buildings, messenger	18	1
		Clerk	38	...
		Truant officer	21	...
		Other officers connected with	7	...
10	1	Egg merchant	1	...
1	1	Electoral registrar (see Registrar).		
2	5	Electrical engineer (see Engineer).		
2	5	Electrician (not medical)	13	...
12	5	Electroplater, plater	22	...
8	6	Electrotyper	1	...
2	6	Elocution, teacher of (see Teacher).		
8	6	Embossor	3	28
8	6	Embroidery stamper	1	...
9	2	Embroiderer	1	16
13	2	Employed (so described)	15	...
13	2	Employer of labour (so described)	4	...
2	7	Enameller	3	...
8	10	Engine, machine—fitter	323	...
12	1	Engine-driver at quartz mill, alluvial mine, &c. (see Mining).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
13	2	Engine-driver, undefined (see Engineer, &c.).		
2	5	Engineer, civil (see Civil engineer).		
2	5	„ electrical	4	...
13	2	„ engine driver, stoker, fireman (undefined)	1,743	...
8	10	„ mechanical (see also Machinist)	380	...
12	1	„ mining	66	...
6	3	„ steamer, merchant service	67	...
8	10	Engineering agent	1	...
2	7	Engraver	139	...
11	2	Envelope maker ... ..	...	1
6	5	Errand boy, girl	368	1
10	3	Essence maker	1	...
7	3	Estate agent (see Land agent).		
8	15	Eucalyptus oil manufacturer	3	...
13	2	Everything (so described)	1	...
1	1	Examiner of titles	6	...
1	1	Excise officer (see Customs).		
13	2	Eye-opener ... ..	...	1
5	1	Factor (see Commission agent, &c.).		
13	2	Factory (undescribed), working in	42	...
11	2	Fancy box maker ... ..	...	12
8	4	„ flower maker (see Artificial).		
5	2	„ goods dealer (see Dealer).		
11	2	„ leather dresser	7	...
9	1	„ needle worker, knitter	4	27
7	1	Farm bailiff, overseer	119	...
7	1	„ bullock-driver on	34	...
7	1	„ horse-driver on	34	...
7	1	„ labourer, living on farm	3,503	...
7	1	„ „ not living on farm	2,845	...
7	1	„ „ ploughman on	300	...
7	1	„ servant (see also Grazing farm)	5,394	2,160
7	1	„ shepherd on	37	...
7	1	Farmer, market gardener	35,214	1,152
7	1	Farmer's wife, living on farm ... ..	...	22,749
7	1	„ son, daughter, or relative of, assisting	18,275	13,059
10	2	Farina maker	2	...
7	4	Farrier, veterinary surgeon	232	1
11	1	Fat collector ... ..	...	1
11	1	Feather dresser, cleaner, dealer; glove cleaner	3	15
11	1	Fellmonger	270	2
11	2	Fencer, hurdle maker, splitter	1,581	...
12	3	Filter agent	1	...
13	2	Finisher (undescribed) ... ..	...	2
12	6	Fireproof safemaker	6	...
6	1	Fireman, railway (see Railway).		
6	3	„ steamer merchant service	91	...
13	2	„ (undefined)	3	...
11	2	Firewood dealer, seller, chopper	1,769	6
7	4	Fisher—man, woman	554	3
8	5	Fishing rod, tackle—maker	4	...
10	1	Fish monger, dealer, curer	204	3
8	10	Fitter (see Engine, &c., fitter).		
9	1	Flagmaker ... ..	...	3
13	2	Flake wrapper ... ..	...	1
9	1	Flax dresser, spinner, weaver	3	1
9	1	Flock maker, sorter (see Textile).		
9	3	Floorcloth printer	1	...
7	1	Florist	7	...
10	2	Flour merchant (see Corn, &c., merchant, &c.).		
10	2	Flour-mill worker (see Miller, &c.).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
8	4	Flower maker (see Artificial).		
8	15	Fluid magnesia maker	1	...
11	2	Fly-catcher maker	2	...
8	1	Folder, newspaper (see Newspaper).		
13	2	Foreman, woman, undefined (see Manager, &c., undefined).		
7	1	Forest inspector	1	...
6	2	Forwarding agent	12	...
6	4	Free store keeper (see Storekeeper).		
2	6	French, teacher of (see Teacher).		
11	2	Frenchpolisher	242	1
9	1	Friller ... ..	...	1
10	2	Fruiterer (see Greengrocer).		
8	14	Furniture maker, cabinet maker, upholsterer	1,292	79
8	14	„ broker, dealer	93	11
9	2	Furrier	27	26
8	9	Fuse manufacturer	2	...
2	3	Galvanist (medical)	9	...
12	6	Galvanized iron worker	11	...
15	2	Gambler (Chinese)	78	...
7	4	Game catcher, killer (see Rabbit catcher, &c.).		
10	1	„ dealer (see Poulterer).		
7	4	Gamekeeper	11	...
6	1	Ganger, railway (see Railway servant).		
4	2	Gardener, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
4	2	„ domestic servant (see Domestic service).		
7	1	„ farm servant	239	...
4	2	„ inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel, &c., service).		
7	1	„ (not domestic, hotel, &c., servant)	3,102	4
12	6	Gasfitter	75	...
8	7	Gas-meter maker	7	...
12	2	Gasworks service, engaged in	243	...
4	2	Gatekeeper, lodge ... ..	...	38
6	1	„ railway (see Railway servant).		
5	2	General dealer (see Dealer).		
13	2	„ out-door work	2	5
2	3	„ practitioner (see Medical).		
4	2	„ servant (see Domestic, Hotel, Charitable institution, Farm, Grazing farm—service).		
5	2	„ storekeeper (not bonded or free) (see Shopkeeper, &c.).		
14	...	Gentleman (so described)	780	...
2	5	Geological staff assistant, N. S. Wales	1	...
2	5	Geologist	3	...
8	14	Gilder (see Carver, &c.).		
10	3	Gingerbeer manufacture (see Aërated waters).		
12	3	Glass maker, dealer	157	3
8	13	Glazier, (see Painter, &c.).		
11	1	Glove cleaner (see Feather dresser, &c.).		
9	2	Glover (see Hosier, &c.).		
11	1	Glue and oil maker, dealer	11	...
12	1	Gold amalgamator, purifier	23	...
12	5	„ beater	1	...
12	5	„ buyer	5	...
12	5	„ chaser, cutter, piercer	6	3
9	1	„ laceman, mercer	1	1
12	1	„ miner (alluvial)	12,035	2
12	1	„ „ (quartz)	8,235	1
12	1	„ „ (undefined)	13,879	2
12	1	„ smelter, refiner	17	...
12	5	Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller (see also Watchmaker)	529	8
1	1	Government clerk, accountant	853	61

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
1	1	Government department, head of	17	...
1	1	„ draftsman...	58	...
1	1	„ mechanic, gardener, labourer	25	...
1	1	„ messenger, caretaker	37	1
1	1	„ officer (not otherwise described)	280	10
2	6	Governess	...	831
1	1	Governor, The	1	...
2	4	Graduate of university (see University).	...	...
10	2	Grain—shipping agent, broker	4	...
2	1	Grave decorator	1	...
2	1	„ digger	12	...
7	2	Grazier, squatter	2,372	94
7	2	„ „ wife of	...	1,084
7	2	„ „ son, daughter, or relation of, assisting	581	876
7	2	Grazing farm or station, bullock-driver on	36	...
7	2	„ „ „ clerk	4	...
7	2	„ „ „ manager, overseer, superintendent	662	...
7	2	„ „ „ horse driver on	12	...
7	2	„ „ „ labourer	366	...
7	2	„ „ „ lamb marker on	10	...
7	2	„ „ „ ploughman on	31	...
7	2	„ „ „ servant (see also Farm servant)	1,857	965
7	2	„ „ „ shepherd, shepherdess on	510	1
7	2	„ „ „ stable boy on	9	...
7	2	„ „ „ stockman on	169	...
10	2	Greengrocer, fruiterer, and assistants	399	165
8	10	Grinder	9	...
10	3	Grocer, teadealer, and assistants	2,175	257
4	2	Groom, domestic servant (see Domestic service).	...	...
7	1	„ farm servant	57	...
4	2	„ hotel (see Hotel, &c., service).	...	...
7	4	„ horsebreaker (not domestic or hotel service)	1,512	...
7	3	Grubber, bushman (not fencer or splitter)	172	...
6	1	Guard, railway (see Railway servant).	...	...
8	9	Gunpowder maker (see Powder).	...	...
8	9	Gunsmith	49	...
9	2	Haberdasher (see Hosier, &c.).	...	...
11	1	Hair brush, broom—maker, dealer	143	45
9	2	Hairdresser, wigmaker	448	11
4	2	Hall, office—keeper, cleaner (not government)	20	33
2	9	Handicapper	2	...
6	3	Harbor, pier—service	50	...
5	1	Hardware broker	1	...
12	6	„ dealer (see Ironmonger).	...	...
8	11	Harness maker, dealer (see Saddle).	...	...
9	2	Hatter, cap, bonnet—maker and assistants	242	130
5	2	Hawker, pedler	856	31
11	2	Hay, straw—dealer, salesman	53	4
1	1	Head of department (see Government).	...	...
2	7	Heraldic artist (see Artist).	...	...
2	3	Herbalist	9	...
10	2	Herb dealer	3	...
7	2	Herdsmen, boy (undefined)	177	...
11	1	Hide, skin—salesman, dealer	40	...
2	3	Homœopathist	...	1
10	2	Honey gatherer	1	...
13	2	Hooker	1	...
7	1	Hop cultivator	13	...
7	1	„ picker	...	5
10	3	„ broker	1	...
7	4	Horse breaker, groom (see Groom).	...	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
7	4	Horse breeder, dealer, proprietor	118	...
7	4	„ clipper	3	...
9	2	Hosier, haberdasher, glover, and assistants	28	20
4	2	Hotel, club-house, eating-house, service (see also Domestic, Farm, Grazing farm service)—		
		Bar man, maid	238	357
		Boots	68	...
		Cook, kitchen-man, maid	151	407
		Gardener	15	...
		Groom, ostler, stableman	294	...
		Housekeeper ... ..	...	45
		Housemaid, parlourmaid ... ..	...	323
		Laundress ... ..	...	65
		Servant (so described)	338	1,694
		Waiter, waitress	325	233
		Others engaged in	77	159
4	1	Hotel keeper	3,102	848
4	1	„ „ wife of, assisting ... ..	...	1,843
4	1	„ manager	7	...
8	13	House agent, factor, rent collector	46	...
13	2	„ holder	2	...
4	2	„ keeper (see Domestic, Hotel, &c., service).		
4	2	„ maid (see Domestic, Hotel, &c., service).		
8	13	„ proprietor	619	284
7	4	Hunter	2	...
11	2	Hurdle maker (see Fencer, &c.).		
7	2	Hutkeeper on station	3	...
2	3	Hydropathist	4	1
2	3	„ and galvanist	2	...
12	4	Ice maker, dealer	6	...
2	7	Illuminator ... ..	...	1
8	4	Image maker	3	1
15	1	Immigrants' home, inmate of (see Inmate).		
13	2	Improver (undefined)	2	...
14	...	Independent means (source of income undescribed)	204	131
2	3	Indian doctor	1	...
5	2	„ goods dealer (see Dealer).		
11	2	Indiarubber worker, dealer	2	...
15	1	Industrial home, school, inmate of (see Inmate).		
8	15	Ink maker	9	1
15	1	Inmate of benevolent asylum	947	322
15	1	„ blind asylum	49	44
15	1	„ deaf and dumb asylum	41	33
15	1	„ hospital	1,010	459
15	1	„ immigrants' home	411	215
15	1	„ industrial home, servants' home, &c. ... ..	...	46
15	1	„ industrial school	111	302
15	1	„ Jewish almshouse ... ..	...	1
15	1	„ lunatic asylum	1,640	1,216
15	2	„ Magdalen asylum ... ..	...	183
15	1	„ old colonists' home ... ..	...	4
15	1	„ orphanage	379	357
15	2	„ reformatory	136	52
15	2	„ refuge ... ..	...	15
4	1	Innkeeper and wife assisting (see Hotel).		
4	2	Inn servant (see Hotel, &c., service).		
1	2	Inspector, city, town, borough, shire, &c. (see Municipal).		
7	4	„ live stock (see Live stock).		
12	1	„ of mines	3	...
7	4	„ prevention of cruelty to animals society	1	...
1	1	„ public works	7	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
7	4	Inspector, rabbit	3	...
6	1	„ railway (see Railway officer).		
2	6	„ schools	20	...
13	2	„ (undefined)	6	...
13	2	Instrument maker (undefined)	2	...
5	1	Insurance broker	4	...
2	9	International exhibition, persons connected with...	127	5
2	4	Interpreter, including 22 Chinese	30	...
12	6	Iron founder, moulder, worker, dealer	930	...
12	1	„ miner	1	...
12	6	Ironmonger, hardware dealer	609	6
11	1	Ivory turner	6	...
13	2	Jack of all trades	1	...
10	2	Jam, preserve, pickle—maker, worker	56	5
11	2	Japanner	20	8
12	5	Jeweller (see Goldsmith, &c.).		
12	5	Jeweller's engineer	1	...
15	1	Jewish almshouse, inmate of (see Inmate).		
13	2	Jobbing work (undescribed)	1	...
7	2	Jockey	5	...
8	13	Joiner (see Carpenter).		
2	1	Josshouse keeper, priest	42	...
13	2	Journeyman, woman	11	1
2	2	Judge	8	...
2	2	Judge's associate	2	...
9	3	Jute factory worker	6	31
4	2	Kitchen-maid (see Domestic, Hotel, &c., service).		
9	1	Knitter ... ..	...	5
8	3	Labeller of druggists' bottles	1	...
10	1	Labourer at abattoirs (see Abattoirs).		
7	1	„ farm (see Farm labourer).		
1	1	„ government (see Government).		
12	6	„ ironworks	13	...
8	9	„ powder mill	5	...
6	1	„ railway (see Railway servant).		
7	2	„ station (see Grazing farm).		
6	4	„ store (see Store).		
13	1	„ undefined	22,029	4
9	1	Lace dealer, dresser, maker, worker	4	5
12	6	Lacquerer	1	...
11	2	Ladder maker	1	...
14	...	Lady (so described) ... ..	...	365
7	3	Land, estate—agent, clerk	108	...
7	3	„ proprietor	498	141
7	3	„ surveyor and assistant (see Surveyor).		
2	6	Languages, teacher of (see Teacher).		
12	5	Lapidary, precious stones worker, dealer	12	...
13	2	Latchman	1	...
11	2	Lastmaker	2	...
4	2	Laundress, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
4	2	„ domestic servant (see Domestic service).		
4	2	„ inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel, &c., service).		
9	2	Laundry keeper, worker (see Washerwoman).		
2	2	Law agent	7	...
2	2	„ clerk (see also Articled clerk)	428	...
2	2	„ stationer	8	...
2	2	„ student	25	...
2	2	„ writer	7	...
2	2	Lawyer (see Attorney, &c., Barrister).		
2	1	Lay reader, church of England	26	...
12	6	Lead, antimony—worker, dealer	8	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
13	2	Learning a trade	10	...
7	2	„ sheep farming	2	...
11	1	Leather belt, case, satchel—maker, worker, japanner ...	5	2
11	1	„ cutter, seller	47	...
2	4	Lecturer	3	...
2	6	„ university (see University).		
12	1	Legal manager and assistant	31	...
10	3	Lemonade manufacture, engaged in (see Aërated waters).		
1	1	Letter carrier, mail-guard	220	...
8	3	„ cutter	2	...
8	10	„ press machinist	1	...
8	1	Library, athenæum, mechanics' institute, connected with	53	7
6	3	Lightermen	40	...
6	3	Lighthouse-keeper	34	...
12	3	Lime burner, quarrier, dealer	51	1
9	1	Linen-draper (see Draper, &c.).		
6	1	Line repairer (see Railway servant).		
8	15	Liquid glue, cement, chemical soap—maker	1	...
2	4	Littérateur	1	...
8	9	Lithofacteur manufacturer	1	...
8	3	Lithographer, lithographic printer	167	2
6	2	Livery-stable keeper and assistants	79	1
7	2	Live stock and station agent	10	...
7	4	„ salesman, saleswoman	103	1
7	4	„ inspector	15	...
15	1	Loafer	2	...
1	1	Local body, officer of (see Municipal).		
2	6	„ preacher	2	...
12	2	Locksmith, bellhanger	35	...
4	1	Lodgekeeper (see Gatekeeper).		
4	1	Lodging-house keeper and wife assisting (see Boarding).		
15	2	Lottery-ticket agent, collector, lottery-house keeper, Chinese (see also Gambler).	32	...
6	3	Lumper (see Stevedore).		
15	1	Lunatic asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
10	2	Macaroni maker	2	...
13	2	Machine boy, minder, proprietor	3	...
8	10	Machinery merchant	5	...
8	10	Machinist (see also Engineer)	80	...
9	2	„ sewing (see Clothing manufacture).		
2	9	„ stage (see Theatre).		
8	9	Magazine, powder—keeper (see Powder).		
15	1	Magdalen asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
1	1	Magistrate (no other occupation stated)	23	...
1	2	„ police (see Police).		
2	3	Magnetist (medical)	1	1
6	5	Mail carrier, mailman	120	1
6	5	„ contractor	33	3
10	2	Maizena maker (see Farina).		
10	3	Maltster	85	2
1	1	Manager aboriginal station (see Aboriginal).		
13	2	„ overlooker, foreman, forewoman (undefined) ...	186	18
6	3	„ seamen's home of hope	1	...
9	1	„ woollen mill (see Woollen mill).		
8	10	Mangle maker	2	...
9	2	Mangler (see Washerwoman).		
9	2	Mantle maker ... ..	...	5
13	2	Manufacturer, not otherwise described (see Mechanic).		
12	6	„ of metal work	3	...
8	15	Manufacturing chemist (see Chemist).		
11	1	Manure manufacturer, dealer	9	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
8	3	Map and print seller	1	1
8	3	„ mounter	1	..
12	3	Marble merchant and assistant	12	..
14	..	Marchioness (so described) ... ..	..	1
5	2	Marine storekeeper	18	2
6	3	Marine surveyor (see Surveyor).		
5	1	„ underwriter	1	..
1	3	Marker at rifle-butts	1	..
1	2	Market clerk, collector, keeper	9	..
7	1	„ gardener and wife, son, daughter, or relative (see Farmer).		
5	1	„ lessee of	1	..
8	13	Mason, pavior	1,364	..
4	1	Master charitable institution (see Charitable)	3	..
6	3	„ merchant service (see Shipmaster).		
7	4	„ of hounds	1	..
8	12	Mastmaker (see Block, &c., maker).		
9	3	Mat, matting—maker, dealer	8	2
4	1	Matron charitable institution (see Charitable).		
13	2	„ undefined ... ..	..	1
8	14	Mattress, bed—maker	49	5
10	1	Meat preserver, potter, curer	86	4
13	2	Mechanic, manufacturer (not otherwise described)	168	9
8	10	Mechanical engineer (see Engineer).		
8	1	Mechanics' institution, connected with (see Library, &c.).		
8	6	Medal maker (see Diesinker, &c.).		
2	3	Medical agent	1	..
2	3	„ assistant	4	..
2	3	„ botanist	1	..
2	3	„ galvanist (see Galvanist).		
2	3	„ herbalist (see Herbalist).		
2	3	„ man (not otherwise described, see also Physician, Surgeon)	17	..
2	3	„ practitioner, general (see also Physician, Surgeon)	162	..
2	3	„ psychopathist	1	..
2	3	„ student	85	..
1	2	Member of local council (not otherwise described)	35	..
1	1	„ Parliament (not otherwise described)... ..	8	..
9	1	Mercer (see Draper, &c.).		
5	1	Merchant	747	12
2	9	Merry-go-round keeper, assistant	3	..
2	3	Mesmerist	1	..
1	1	Messenger, government (see Government).		
6	5	„ porter (not government or railway)	483	3
6	5	„ telegraph (see Telegraph).		
2	5	Metallurgist	7	..
12	6	Metal broker, packer	5	..
2	3	Midwife ... ..	..	100
7	1	Milk man, maid, on farm	53	6
7	2	„ station	35	..
10	1	Milk seller (see Cowkeeper, &c.).		
10	1	„ preserver	1	..
10	2	Miller, flour-mill worker	558	1
9	2	Milliner, dressmaker and assistants	1	11,517
8	11	Millwright	68	..
12	1	Miner (see Antimony, Copper, Gold, Quicksilver, Tin, &c.—miner).		
12	1	Mine owner	8	1
10	3	Mineral waters manufacture, engaged in (see Aërated, &c., waters).		
12	1	Mining board officer	4	..

