

PART I.—POPULATION.

34. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1887* was as follows:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	550,044
Females	...	...	...	...	...	486,075
						1,036,119
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,036,119

35. This estimate shows an increase of 33,076 (18,592 in the males and 14,484 in the females) upon that for the end of 1886, published in the last issue of this work. The figures have, as usual, been derived from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures since the census was taken. The official records of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted in 1887, to 5,988, viz., 4,754 of males, and 1,234 of females, or to 35,988, viz., 28,754 of males, and 7,234 of females, during the whole period since the census was taken. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1887 would have been 1,072,107, viz., 578,798 males, and 493,309 females.

36. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1887 was 1,017,199,† which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits

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

† The returns are, on the average, made up to about the middle of August.

Population,
1887.

Mode of
computing
population
estimate.

Municipal
estimate of
population.

of any municipality, would give a total of 1,032,580, or 39,527 less than the apparent population, but only 3,539 less than the reduced estimate adopted. It may be remarked that, when the census of 1881 was taken, the population according to the municipal estimate was found to be several thousands above the number then returned, although not nearly so high as the apparent population brought on throughout the ten years which had intervened between it and the previous census. This, it will be remembered, was found to exceed the truth by 67,000.

37. Supposing the apparent population had been correct, the mean or average population during 1887 would have been 1,052,575, viz., 567,125 males and 485,450 females; but, calculating upon the basis of the reduced estimate, the mean population of the year may be set down as follows:—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1887.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	541,070
Females	...	...	...	...	...	478,630
						1,019,700
						1,019,700

38. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1887 was 39,064, viz., 23,346 males and 15,718 females. Of this increase, 17,038, consisting of 7,663 males and 9,375 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 22,026, consisting of 15,683 males and 6,343 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

39. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that a large number of persons leave the colony by sea without being recorded by the Immigration Office. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which, it is believed, has of late years occurred but rarely. In 1887, the apparent increase of population was less by 2,110 than in the previous year, but, with this exception, was the largest recorded during the last seventeen years. Twelve years ago (1875), according to the figures, the increase of population was at a minimum; but since then a marked improvement has taken place from year to year, but especially in the last four years. The following are the figures for the last seventeen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

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

Increase by
births.

40. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births over deaths in 1887 was greater by 1,166 than that in 1886, and was also greater than in any other year since 1871. The following are the numbers in the last seventeen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.†

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

Increase by
immigra-
tion.

41. 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

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

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

often been referred to in previous issues of this work,* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was for some years tolerably successful; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient 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 always distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney frequently setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,† but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last seventeen years—and which, it will be observed, show a decrease for 1887 of 3,276 as compared with the number for 1886, but are considerably higher than that shown for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.‡

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

42. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1886 and 1887, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter:—

Population of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

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

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 AND 1887.*

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase.
	1886.	1887.	
Victoria	1,003,043	1,036,119	33,076
New South Wales	1,001,966	1,042,919	40,953
Queensland	342,614	366,940	24,326
South Australia	312,758	312,421	- 337†
Western Australia	39,584	42,488	2,904
Total	2,699,965	2,800,887	100,922
Tasmania	137,211	142,478	5,267
New Zealand	589,386	603,361	13,975
Grand Total	3,426,562	3,546,726	120,164

NOTE.—The *apparent* population of Victoria was 991,869 at the end of 1885, and 1,033,043 at the end of 1886; that of New South Wales was 980,578 and 1,030,901 at the end of the same two years. The *apparent* increase of population in 1886 was 41,174 in the case of Victoria, and 50,323 in the case of New South Wales. The population in this table is exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

Colonies which have amended their population estimates.

43. Both Victoria and New South Wales have reduced their estimates of population to allow for unrecorded departures which have taken place since the census of 1881 was taken, the former by 35,988 and the latter by 35,286. Moreover, Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in 1885, which led to a reduction on previous estimates of 11,427 persons in the case of the former, and 7,194 in that of the latter. It appears, however, that these two colonies have not reduced their population estimates since 1885, whilst the other three colonies have not done so since 1881, and as the record of persons departing is more or less incomplete in all of them there is little doubt that the figures given, especially in the case of the last three colonies, overstate the truth. It is believed that the estimate for South Australia is for that colony exclusive of the Northern Territory, which at the census of 1881 contained 4,521 inhabitants, of whom all but 717 were Chinese.

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

44. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1887, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1887.

1. Western Australia ...	Per cent.	7·34	5. Victoria ...	Per cent.	3·30
2. Queensland ...	7·10	6. New Zealand ...	2·37		
3. New South Wales ...	4·09	7. South Australia ...	- 11†		
4. Tasmania ...	3·62				

NOTE.—If no allowance had been made for probable unrecorded departures, the apparent increase of population in 1887 would have been at the rate of 3·89 per cent. in the case of Victoria and 4·72 per cent. in the case of New South Wales.

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

† The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

45. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1887, the population of Continental Australasia increased by 3·74 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 3·21 per cent.

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1887.

46. During the six years and nine months which intervened between the census of 1881 and the end of 1887 it is estimated that the following increases took place in the populations of the different colonies :—

Increase of Australasian populations since census.

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATIONS, 1881 TO 1887.

Colony.	Population. Census of 1881.*	Increase in 6½ years.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria... ..	862,346	173,773	20·15
New South Wales	751,468	291,451	38·78
Queensland	213,525	153,415	71·85
South Australia	279,865	32,556	11·63
Western Australia	29,708	12,780	43·02
Total	2,136,912	663,975	31·07
Tasmania	115,705	26,473	22·88
New Zealand	489,933	113,428	23·15
Grand Total	2,742,550	803,876	29·31

47. Judging from the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1891, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 3,100,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number 4,000,000.

Probable Australasian populations, 1891.

48. The rate of increase of the population of Australia combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, in the decennial period intervening between the last two simultaneous censuses may be set down as 42 per cent. It appears from the last table there is every probability of that rate being maintained in the decade ending with 1891 ; but, without hazarding a prediction as to what may actually occur, the following would be the population of the group at each of the ten next decennial census periods, supposing the same rate of increase to take place between census and census as was found to have taken place between 1871 and 1881† :—

Probable population of Australasia in 100 years.

* Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

† Including enumerated Aborigines, the population of the Australian continent at the census of 1881 was 2,166,189, and the population of that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was 2,815,924.

PROBABLE POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA AT TEN PERIODS.

1891	3,998,612	1941	23,086,120
1901	5,678,029	1951	32,782,290
1911	8,062,801	1961	46,550,852
1921	11,449,177	1971	66,102,210
1931	16,257,831	1981	93,865,138

49. Although in the intervals between the earlier decades the rate of increase will very likely be higher than that which prevailed between the last two censuses, it is hardly probable that the rate will be sustained at the later periods; but, supposing the population in 1981 should amount to the number shown in the lowest line, and the increase be continued thereafter at the same rate, the population in 1991 would be 133,288,495, and in 2001 it would be 189,269,663. The consideration of such large numbers naturally excites thought as to what may not be the possibilities of a future Australasia; still it must be admitted that at the present time such speculations are more curious than practically useful.

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

51. The following table, with certain exceptions, which will be referred to shortly, has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1887 in nearly the same relative proportions as they did when the census was taken:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population 1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	301,374	308,477	609,851
Other Australasian Colonies	23,300	25,450	48,750
England and Wales	99,650	65,160	164,810
Scotland	30,598	23,037	53,635
Ireland	48,105	47,752	95,857
Other British Possessions	7,076	4,269	11,345
Germany	7,228	2,547	9,775
The United States	1,948	738	2,686
China	11,880	87	11,967*
Other Foreign Countries	9,911	1,113	11,024
Total	541,070	478,630	1,019,700
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth)	510,103	474,145	984,248
Foreign Subjects (by birth)	30,967	4,485	35,452

* It may be estimated that in June, 1888, the Chinese in the colony numbered 12,564. This does not include half-castes, of which there were probably not less than 400 in Victoria. See paragraph 61 *et seq. post*.

Further estimates of Australasian population.

Time Victorian population will double.

Birthplaces, 1887.

52. The relative proportions of the different nationalities shown in this table are about identical with those which existed when the census was taken, except those of the natives of Victoria and the other Australasian colonies, in calculating which an allowance has been made for the births and deaths which have occurred since the census, and the Chinese, the number of whom has been brought on from the census by means of the returns of arrivals, departures, and deaths of Chinese which have occurred since the census was taken.

Native
Australians
and Chinese.

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

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

Natives of
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

54. 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.

55. Although New South Wales had been settled fully twice as long as Victoria,* the table shows that in 1881 natives of Victoria resident therein outnumbered resident natives of New South Wales by about 32,000.

Victorians
in other
colonies.

56. 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 was 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 were not shown separately, but were 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 shown in the following table:—

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

* Captain Phillip landed in New South Wales on the 18th January, 1788. Batman arrived at Port Phillip on the 29th May, 1835, Fawkner's party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawkner himself on the 18th October, 1835.

57. 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

58. When the census of 1881 was taken, 579 persons in every 1,000 living in this colony were found to be natives of Victoria, and the proportion has now increased to close upon 600 (598). The same census showed that in each Australasian colony, except Queensland, more than half the population were natives thereof. By the following figures it will be observed that the proportion of natives was higher in Victoria than in New Zealand or Queensland, but lower than in any of the other colonies of the group :—

Native born in Australasian colonies.

PROPORTION OF NATIVE BORN IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

	Natives per 1,000 persons living.		Natives per 1,000 persons living.
Tasmania	691	Victoria	579
Western Australia	628	New Zealand	501
New South Wales	622	Queensland	456
South Australia	593		

59. In 1881, natives of Australasia were in the proportion of 635 per 1000 of the population of the Australian continent, and in the proportion of 618 per 1000 of the population of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand.

Native born in Australia and Australasia

60. According to Mr. Mulhall,* the United Kingdom has a more essentially native-born population than any other country in Europe, and one much more so than the United States. In all the countries he names, however, the proportion of native born is much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies. The following are Mr. Mulhall's figures :—

Native born in various countries.

PROPORTION OF NATIVE BORN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Natives per 1,000 persons living.		Natives per 1,000 persons living.
United Kingdom	996	Belgium	980
Germany	994	France	977
Italy	990	Switzerland	922
Holland	983	United States	866

* *Fifty Years National Progress*, page 146. Routledge and Sons, London, 1887.

Chinese in
Australasian
colonies.

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

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Not all
Chinese
born in
China.

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

Chinese in
Australasian
colonies,
1888.

63. According to information brought down to April, May, or June, 1888, the total number of Chinese in the Australasian colonies was then 51,330, the increase since the census of 1881 having been 7,624. The following are the numbers in each colony compared with the numbers returned at the census of 1881:—

* See table following paragraph 53 *ante*.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1888.

Colony.	Number of Chinese.		
	1881. (Enumerated.)	1888. (Estimated.)	Increase or Decrease (—).
Victoria ...	12,128	12,564	436
New South Wales ...	10,205	16,828	6,623
Queensland ...	11,229	8,950	—2,279
South Australia *	4,151	6,900	2,749
Western Australia ...	145	400	255
Total ...	37,858	45,642	7,784†
Tasmania ...	844	1,000	156
New Zealand ...	5,004	4,688	—316
Grand Total ...	43,706	51,330	7,624†

NOTE.—The estimates for 1888 are for the following dates:—Victoria, 1st June; New South Wales, 18th May; Queensland and Tasmania, 1st April; South Australia, 28th May; Western Australia, 31st May; New Zealand, 30th April.

64. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, ^{Aborigines.} the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.† When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number returned was 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females; all, however, were not enumerated at that time, and there are now known to be 803 in the colony, of whom 570 are pure blacks and the remainder half-castes. The existence of the few of the Aboriginal race that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever, and it will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

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

* Including the Northern Territory.

† Net figures.

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

ABORIGINES, 1887.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines* (including half-castes).
	acres.	
Coranderrk	4,800	91
Framlingham	3,500	90
Lake Condah	3,750	98
Lake Wellington	2,300	63
Lake Tyers	4,200	60
Lake Hindmarsh	3,607	51
Depôts (outside stations) ... ..	...	250
Occasional visitors to stations	...	100
Total	22,157	803

Separation of
half-castes
from the
blacks.

66. An Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1887† in which provision was made for the gradual separation of the half-castes from the pure blacks, and the absorption of the former into the general population. Half-castes of either sex over 34 years of age habitually living and associating with the Aborigines, female half-castes married to Aborigines, children unable to earn their own living, and other half-castes receiving licences from the Board to reside on an Aboriginal station, were excluded from the operation of the Act. Other half-castes, who prior to the passing of the Act had been maintained either wholly or in part by moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of the Aborigines, might at the discretion of the Board if in necessitous circumstances be supplied with rations or their equivalent in money for three years, with clothing for five years, and with blankets for seven years after the coming into operation of the Act. Under the provisions of this measure, 60 half-castes were placed out by the Board in 1887, and were found able to earn their own living.

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

67. In all the colonies on the Australasian continent the enumeration of the Aborigines obtained at the census of 1881 was incomplete. This is of little importance, so far as this colony is concerned, the numbers here being so small. In New South Wales, only the "civilized" Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland, only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained. The figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No

* The number of Aborigines at the various stations fluctuates from time to time. The average numbers are here given.

† The Aborigines Protection Act 1886 (50 Vict. No. 912).

Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania.* In New Zealand, an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies in 1881, either by enumeration or estimate. Since then no attempt has been made to number the Aboriginal population :—

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

68. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1887, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census; except in the case of the Buddhists, Confucians, &c., which, as at the census, have been considered to be in the proportion of 92 per cent. to the number of Chinese :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887
(ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England *	197,819	171,254	369,073
Presbyterians	82,619	74,475	157,094
Methodists †	65,071	63,371	128,442
Independents	11,842	11,678	23,520
Baptists	11,680	12,444	24,124
Other Protestants	17,709	12,923	30,632
Roman Catholics ‡	121,114	119,945	241,059
Jews	2,868	2,249	5,117
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	10,962	48	11,010
Residue	19,386	10,243	29,629
Total	541,070	478,630	1,019,700

69. 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.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
MALES.						
Church of England	164,520	187,055	42,359	40,991	9,573	111,653
Presbyterians	68,753	40,162	12,687	9,531	633	61,543
Methodists	54,097 ¶	32,965	7,479	26,506	1,096	23,646
Independents	9,859	7,126	2,470	5,047	656	3,449
Baptists	9,698	3,833	2,818	6,680	...	5,785
Other Protestants	14,765	9,984	10,315	24,830	...	7,588
Roman Catholics	100,644	108,533	28,528	21,871	4,537	36,963
Jews	2,396	1,858	278	412	...	844
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	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
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	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

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

† Including also Bible Christians.

‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

§ Except Tasmania, in which 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 Buddhists, Confucians, &c., in Queensland.

†† The Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 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.

70. 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 :—

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

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

Colony.	Numbers.				Proportions per Cent.		
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Total.	Protes- tants.	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
Westrn. 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

71. 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 Mahometans, Buddhists, 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.

Proportions
of different
sects.

72. The following table contains a statement of the number of persons nominally adhering to different religious bodies in most of the civilized

Religions in
various
countries.