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	1	Mining carpenter (see Carpenter).		
12	1	„ carter (see Carter).		
12	1	„ contractor, tributer	6	..
12	1	„ engine-driver, alluvial	230	..
12	1	„ „ at quartz-mill	816	..
12	1	„ engineer	66	..
12	1	„ manager, secretary	269	..
12	1	„ registrar	12	..
12	1	„ smith	22	..
12	1	„ surveyor	10	..
12	1	„ watchman	5	..
2	1	Minister of religion (see Clergyman).		
1	1	„ of the crown	4	..
12	5	Mint officer, employé	15	..
2	1	Missionary, evangelist, &c.	55	5
8	4	Modeller	24	..
5	1	Money broker, lender	11	..
11	1	Morocco case and fancy leather goods manufacturer	2	..
1	2	Municipal inspector	42	..
1	2	„ labourer	25	..
1	2	„ officer (undefined, see also Town clerk, Shire secretary)	31	2
1	2	„ rate collector	70	..
1	2	„ subordinate officer	58	3
1	2	„ surveyor, engineer	30	..
1	2	„ treasurer	3	..
1	2	„ valuator	3	..
13	2	Mudlarker	1	..
10	2	Mushroom gatherer	1	..
2	8	Music master, mistress... ..	190	732
8	2	„ publisher, seller	25	1
2	8	„ student ... ..	..	2
8	2	Musical instrument manufacture, connected with	80	..
2	8	Musician, vocalist	279	75
9	1	Muslin stamper	1	..
2	5	Naturalist	11	..
12	3	Navy (see Road, &c.).		
1	3	Navy officer, British	6	..
1	3	„ „ French	10	..
1	3	„ „ Italian	14	..
1	3	„ „ Victorian... ..	5	..
1	3	„ petty officer, seamen, British	1	..
1	3	„ „ „ French	207	..
1	3	„ „ „ Italian	96	..
1	3	„ „ „ Victorian	92	..
9	3	Netmaker	3	..
8	1	News agent, vendor	103	2
8	1	Newspaper canvasser, collector, runner	44	..
8	1	„ folder	2	..
8	1	„ proprietor, editor, publisher	263	1
12	3	Nightman, scavenger (see Scavenger).		
1	3	Non-commissioned officer (see Army).		
8	15	Non-conducting boiler composition maker	1	..
2	2	Notary public	5	..
2	1	Nun, sister of charity ... ..	..	159
4	2	Nurse, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
4	2	„ monthly ... ..	..	981
4	2	„ sick	6	74
4	2	„ wet ... ..	..	6
4	2	Nursemaid (see Domestic, Hotel service).		
8	12	Oarmaker (see Block, oar, mast—maker).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
2	5	Observatory, assistant at	3	...
2	3	Oculist	3	...
4	2	Office keeper, cleaner (see Hall, office-keeper).		
1	3	Officer, army (see Army).		
6	3	„ merchant service (see Ship's officer).		
1	3	„ navy (see Navy).		
5	1	„ of bank (see Bank officer, &c.).		
5	1	„ of benefit society (see Benefit).		
4	1	„ of charitable institution (see Charitable).		
1	2	„ of local government (see Municipal).		
5	1	„ of public company (see Public).		
1	1	Official assignee	12	...
11	2	Oil, colour man, and assistants	28	...
15	1	Old colonists' asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
6	2	Omnibus proprietor, driver, conductor (see Coach, &c.).		
6	2	„ and cab cleaner	42	...
6	2	„ office clerk	5	1
6	2	„ stables, manager of	5	...
6	2	„ timekeeper	8	...
6	5	Operator, telegraphic (see Telegraph).		
10	3	Opium seller, dealer	59	1
7	4	Opossum trapper	8	...
8	7	Optician	22	...
1	3	Orderly-room caretaker	1	...
2	8	Organ grinder, man	11	...
8	4	Ornamental designer	1	...
15	1	Orphan asylum, orphanage, inmate of (see Inmate).		
4	2	Ostler (see Hotel, &c., service).		
9	2	Outfitter (see Clothes dealer, &c.).		
7	1	Overseer, farm (see Farm).		
7	2	„ station, grazing farm (see Grazing).		
6	5	„ telegraph lines (see Telegraph).		
10	1	Oyster, shellfish—dealer	23	...
6	4	Packer in a store (see Store).		
8	14	„ of furniture	2	...
8	15	„ to druggist ... ..	...	1
4	2	Page (see Domestic service).		
8	13	Painter, paperhanger, plumber, glazier	2,804	...
2	7	„ artist (see Artist).		
11	2	Paper bag maker	4	23
8	4	„ flower maker (see Artificial).		
11	2	„ manufacture, engaged in	100	31
8	13	Paperhanger (see Painter, paperhanger, &c.).		
9	2	Parasol maker, mender, dealer (see Umbrella, &c.).		
11	1	Parchment maker	1	...
2	2	Parliamentary agent	3	...
4	2	Parlormaid (see Domestic service).		
13	2	Partner	7	2
10	2	Pastrycook (see Confectioner).		
2	2	Patent agent	2	...
8	13	„ ventilator maker	4	...
8	6	Pattern designer	20	5
15	1	Pauper, beggar	10	4
8	13	Pavior (see Mason).		
5	2	Pawnbroker	113	17
13	2	Paymaster (undefined)	1	...
2	9	Pedestrian	7	...
5	2	Pedler (see Hawker).		
14	...	Peer of the realm (so described)	1	...
1	1	Penal service, connected with	190	1
14	...	Pensioner, not Victorian (see Annuitant).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
15	1	Pensioner, Victorian	88	5
8	11	Perambulator, wheelchair, bicycle—maker, dealer ...	12	3
10	3	Perfumer	2	...
2	2	Petty sessions, clerk of (see Clerk).		
2	5	Philosopher	1	...
8	7	Philosophical instrument maker	6	...
2	7	Photographer, photographic artist	247	82
8	15	Photographic materials importer	1	...
2	5	Phrenologist	7	...
2	3	Physician (see also Medical man, practitioner)	66	...
2	3	„ and surgeon	59	...
8	2	Pianoforte tuner	30	...
10	2	Pickle maker (see Jam, &c.).		
8	3	Picture cleaner, dealer	9	...
8	14	„ frame maker	48	1
12	5	Piercer, gold (see Gold).		
7	4	Pig dealer	8	...
7	1	„ feeder, minder, on farm	2	...
6	3	Pilot	29	...
7	1	Planter (undefined)	2	...
12	3	Plaster, cement—maker, dealer	4	...
8	13	Plasterer	723	...
6	1	Platelay, railway (see Railway servant).		
12	5	Plater (see Electroplater).		
7	1	Ploughman on farm (see Farm).		
7	2	„ on station (see Grazing farm).		
8	13	Plumber (see Painter, Paperhanger, &c.).		
8	1	Pocket-book maker	3	...
6	1	Pointsman (see Railway servant).		
1	1	Police (all ranks)	1,103	...
1	1	„ magistrate	15	...
8	15	Polish maker	1	...
6	5	Porter, not government, railway, or office (see Messenger).		
6	1	„ railway (see Railway).		
2	6	„ university (see University).		
11	1	Portmanteau maker	47	...
2	7	Portrait painter	2	...
1	1	Post and telegraph master, mistress	67	139
1	1	Post-office sorter, stamper (see Sorter, &c.).		
10	2	Potato dealer, salesman	14	...
12	3	Pottery maker, dealer	139	...
10	1	Poulterer, game dealer	69	4
7	4	Poultry farmer ... ..	...	1
1	2	Poundkeeper	67	2
8	9	Powder magazine keeper	2	...
8	9	„ manufacturer	6	...
12	5	Precious stone worker, dealer (see Lapidary).		
9	2	Presser (see Textile fabrics).		
8	3	Print cutter	1	...
8	1	Printer, compositor	2,168	19
8	3	„ lithographic (see Lithographer).		
8	1	Printers' agent, broker, traveller	6	...
8	1	Printing materials maker, dealer	2	...
8	1	„ office, clerk in	2	...
15	2	Prisoner	1,308	333
1	1	Private secretary (Government officer)	2	...
2	2	Process server	2	...
13	2	Professional (undescribed)	9	6
2	6	Professor of classics (see Teacher).		
2	6	„ university (see University).		
13	2	Propagator (undefined)	1	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
2	9	Property master, theatre (see Theatre). ...		
13	2	Proprietor (undefined)	4	1
15	2	Prostitute (so returned) ... ..	...	23
10	1	Provision curer, dealer (see Meat preserver).		
5	1	Public company, officer of	187	1
7	3	„ gardens, park caretaker	10	...
4	1	„ house keeper, and wife assisting (see Hotel).		
4	2	„ „ servant (see Hotel service).		
8	1	Publisher (see Bookseller, &c., and Newspaper, &c.).		
8	2	„ music (see Music).		
12	4	Pumper	1	...
6	3	Punt man, owner	5	...
12	1	Pyrites worker	32	...
8	15	Pyrotechnist	4	...
2	3	Quack doctor	1	...
12	3	Quarry owner, worker	632	...
12	1	Quartz crushing mill owner, manager	17	...
12	1	„ „ „ battery feeder, &c.	155	...
12	1	„ „ „ blanket washer	11	...
12	1	„ „ „ copperplate cleaner	8	...
12	1	„ „ „ employed at	80	...
12	1	„ miner (see Gold miner).		
2	2	Queen's counsel	4	...
12	1	Quicksilver miner	4	...
7	4	Rabbit catcher, killer	230	3
7	4	„ inspector (see Inspector).		
2	9	Racecourse ranger, caretaker	3	...
2	9	Racing, coursing—club official, clerk	5	...
11	2	Rag, waste paper—gatherer, dealer	62	...
12	3	Railway contractor (see Contractor).		
6	1	„ engine cleaner	65	...
6	1	„ „ driver	135	...
6	1	„ „ fireman, stoker	128	...
6	1	„ locomotive employé (so described)	6	...
6	1	„ „ foreman	6	...
6	1	Railway officer—		
		Clerk	237	...
		Inspector	32	...
		Locomotive superintendent	2	...
		Manager	6	...
		Station master, mistress	170	6
		Other railway officers	50	2
6	1	Railway servant—		
		Carriage cleaner	11	...
		Examiner of carriages	11	...
		Foreman	29	...
		Ganger	50	...
		Gatekeeper	235	232
		Guard	117	...
		Labourer	428	...
		Line repairer	137	...
		Platelay	186	...
		Pointsman	47	...
		Porter	285	...
		Railway employé (so described)	357	...
		Shunter	19	...
		Signalman	40	...
		Storeman	12	...
		Watchman	18	...
		Other railway servants	30	9
1	2	Rate collector of local body (see Municipal).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
15	1	Receiving relief (so described)	7	6
10	3	Rectifier (see Distiller).		
13	2	Reedmaker	1	...
12	5	Refiner, gold (see Gold).		
15	2	Reformatory, inmate of (see Inmate).		
15	2	Refuge, inmate of (see Inmate).		
1	1	Registrar, electoral	6	...
12	1	„ „ mining (see Mining).		
1	1	„ „ of births and deaths	12	8
4	1	Registry-office keeper (see Servant's registry-office keeper).		
8	13	Rent collector (see House agent, &c.).		
13	2	Repairer (undefined)	8	...
2	4	Reporter, shorthand writer	103	..
13	2	Representative (undefined)	2	...
4	1	Restaurant keeper, (see Eating-house).		
10	2	Rice dresser, miller (see Miller, &c.).		
2	6	Riding, teacher of (see Teacher).		
1	3	Rifle butts marker	1	...
12	3	Road contractor (see Contractor).		
12	3	„ railway—labourer, navy, excavator	1,174	...
12	3	„ surveyor (not government or local government)	13	...
6	2	Roads, carrier on (see Drayman, &c.).		
9	3	Rope, cord—maker, dealer	157	13
12	5	Royal mint, officer of (see Mint).		
8	3	Rubber-stamp maker	3	...
9	3	Sacking, sack, bag—maker, dealer	11	16
8	11	Saddle, harness—maker, dealer	1,252	6
8	11	Saddlers' ironmonger	5	...
8	12	Sailmaker	93	1
6	3	Sailor, merchant service	1,767	...
5	1	Salesman, saleswoman (see Commercial traveller, &c.).		
7	4	„ live stock (see Live stock).		
8	15	Salt manufacturer	7	...
6	3	Salvage operator	1	...
5	1	Sampler	1	...
10	3	Sauce maker	7	...
10	1	Sausage maker	1	...
11	2	Sawdust vendor	2	...
8	10	Saw maker, sharpener	19	...
11	2	Sawyer, saw-mill owner, worker	1,079	...
8	7	Scale maker	10	...
7	1	Scarecrow on farm	1	...
9	2	Scarf maker ... ..	...	1
12	3	Scavenger, nightman	50	...
2	9	Scenic artist (see Artist).		
3	3	Scholar at home	4,924	6,667
3	3	„ at state school	50,377	48,519
3	3	„ at private school	8,592	9,521
3	3	„ mode of education not stated	28,098	27,815
2	7	School of design, student at ... ..	...	1
12	1	„ of mines, „ ... ..	...	1
2	6	School master, mistress, teacher (see also Tutor, Governess)—		
		State school	1,459	1,688
		Private school	105	227
		School not stated	777	1,364
8	15	Scourer (see Dyer, &c.).		
2	1	Scripture reader, lay (see Lay reader).		
2	7	Sculptor	26	...
6	3	Seaman, merchant service (see Sailor).		
11	2	Seaweed gatherer	1	...
8	4	„ shell—fancy worker ... ..	...	2

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
4	1	Secretary charitable institution (see Charitable).		
2	9	„ racing, coursing club (see Racing).		
7	1	„ horticultural society	1	...
1	1	„ private (see Private secretary).		
13	2	„ (undefined)	19	...
10	2	Seed merchant, dealer, and assistants	53	3
7	3	Selector (not otherwise described)	148	...
1	1	Sergeant-at-arms	1	...
2	2	„ law	1	...
7	4	Sericiculturist ... ..	...	1
4	2	Servant, domestic (see Domestic service).		
4	2	„ of inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel, &c., service).		
6	3	„ of ship, steamer (see Ship).		
7	1	„ on farm (see Farm).		
6	1	„ on railway (see Railway servant).		
4	1	Servants' registry-office keeper	3	44
8	10	Sewing machine agent, maker, dealer	13	3
9	2	„ machinist (see Clothing manufacture).		
5	1	Share broker, dealer, jobber (see Stock and share broker, &c.).		
7	4	Sheep classer	1	...
7	4	„ dealer	12	...
7	4	„ inspector (see Live stock).		
7	2	„ shearer	19	...
10	1	Shellfish dealer (see Oyster, &c.).		
7	1	Shepherd on farm (see Farm).		
7	2	„ shepherdess, on station (see Grazing farm).		
2	2	Sheriff	4	...
2	2	„ under	1	...
2	2	Sheriff's clerk	5	...
2	2	„ messenger	1	...
2	2	„ officer	12	...
8	13	Shingler (see Slater, &c.).		
6	3	Ship boy	13	...
6	3	„ broker	10	...
8	12	„ builder, wright	429	...
8	12	„ chandler	12	...
8	12	„ rigger	18	...
6	3	„ clerk	3	...
6	3	„ master	277	...
6	3	„ officer	109	...
6	3	„ owner	24	...
6	3	„ servant, steward, stewardess	278	23
6	3	„ watchman	16	...
6	3	Shipping agent, clerk, master	38	1
1	2	Shire secretary	66	...
9	2	Shirt maker (see Clothing).		
9	2	Shoeblock	9	...
9	2	Shoe, boot—maker, dealer, and assistants	6,469	447
9	2	„ „ maker's wife ... ..	...	770
2	9	Shooting gallery, keeper of	2	...
5	2	Shop keeper, man, woman, storekeeper (branch undefined)	3,065	1,016
5	2	„ wife of, assisting (branch undefined) ... ..	...	354
2	4	Shorthand writer (see Reporter, shorthand writer).		
8	9	Shotmaker	3	...
2	9	Showman	3	...
8	14	Show-stand maker	1	...
6	1	Shunter (see Railway servant).		
4	2	Sick nurse (see Nurse).		
6	1	Signalman (see Railway servant).		
9	1	Silk dealer	5	...
9	1	„ manufacture ... ..	...	1

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	5	Silver plate chaser, burnisher, polisher ... ..	...	3
12	5	Silver-plater	1	...
12	5	Silversmith (see Goldsmith, &c.).		
2	1	Sister of charity (see Nun).		
11	1	Skin salesman, dealer (see Hide, &c.).		
12	3	Slate enameller, preparer for billiard tables	2	...
8	13	Slater, shingler, tiler	88	...
9	2	Slopseller (see Clothes dealer, &c.).		
12	6	Smelter	7	...
6	3	Snagging overseer, man	4	...
10	3	Snuff manufacture, engaged in (see Tobacco, &c.).		
11	1	Soapboiler	92	1
8	15	Soda, alkali—maker	2	...
10	3	Sodawater manufacture, connected with (see Aërated waters).		
2	2	Solicitor (see Attorney).		
3	2	Son, daughter, relative, visitor (not otherwise described) ...	73,824	106,098
7	1	Son of farmer, market-gardener (see Farmer's son, &c.).		
7	2	„ of squatter, grazier (see Grazier).		
1	1	Sorter, stamper, post-office	137	1
10	3	„ sugar (see Sugar).		
13	2	„ (undefined) ... ..	...	1
5	1	Speculator (commercial)	11	...
13	2	„ (undefined) ... ..	...	1
10	3	Spice factory worker ... ..	...	1
9	1	Spinner (see Woollen mill).		
10	3	Spirit merchant (see Wine).		
11	2	Splitter (see Fencer, &c.).		
8	11	Springmaker (see Coach-spring).		
7	2	Squatter, and wife, son, daughter, or relative of, assisting (see Grazier).		
7	2	Stable boy on station (see Grazing farm).		
4	2	Stable man (see Groom, &c.).		
1	3	Staff officer, volunteer (see Volunteer).		
2	9	Stage carpenter, machinist (see Theatre).		
12	1	Stamp feeder, man (see Quartz crushing).		
8	10	Stamper-grating maker... ..	24	...
12	6	Stamper and piercer (metal)	6	...
8	15	Starch, blacking, blue—manufacturer, worker	10	14
7	2	Station agent (see Live stock, &c.).		
7	2	„ labourer, servant (see Grazing farm).		
7	2	„ overseer, superintendent (see Grazing farm).		
6	1	Station-master (see Railway officer).		
11	2	Stationer and assistants (see also Bookseller)	117	20
2	2	„ law (see Law stationer).		
2	5	Statistician	1	...
9	2	Staymaker ... ..	...	7
12	6	Steel manufacturer	1	...
6	3	Stevedore, lumper	268	...
4	1	Steward charitable institution (see Charitable).		
6	3	„ stewardess (see Ship servant, &c.).		
13	2	„ (undefined)	8	...
5	1	Stock and share broker, dealer, jobber	404	4
7	2	„ agent (see Live stock).		
7	4	„ inspector (see Live stock).		
7	2	Stockman on station (see Grazing farm).		
6	3	Stoker, merchant steamer (see Fireman).		
13	2	„ undefined (see Engineer, &c.).		
12	3	Stone breaker at machine	12	...
12	3	„ cutter, dresser (not mason)	288	1
8	13	„ fence builder	10	...
12	3	„ marble—merchant (see Marble).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	3	Stone weigher...	1	...
6	4	Storekeeper (bonded or free, not shopkeeper)	83	2
6	4	Store labourer, storeman (not shopman)	1,113	1
6	4	„ manager, clerk (bonded or free store)	12	...
6	4	„ packer in	40	6
6	1	Storeman on railway (see Railway servant).		
11	2	Straw presser	1	...
9	2	„ plait worker	...	8
2	2	Student, law (see Law student).		
2	3	„ medical (see Medical student).		
2	1	„ theological (see Theological).		
3	3	„ university (not law or medical, see University).		
7	1	Sugar planter	3	...
10	3	„ refiner	53	...
10	3	„ sorter	2	...
6	3	Supercargo	2	...
4	1	Superintendent charitable institution (see Charitable).		
7	2	„ of station (see Grazing farm).		
2	3	Surgeon (see also Medical practitioner, Physician)	141	...
2	3	„ and oculist	1	...
2	3	„ charitable institution	8	...
6	3	„ ship	3	...
2	3	„ not registered	1	...
2	3	Surgeon's assistant (see Medical assistant).		
8	8	Surgical instrument maker, dealer	16	3
8	8	„ bandage maker	...	2
1	2	Surveyor, city, town, borough, or shire (see Municipal).		
1	1	„ Government...	42	...
1	1	„ „ pupil of...	4	...
7	3	„ land, and assistant	266	...
6	3	„ marine	11	...
12	1	„ mining (see Mining).		
15	1	Swagman	17	...
13	2	Sweeper (undefined)	1	...
9	2	Tailor, tailoress (see also Clothing manufacture)	1,824	3,200
11	1	Tallow chandler	91	2
11	1	„ melter, boiler-down (not meat preserving)	22	...
6	4	Tally clerk	1	...
12	4	Tankmaker (see Dam).		
11	1	Tanner	613	2
9	3	Tarpaulin maker, dealer (see Tent, &c.).		
8	4	Taxidermist	9	...
2	6	Teacher (see also School master, mistress, Tutor, and Governess).		
4	1	„ charitable institution (see Charitable institution officer).		
2	6	„ in training	...	3
2	6	„ of accomplishments (undefined)	4	17
2	6	„ of algebra, arithmetic, and book-keeping	1	...
2	6	„ of classics	3	...
2	6	„ „ and mathematics	5	1
2	6	„ of dancing	11	6
2	6	„ of drawing	12	12
2	6	„ of elocution	2	...
2	6	„ of French	5	8
2	6	„ of geometry	1	...
2	6	„ of German	1	...
2	6	„ of gymnastics	5	2
2	6	„ of Hebrew	3	...
2	6	„ of kindergarten	...	1
2	6	„ of languages (undefined)	17	25