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

countries of the world; the information has, for the most part, been obtained from an excellent American publication, *McCarthy's Annual Statistician*,* where it is mentioned that the particulars have been got principally by direct correspondence:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Christians.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, &c.	Residue.	Total. †
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, &c.						
Argentine Republic	27,300	2,621,094	3,200	3,000	448	3,406	2,552	281,000	2,942,000
Australasia	2,400,000	730,000	500	13,000	500	..	66,000	90,000	3,300,000
Austria-Hungary ..	3,759,586	26,528,762	7,210,294	1,676,951	9,417	..	232	59,660	39,244,902
Belgium	15,000	5,835,278	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	5,853,278
Bolivia .. ..	..	1,251,900	..	189	..	700,000	..	..	1,952,089
Brazil	72,311	10,702,771	..	21,059	..	2,019,350	..	106,884	12,922,375
Bulgaria	11,520	2,965	1,411,010	20,212	562,212	..	..	..	2,007,919
Canada	2,422,285	1,791,982	378	2,393	..	4,478	2,922	100,372	4,324,810
Chili	26,898	2,412,280	..	359	..	..	..	..	2,439,537
China (including Corea and Annam)	193,777	1,517,500	112	3,745	9,582,600	4,000,000	269,221,203	..	284,518,937
Denmark	1,959,031	2,985	96	3,946	8	..	..	2,973	1,969,039
Egypt	5,979	27,800	35,699	8,524	15,739,263	2,000,000	..	..	17,817,265
France	692,800	29,572,557	3,174	53,436	1,494	57	510	7,348,020	37,672,048
Germany	29,339,515	16,810,808	12,601	581,681	222	429	367	106,827	46,852,450
Great Britain and Ireland	28,961,927	6,023,015	3,861	70,763	1,835	1,054	1,250	2,000,347	37,064,052
Hayti	5,674	542,890	..	386	..	1,050	..	..	550,000
Holland	2,503,011	1,458,377	..	82,847	..	..	..	291,777	4,336,012
India	899,576	963,058	2,142	12,009	50,121,585	10,589,047	191,356,034	773,974	254,717,425
Italy	64,927	27,977,393	79,997	38,474	1,004	..	..	1,537,990	29,699,785
Japan	11,678	32,382	11,275	630	242,407	16,419	37,554,206	..	37,868,997
Mexico	20,000	9,000,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,430,703	10,460,703
Persia	4,500	3,500	66,000	19,000	6,860,000	700,000	600	..	7,653,600
Peru	5,087	2,644,055	2,544	498	43	282,165	37,532	..	2,971,924
Portugal	500	4,301,554	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	4,306,554
Roumania	15,072	115,435	4,803,351	401,051	18,493	22,598	..	..	5,376,000
Roumelia (Eastern)	4,320	1,114	735,974	6,993	200,498	27,201	..	..	976,100
Russia	3,476,925	9,182,077	76,343,279	3,574,627	10,407,240	497,049	106,327	325,148	103,912,672
Servia	465	4,178	1,880,072	3,492	15,143	..	..	..	1,903,350
Spain	8,352	16,927,263	428	402	271	516	213	24,297	16,961,742
Sweden and Norway	6,587,105	1,482	193	3,393	..	..	..	3,596	6,595,769
Switzerland	1,703,331	1,185,954	369	7,902	..	..	..	9,196	2,906,752
Turkey	2,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	100,000	14,701,000	..	..	..	20,801,000
United States	18,986,874	7,712,875	43,936	82,390	1,205	275,000	106,980	29,576,196	56,785,456

Ages, 1887.

73. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1887, the numbers being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated:—

* Edition 1887, pages 372 and 373: San Francisco.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	64,721	61,618	126,339
5 to 10 ,,	58,225	56,007	114,232
10 to 15 ,,	56,394	55,043	111,437
15 to 20 ,,	59,033	56,244	115,277
20 to 25 ,,	59,701	54,522	114,223
25 to 30 ,,	52,947	48,004	100,951
30 to 35 ,,	32,997	29,621	62,618
35 to 40 ,,	23,793	21,585	45,378
40 to 45 ,,	22,857	20,620	43,477
45 to 50 ,,	24,727	20,382	45,109
50 to 55 ,,	26,096	18,813	44,909
55 to 60 ,,	25,091	15,228	40,319
60 to 65 ,,	15,446	8,925	24,371
65 to 70 ,,	10,195	6,133	16,328
70 to 75 ,,	5,203	3,220	8,423
75 to 80 ,,	2,325	1,705	4,030
80 years and upwards	1,319	960	2,279
Total	541,070	478,630	1,019,700

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

Ages in Australasian colonies.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE * IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

* 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

Ages in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

75. 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.

Relative
effective-
ness of
populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

76. 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, when the census was taken, had 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

* 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.

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 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

77. 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.

Victoria and other colonies compared.

78. 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 effectiveness of male populations of Australasian colonies.

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

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 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.

79. 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.

Women at
reproduc-
tive ages in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

80. 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 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

Effectiveness
of popula-
tion of
England.

81. To every 10,000 persons of both sexes living in England and Wales in 1881, those at the supporting period of life were in the proportion of 5,897, which is higher than the proportion shown by the census returns of any Australasian colony except Queensland and Victoria; males at the same period were in the proportion of 5,836 per 10,000, 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 1881 was taken:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.—NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING IN 1881.

	Both Sexes.	Males.
Under 15 years	3,645	3,741
15 to 65 „	5,897	5,836
65 years and upwards	458	423
	<hr/> 10,000	<hr/> 10,000

82. By the same census, women in England and Wales, at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years), were found to be in the proportion of 4,507 per 10,000 females at all ages. This is a lower proportion than that which obtains in South Australia, Victoria, or New South Wales, but higher than that in the other four colonies. Women at reproductive period in England.

83. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1887, as shown in a previous table,* a large accession to the population (amounting to 81 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census ; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in 6½ years from 5,908 to 6,243, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,757. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :— Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1887—Persons.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1887.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1887. (30th June.)	Increase in 6½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1887. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	352,008	20,246	3,847	3,452
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	636,632	127,153	5,908	6,243
65 years and upwards...	21,105	31,060	9,955	245	305
Total ...	862,346	1,019,700	157,354	10,000	10,000

84. It has been already shown† that, relatively to the total numbers, the population of Victoria, when the census was taken, was stronger in point of age than the population of any other Australasian colony except Queensland. The improvement since the census shows it to have been, at the middle of 1887, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census of 1881 was taken. Comparison with other colonies.

85. In the same 6½ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 79 per cent. of the whole male increase ; per 10,000 males Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1887—Males.

* See table following paragraph 73 ante.

† See paragraph 76 ante.

living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,334, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,666. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1887 :—

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1887.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1887. (30th June.)	Increase in 6½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1887. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	179,340	12,321	3,695	3,315
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	342,688	70,347	6,024	6,334
65 years and upwards...	12,723	19,042	6,319	281	351
Total ...	452,083	541,070	88,987	10,000	10,000

Comparison with other colonies.

86. As compared with the neighbouring colonies at the time the census of 1881 was taken,* Victoria, in regard to the proportion of males at the strongest ages, had risen in 1887 from the fifth place to the second, being above New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, but was still below Queensland. It is possible, however, that the proportionate numbers at different ages may have varied in the other colonies since that census was taken.

Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1887.

87. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 230,596 at the middle of 1887, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,818. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is much higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census.

Relative effectiveness of populations of various countries.

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

* See table following paragraph 78 ante.

† See figures following paragraph 80 ante.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES.

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

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

Countries compared.

90. 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 when the census was taken the Australasian colonies could have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, the following being the numbers obtainable from each colony:—

Men at "soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

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.

91. It will be noticed that the contingent available from this colony was 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 were 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 has for some years past been 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 returned in each colony. The colonies being arranged in order, it is shown that Victoria occupied 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		

Men at
"soldiers'
age," 1881
and 1887.

92. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1887 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census from 114,142 to 169,438, or by 55,296. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,661, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania or Western Australia at the time of the census of 1881, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

Occupations,
1887.

93. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1887, in the same manner as the religions, the only exception being the miners, an estimate of the number of which has been obtained from the Department of Mines :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887
(ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	5,681	287	5,968
" religion	1,299	239	1,538
" health... ..	2,327	1,867	4,194
" law	1,515	...	1,515
" education	3,192	4,882	8,074
" art, science, and literature ...	3,138	1,244	4,382
Traders	17,314	2,297	19,611
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	8,008	766	8,774
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ...	17,747	31,637	49,384

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

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887
(ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Domestic servants	3,517	25,511	29,028
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	55,514	1,244	56,758
Miners*	26,000	...	26,000*
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining	1,028	...	1,028
„ pastoral pursuits and agriculture	93,226	48,390	141,616
„ pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	4,004	1,197	5,201
„ land carriage	17,423	383	17,806
„ sea navigation	3,950	48	3,998
Dealing in food	16,773	2,058	18,831
Labourers	28,785	...	28,785
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,136	96	1,232
Of independent means	2,868	1,340	4,208
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars	200,953	350,836	551,789
Public burthen	7,575	4,260	11,835
Of no occupation	1,461	48	1,509
Unspecified*... ..	16,636	...	16,636
Total	541,070	478,630	1,019,700

94. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the tables of birthplaces and religions in 1887, has, except in the case of the miners, necessarily been for the most part constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth.