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
2	6	Teacher of languages and drawing ... ..	...	1
2	6	„ of Latin	1	...
2	6	„ of leatherwork ... ..	...	1
2	6	„ of lip reading and articulation	1	...
2	6	„ of literature	1	...
2	6	„ „ and mathematics	1	...
2	6	„ „ and music... ..	2	...
2	6	„ of mathematics	1	...
2	6	„ „ and history	1	...
2	6	„ „ and natural sciences	1	...
2	8	„ of music (see Music master, mistress).	...	2
2	6	„ of painting ... ..	...	2
2	6	„ of physiology... ..	1	...
2	6	„ of riding	1	...
2	6	„ of sciences applied to art and manufacture	1	...
2	6	„ of shorthand	1	...
2	6	„ of the blind	1	...
2	6	„ of the deaf and dumb... ..	2	...
2	6	„ of writing	1	1
2	6	„ (superannuated) ... ..	...	1
10	3	Tea dealer (see Grocer, &c.).	...	...
7	1	„ planter	2	...
6	5	Telegraph service—	...	...
		Clerk	13	2
		Instrument fitter	2	...
		Line repairer	38	...
1	1	Master, mistress (see Post, &c.).	...	...
6	5	Messenger	182	...
		Operator	230	46
		Overseer of lines	3	...
		Others connected with telegraph service	8	13
8	7	Telephone fitter	1	...
9	3	Tent, tarpaulin—maker, dealer	49	...
9	1	Textile fabrics, connected with (see also Woollen mill)—	...	...
		Factory hand, worker	33	46
		Flock maker	8	...
		Presser	62	...
		Weaver	9	7
		Others working in	2	7
11	2	Thatcher	3	...
2	9	Theatre doorkeeper, ticket-taker	3	...
2	9	„ property-master	1	...
2	9	„ servant	3	...
2	9	„ stage carpenter, machinist	6	...
2	9	Theatrical agent	9	...
2	9	„ dresser	1	...
9	2	„ dressmaker ... ..	...	1
2	9	„ manager	8	...
2	4	„ writer	1	...
2	1	Theological student	22	...
13	2	Ticket man (undescribed)	2	...
2	9	„ taker at theatre (see Theatre).	...	...
8	3	„ writer	7	...
8	13	Tiler (see Slater).	...	...
11	2	Timber merchant, dealer	297	1
6	2	Timekeeper, omnibus (see Omnibus).	...	...
13	2	„ (undefined)	17	...
12	1	Tin miner	23	...
12	6	„ zinc—worker, dealer	737	3
10	3	Tobacco broker	1	...
7	1	„ grower	244	...
10	3	„ cigar, snuff manufacture, engaged in	320	48

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
10	3	Tobacconist	208	20
8	10	Tool maker, dealer	11	...
1	2	Town clerk	49	...
8	5	Toy maker, dealer	12	4
2	1	Tract, Bible—depôt officer, assistant	3	1
5	1	Trade assignee	3	...
13	2	Tradesman, tradeswoman (undefined)	13	3
6	2	Traffic superintendent, coach company (see Coach).		
15	1	Tramp	1	...
5	1	Traveller, commercial (see Commercial).		
13	2	„ (undefined)	109	3
7	3	Tree ringer	9	...
13	2	Trimmer (undefined)	7	...
10	1	Tripe dealer, dresser	1	...
2	6	Truant officer (see Education).		
12	1	Truck man (mining)	16	...
11	2	Turner	169	...
2	6	Tutor, governess (see also Teacher, School master, mistress)	67	831
8	6	Type-founder	4	...
8	6	Typographer	2	...
9	2	Umbrella, parasol, stick—maker, mender, dealer	54	61
9	2	Under-clothing maker ... ..	...	12
2	2	Under-sheriff (see Sheriff).		
8	14	Undertaker	82	...
2	6	University—dean of faculty of laws	1	...
2	4	„ graduate (not otherwise described)	2	...
2	6	„ lecturer	5	...
8	1	„ librarian	1	...
2	6	„ porter	3	...
2	6	„ professor	4	...
3	3	„ student (not law or medical)... ..	145	...
8	14	Upholsterer (see Furniture maker, &c.).		
13	2	Useful man, boy	4	..
5	1	Valuator (see Auctioneer, &c.).		
1	2	„ borough or shire (see Municipal).		
13	2	„ general	1	...
11	2	Varnish maker	4	...
8	1	Vellum binder, sewer (see also Bookbinder)	10	...
8	13	Venetian-blind maker (see Blind maker).		
8	13	Ventilator maker (see Patent ventilator).		
2	9	Ventriloquist	1	1
7	4	Veterinary surgeon (see Farrier).		
7	1	Vine dresser, grower	139	...
10	3	Vinegar maker	5	...
3	2	Visitor, not otherwise described (see Son, daughter, relative, visitor).		
2	8	Vocalist (see Musician).		
1	3	Volunteer drill instructor	16	...
1	3	„ officer	4	...
1	3	„ staff officer	5	...
8	15	Wafer maker ... ..	...	1
4	2	Waiter, waitress—inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel, &c., service).		
9	2	Walking-stick maker, dealer (see Umbrella).		
4	2	Wardsman, wardswoman (see Charitable institution).		
9	1	Warehouseman, Manchester, and assistants	656	...
9	1	Warper (see Woollen mill).		
9	2	Washerwoman, mangler, laundry keeper, worker... ..	15	1,440
8	15	Washing powder, solution—maker	1	...
8	7	Watch, clock—maker and assistants	525	3
13	2	Watchman (undefined)	95	...
6	3	Water bailiff	1	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	4	Water carrier, carter, dealer	3	...
6	3	Waterman, boatman, boat proprietor	128	...
8	10	Water-lift maker	1	...
9	2	Waterproof clothing maker	12	...
12	4	Waterworks service	99	...
8	4	Wax flower maker (see Artificial).		
9	1	Weaver (see Woollen mill and Textile fabrics).		
8	7	Weighbridge maker	1	...
8	7	Weighing machine maker (see Scale).		
8	7	Weight adjuster (see Adjuster).		
12	4	Well sinker, borer	2	...
4	2	Wet-nurse (see Nurse).		
6	3	Wharf labourer, wharfinger	26	...
8	11	Wheelwright	699	...
12	1	Whimdriver, mining	37	...
8	11	Whipmaker	86	1
7	4	Whipper-in	1	...
12	6	Whitesmith (see Blacksmith).		
3	1	Wife, widow (no specified occupation) ... ..	...	101,035
4	1	Wife of boarding, lodging house—keeper (see Boarding).		
10	1	„ of butcher (see Butcher's wife).		
4	1	„ of coffee, eating-house—keeper (see Eating-house).		
7	1	„ of farmer, market gardener (see Farmer).		
7	2	„ of squatter, grazier (see Grazier).		
4	1	„ of hotelkeeper (see Hotel).		
9	2	„ of shoe, boot—maker (see Shoemaker).		
5	2	„ of shopkeeper (branch undefined, see Shopkeeper).		
9	2	Wigmaker (see Hairdresser).		
13	2	Winder	1	...
10	3	Wine manufacture, engaged in	11	...
10	3	„ spirit merchant, and assistants	148	...
12	6	Wireworker	45	...
8	4	Wood carver	102	1
11	2	„ type maker	1	...
11	1	Wool broker	40	...
11	1	„ buyer, valuer	8	...
11	1	„ merchant	25	...
11	1	„ presser	9	...
9	1	„ stapler	291	8
11	1	„ warehouse keeper and assistants	21	...
9	1	Woollen mill (see also Textile fabrics)—		
		„ burler ... ..	...	9
		„ carder, fetler	21	1
		„ carding engineer, foreman, overseer	4	...
		„ cloth finisher, miller	32	...
		„ factory hand, worker, apprentice	126	61
		„ loom-tuner	11	...
		„ manager, secretary, owner... ..	7	...
		„ piecer	6	3
		„ spinner	41	...
		„ warper	5	5
		„ weaver	79	153
		„ others engaged in... ..	12	21
13	2	Workman (undescribed)	56	...
2	2	Writer, law (see Law).		
2	4	„ literary (see Author).		
2	4	„ theatrical (see Theatrical).		
7	4	Yardsman at cattle sale-yard	2	...
8	10	„ at machinery yard	3	...
13	2	„ (undefined)	3	...
10	3	Yeast dealer	2	...
2	1	Young men's Christian association secretary	1	...
12	6	Zinc worker, dealer (see Tin, zinc—worker).		
7	4	Zoological gardens keeper	2	...

Urban and rural population.

84. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1882. The first of these districts (Greater Melbourne) is that comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne;* the second, the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third, the remainder of the colony :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1882.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1882.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	291,464	32·73	1,139
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan †	366	198,839	22·33	543
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,262	400,167	44·94	4·59
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	890,470	100·00	10·13

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

85. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the population of Greater Melbourne increased by considerably more than a third and that of the country districts by considerably more than a sixth, but the population of the extra-metropolitan towns fell off by a fortieth. The following is a statement of the population of these portions of the colony at the two periods, and the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease which took place between them :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

Districts.	Enumerated Population.		Increase † in Ten Years.	
	1871.	1881.	Number.	Per Cent.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	206,780	282,947	76,167	36·85
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan ...	194,293	189,583	—4,710	—2·42
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	330,455	389,816	59,361	17·96
Total of Victoria ...	731,528	862,346	130,818	17·88

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

86. In 1881 the population of the metropolis was equal to nearly 33 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :—

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.

† In addition to the present Extra-Metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities, but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the census of 1881, are as follow :—Avoca, 904; Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 1,243; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 275; Taradale, 1,466; Woodend 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in the tables following paragraphs 132 and 133 *post*.

‡ The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS TO
TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

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

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

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies.

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Name of City.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Melbourne	139,006	143,941	282,947
2. Sydney	113,928	110,283	224,211
3. Adelaide	33,476	34,478	67,954
4. Dunedin*	21,595	21,199	42,794
5. Brisbane	15,296	15,813	31,109
6. Hobart	13,162	14,086	27,248
7. Perth	2,981	2,841	5,822

88. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the population of Melbourne and suburbs increased, as has been already shown, by 76,167, or 37 per cent. During the same interval the population of Sydney and suburbs increased by 87,728, or 64 per cent. In both cases the rate of increase was considerably greater in the metropolis than in the whole colony, the latter having been only 18 per cent. in Victoria and 49 per cent. in New South Wales.

Increase of population in Melbourne and Sydney.

89. The metropolitan population forms a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria than it does in any other of the Australasian colonies. The following are the proportions in each colony:—

Proportions of metropolitan to total populations.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Melbourne	32·81	5. Perth	19·60
2. Sydney	29·84	6. Brisbane	14·57
3. Adelaide	24·28	7. Dunedin †	8·73
4. Hobart	23·55		

90. In Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Hobart, females are more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities named the latter are slightly in excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of the census of 1881:—

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

* Wellington is the capital of New Zealand, but it is not nearly so large as Dunedin. The population of the former, according to the census, was as follows:—Males, 10,226; females, 10,337; total, 20,563.

† The population of Wellington is only 4·20 per cent. of that of the whole colony.

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

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
1. Hobart ...	107·02	5. Sydney ...	96·80
2. Melbourne ...	103·55	6. Dunedin* ...	98·17
3. Brisbane ...	103·38	7. Perth ...	95·30
4. Adelaide ...	102·99		

Population
of chief
extra-
metropoli-
tan towns.

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

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1881.

Name of Town.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ballarat ...	20,491	20,596	41,087
Sandhurst ...	19,356	19,064	38,420
Geelong ...	9,651	11,031	20,682
Castlemaine ...	4,489	4,111	8,600

Mining
population.

92. When the census was taken, the total population on the Victorian gold-fields was found to amount to 230,944, and the number of gold miners to 35,189. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these estimates were too high.† At the end of 1882, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 36,890, or 1,701 more than at the census. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1882.

Alluvial miners ...	21,013	European miners ...	29,616
Quartz miners ...	15,877	Chinese miners ...	7,274
Total ...	<u>36,890</u>	Total ...	<u>36,890</u>

European
and Chinese
miners.

93. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1882 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by about 1,800, the numbers being 15,711 and 13,905 respectively. The Chinese seldom practice quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 166, as against 7,108 engaged in alluvial mining. It may be observed that the whole number of Chinese miners returned at the census was only 6,603.

* In Wellington, females were in the proportion of 101·09 per 100 males.

† It has been suggested by the Secretary for Mines that the difference between the number of miners returned at the census and the estimate of his department has probably arisen from the fact that many men employed about the mines, and considered as miners for the purpose of that estimate, would return themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., and numerous small selectors who divide their time between farming and mining would return themselves as farmers.

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

Area of Australasian colonies.

AREA OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

					Square Miles.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	87,884
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	309,175
Queensland	...	...	...	...	668,224
South Australia	...	...	...	...	903,425†
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	975,920
Total Australia					2,944,628‡
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	26,375
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	104,027
Total Australasia					3,075,030

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

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

96. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the Australasian colonies during the nine years ended with 1881, are shown in the following table:—

Populations of Australasian colonies.

* These areas are the same as those given in the last issue of this work, except the estimate for New Zealand, which has been reduced by 376 miles, in accordance with the most recent surveys.

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

‡ Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 4,407 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow:—

					Square Miles.
Victoria	..	..	..	..	87,884
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	310,938
Queensland	..	..	..	..	668,224
South Australia	..	..	..	..	903,690
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	978,299
Total Australia					2,949,035
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	26,215

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1873	414,917	357,122	772,039	86·07	8·785
	1874	418,534	364,740	783,274	87·15	8·913
	1875	421,023	370,376	791,399	87·97	9·005
	1876	424,838	376,879	801,717	88·71	9·122
	1877	430,616	384,878	815,494	89·38	9·279
	1878	435,691	391,748	827,439	89·91	9·415
	1879	441,434	399,186	840,620	90·43	9·565
	1880	451,456	408,611	860,067	90·51	9·786
	1881	464,222	418,010	882,232	90·05	10·039
New South Wales...	1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	82·30	1·812
	1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	81·76	1·890
	1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	81·38	1·962
	1876	347,869	281,907	629,776	81·04	2·037
	1877	367,323	294,889	662,212	80·28	2·142
	1878	385,678	308,065	693,743	79·88	2·244
	1879	384,044	319,099	703,143	83·09	2·271
	1880	405,840	333,545	739,385	82·19	2·391
	1881	429,278	351,987	781,265	82·00	2·527
Queensland ...	1873	87,154	59,536	146,690	68·31	·220
	1874	97,860	65,657	163,517	67·09	·245
	1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	62·92	·272
	1876	113,883	73,217	187,100	64·29	·280
	1877	124,924	78,160	203,084	62·57	·304
	1878	127,608	82,902	210,510	64·97	·315
	1879	130,867	86,984	217,851	66·47	·326
	1880	134,216	91,861	226,077	68·44	·338
	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
South Australia ‡ ...	1873	101,540	96,535	198,075	95·07	·219
	1874	104,870	99,753	204,623	95·12	·226
	1875	107,944	102,498	210,442	94·95	·233
	1876	117,208	108,469	225,677	92·54	·250
	1877	123,392	113,472	236,864	91·96	·262
	1878	130,001	118,794	248,795	91·38	·275
	1879	135,198	124,262	259,460	91·91	·287
	1880	139,175	128,398	267,573	92·26	·296
	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
Western Australia	1873	15,569	10,192	25,761	65·46	·026
	1874	15,722	10,487	26,209	66·70	·027
	1875	15,910	10,799	26,709	67·88	·027
	1876	16,166	11,155	27,321	69·00	·028
	1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	70·51	·028
	1878	16,409	11,757	28,166	71·65	·029
	1879	16,628	12,040	28,668	72·41	·029
	1880	16,559	12,460	29,019	75·25	·030
	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·038

* The figures relating to Victoria for all the years and to New South Wales for 1879 and 1880 have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1881. It does not appear that any of the other colonies have corrected their populations in back years since the census was taken. For populations to the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also tables in Appendix A *post*.

† The figures for Victoria and New South Wales include a few Aborigines. In other cases the Aborigines are omitted.

‡ The population of South Australia, as here given, is exclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained at the date of the last census 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Tasmania ...	1873	55,368	48,849	104,217	88·23	3·951
	1874	55,117	49,059	104,176	89·01	3·950
	1875	54,643	49,020	103,663	89·71	3·930
	1876	55,633	49,851	105,484	89·61	3·999
	1877	56,523	50,581	107,104	89·49	4·061
	1878	58,036	51,911	109,947	89·45	4·169
	1879	59,447	53,022	112,469	89·19	4·264
	1880	60,550	54,212	114,762	89·53	4·351
	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
New Zealand*	1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	73·67	2·844
	1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	75·90	3·287
	1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	76·22	3·613
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·837
	1877	234,803	182,819	417,622	77·86	4·015
	1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	79·75	4·159
	1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	79·81	4·459
	1880	268,364	216,500	484,864	80·67	4·661
	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816

97. 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 numbers 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.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES.

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

98. At the end of 1881 there were on the continent of Australia over two million two hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were upwards of two million eight hundred thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population, were as follow :—

Population of Australia and Australasia.

* The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, of whom 44,097 were enumerated at the census of 1881.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881.

	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1881.			Females to 100 Males.	Fraction of a Person to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1,195,938	1,010,864	2,206,802	84·51	·750
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,534,158	1,292,477	2,826,635	84·24	·919

Proportion
of Victorians
in Austral-
asia.

99. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that about two-fifths of the inhabitants of Australia, and nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria.

Area and
population
of British
dominions.

100. The following table shows the area and the population at the beginning and end of the decennial period 1871-80 in the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in this office, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles, 1881.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.		Persons to the Square Mile, 1881.
		1871.	1880-81. (c)=Census 1881.	
EUROPE.				
England and Wales ...	58,311	22,712,266	(c) 25,968,286	445
Scotland ...	30,463	3,360,018	(c) 3,734,441	122
Ireland ...	32,531	5,412,377	(c) 5,159,839	158
Total United Kingdom ...	121,305	31,484,661	(c) 34,862,566	287
Gibraltar* ...	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	18,695	(c) 18,381	9,803
Malta * ...	119	141,918	154,892	1,301
Heligoland ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,913†	(1871) 1,913	364
Total ...	121,431	31,647,187	35,037,752	288
ASIA.				
British India † ...	910,981	191,018,412	(c) 202,275,983	222
Ceylon ...	24,702	2,405,287	2,638,540	107
Straits Settlements ...	1,445	308,097	(c) 423,384	293
Labuan ...	30	4,898	(c) 6,298	210
Hong Kong ...	32	124,198	(c) 160,402	5,012
Aden † ...	8	(1872) 22,707	(1872) 22,707	2,838
Perim ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	211	(1871) 211	47
Cyprus ...	3,723	...	(c) 186,084†	50
Total ...	940,926	193,861,103	205,690,902	218

NOTE.—The figures showing the populations according to the census of 1881 are in many cases provisional only.

* Exclusive of the military.

† Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha (cent-vingtième année)*, 1883: Gotha, Justus Perthes.

‡ Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 546,000 square miles, and contained a population of 50,265,227.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles, 1881.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.		Persons to the Square Mile, 1881.
		1871.	1880-81. (c)=Census 1881.	
AFRICA.				
Mauritius †	713	329,754	(c) 377,373	529
Seychelles... ..	286	11,208	(c) 14,035	49
Natal	18,750	289,753	(c) 413,167	22
Cape of Good Hope*	221,950	582,582	(c) 1,249,824	5
St. Helena... ..	47	6,241	(c) 5,059	108
Ascension †	34	27	(1871) 27	·8
Lagos	73	62,021	(c) 75,270	1,031
Gold Coast	6,000	408,070	(1871) 408,070	68
Sierra Leone †	468	37,089	(c) 60,546§	129
Gambia	69	14,190	(c) 14,150	206
Total... ..	248,390	1,740,935	2,617,521	10·6
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,470,392	3,686,096	(c) 4,324,810	1·2
Newfoundland	40,200	146,536	(c) 179,509	4
Bermudas	19	12,121	(c) 13,948	734
Honduras	7,562	24,710	(c) 27,452	4
British Guiana	76,000	193,491	(c) 253,054	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,390	39,162	43,521	8
Turk's Island	50	4,723	(c) 4,732	95
Jamaica... ..	4,193	506,154	(c) 580,804	138
St. Lucia	237	31,610	(c) 38,551	163
St. Vincent	147	35,688	(c) 40,548	276
Barbadoes	166	162,042	(c) 171,860	1,035
Grenada	133	37,684	(c) 42,403	319
Tobago	114	17,054	18,051	158
Virgin Isles	57	6,651	(c) 5,287	93
St. Christopher	68	28,169	(c) 29,137	428
Nevis	50	11,703	(c) 11,864	237
Antigua	170	35,157	(c) 35,244	207
Montserrat	32	8,693	(c) 10,083	315
Dominica	291	27,178	(c) 28,211	97
Trinidad	1,754	109,638	(c) 153,128	87
Total... ..	3,607,025	5,124,260	6,012,197	1·7
AUSTRALASIA & SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,030	1,919,432 ||	(c) 2,740,127 ||	·9
Fiji ¶	7,740	...	(1880) 124,902	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	811	1,553	·2
Total... ..	3,089,270	1,920,243	2,866,582	·9
Grand Total British dominions	8,007,042	234,293,728	252,224,954	31·5

* The figures for the first period are those derived from the census of 1865, those for the second period include not only the population of the Cape Colony proper, but the populations of Basutoland, Griqualand East and West, Transkei, and Tembuland.

† Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1883.

‡ Exclusive of the military.

§ Only 271 of these are whites.

|| Exclusive of Aborigines. For number of Aborigines in each colony, according to the census of 1881, see table following paragraph 45 *ante*.

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

Increase of population of British possessions.

101. It will be observed that the total population of the British dominions increased from 234 millions to 252 millions between the periods referred to in the table, which is equal to a proportion of $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Of this increase, $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions took place in the United Kingdom, $11\frac{1}{4}$ millions in India, nearly 900,000 in Her Majesty's American possessions—over 600,000 of which occurred in the Dominion of Canada, 820,000 in Australasia, 670,000 in the Cape Colony (partly from an extension of territory), and, besides, a population of 125,000 was added by the acquisition of Fiji.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary †	264,886	(c)1880	39,196,394	148
Belgium	11,370	(c)1879	5,536,654	486
Denmark	14,784	(c)1880	1,969,039	133
„ colonies of	75,107	„	127,400	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	„	2,096,439	23
France	204,031	(c)1881	37,672,048	184
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	165,980	1877	2,867,626 ‡	17
„ „ others § ...	185,366	...	2,849,590	15
„ protectorates of § ...	32,370	...	1,020,000	31
Total French dominions ...	587,747	...	44,409,264	75

* The figures in this table, except where stated to the contrary, have been taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1883. The areas have been reduced from the metrical to the English system on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to $\cdot386$ of a square mile.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar, which contain an area of 23,571 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,326,440.

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

§ Exclusive of Tunis. The figures are taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1882, by the late Frederick Martin; London: MacMillan and Co., 1882.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Germany	208,640	(c)1881	45,234,061	216
Greece*	24,970	(c)1879	1,979,423	79
Holland	12,738	(c)1881	4,114,077	323
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	1879	19,298,804	379
„ other colonies	713,503	1879-80	8,658,000	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,089	1879-81	32,070,881	41
Italy	114,381	(c)1881	28,459,451	249
Luxemburg	998	(c)1880	209,570	210
Montenegro	3,486	...	236,000	67
Portugal	34,595	(c)1878	4,160,315	120
„ possessions of, Azores ...	922	„	259,800	281
„ „ Madeira	315	„	130,584	414
„ „ Others	704,546	1878-81	3,333,700	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	7,884,399	11
Roumania	50,160	1878	5,376,000	107
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1879	74,493,809	39
Poland	49,142	„	7,104,760	144
Finland	144,210	1880	2,060,782	14
Total	2,080,395	1879-80	83,659,351	40
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	308,698	1873-80	5,749,554	18
Siberia	4,823,112	1878-9	3,911,200	8
Central Asia	1,164,855	„	5,036,000	4
Total	6,296,665	...	14,696,754	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,377,060	...	98,356,105	12
Servia	18,756	1880 ...	1,700,211	90
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	196,114	(c)1877	16,623,384	85
„ colonies of	165,641	1877-80	8,558,627	51
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,755	1877-80	25,182,011	70
Sweden and Norway	299,535	(c)1875-80	6,372,568	21
Switzerland	15,977	(c)1880	2,846,102	178

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Turkey*	1,192,088	...	21,672,000	18
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1880	815,951	59
Bulgaria	24,693	1881	1,998,983	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,486,934	20
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) †	1,553,530	...	350,000,000	225
„ dependencies of (including Corea)	2,998,390	...	29,680,000	10
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,551,920	...	379,680,000	83
Japan ‡	154,980	1880	36,364,252	234
Persia	636,203	...	7,653,600	12
Siam §	250,000	...	11,800,000	47
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	394,243	1877	5,586,280	14
„ Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and other annexed districts of	758,706	...	10,800,000	14
Total Egyptian territories...	1,152,949	...	16,386,280	14
Liberia	14,360	...	1,068,000	74
Madagascar	228,498	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco	313,500	...	6,140,000	20
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1,094,684	1880	2,540,000	2
Bolivia	500,740	...	2,325,000	5
Brazil	3,218,166	(c)1872	11,108,291 ||	3
Chili	207,354	1881	2,223,434	11
Columbia	320,650	(c)1870	3,001,323 ¶	9
Costa Rica	19,980	1874	185,000	9
Ecuador	248,312	...	946,033**	4
Guatemala	46,760	1881	1,252,497	27

* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,859 square miles, and 4,490,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia, 729,356 square miles, and 16,172,000 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,010,000 inhabitants.

† Estimates of the population of China are of doubtful accuracy. The figures above given have been based principally upon the census of 1812. In the latest returns of the British Board of Trade, the estimate is set down as low as 250,000,000.

‡ Figures taken from a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517. Foreigners, who number 5,258 in all, are included in the population.

§ Figures taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1882; by the late Frederick Martin; London: MacMillan and Co., 1882.

|| Including 1,510,806 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

¶ Including wild Indians, estimated at 50,000.

** Exclusive of wild Indians, of whom the number is unknown.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
Haiti	9,230	1878	550,000	60
Honduras	46,505	...	350,000	8
Mexico	750,951	...	9,787,629	13
Nicaragua	51,647	1873	300,000	6
Paraguay	91,980	(c)1876	293,844	3
Peru	432,297	(c) „	3,050,000*	7
San Domingo	20,590	1880	300,000	15
San Salvador	7,226	(c)1878	554,785	77
United States †	3,602,990	(c)1880	50,442,066	14
Uruguay	72,151	1879	438,245	6
Venezuela	429,855	(c)1881	2,075,245	5
<i>OCEANIA.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c)1878	57,985	9
Grand Total of countries named	31,703,647	...	928,105,976	29
Grand Total of British dominions	8,007,042	1880-81	252,224,954	32
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,710,689	...	1,180,330,930	30

104. According to this table, the British Empire is in area slightly less than European and Asiatic Russia combined, but nearly twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and much more than twice as large as the United States or Brazil; whilst its population is equal to about two-thirds of that of the Chinese Empire, is more than two and a half times as large as that of the Russian Empire, and more than five times as large as that of the United States, France and its possessions, or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about sixty-six times, and the population thereof more than seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

105. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over four hundred and eighty, and the latter over four hundred and forty, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and twenty-three; next, Italy with two hundred and forty-nine; Japan with two hundred and thirty-four; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains about a fourth of the total

* Including Wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000.

† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population 30,156. Indians, to the number of 179,232, are also included.

population of the world, with two hundred and twenty-five persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

Area and population of the world.