Caution necessary in accepting figures.

95. 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

* According to the census proportions, the number of miners should be 42,636, but the officers of the Department of Mines state the number does not exceed 26,000. The difference (16,636) has been set down as "unspecified" near the foot of the table.

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
2	6	Teachers	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
„	7	Artists	734	104	143	4	55	331
„	8	Musicians, music teachers, &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	10,565
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
7	1	Engaged— 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

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
12	5	Engaged— In 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

96. 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 AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	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
7	Engaged in— 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

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

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
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.

97. 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.

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

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 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

99. 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.

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

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.

which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table.

101. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1887. 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, 1887.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1887.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	391,546	38·40	1,529
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan †	376	187,758	18·41	499
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	440,396	43·19	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,019,700	100·00	11·6

102. 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

* 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; Walhalla (1885), 1,800; Woodend 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

‡ The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

Urban and rural population.

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

103. In 1887 the population of the metropolis was equal to nearly two-fifths per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :— Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

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

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	1881	...	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	1887	...	...	38·40

104. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population, and the number of persons to the acre, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne :— Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1887.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	Year 1887.	
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City	5,020	72,786	14·5
North Melbourne Town†	565	20,758‡	36·7
Fitzroy City	923	28,644	31·0
Collingwood City	1,139	29,011	25·5
Richmond City	1,430	34,000	23·8
Brunswick Borough	2,722	12,177	4·5
Northcote Borough	2,850	3,500	1·2
Prahran City	2,320	34,000	14·7
South Melbourne City	2,311	38,000	16·4
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	11,403	4·8
St. Kilda Borough	1,886	16,670	8·8
Brighton Town †	3,288	6,698	2·0
Essendon Borough	4,000	7,156	1·8
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	7,000	6·4
Hawthorn Town †	2,389	12,017	5·0
Kew Borough	3,553	6,000	1·7
Footscray Town †	3,075	11,762	3·8
Williamstown Town	2,775	12,749	4·6
Remainder of District	120,242	25,737	·2
Total	163,942	390,068	2·4
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,478§	...
Total Population, including shipping	...	391,546	...

105. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 72,800 || inhabitants, and is nearly twice as Populations of suburban municipalities.

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres.

† Brighton and Hawthorn were proclaimed towns on the 15th March, 1887; and Footscray on the 22nd February, 1887. The name of "Hotham" was altered to "North Melbourne" on the 22nd August, 1887.

‡ Including the Benevolent Asylum.

§ Census figures.

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

populous as South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne, with 38,000 inhabitants; Prahran and Richmond, with 34,000 each; and Collingwood and Fitzroy, with about 29,000 each. Northcote, with 3,500 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban boroughs, the next one, Kew, having nearly twice that number.

Density of metropolitan population.

106. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne (Hotham), with 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 31; Collingwood, with $25\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond, with 24; South Melbourne, with $16\frac{1}{2}$; Prahran City, with $14\frac{3}{4}$; and Melbourne City with $14\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,745 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 474 acres; Williamstown, 433 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 230 acres; Richmond, $195\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Brighton, $166\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Port Melbourne, $77\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Fitzroy, 49 acres; Collingwood only 29 acres.* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 32·8; Richmond, 27·5; Collingwood, 26·1; Melbourne City, 22·2; South Melbourne, 20·7; St. Kilda, 10·1; Flemington and Kensington, 8·9; Williamstown, 5·4; Port Melbourne, 4·9; Kew and Brighton, 2·1.

Estimate of metropolitan population not altered.

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

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies, 881.

108. 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

* For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part Social Condition, in a later volume.

† See paragraph 35 *ante*.

inhabitants living in the suburbs as well as those resident within the corporate limits :—

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

109. Estimates, without distinction of sexes, of the population of all these cities, except Perth, have been made for the year 1887, with the following result :—

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions of
Austral-
asian colo-
nies, 1887.

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1887.

Melbourne	Both Sexes.	391,546	Brisbane	Both Sexes.	55,475
Sydney	348,695	Hobart	31,251		
Adelaide	111,300	Wellington	30,123†		

110. When the census of 1881 was taken, the metropolitan population formed a larger proportion of the total population in South Australia than it did in any other of the Australasian colonies. The following were the proportions in each colony :—

Proportions
of metro-
politan to
total popu-
lations.

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

Adelaide	Per Cent.	37·11	Perth	Per Cent.	19·60
Melbourne	32·81	Brisbane	14·57		
Sydney	29·84	Wellington	4·20		
Hobart	23·55				

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

Proportions
of the sexes
in Aus-
tralasian
capitals.

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

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

* The population of Suva, the capital of Fiji, is stated to be 690.

† According to the census of New Zealand, 1886, the population of Wellington was then 25,925. Three New Zealand towns had larger populations, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants.

Increase of metropolitan population since census.

112. In the $6\frac{1}{4}$ years from the census of 1881 to the middle of 1887, it is estimated that the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 108,599, and in the $6\frac{3}{4}$ years to the end of 1887, the population of Greater Sydney by 116,498. The increase in the last year of the period was set down as 19,916 for Melbourne and 15,986 for Sydney.

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

113. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1887, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1887.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat	39,980	Geelong	20,740
Sandhurst	36,050	Castlemaine	8,900

Population of principal towns of the world.

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

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1881	4,766,661†
Paris	France	1886	2,344,550
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1885	1,315,547
New York	United States	1885	1,300,000‡
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
St. Petersburg	Russia	1884	929,100

* Some towns in China and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 100,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries; they have, therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 100,000 inhabitants, have, it is believed, been included in the list.

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

‡ New York, combined with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contained 2,096,234 inhabitants.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Tokio	Japan	1886	902,837
Philadelphia... ..	United States	1885	875,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	873,565
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India	1881	871,504
Pekin	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Moscow	Russia	1884	753,469
Hankow	China ... ..	...	750,000
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674,095
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Brooklyn	United States	1885	604,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1887	596,187*
Liverpool	England	1887	592,991†
Chicago	United States	1885	550,000
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	500,000
Naples	Italy	1881	463,172
Buenos Aires (with suburbs)	Argentine Republic	1887	459,663
St. Louis	United States	1885	450,000
Nankin	China ... ..	...	450,000
Birmingham	England	1887	441,095
Warsaw	Russian Poland	1884	436,572
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1887	425,204
Buda-Pesth	Hungary	1886	422,557
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyon	France	1886	401,930
Madrid	Spain	1877	397,816
Melbourne	Victoria	1887	391,546
Boston	United States	1885	390,406
Amsterdam	Holland	1887	378,686
Marseille	France	1886	376,143
Baltimore	United States	1885	375,000
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1885	357,332
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad	India	1881	354,692
Osaka	Japan	1886	353,970
Dublin (with suburbs)	Ireland	1881	349,648
Leeds	England	1887	345,080
Sydney	New South Wales	1887	340,709
Sheffield	England	1887	316,288
Hamburg (with suburbs)	Germany	1885	305,690
San Francisco	United States	1885	300,000
Mexico	Mexico	1882	300,000
Breslau	Prussia	1885	299,640
Milan	Italy	1881	295,543
Copenhagen (with suburbs)	Denmark	1886	285,700
Cincinnati	United States	1885	280,000
Rome	Italy	1881	273,268
Odessa	Russia	1883	267,563
Munich	Bavaria	1885	261,981
Lucknow	India	1881	261,303
Edinburgh	Scotland	1887	258,629

* Manchester contained 377,529, and Salford contained 218,658 inhabitants.

† Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 690,694 inhabitants.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Kioto	Japan	1886	255,403
King-Ki-Tao	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Barcelona	Spain	1877	248,943
Lisbon	Portugal	1878	246,343
Dresden	Saxony	1886	246,086
Bordeaux	France	1886	240,582
Ningpo	China ... ..	...	240,000
Santiago de Chile	Chile	1885	236,412
New Orleans	United States	1885	235,000
Alexandria	Egypt	1882	231,396
Turin	Italy	1881	230,183
Bradford	England	1887	224,507
Nottingham	England	1887	224,230
Bristol	England	1887	223,695
Stockholm	Sweden	1886	223,063
Bucharest	Roumania	1876	221,805
Salford	England	1887	218,658
Belfast	Ireland	1881	208,122
Palermo	Sicily	1881	205,712
Havana	Cuba ... ..	...	205,676
Antwerp	Belgium	1887	204,498
Gwalior	India	1881	200,000
Teheran	Persia ... ..	...	200,000
Benares	India	1881	200,000
Smyrna	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	200,000
Damascus	Syria ... ..	...	200,000
Hull	England	1887	196,855
Rotterdam	Holland	1887	190,545
Lille	France	1886	188,272
Montreal	Canada	1886	186,257
Manila	Philippine Islands ... ..	...	182,242
Bagdad	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	180,000
Delhi	India	1881	173,393
Kharkoff	Russia	1885	171,416
Patna	India	1881	170,654
Leipsig	Saxony	1885	170,340
Riga	Russia	1881	169,329
Tabriz	Persia ... ..	...	165,000
Prague	Bohemia	1880	162,323
Cologne	Prussia	1885	161,401
Agra	India	1881	160,208
Cleveland	United States	1880	160,146
Newcastle	England	1887	157,048
Pittsburg	United States	1880	156,381
Bangalore	India	1881	155,857
Buffalo	United States	1880	155,137
Frankfort	Prussia	1885	154,513
Odessa	Russia	1885	154,240
Amritsar	India	1881	151,896
Königsburg	Prussia	1885	151,151
Allahabad	India	1881	150,378
Fez	Morocco ... ..	...	150,000
Lahore	India	1881	149,369
Toulouse	France	1886	147,617

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Ghent	Belgium	1887	145,424
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1880	144,844
Valencia	Spain	1877	144,048
The Hague	Holland	1887	143,626
Leicester	England	1887	143,153
Jeypore	India	1881	142,578
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Dundee	Scotland	1881	140,239
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Victoria	Hong Kong	1881	139,144
Genoa	Italy	1881	138,081
Portland	England	1887	137,917
Liège	Belgium	1887	137,559
Newark	United States	1880	136,508
Florence	Italy	1881	134,992
Seville	Spain	1877	134,318
Rangoon	India	1881	134,176
Oldham	England	1887	134,158
Kristiania	Norway	1887	134,036
Kishineff	Russia	...	130,000
Pernambuco	Brazil	1883	130,000
Poonah	India	1881	129,751
Sunderland	England	1887	129,684
Venice	Italy	1881	129,445
Ahmedabad	India	1881	127,621
Nantes	France	1886	127,482
Kieff	Russia	1874	127,251
Stuttgart	Württemberg	1885	125,906
Tunis	Tunis	...	125,000
Louisville	United States	1880	123,758
Saratoff	Russia	1885	122,829
Soerabaya	Java	...	121,637
Jersey City	United States	1880	120,722
Leon	Mexico	1882	120,000
Aleppo	Asiatic Turkey	...	120,000
Yarkand	Turkestan	1886	120,000
Toronto	Canada	1886	118,403
Brighton	England	1887	118,186
St. Etienne	France	1886	117,875
Blackburn	England	1887	116,844
Detroit	United States	1880	116,342
Malaga	Spain	1877	115,882
Milwaukee	United States	1880	115,578
Dusseldorff	Prussia	1885	115,190
Nuremberg	Bavaria	1885	114,891
Danzig	Prussia	1885	114,805
Magdeburg	Prussia	1885	114,291
Surat	India	1881	113,417
Lodz	Russia	1885	113,413
Bolton	England	1887	112,354
Havre	France	1886	112,074
Strasburg	Alsace-Lorraine	1885	111,987
Colombo	Ceylon	1881	111,942
Adelaide	South Australia	1887	111,300

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Chemnitz	Saxony	1885	110,808
Lemberg	Galiccia	1884	110,250
Bareilly	India	1881	109,844
Valparaiso	Chile	1885	109,584
Rouen	France	1886	107,163
Elberfeld	Prussia	1885	106,492
Oporto	Portugal	1878	105,838
Howrah	India	1881	105,206
Aberdeen	Scotland	1881	105,189
Providence	United States	1880	104,850
Altona	Prussia	1885	104,719
Montevideo (with suburbs)	Uruguay	1884	104,472
Tiflis	Asiatic Russia	1883	104,024
Bologna	Italy	1881	103,998
Barmen	Prussia	1885	103,066
Preston	England	1887	102,283
Baroda	India	1881	101,818
Cardiff	Wales	1887	101,580
Lima	Peru	1876	101,488
Roubaix	France	1886	100,299
Bogota	Colombia	1881	100,000
Adrianople	Turkey ... ..	...	100,000
Erzroom	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	.....	100,000
Herat	Affghanistan ... ..	...	100,000
Zanzibar	Zanzibar ... ..	.....	100,000

Mining population.

115. Between the censuses of Victoria taken in 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. 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 1887, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 25,797, or 583 more than the estimate of the previous year, but 9,392 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1887.

Alluvial miners ...	13,413	European miners ...	21,621
Quartz miners ...	12,384	Chinese miners ...	4,176
Total ...	25,797	Total ...	25,797

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

116. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1887 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,767, the numbers being 12,194 and 9,427 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 190, as against 3,986 engaged in alluvial mining.

European and Chinese miners.

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

Area of Australasian colonies.

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

118. 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

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

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

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

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

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.

Comparative areas of Victoria and Great Britain.

119. It may be interesting to compare the areas of the various Australasian colonies with those of European countries. The area of Victoria (87,884 square miles), as has been already stated,* is slightly smaller than Great Britain, the actual difference being only 122 square miles. The area of Great Britain is made up as follows :—

						Square Miles.
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	58,186
Scotland ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,820
						<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	...	88,006
						<hr/>

Area of New South Wales and other countries.

120. The area of New South Wales (309,175 square miles) is larger by 162 square miles than the combined areas of France, Continental Italy, and Sicily :—

						Square Miles.
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	204,031
Italy (Continental portion) ...	...	...	...	...	...	94,426
Island of Sicily ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,556
						<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	...	309,013
						<hr/>

Area of Queensland and other countries.

121. Queensland (668,224 square miles) is only smaller by 736 square miles than the following countries taken in combination :—

						Square Miles.
Sweden and Norway ...	...	...	...	...	...	299,535
Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	...	...	...	264,443
Italy (Continental portion) and Sicily ...	...	...	...	...	...	104,982
						<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	...	668,960
						<hr/>

Area of South Australia and other countries.

122. South Australia (903,425 square miles) is larger by 2,675 square miles than the following :—

						Square Miles.
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	196,114
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	204,031
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	208,640
Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	...	...	...	264,443
Denmark ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,784
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,738
						<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	...	900,750
						<hr/>

* See paragraph 6 *ante*.

123. The area of Western Australia (975,920 square miles) exceeds by 4,235 square miles the combined areas of the last named countries, with the addition of three others, thus :—

							Square Miles.
Spain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Holland, as above							900,750
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,595
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,970
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,370
Total							971,685

Area of Western Australia and other countries.

124. Tasmania (26,375 square miles) is larger by 1,405 square miles than Greece, which contains 24,970 square miles.

Areas of Tasmania and Greece compared.

125. New Zealand (104,027 square miles) is smaller by only 955 square miles than Continental Italy and Sicily combined, the area of which is as follows :—

							Square Miles.
Italy (Continental portion) ...							94,426
Island of Sicily ...							10,556
Total							104,982*

Areas of New Zealand and Italy compared.