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

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	3,756,002	327,743,400	87·3
Asia	17,208,208	795,591,000	46·2
Africa	11,511,776	205,823,260	17·9
America	14,850,631	100,415,400	6·8
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,455,802	4,232,000	1·2
Polarland	1,728,585	82,500	·05
Total	52,511,004	1,433,887,500	27·3

Proportion of countries named to world.

107. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 103 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of British dominions, &c., to world.

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

Imperfections in Immigration returns.

109. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland

* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 69, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is ·386 of a square mile.

intercourse with the neighbouring colonies are being rapidly increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication now exists between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales; railways also run westward in this colony to within 100 miles of the South Australian border—the journey being continued onwards by means of coaches. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony.

110. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by myself; and I have suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties at present supposed to be insuperable stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative than to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Immigration returns insufficient for estimating population.

111. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1882, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1882.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1882.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	41,218	18,186	59,404
Departures by sea	33,677	14,847	48,524
Excess of arrivals	7,541	3,339	10,880

112. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—the latter, being situated

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony and departures therefrom contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No account is kept of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. The number of immigrants and emigrants in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in that colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

Gain by immigration, 1882 greater than 1881.

113. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1882 than for 1881 by 338, but the records of departures show smaller numbers for 1882 than for 1881 by 3,220; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 3,558.*

Adults and children arriving and departing.

114. 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 1882:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
1882.

—				Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	...	...	...	53,577	5,253	574	59,404
Departures	...	...	...	43,949	4,048	527	48,524
Immigration in excess	...		...	9,628	1,205	47	10,880

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

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

* See also paragraph 39 *ante*.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1882.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales and Queensland	16,959	19,937	...	2,978
South and Western Australia ...	11,811	8,882	2,929	...
Tasmania	10,793	7,338	3,455	...
New Zealand	4,523	4,358	165	...
The United Kingdom	13,036	6,334	6,702	...
Foreign countries	2,282	1,675	607	...
Total	59,404	48,524	10,880*	...

116. 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 decenniad. The number has 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, so that State-assisted immigration to this colony may be said to have virtually ceased. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to:—

State-assisted immigration.

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1882.

Year.	Assisted and Free Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	1,413	1,799	3,212
1872	468	625	1,093
1873	456	407	863
1874	64	85	149
1875	50	52	102
1876	34	37	71
1877	9	8	17
1878	8	10	18
1879	7	8	15
1880 ... ..	...	5	5
1881 ... ..	...	...	...
1882 ... ..	...	2	2
Total	2,509	3,038	5,547

117. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1882 numbered 327, viz., 317 males and 10 females, or 1,027 males fewer

Chinese immigration.

* Net figures.

and 6 females more than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1882 of which there is any record is 699 (all but 4 of whom were males), as compared with 652 of both sexes in 1881; but this does not include those departing in steamers to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia; consequently, this number, probably to a great extent, understates the truth.

Chinese,
where from
and where
to.

118. Of the Chinese who arrived, 34 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 37 from New Zealand, 5 from South Australia, 2 from Western Australia, 129 from Tasmania, 104 from Hong Kong, and 16 from China proper. Of those recorded as having left, 222 went to New South Wales, 104 to South Australia, 60 to Tasmania, 3 to New Zealand, and 310 to Foreign Ports.

Chinese im-
migration,
1853 to
1882.

119. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every ten tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of ten pounds should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed; † but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, restrictions on Chinese immigration have again been imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1882, and is still in force. It limits the number of Chinese immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel. The official records of the departures of Chinese by sea are of little value, as no account is kept

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

† By the Chinese Immigrants Statute 1865, 28 Vict. No. 259 (9th May, 1865).

of those who go to the adjacent colonies ; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow :—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1882.

1861 ... 154	1867 ... 317	1873 ... 269	1878 ... 819
1862 ... 175	1868 ... 300	1874 ... 386	1879 ... 875
1863 ... 80	1869 ... 1,121	1875 ... 521	1880 ... 947
1864 ... 978	1870 ... 584	1876 ... 377	1881 ... 1,348
1865 ... 1,085	1871 ... 704	1877 ... 449	1882 ... 327
1866 ... 974	1872 ... 385		

120. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 22 years was 13,175, or an average of 599 per annum. It will be observed that only in 1881 and two other years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000, and the highest number reached, viz., 1,348, was in the year prior to the one under review. Average number of Chinese immigrants.

121. The arrivals in each Australasian colony of persons who made their way there without State assistance, and of those whose passages from the United Kingdom were paid either wholly or in part by the Colonial Governments, also the departures from each such colony, were as follow during the nine years ended with 1881. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only :— Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1873	28,597	863	29,460	26,294	3,166
	1874	30,583	149	30,732	27,365	3,367
	1875	32,642	102	32,744	29,342	3,402
	1876	35,726	71	35,797	31,977	3,820
	1877	41,179	17	41,196	33,943	7,253
	1878	42,250	18	42,268	37,492	4,776
	1879	44,369	15	44,384	39,212	5,172
	1880*	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
New South Wales...	1873	23,882	140	24,022	16,770	7,252
	1874	28,676	1,080	29,756	19,279	10,477
	1875	29,994	973	30,967	20,350	10,617
	1876	31,479	1,463	32,942	21,923	11,019
	1877	32,610	6,018	38,628	20,174	18,454
	1878	34,689	5,190	39,879	22,913	16,966
	1879*	38,770	5,731	44,501	20,695	23,806
	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898

NOTE.—For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante; also Appendix A post.

* An International Exhibition was held in New South Wales in 1879, and in Victoria in 1880.

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

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Queensland	1873	8,237	6,904	15,141	5,474	9,667
	1874	11,848	8,877	20,725	7,794	12,931
	1875	19,446	5,363	24,809	9,640	15,169
	1876	14,825	7,006	21,831	9,695	12,136
	1877	16,811	5,785	22,596	10,408	12,188
	1878	9,226	6,913	16,139	11,890	4,249
	1879	10,106	3,722	13,828	11,150	2,678
	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
South Australia	1873	4,322	226	4,548	3,172	1,376
	1874	3,405	2,152	5,557	3,271	2,286
	1875	4,499	2,067	6,566	4,019	2,547
	1876	6,111	7,730	13,841	4,995	8,846
	1877	9,114	4,947	14,061	8,367	5,694
	1878	10,322	4,250	14,572	8,174	6,398
	1879	10,245	3,235	13,480	9,137	4,343
	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
Western Australia	1873	285	...	285	639	- 354
	1874	660	...	660	601	59
	1875	733	...	733	520	213
	1876	...	409	409	650	- 241
	1877	270	343	613	575	38
	1878	246	76	322	471	- 149
	1879	153	61	214	278	- 64
	1880	577	...	577	777	- 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
Tasmania	1873	6,759	28	6,787	7,039	- 252
	1874	6,247	18	6,265	7,714	- 1,449
	1875	6,519	16	6,535	8,075	- 1,540
	1876	8,523	48	8,571	8,169	402
	1877	9,710	7	9,717	9,270	447
	1878	9,524	44	9,568	8,483	1,085
	1879	10,522	56	10,578	9,932	646
	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
New Zealand	1873	4,818	8,754	13,572	4,761	8,811
	1874	11,847	32,118	43,965	5,859	38,106
	1875	11,367	20,370	31,737	6,467	25,270
	1876	8,737	9,677	18,414	6,459	11,955
	1877	7,643	5,344	12,987	6,611	6,376
	1878	9,645	6,618	16,263	5,761	10,502
	1879	13,646	10,311	23,957	5,234	18,723
	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616

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

122. With a slight exception in the case of New South Wales, during 1879, that being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony, the returns show that more persons have in all the years come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and in all the years more persons have departed therefrom than from any of the other colonies, but it has been already explained* that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the last two years named in the table the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales. In New Zealand the falling-off in the net immigration during the last two years, and especially during the last year, is very great. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1881 in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1881.

	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
1. New South Wales	22,898
2. Victoria	7,322
3. Queensland	7,014
4. South Australia	2,752
5. New Zealand	1,616
6. Tasmania	1,416
7. Western Australia	67

123. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1881 by excess of immigration over emigration was 40,053 ; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 43,085. The defect, however, which has already† been pointed out in reference to Victoria, viz., that persons leave by sea without their departure being noted, is known to exist to a greater or less extent in every one of the colonies ; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is doubtless less than the records indicate.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

124. Whilst in 1881 immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria, scarcely any in Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and but little in South Australia, it was still largely subsidized in New South Wales and Queensland, although even in those colonies not to the same extent it had been in previous years. Taking 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 positions of the colonies are not altered from those shown above when the whole immigration was compared with the emigration. The following are the differences referred to :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

* See paragraph 112 ante.

† See paragraph 39 ante.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED
IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1881.

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.
1. New South Wales ...	20,321	5. New Zealand ...	1,513
2. Victoria ...	7,322	6. Tasmania ...	1,357
3. Queensland...	3,073	7. Western Australia ...	-79*
4. South Australia ...	1,969		

Emigrants
from United
Kingdom to
Austral-
asia.

125. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, the emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia, in 1882, numbered 38,604, which shows a considerable increase on the numbers in the two previous years. In 1879 and 1874 the numbers were higher, but in no other year since 1870. The following are the figures for the last twelve years; also, taken from colonial returns, the numbers of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the nine years ended with 1881:—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1871 TO 1882.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1871	12,227	...	...
1872	15,876	...	...
1873	26,428	16,915	9,513
1874	53,958	44,394	9,564
1875	35,525	28,891	6,634
1876	33,191	26,404	6,787
1877	31,071	22,461	8,610
1878	37,214	23,109	14,105
1879	42,178	23,131	19,047
1880	25,438	9,838	15,600
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	...	...
Total in twelve years ...	375,803	...	...

Imperial
emigration
returns.

126. During the same twelve years the emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States numbered 2,135,363; to British North America, 320,249; and to other places out of Australasia, 202,783; thus making, with the numbers to the Australasian colonies, already shown to have been 375,803, a grand total of 3,034,198. In 1882 the emigrants from the United Kingdom to all places numbered 413,288, which Mr. Giffen, head of the Statistical Department of the Imperial Board of Trade, states to be "the largest total yet recorded." He also estimates that the loss to the population of the United Kingdom by emigration in that year was equal to "very nearly one-half the total excess of births over deaths."† Of the emigrants referred to, only 56,739 were cabin, but as many as 356,549 were steerage, passengers. Emigrants of British

* Emigrants in excess of unassisted immigrants.

† See Report of the Board of Trade on Immigration and Emigration, 1882, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 9th March, 1883.

origin numbered 279,366; and of these 58 per cent. were English, 30 per cent. were Irish, and 12 per cent. were Scotch.

127. Of the 38,604 emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1882, 22,478 were males and 16,126 were females. Of both sexes, 37,289 were of British origin, viz.:—24,345 English, 6,240 Scotch, and 6,704 Irish; and 1,315 were foreigners.

Sex and birthplace of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

128. The adults (*i.e.*, persons over 12 years) included in such emigrants numbered 30,640, of whom 4,578 were married and 13,879 were single males, and 4,567 were married and 7,616 were single females. Of the 18,457 adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 642; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 4,576; miners, 233; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 405; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 184; cabinet makers, 72; carpenters, joiners, &c., 784; coachmakers, wheelwrights, &c., 59; painters, plumbers, &c., 243; other artisans and mechanics, 657; bootmakers and tailors, 187; shopkeepers, &c., 417; dealers in food, 229; sailors, 46; domestic servants, 33; general labourers, 1,797; clerks and agents, 492; army and navy officers, 21; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,571; other trades and professions, &c., 826; not stated, 4,983. Of the 12,183 adult females, 4,449 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 63 gentlewomen and governesses; 112 milliners, &c.; 131 of other occupations; and 7,428 unspecified.

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

129. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 6,308 in 1881 and 6,237 in 1882. The net emigration to these colonies was thus 17,785 in the former, and 32,367 in the latter, year.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

130. Municipal districts in Victoria are of two kinds,* urban and rural. The former, the area of which ought not to exceed 9 square miles,† and which must, when first proclaimed, contain at least 300 inhabitant householders, are designated, according to their gross revenues, cities, towns, or boroughs. The latter are called shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), and are called municipalities. Each municipality is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land, &c.

Municipalities.

131. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 57 in 1881 and 58 in 1882; and the shires 117 in the former, and 119 in the latter, year.

Number of municipalities.

132. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

* For complete details of the organization of these two forms of local self-government, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 236 to 251.