126. The area of the Continent of Australia (2,944,628 square miles) exceeds by 2,786 square miles the areas of the following countries taken in combination :—

							Square Miles.
Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland ...							2,080,395
Sweden and Norway ...							299,535
Germany ...							208,640
Austria-Hungary ...							264,443
Turkey in Europe ...							63,859
Greece ...							24,970
Total							2,941,842

Area of Australia and certain countries.

127. And the area of the Australian continent, combined with the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand (3,075,030 square miles), exceeds by 2,830 square miles the sum of the areas of the last-named countries, with the addition of the areas of Switzerland and Italy, thus :—

							Square Miles.
Russia in Europe, Sweden and Norway, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey in Europe, and Greece, as above ...							2,941,842
Switzerland ...							15,977
Italy (including Sicily and Island of Sardinia) ...							114,381
Total							3,072,200

Area of Australasia and certain countries.

128. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,972 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,439 square

Area of Australasia, Europe, and United States.

* To complete the area of the Kingdom of Italy (114,381 square miles), the area of the Island of Sardinia (9,399 square miles) must be added.

miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	1881	462,491	417,727	880,218	90·32	10·015
	1882	472,770	427,452	900,222	90·41	10·243
	1883	484,961	436,782	921,743	90·06	10·486
	1884	498,479	447,566	946,045	89·79	10·765
	1885	512,953	458,192	971,145	89·32	11·050
	1886	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
	1887	550,044	486,075	1,036,119	88·37	11·790
New South Wales...	1881	426,944	351,746	778,690	82·39	2·519
	1882	443,314	367,519	810,833	82·90	2·623
	1883	470,009	387,735	857,744	82·50	2·774
	1884	495,581	408,377	903,958	82·40	2·924
	1885	527,533	430,381	957,914	81·58	3·098
	1886	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
	1887	574,012	468,907	1,042,919	81·69	3·373
Queensland	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
	1884	178,530	123,560	302,090	69·21	·452
	1885	185,735	129,754	315,489	69·86	·472
	1886	201,024	141,590	342,614‡	70·43‡	·513‡
	1887	214,531	152,409	366,940	71·04	·549
South Australia§ ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
	1884	164,877	147,904	312,781	89·70	·346
	1885	163,641	149,782	313,423	91·53	·347
	1886	162,980	149,778	312,758‡	91·89‡	·346
	1887	160,441	151,980	312,421	94·73	·346
Western Australia	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
	1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	76·97	·034
	1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	76·03	·036
	1886	23,044	16,540	39,584‡	71·78‡	·041
	1887	24,807	17,681	42,488	71·27	·044

* On the 31st March, 1888, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,047,308. For populations for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (folding sheet) and tables in Appendix A published in the last volume

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

‡ Figures revised and amended since last publication.

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

POPULATIONS * OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
	1884	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
	1885	71,081	62,710	133,791	88·22	5·073
	1886	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
	1887	76,245	66,233	142,478	86·87	5·402
New Zealand ‡ ...	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·199
	1884	301,374	255,736	557,110	84·86	5·355
	1885	310,732	264,494	575,226	85·12	5·539
	1886	317,632	271,734	589,366	85·55	5·666
	1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	85·90	5·788

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

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1887.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 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, 1887.

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

131. It will be noticed that in the last three years the male population of New South Wales was more numerous than that of Victoria; but, until the last year, the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population was neutralized by the large excess of females in the latter. In 1887, however, for the first time since 1853, the total population of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria.

More persons now in New South Wales than in Victoria.

132. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia,

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, of whom 41,627 were enumerated at the census of 1886.

and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in 1881; that in Queensland the proportions of the sexes are about the same as in that year, whilst in South Australia and New Zealand the tendency since the census has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality—a result probably owing in part to the depression existing in those two colonies, and the consequent emigration of males to the more prosperous countries.

133. In 1887, as compared with 1886, an increase, it will be noticed, took place in the populations of all the Australasian colonies except South Australia, where there was a falling off of 2,539 in the male, but an increase of 2,202 in the female, population, resulting in a net loss of 337 persons. Moreover, a falling off of 665 took place in 1886, so that the loss in the two years was 1,002.

134. At the end of 1887 there were on the Continent of Australia over two million eight hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were close on three million five hundred and fifty thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the seven years ended with 1887, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1887.

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1881	1,191,873	1,010,340	2,202,213	84·77	·748
	1882	1,234,562	1,049,023	2,283,585	84·97	·775
	1883	1,303,554	1,099,623	2,403,177	84·36	·816
	1884	1,356,090	1,141,742	2,497,832	84·19	·848
	1885	1,409,851	1,183,306	2,593,157	83·93	·881
	1886	1,469,843	1,230,122	2,699,965*	83·70*	·917
	1887	1,523,835	1,277,052	2,800,887	83·80	·951
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,530,093	1,291,953	2,822,046	84·44	·918
	1882	1,582,996	1,340,775	2,923,771	84·70	·951
	1883	1,665,191	1,405,083	3,070,274	84·39	·999
	1884	1,726,604	1,458,879	3,185,483	84·50	1·036
	1885	1,791,664	1,510,510	3,302,174	84·30	1·074
	1886	1,860,812	1,565,750	3,426,562*	84·14*	1·114*
	1887	1,924,638	1,622,088	3,546,726	84·28	1·153

135. According to the experience of the seven years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase

* Figures revised and altered since last publication.

Decrease of population in South Australia.

Population of Australia and Australasia.

Sexes diverging from equality.

rather than to diminish, both on the Australian continent and in the whole of Australasia.

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

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

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales *	58,489	1887	28,247,151	483
Scotland	29,820	„	3,991,499	134
Ireland	32,531	„	4,852,914	149
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,374	...
Total United Kingdom, &c.	120,840	...	37,306,938	309
Gibraltar †	2	(c) 1881	18,381	9,191
Malta †	119	1886	159,231	1,338
Heligoland	1	(c) 1881	2,001	2,001
Total	120,962	...	37,486,551	310
ASIA.				
British India †	868,314	(c) 1881	198,790,853	229
Upper Burmah	190,500	...	3,000,000	16
Ceylon	25,365	1886	2,850,000	112
Straits Settlements	1,472	„	506,000	344
Labuan and smaller islands	30	(c) 1881	6,298	210
Hong Kong	32	1886	200,090	6,670
Aden	} 71	(c) 1881	{ 34,711	} 491
Perim				
Cyprus ... ..					3,723	„	186,084	50
Total	1,089,507	...	205,574,185	189
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies †	713	1886	368,145	516
Natal	18,750	„	442,697	24
Cape Colony and dependencies §	219,700	„	1,252,347	6
St. Helena	47	1883	5,085	108

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

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 509,284 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

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

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AFRICA—continued.</i>				
Ascension	34	(c) 1881	300	9
Lagos	1,069	1883	87,165	82
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	18,784	1886	651,000	35
Sierra Leone	3,000	(c) 1881	60,546	20
Gambia	69	1885	14,150	205
Total	262,166	...	2,881,435	11
<i>AMERICA.</i>				
Canada	3,470,392	1886	4,725,447	1·4
Newfoundland	42,000	1884	197,335	5
Bermuda	19	1886	15,177	798
Honduras	6,400	(c) 1881	27,452	4
British Guiana	109,000	1886	274,311	2·5
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,300	(c) 1881	43,521	8
Turk's Island	169	"	4,732	28
Jamaica	4,193	1886	603,354	144
St. Lucia	238	"	41,791	175
St. Vincent	133	"	45,031	338
Barbados	166	(c) 1881	171,860.	1,035
Grenada	133	1886	47,364	356
Tobago	114	"	20,038	176
Virgin Isles	57	1885	5,287	93
St. Christopher	65	} 1884	41,001	357
Nevis	50			
Antigua	170	1885	34,964	206
Montserrat	32	1886	11,341	354
Dominica	291	1884	28,840	99
Trinidad	1,754	1886	178,270	102
Total	3,640,676	...	6,517,116	1·7
<i>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</i>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	3,075,238	1887	3,546,726	1
Fiji†	7,700	1886	126,010	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	(c) 1881	1,553	·2
Total	3,089,438	...	3,674,289	1·2
Grand Total British dominions	8,202,749	...	256,133,576	31·2

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

138. The Australasian colonies occupy three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The

* Exclusive of Aborigines.