† This area has been exceeded in the case of Belfast, Sandhurst, St. Arnaud, and Stawell. For areas of cities, towns, and boroughs, see next page.

number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1882 :—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1882.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,636	533	142,688	14,269	3,289
Ballarat	4,090	20,600	4,567	884,508	128,190	25,144
Ballarat East	4,331	15,534	3,452	578,390	57,839	11,152
Belfast	5,902	1,850	394	161,355	10,713	1,663
Brighton	3,288	4,800	942	533,890	53,389	4,958
Browns and Searsdale	5,760	900	180	13,430	2,686	402
Brunswick	2,722	6,027	1,400	435,910	43,591	5,359
Buninyong	3,424	1,410	300	60,345	6,035	826
Carisbrook	5,395	1,300	254	54,000	5,317	967
Castlemaine	5,760	7,000	1,500	213,378	30,485	4,634
Chewton	5,760	2,000	600	43,122	7,187	818
Clunes	5,760	5,563	1,060	160,220	16,022	3,516
Collingwood	1,139	24,500	5,280	1,256,600	125,660	19,606
Creswick	4,760	3,800	775	73,212	12,202	2,269
Daylesford	4,062	3,980	982	154,287	15,276	3,009
Dunolly	5,760	1,500	400	77,784	9,723	1,674
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,800	1,450	261,370	26,137	4,068
Echuca	4,308	5,000	1,122	421,146	35,096	4,880
Emerald Hill †	2,311	26,150	5,805	1,883,650	188,365	23,884
Essendon	4,000	3,045	495	700,000	34,484	4,436
Fitzroy	923	23,200	4,780	1,683,280	168,328	20,941
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	2,428	580	491,180	24,559	989
Footscray	3,075	5,954	1,256	690,000	46,630	6,550
Geelong	3,012	10,000	2,200	710,290	71,029	12,740
Geelong West	859	4,609	1,160	184,670	18,467	3,034
Hamilton	5,100	3,000	679	223,008	18,584	3,468
Hawthorn	2,389	6,382	1,263	836,556	69,713	6,737
Heathcote	3,594	1,300	270	46,928	5,866	918
Hotham	565	17,801	3,681	1,103,355	103,355	14,540
Inglewood	2,560	1,205	310	62,691	7,124	1,193
Kew	3,553	5,100	620	380,000	38,000	4,504
Koroit	5,599	1,453	264	135,096	11,258	1,754
Majorca	5,005	994	276	30,400	3,800	550
Malmsbury	4,214	1,250	350	73,820	7,382	1,209
Maryborough	5,760	4,000	750	165,000	16,500	3,527
Melbourne	5,020	65,878	13,696	9,983,180	998,318	120,668
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	5,000	1,000	223,950	22,395	3,141
Portland	2,860	2,200	573	224,568	18,715	2,689
Prahran	2,320	25,000	4,550	2,336,015	212,365	15,693
Queenscliff	2,173	1,500	245	90,300	7,525	1,745
Raywood	5,760	520	92	17,500	2,119	307
Richmond	1,430	23,436	5,275	1,300,440	130,044	19,069
Rutherglen	1,280	550	125	10,000	2,381	886
Sale	5,442	3,500	620	217,000	21,713	2,961
Sandhurst	7,900	27,000	7,191	1,663,910	166,391	24,592
Sandridge	2,366	9,029	1,962	478,314	53,146	9,244
Sebastopol	1,880	2,586	530	36,351	5,193	1,098

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

† This name was changed to South Melbourne on the 24th September, 1883.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1882—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Smythesdale ...	1,440	600	174	12,045	2,409	317
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,651	578	154,130	15,413	2,891
Stawell ...	5,996	6,652	1,680	207,928	29,704	5,217
St. Kilda ...	1,886	12,411	2,511	1,596,444	132,843	12,779
Talbot ...	5,578	2,400	675	42,140	8,428	1,401
Tarnagulla...	5,133	850	200	36,000	5,108	543
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,580	370	43,700	9,301	1,416
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,400	350	100,000	9,487	1,658
Warrnambool ...	3,450	4,872	931	319,814	29,079	12,878
Williamstown ...	2,775	9,200	1,850	528,515	46,389	8,103
Wood's Point ...	2,560	500	130	11,550	2,310	277
Total ...	217,386*	444,386	95,238	34,559,353	3,364,037	458,781

133. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1882 :—

SHIRES, 1882.†

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	3,750	750	259,088	32,386	4,454
Alexandra ...	724	2,600	570	200,000	19,643	7,555
Ararat ...	1,461	5,250	1,250	1,546,044	77,302	11,445
Avoca ...	437	5,500	1,580	246,220	24,622	3,623
Avon ...	318	1,700	320	305,707‡	22,590	3,512
Bacchus Marsh ...	220	2,150	500	199,493	19,950	4,243
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	6,000	1,250	700,000	46,887	12,216
Ballan ...	365	6,500	1,400	371,970	37,197	6,811
Ballarat ...	182	7,500	1,000	384,720	38,472	6,212
Bannockburn ...	139	2,000	321	231,444	17,716	3,484
Barrabool ...	191	2,040	500	220,170	22,017	4,094
Beechworth ...	303	7,900	1,790	393,450	39,345	6,061
Belfast ...	200	2,900	450	668,360	33,418	4,943
Bellarine ...	124	3,457	750	240,000	23,294	3,011
Benalla ...	1,181	8,500	1,350	563,950	56,395	9,485
Berwick ...	435	3,530	849	588,000	33,470	5,692
Bet Bet... ...	345	6,000	1,600	240,000	24,360	4,194
Boroondara ...	12	1,441	290	497,940	24,897	3,220
Braybrook ...	89	1,028	233	209,340	20,934	3,027

* Or 340 square miles.

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

‡ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1882—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Bright ...	833	5,600	1,100	118,775	23,755	3,782
Broadford ...	223	1,300	330	143,200	8,950	1,512
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,442	280	223,910	22,391	2,179
Bulla ...	105	1,980	246	366,795	24,453	3,521
Bulleen ...	33	1,600	336	180,000	11,905	2,128
Buln Buln ...	665	3,500	650	465,460	23,273	9,338
Bungaree ...	89	5,000	1,000	399,864	26,658	7,000
Buninyong ...	304	9,600	1,820	448,575	44,858	7,787
Caulfield ...	9	2,554	420	569,730	37,982	4,609
Chiltern ...	89	2,300	540	49,875	9,975	2,305
Coburg ...	7	2,415	384	124,485	12,449	2,202
Colac ...	1,090	5,500	1,070	882,284	73,570	11,195
Corio ...	237	2,300	434	300,000	29,234	4,760
Cranbourne ...	228	1,650	320	225,000	22,500	4,271
Creswick ...	202	10,000	1,500	979,560	65,304	6,247
Dandenong ...	58	1,600	325	172,524	14,377	3,009
Darebin ...	79	1,410	300	142,000	14,200	2,281
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	651	1,484,490	74,225	8,780
Dunmunkle ...	539	4,250	900	746,265	49,752	6,166
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	400	320,600	32,060	4,623
Echuca ...	1,458	8,200	1,900	1,329,328*	102,256	10,881
Eltham ...	208	2,300	540	250,000	14,905	3,319
Euroa ...	887	5,000	1,040	490,416	40,868	4,964
Flinders & Kangerong	176	1,700	430	187,680	15,640	2,556
Gisborne ...	100	2,020	370	291,980	14,594	3,084
Glenelg ...	1,264	5,000	2,000	1,605,380	80,269	12,906
Glenlyon ...	127	2,500	500	143,870	14,387	2,614
Goulburn ...	348	2,496	430	299,418	21,387	4,036
Grenville ...	310	5,500	1,250	268,400	32,698	4,453
Hampden ...	1,738	5,292	1,125	2,237,400	111,870	14,656
Heidelberg ...	41	2,800	400	400,000	20,000	3,155
Howqua... ..	842	1,400	400	27,372	6,844	2,149
Huntly ...	321	3,764	618	351,240	29,270	4,914
Jika ...	15	3,289	598	365,360	24,356	3,597
Keilor ...	53	686	140	96,623	9,662	1,173
Kilmore... ..	86	2,273	580	182,178	18,218	3,331
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,300	939,124	61,043	10,200
Kowree ...	1,448	3,600	672	790,020	39,501	3,953
Kyneton ...	273	9,000	1,800	1,182,870	59,144	11,038
Leigh ...	379	1,748	500	375,470	37,547	4,650
Lexton ...	297	2,750	550	434,655	25,434	3,902
Lilydale ...	166	2,180	520	257,652	21,471	3,984
Lowan ...	9,400	5,000	1,500	646,730*	48,069	6,728
Maffra ...	1,064	3,597	699	742,640	37,132	3,468
Maldon ...	215	5,040	1,354	380,000	28,469	5,021
Malvern ...	6	1,750	350	550,840	27,542	4,147
Mansfield ...	864	3,000	500	300,000	24,000	3,552
Marong ...	566	7,722	1,900	609,385	60,939	10,588
Melton ...	104	1,210	225	162,795	16,279	2,426
Meredith ...	169	1,514	338	130,551	13,551	2,962
Merriang ...	123	1,220	240	151,015	16,203	2,056

* Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1882—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Metcalfe ...	204	3,800	860	255,857	25,586	3,527
Minhamite ...	542	2,000	500	931,844	36,468	4,403
Moorabbin ...	31	3,750	780	332,208	27,684	5,444
Mornington ...	107	2,100	475	442,020	22,101	3,385
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	400	801,705	80,170	9,727
Mount Alexander	52	4,500	1,090	93,391	15,899	2,753
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,384	893	147,600	14,816	2,721
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	470	950,000	61,840	10,493
McIvor ...	570	3,430	840	285,580	22,847	2,396
Narracan ...	865	1,922	783	96,010	19,202	4,655
Newham ...	105	3,400	620	276,270	18,159	3,260
Newstead ...	105	2,370	550	170,383	17,383	2,407
North Ovens ...	234	2,000	386	160,986	13,416	2,533
Nunawading ...	23	1,560	490	144,080	14,408	2,765
Oakleigh ...	29	1,740	360	124,750	12,475	2,574
Omeo ...	1,674	1,800	370	271,900	13,597	2,782
Oxley ...	967	3,132	610	249,380	24,938	4,031
Phillip Island and Woolamai	290	1,400	325	140,046	11,671	1,382
Portland ...	1,607	6,000	1,150	600,840	60,084	8,351
Pyalong ...	216	1,800	305	240,980	12,049	1,672
Ripon ...	587	4,550	1,200	636,000	63,600	8,124
Romsey ...	91	3,000	590	490,600	24,530	4,488
Rosedale ...	810	2,463	739	413,500	41,350	7,598
Rutherglen ...	212	2,800	500	180,000	18,000	2,543
Seymour ...	335	2,100	346	176,792	22,099	3,712
Shepparton ...	764	7,000	1,750	660,000	66,000	7,837
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	450	127,200	12,720	2,955
Springfield ...	113	816	160	228,585	15,239	2,383
St. Arnaud ...	3,602	16,000	3,000	2,195,640	109,782	20,591
Stawell ...	1,001	3,500	800	553,215	42,555	7,481
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	3,700	840	230,560	23,056	3,545
Swan Hill ...	11,078	9,000	2,200	1,514,301	113,849	19,469
Talbot ...	183	2,550	600	176,970	17,697	2,091
Tambo ...	3,150	1,300	230	184,810	12,320	3,608
Towong ...	2,545	3,400	870	332,256	27,688	6,432
Traralgon ...	441	3,000	495	187,200	18,720	6,936
Tullaroop ...	219	5,500	1,000	265,085	26,509	5,600
Wannon ...	753	2,670	499	1,281,340	64,067	9,681
Waranga ...	1,076	13,300	1,900	1,745,930	87,296	11,208
Warragul ...	120	1,600	500	300,000	21,000	1,636
Warrnambool ...	610	8,244	1,775	2,008,000	100,415	18,351
Whittlesea ...	138	2,100	384	160,000	16,000	2,899
Wimmera ...	1,819	15,000	2,000	980,318	98,311	12,523
Winchelsea ...	609	3,000	560	570,000	40,000	6,199
Wodonga ...	97	1,519	282	194,800	9,740	2,050
Wyndham ...	275	1,375	234	666,342	37,109	7,382
Yackandandah ...	836	4,429	950	552,360	27,618	6,637
Yarrawonga ...	830	7,300	1,700	753,500	61,160	7,127
Yea ...	593	1,200	280	162,380*	16,238	4,682
Total ...	82,812	452,199	94,619	57,233,194	4,069,775	652,469

* Estimated from the annual value.

Area of municipalities. 134. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows :—

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1882.

				Square Miles.	
Cities, towns, and boroughs	340
Shires	82,812
Total				...	83,152

Proportion to total area of Victoria. 135. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about one-nineteenth of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population of municipalities. 136. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1882 :—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1882.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	444,386
Shires	...	...	...	452,199
Total				896,585

Proportion to population of Victoria. 137. It has been already stated that the estimated population of Victoria, at the end of 1882, was 906,225. It therefore follows that ninety-nine out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government.

Ratepayers in municipalities. 138. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1882 :—

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1882.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	96,782
Shires	...	...	...	103,069
Total				199,851

Proportion of ratepayers to population. 139. By comparing these figures with those showing the enumerated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4·5 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer.

Male ratepayers classified. 140. The following is an abstract of a return laid before the Legislative Council on the 15th February, 1881, on the motion of the Honorable Sir Charles Sladen, showing the number of male ratepayers in 1880, classified according to the annual value of the property on which they were rated, the freeholders being distinguished from the other ratepayers. It is probable that the proportions at the different ratings have not changed greatly since the return was made :—

MALE RATEPAYERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATING, 1880.

Annual Value at which rated.	Number of Male Ratepayers.		
	Freehold.	Other than Freehold.	Total.
Under £10	24,032	16,144	40,176
£10 to £15	16,743	16,042	32,785
£15 to £20	9,551	10,530	20,081
£20 to £30	13,007	14,990	27,997
£30 to £40	7,280	11,008	18,288
£40 to £50	4,962	6,780	11,742
£50 to £150	13,164	} 15,048	32,301
£150 and upwards	4,089		
Total	92,828	90,542	183,370

141. It will be observed that the total number of ratepayers is set down in the table as 183,370, but in 4,239 cases persons were returned both as "freeholders" and "other ratepayers"; therefore the net number of ratepayers was only 179,131. It should be mentioned that the return is not quite complete, as it does not include the ratepayers of the Shire of Kilmore.

Net number of ratepayers.

142. The difference between the net total of male ratepayers and the number of both sexes given for 1880—viz., 194,945—may be supposed to represent the female ratepayers, which, according to that assumption, would number 15,814.

Female ratepayers.

143. By the table it would appear that the freeholders exceed the other ratepayers by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., also that more than half the ratepayers are rated at less than £20, the numbers below and above that rating being respectively 93,042 and 90,328.

Freeholders and ratepayers under £20.

144. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1882 :—

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1882.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	95,238
Shires	94,619
Total	189,857

145. The dwellings in the whole colony were returned at the census of 1881 as 179,816. All of these, except 1,121, were situated in municipal districts.

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

146. The area contained in shires is about 244 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; the ratepayers in the former exceed those in the latter by about a seventeenth, and the population in the former exceeds

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

that in the latter by about a fiftieth. On the other hand, the dwellings in cities, towns, and boroughs slightly exceed those in shires.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

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

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1877 TO 1882.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.					
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
0s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
0 9 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	5	5	6	2
0 10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 ...	24	26	21	22	22	25	99	95	102	103	103	111
1 2 ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 ...	7	8	8	7	8	10	3	3	3	2	2	1
1 4 ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
1 6 ...	15	13	16	12	13	12	3	6	3	5	4	3
1 6½ ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 ...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 ...	2	2	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 ...	5	3	3	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 ...	4	4	5	4	4	2	...	2	1	1	2	1
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	59	57	57	57	58	111	112	115	117	117	119

High and low ratings.

148. It will be observed that two municipalities in the year 1882 were rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

149. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 41 per cent. in 1877, 44 per cent. in 1878, 37 per cent. in 1879, 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, and 43 per cent. in 1882, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 89 per cent. in 1877, 85 per cent. in 1878, 89 per cent. in 1879, 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, and 93 per cent. in 1882, were rated at the same amount.

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

150. In 1877, 4; in 1878 and 1879, 5; and in 1880, 1881, and 1882, 6 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1877, 42; in 1878, 45; in 1879, 44; in 1880 and 1881, 43; and in 1882, 35 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated.

151. The number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the nine years ended with 1882, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1882, as compared with 1881, the increase of the whole number of properties was

5,234, of which 2,627 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 2,607 in shires. All the groups relating to the urban municipalities showed increase, as also did all relating to shires except the group embracing properties of £500 and upwards, in which there was a slight decrease :—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1882.

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.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
187	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295

152. In the eight years ended with 1882 the total increase in the number of properties was 39,253, of which 16,031 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 23,222 in shires. Increase in eight years.

153. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee-simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the nine years ended with 1882, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1882, as compared with 1881, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £4,150,088, made up of an increase of £2,250,559 in urban, and of £1,899,529 in country, properties :— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1882.

Year.	Total Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547

Increase in
eight years.

154. According to the above table, during the eight years ended with 1882, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £7,234,748, and in shires to £22,336,160.

Annual value
of rateable
property.

155. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1882, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £157,499 in the urban, and of £101,024 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £258,523. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1882.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812

156. During the eight years ended with 1882 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £507,555 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £930,780 in shires. Increase in eight years.

157. 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 value, during the eight years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1882, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :— Increase in number and value of properties rated.

**INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1882.**

Rateable Values.	Increase during Eight Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	33,755	15,464,017	796,914
£50 to £100	3,773	5,186,613	235,263
£100 to £200	1,104	3,143,017	143,926
£200 and upwards	621	5,777,261	262,232
Total increase	39,253	29,570,908	1,438,335

Largest increase in small properties.

158. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to six-sevenths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50. The largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to more than half of the total gain, was in properties of a similar rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to nearly a fifth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

159. Letters of naturalization are granted to aliens residing in Victoria upon their taking an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, as prescribed by the Aliens Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256); but, 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. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1882 and the previous eleven years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1882.

Native Countries.	Eleven Years: 1871 to 1881.	Year 1882.
France	29	1
Belgium	6	1
Holland	10	1
Austria	22	2
Germany	516	19
Italy	25	1
Spain	4	...
Portugal	1	...
Russia	15	3
Other European countries	261	12
United States	17	...
South and Central American States	1	...
China	91	317
Other countries	6	...
Total	1,004	357

160. It will be observed that more than three times as many Chinese were naturalized in 1882 as during the whole of the previous eleven years. This enormous increase is doubtless in consequence of the restrictions imposed under the Chinese Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections.

Chinese naturalized.

161. Of the 357 persons naturalized in 1882, 104 were storekeepers, 14 tea dealers, 17 merchants, 9 hawkers, 46 miners, 19 farmers, 2 vignerons, 42 gardeners, 3 tobacco planters, 17 carpenters, 4 hotelkeepers, 4 butchers, 4 wine and spirit merchants, 9 accountants, agents, and clerks, 11 cooks, 15 labourers, 5 doctors, 2 chemists and druggists, 4 interpreters; 1 was an architect, 1 a lithographic draughtsman, 1 a wood engraver, 1 a priest, and 22 were of other occupations.

Occupations of persons naturalized.

162. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548)—which, as to the registration of electors, came into operation on the 2nd November, 1876, and, in other respects, at the next subsequent dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, viz., on the 25th April, 1877—the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55, and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86. And by the Legislative Council Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 702), which came into operation on the 28th November, 1881, the number of provinces for the Legislative Council was increased from 6 to 14, and the number of members of that House from 30 to 42; the freehold property qualification of such members was reduced from an annual value of £250 to one of £100, and the tenure of their seats from ten years to six; the qualification of the electors to the Council was also reduced from an annual value of £50 to one of £10 if derived from freehold, or of £25 if from leasehold or the occupation of rented property.† With the exception of these changes, and a few minor details provided for in the Acts named, the electoral system of Victoria is the same as that described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.‡

Number of electoral districts and members.

163. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member. Since the elections in November, 1882, each electoral province for the Council has been uniformly represented by 3 members.

Members to each district.

164. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature, in 1881–2 and 1882–3, is shown in the following table:—

Electors on the rolls.

* See footnote to paragraph 119 *ante*.

† These changes were not fully effected until November, 1882, when the first election under the new Act took place.

‡ Paragraphs 262 to 270.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Ratepayers' Roll	30,608	97,622	164,687	166,349
General Roll	1,250	1,113	22,606	30,258
Total	31,858	98,735	187,293	196,607

Increase
electors for
Upper
House.

165. The reduction of the qualification of electors for the Upper House by the Legislative Council Act 1881 resulted in the addition of 67,000 fresh electors to the rolls of that House, which caused such electors to be more than three times as numerous as they were before that Act came into operation. The ratepaying portion of them now embraces nearly three-fifths of all the male ratepayers in the colony. New rolls were made out for the Legislative Council in 1882-3, hence the decrease in the numbers on the general roll.

Non-rate-
paying
electors.

166. The new rolls for the Legislative Assembly were made out in 1881-2, which resulted in a considerable diminution in the non-ratepaying electors for that House, which, however, in 1882-3 had been partially recovered from. It is found that on the making out of new rolls all the non-ratepaying electors do not at once renew their rights; but as the rolls mature, and especially when there is the prospect of an election, large numbers of electoral rights are taken out, which may be done every half-year, and thus the falling-off which invariably occurs at the first issue of new rolls in time disappears.* Non-ratepaying electors formed nearly 4 per cent. in 1881-2, but little more than 1 per cent. in 1882-3, of the total number of electors for the Legislative Council; whilst the same description of electors formed 12 per cent. in 1881-2, but 15 per cent. in 1882-3, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly.

Electors who
voted for the
Legislative
Council.

167. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council under the new Act, which took place in November, 1882, the seat was contested in seven out of the fourteen provinces, and in these 55 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors:—

* Fresh rolls are made out every three years, and the name of an elector who takes out a right at any time during that period remains on the roll until its expiration.

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

Electoral Provinces.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	Number of Electors—		
		At Biennial Election, 1882—		
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.			
Melbourne	24,299	12,853	7,705	59·94
North Yarra	19,003	8,048	4,412	54·82
South Yarra	17,710	9,580	*	*
Southern	14,182	6,328	2,655	41·95
South-Western	12,643	5,861	3,491	59·56
Nelson	13,279	4,671	2,587	55·38
Western	11,145	5,832	*	*
North-Western	16,628	8,594	4,678	54·43
Northern	17,501	6,867	3,812	55·51
Wellington	17,771	6,989	*	*
North-Central	12,615	5,392	*	*
North-Eastern	15,093	6,851	*	*
Gippsland	11,234	5,058	*	*
South-Eastern	10,260	5,811	*	*
Total	213,363	98,735		
Deduct for uncontested provinces	...	45,513		
Net result ... ..	...	53,222	29,340	55·13

168. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd February, 1883, all the seats were contested except twelve. Returns have been received from all the districts except two, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 14th July, 1880, whilst the electors on the rolls numbered about the same as on the last occasion, 66 per cent. in contested districts recorded their votes. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the more recent election referred to; also the number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census:—

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, February, 1883, Number of Electors—		
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Ararat	1,651	1,374	936	68·12
Avoca	6,255	5,230	3,056	58·43
Ballarat East	4,252	4,895	3,594	73·42
Ballarat West	7,199	6,980	4,633	66·38
Barwon	2,360	2,023	1,391	68·76
Belfast	1,017	1,048	776	74·05
Benambra	1,962	1,972	*	*

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, ETC.—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, February, 1883, Number of Electors—		
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Boroondara	2,698	2,642	1,979	74·91
Bourke, East	2,094	1,574	*	*
Bourke Boroughs, East	3,287	2,252	1,691	75·09
Bourke, South	2,344	2,294	†	...
Bourke, West	5,267	4,864	3,346	68·80
Brighton	1,730	1,606	*	*
Carlton	3,042	3,261	2,254	69·12
Castlemaine	3,551	3,363	2,151	64·00
Collingwood	5,058	4,826	2,728	56·53
Creswick	6,928	6,625	4,831	72·92
Dalhousie	1,871	1,696	1,142	67·34
Delatite	2,567	2,391	1,275	53·32
Dundas	1,623	1,498	*	*
Emerald Hill	6,104	5,697	3,309	58·08
Evelyn	1,890	1,585	*	*
Fitzroy	6,067	5,379	3,482	64·73
Footscray	1,551	2,533	950	37·50
Geelong	4,106	4,592	2,974	64·76
Gippsland, North	5,484	4,511	†	...
Gippsland, South	2,868	3,116	*	*
Grant... ..	3,563	3,312	2,118	63·95
Grenville	2,903	2,963	2,164	73·04
Kara Kara	3,415	2,981	*	*
Kilmore and Anglesey	2,667	2,314	*	*
Kyneton Boroughs	1,329	1,218	*	*
Maldon	1,494	1,424	*	*
Mandurang	8,878	7,925	5,092	64·25
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,653	2,597	71·09
Melbourne, East	5,517	4,149	2,782	67·05
Melbourne, North	7,200	6,239	3,700	59·30
Melbourne, West	5,940	4,882	3,282	67·23
Moira... ..	9,007	8,154	5,499	67·44
Mornington	3,146	3,135	*	*
Normanby	1,985	1,834	1,005	54·80
Ovens	3,880	3,318	2,392	72·09
Polwarth and South Grenville	1,970	1,887	1,159	61·42
Portland	1,586	1,432	*	*
Richmond	6,548	6,484	4,292	66·20
Ripon and Hampden	2,774	2,025	1,323	65·33
Rodney	5,884	4,843	3,051	63·00
Sandhurst	6,615	6,491	4,409	67·92
Sandridge	2,183	2,091	1,524	72·90
St. Kilda	7,778	7,467	4,855	65·02
Stawell	1,944	1,710	1,168	68·30
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,915	2,463	62·91
Warrnambool	1,613	1,457	1,032	70·83
Williamstown	2,035	2,288	1,302	56·90
Wimmera	7,982	7,193	4,099	56·98
Total	213,363	196,611		
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those for which returns were not furnished	...	30,660		
Net result ... ..	...	165,951	107,806	64·96

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

169. At the time of the last census, excluding the Chinese and the Aborigines, 25 per cent. of the population were males over 21 years of age, and of these 46 per cent. were electors of the Upper, and 97 per cent. of the Lower, House. The proportion of the electors of the former to the population was 1 to every 9, and of the latter 1 to every 4; the proportion of members of the former to the population was 1 to every 20,442, and of the latter 1 to every 9,983; the proportion of members of the former to the males over 21 years of age was 1 to every 5,080, and of the latter 1 to every 2,481; and the proportion of members to the electors of the former was 1 to every 2,351, and of the latter 1 to every 2,408.*

Proportion of electors and members to population.

170. In the following table is shown the number of members and electors of the Lower House of Parliament in each of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, together with their proportions to the population; also, in five of those colonies, the number and percentage of electors who voted at the general elections which took place in the years named:—

Members, electors, &c., in Australasian colonies.

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

Colony.	Members, 1880-81.		Electors on Rolls 1880-81.		Electors who Voted.†		
	Total Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population at Census 1881.	Total Number.	Percentage of Adult Male Population at Census 1881.	At General Election of—	Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Victoria ...	86	10·0	207,117	91·3	1883	107,806	64·96
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	88·2	1880	90,655	64·36
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1878	24,785	59·50
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1882	3,560	64·95
New Zealand ...	88‡	16·5	83,851‡	55·4	...	...	...

171. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members, but more electors, of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named. Of the five colonies of which the records are at hand, the colonies in which the largest proportion of electors exercised the franchise were Victoria and Tasmania, which in this respect were about equal.

Proportion of members, &c., in each colony.

* In the calculations relating to the Upper House, the electors upon the first rolls under the new Act have been compared with the census population. The Act, however, did not come into operation until nearly seven months after the census was taken.

† In those contested districts only from which returns were received.

‡ In New Zealand 4 of the members and 830 of the electors are Maoris.

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and other
colonies.

172. A simple calculation will show that Victoria, instead of sending 86 members to the Legislative Assembly, would return, were she represented in the same proportion to population as New South Wales, 124 ; as South Australia, 138 ; as New Zealand, 142 ; as Queensland, 222 ; as Tasmania, 238.

Proportion
of members
of Imperial
Parliament
to popula-
tion.

173. The United Kingdom returns 650 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 485 for England, 60 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 1 to every 54,255 ; or, for England, 1 member to every 53,543 persons ; for Scotland, 1 member to every 62,240 persons ; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,332 persons.

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

174. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 86 members to Parliament, return only 16 ; if in the same proportion as England, she would also return 16 ; if in the same proportion as Ireland, about 19 ; and if in the same proportion as Scotland, 14.

PART II.—FINANCE.

Public
finance
accounts.

175. There are in most countries two bodies which have the power of levying taxes for certain defined objects, viz., the Central or General Government, and the Municipal or Local Government ; therefore, in dealing with questions affecting the total amounts raised and expended, it is desirable that the accounts of both these bodies should be taken into consideration. It has been too often the custom, in making statements respecting the finances of a country, to take no account of municipal revenue, taxation, and expenditure. It will, however, be at once obvious that these elements cannot be ignored except at the expense of accuracy. Taxation for local purposes forms part of the burdens of a people just as much as that for general services ; and in some countries certain functions are performed by the one government which in other countries are performed by the other. It should further be pointed out that, in comparing the amounts raised in the same country in different years, allowance should be made for changes arising from transfer of portion of the revenue of the General Government to Local Bodies, and *vice versâ* ; also for the abandonment of revenue for special public purposes which it is considered desirable to carry on by means of trusts, &c., and of the resumption of such revenue, should these be abolished. Of trusts in operation by which revenue has been