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

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

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary †	264,443	1886	41,144,925	155
Belgium	11,370	„	5,909,975	520
Denmark	14,784	1886	2,096,780	142
„ colonies of	75,107	(c)1880	127,208‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1880-6	2,223,988	25
France	204,031	1886	38,218,903	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,500	„	3,817,465§	15
„ „ others	432,800	1882-4	12,559,386	29
„ protectorates of	105,550	„	9,073,000	85
Total French dominions ...	999,881	1882-6	63,668,754	64
Germany	208,640	(c) 1885	46,855,704	224
Greece || ... ..	24,970	(c) 1879-81	1,979,453	79
Holland	12,738	1886	4,390,857	347
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	„	21,974,161	432
„ other colonies	713,500	„	6,713,608	9
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,086	1886	33,078,626	42
Italy	114,381	1886	29,943,607	253
Luxemburg	998	1885	213,283	213
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	65

* The figures in this table have been taken principally from *The Statesman's Year-Book* and *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887. The areas have been reduced, where necessary, from the metrical to the English system on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to .386 of a square mile.

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

‡ Including Farøe islands

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

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	922	„	269,401	292
„ „ Madeira ...	315	„	132,223	420
„ „ Others ...	704,546	1878-85	3,338,951	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	8,447,129	11
Roumania	50,160	1887	5,500,000	110
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1883	78,806,015	42
Poland	49,142	„	7,223,637	147
Finland	144,210	1885	2,303,358	16
Total	2,080,395	1883-5	88,333,010	42
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1883	6,740,853	17
Siberia	4,823,112	1878-84	4,093,535	8
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,031,354	4
Total	6,389,309	...	15,865,742	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	...	104,198,752	12
Servia	18,756	1886	1,970,032	105
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	195,715	1885	17,226,254	88
„ colonies of	165,060	1877-83	9,996,058	61
Total Spanish dominions ...	360,775	...	27,222,312	75
Sweden and Norway	299,535	1885-6	6,564,189	22
Switzerland	15,977	1886	2,940,602	184
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1885	975,030	70
Bulgaria	24,693	(c)1881	2,007,919	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,947,005	20

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—continued.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)	1,553,530	1879-85	381,555,000	246
„ dependencies of	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	402,735,000	90
Corea	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡	147,625	„	38,151,217	258
Persia	636,203	1881	7,653,600 §	12
Siam	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) || ... ..	12,826	(c)1882	6,806,381	556
Liberia	14,360	...	1,068,000	75
Madagascar	228,500	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco ¶	219,000	1883	2,750,000	13
South African Republic ...	112,700	1887	360,000	3
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1887	3,435,286	3
Bolivia	500,740	1884	2,303,000	5
Brazil	3,204,654	1885	12,922,375 ††	4
Chili ††	293,970	(c)1885	2,526,969	9
Colombia	504,773	1881	4,000,000 §§	8
Costa Rica	19,980	1886	196,270	10
Ecuador	248,312	(c)1885	1,004,651 |||	4
Guatemala	46,760	1887	1,357,900	29
Hayti... ..	9,230	1885	572,000 ¶¶	64
Honduras	46,505	1884	323,274	7
Mexico	751,268	„	10,460,703	14
Nicaragua	51,647	1884	259,794	5
Paraguay	91,980	1887	239,774 ***	3
Peru ††	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
San Domingo	18,045	1887	504,000	28

* See footnote (*) on page 95.

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

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

§ Including 1,910,000 Nomads.

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

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

** Including Patagonia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
San Salvador	7,226	1886	651,130	90
United States †	3,557,000	1884	55,554,000	16
Uruguay	72,150	1886	596,463	8
Venezuela	429,855 ‡	„	2,198,320	5
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c)1884	80,578 §	12
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	32
Tonga	385	...	24,000	6
Grand Total of countries named	31,330,842	...	992,159,266	31·7
Grand Total of British dominions	8,202,749	...	256,133,576	31·2
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,533,591	...	1,248,292,842	31·6

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

141. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over five hundred and thirty-two, and the latter four hundred and seventy-seven, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and forty; next, Italy with two hundred and sixty-one; Japan with two hundred and fifty-six; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains even without its dependencies over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and

* See footnote (*) on page 95.

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

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

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

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

Density of population in various countries.

forty-six 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.

142. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Italy, Servia, Greece, and Roumania. The United States also still contains more males than females:—

Proportions of sexes in various countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

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

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

Area and population of the world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

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

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

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

Proportion of countries named to world.

144. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 139 *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.

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

Overland migration not recorded.

146. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales. Similar communication has also existed since the 19th January, 1887, between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or

overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

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

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

148. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1887, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow :—

Immigration and emigration, 1887.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ...	63,219	26,928	90,147
Departures by sea ...	47,536	20,585	68,121
Excess of arrivals ...	15,683	6,343	22,026

149. Whilst the records of arrivals show smaller numbers for 1887 than for 1886 by 3,257, the records of departures show larger numbers by 19, the apparent net gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore less in the year under review than the previous one by 3,276.

Gain by immigration, 1886 and 1887 compared.

150. 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 1887 :—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

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

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
1887.

—				Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	...	...	...	80,242	8,656	1,249	90,147
Departures	...	...	...	62,637	4,861	623	68,121
Immigration in excess	...	...	...	17,605	3,795	626	22,026

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

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

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1887.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	36,246	35,307	939
South and Western Australia ...	12,849	8,858	3,991
Tasmania	11,536	8,430	3,106
New Zealand	5,191	3,653	1,538
The United Kingdom	16,761	7,948	8,813
Foreign countries	7,564	3,925	3,639
Total	90,147	68,121	22,026

Net immi-
gration
from
various
colonies.

152. It appears from the records that in each of the six years ended with 1886 persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but in 1887 the reverse was the case, the balance of sea migration between New South Wales and Victoria being against the former by 939 persons. From all the neighbouring colonies, as well as from the United Kingdom and foreign countries, Victoria gained considerably in population in every one of the years, the gain from South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, however, not having been so great in 1887 as in 1886 and 1885, and the gain from the United Kingdom not so great as in any of the four previous years. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last seven years. The figures,

however, must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table :—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1887.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—						Emigration to, in Excess of Immigration from New South Wales and Queensland.	Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.		
1881	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	1,924	7,322
1882	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	2,978	10,880
1883	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	7,441	11,030
1884	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	3,647	14,141
1885	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	7,492	14,982
1886	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	4,479	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	...	22,026
Total	23,626	29,893	8,500	60,211	10,475	27,022	105,683

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

154. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1887 numbered 2,049, viz., 2,034 males and 15 females, or 936 males and 5 females more than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1887 was 902, viz., 900 males and 2 females, as compared with 491 males and 1 female in 1886.

155. Of the Chinese who arrived, 117 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 35 from South Australia, 65 from Tasmania, 3 from New Zealand, 1,803 from Hong Kong, and 26 from Foo-chow. Of those who left, 353 went to New South Wales, 65 to South Australia, 300 to Tasmania, 117 to New Zealand, 1 to the United Kingdom, and 66 returned to China.

156. 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

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

one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 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. Since 1881, the increase has been but small, it being estimated that the number at the end of 1887 was 12,470, or only 342 more than at the census.† Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow:—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1887.

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

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

† See also paragraph 63 *ante*.

157. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 27 years was 17,992, or an average of 666 per annum. It will be observed that only in the last two and three previous years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Average number of Chinese immigrants.

158. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last six years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures as well as the arrivals of Chinese by vessels—the Chinese population increased by 1,277. In the first three years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the reverse process during the last three years, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1887.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1887.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882 ...	327	699	- 372
1883 ...	433	568	- 135
1884 ...	557	627	- 70
1885 ...	670	579	+ 91
1886 ...	1,108	492	+ 616
1887 ...	2,049	902	+ 1,147
Total ...	5,144	3,867	+ 1,277

159. A conference of Ministers of the various Australasian colonies met in Sydney in June 1888, the object being to determine upon some uniform course of action whereby the immigration of Chinese to these colonies might be restricted. The resolutions agreed to were to the effect (1) that a further restriction of Chinese immigration to Australia was essential to the welfare of the people; (2) that in the opinion of the conference, the necessary restrictions could be best secured through diplomatic action by the Imperial Government, and by uniform legislation by the colonies; (3) that the colonies make a joint representation on the subject to the Imperial Government, and that a Bill be drafted to carry out the decisions of the conference.

Intercolonial conference on the Chinese.

160. The following table shows the arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1887; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished :—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1887.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1887.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	63,219	26,928	90,147	47,536	20,585	68,121	15,683	6,343	22,026
New South Wales ..	49,503	18,102	67,605	32,163	11,926	44,089	17,340	6,176	23,516
Queensland	22,385	10,008	32,393	12,478	3,936	16,414	9,907	6,072	15,979
South Australia ..	16,081	7,524	23,605	17,437	8,552	25,989	-1,356	-1,028	-2,384
Western Australia	3,312	1,138	4,450	1,886	514	2,400	1,426	624	2,050
Total	154,500	63,700	218,200	111,500	45,513	157,013	43,000	18,187	61,187
Tasmania	9,750	5,230	14,980	7,975	4,313	12,288	1,775	917	2,692
New Zealand	9,224	4,465	13,689	8,434	4,278	12,712	790	187	977
Grand total ..	173,474	73,395	246,869	127,909	54,104	182,013	45,565	19,291	64,856

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

161. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1887, the Australian continent gained 61,887, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, gained 64,856 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 63,114 and 64,947; and those for 1885 were 60,442 and 65,595. Persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is always less than the records indicate.

162. It will be noticed that the net male immigration to New South Wales was larger than that to Victoria by 1,657, but in consequence of the female immigration to Victoria being larger than that to New South Wales by 167, the net total immigration to New South Wales exceeded that to Victoria by only 1,490. It will, moreover, be observed that whilst the net male immigration to Queensland was very much below that to Victoria or New South Wales, the net female immigration was nearly equal to that in these colonies; also that South Australia lost 1,356 males and 1,028 females, or 2,384 in all, by excess of departures over arrivals during the year.

* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† Where the minus sign (-) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

Male and female immigration to colonies.

163. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1887, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1887.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. South Australia (emigrants exceeded immigrants). |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

164. The arrivals in, and departures from, each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the eight years ended with 1887; the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being, in the first seven of those years*, distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1886-87.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1887.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.†	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.‡
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1880	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
New South Wales...	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	...	...	67,605	44,089	23,516
Queensland	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	...	...	32,393	16,414	15,979

* The number of assisted, as distinguished from unassisted immigrants to the different colonies during 1887, will be found in an appendix to the last volume.

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

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

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

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
South Australia ...	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	- 7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	- 7,608
	1887	...	...	23,605	25,989	- 2,384
Western Australia	1880	577	...	577	777	- 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,424	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	..	...	4,450	2,400	2,050
Tasmania ...	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	...	...	14,980	12,288	2,692
New Zealand ...	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	...	...	13,689	12,712	977

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

Immigration
and
emigration
in different
years.

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

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 147 *ante*.

than those in Victoria, but in all the other years the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In the last three years the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales; but in all the years the net immigration to New South Wales has been greater than that to any other colony.

166. In 1886 more persons found their way to Victoria by their own means than to New South Wales or to any other colony of the group. In that year immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria and South Australia; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, and to a less extent in New Zealand and Tasmania. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1886.

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.*				
1. Victoria	25,302
2. New South Wales	24,411
3. Queensland	2,739
4. Western Australia	2,182
5. Tasmania	601
6. New Zealand	522
7. South Australia	-7,608†

167. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, † the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1887 numbered 396,494, and of these 35,198, or about 9 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of 66,000, but the number to Australasia a decrease of 8,800, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last fifteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the same period:—

Imperial emigration returns.

* See footnote (†) on preceding page.

† Excess of emigrants over unassisted immigrants.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration, 1887, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 9th February, 1888.

**EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1887.**

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1873 to 1880	285,003	195,143	89,860
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	44,539	28,478
1884	45,944	28,443	17,501
1885	40,689	17,498	23,191
1886	44,055	16,798	27,257
1887	35,198	...	...
Total in fifteen years ...	586,603	...	...

Destination
of emigrants
from the
United
Kingdom.

168. In the eight years 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent. of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, then increased to over 9 per cent. in 1882, and to over 18 per cent. in 1883, but has since then gradually fallen to 13 per cent. in 1886, and only 9 per cent. in 1887. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881, 1882, and 1887, but not nearly so high in the other years as the proportion to Australasia. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the fifteen years referred to :—

**DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1887.**

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1873 to 1880	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884	303,901	45,944	37,043	203,519	17,395
1885	264,385	40,689	22,928	184,470	16,298
1886	330,801	44,055	30,121	238,386	18,239
1887	396,494	35,198	44,406	296,901	19,989
Total in 15 years	4,179,288	586,603	443,437	2,878,275	270,973
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1873 to 1880	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
1885	100·00	15·39	8·67	69·77	6·17
1886	100·00	13·32	9·11	72·06	5·51
1887	100·00	8·88	11·20	74·88	5·04
Total in 15 years	100·00	14·04	10·61	68·87	6·48

169. The emigration from Great Britain to the United States, which had considerably fallen off between 1881 and 1885, has since revived, and in 1887 reached nearly three-fourths of the total emigration. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last fifteen years is greater by 77,000 than the population of Continental Australia at the end of 1887.

Emigration
to the
United
States.

170. Included in the 35,198 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1887 were 28,645 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 17,617 males and 11,028 females. Of the former, 3,831, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 4,657, or 42 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 1,372; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 2,706; miners, quarrymen, 654; builders, 62; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 314; brick and tile makers, &c., 24; iron and brass founders, moulders, &c., 29; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 108; engineers, 213; engine-drivers, stokers, 75; cabinetmakers, 41; carpenters and joiners, 390; turners (wood), 17; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., 35; printers, 50; coopers, 17; tanners and curriers, 14; spinners and weavers, 118; shipwrights, 12; clock and watch makers, 46; saddlers, 35; painters, plumbers, &c., 156; railway servants, 63; bootmakers, 81; tailors, 101; other artisans and mechanics, 275; shopkeepers, &c., 495; butchers, &c., 97; bakers, &c., 382; millers and maltsters, 43; sailors, 101; domestic servants, 90; general labourers, 2,828; sawyers, 11; clerks and agents, 670; army and navy officers and men, 26; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,452; other and trades professions, &c., 320; not stated, 4,094. Of the 11,028 adult females, 3,284 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 58 gentlewomen and governesses; 139 milliners, &c.; 8 shopwomen; 11 spinners and weavers; 89 of other occupations; and 7,439 unspecified.

Conjugal
condition
and occupa-
tions of
emigrants
from Britain
to Austral-
asia.

171. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 9,366 in 1886 and 10,592 in 1887. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 34,689 in the former and 24,606 in the latter year.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australasia.

172. Mr. Mulhall* gives the following table to show that in the fifty years during which Her Majesty Queen Victoria has reigned, 9 million persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom, the result

Emigration
from United
Kingdom,
1837-1887.

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 11 *et seq.*

being that the population has increased by only 11 millions instead of 20 millions:—

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1837 TO 1887.
(000's OMITTED.)

Year.	Gross Increase of Population.	Number who Emigrated.	Net Increase of Population.
1837-50	3,647,	2,135,	1,512,
1851-60	3,602,	2,054,	1,548,
1861-70	4,183,	1,675,	2,508,
1871-80	4,749,	1,679,	3,070,
1881-87	3,992,	1,558,	2,434,
Total	20,173,	9,101,	11,072,

Destination of British emigrants, 1837-1887.

173. According to the same authority, nearly a sixth left for Australasia, about a seventh for Canada and considerably more than half for the United States. The following are the numbers:—

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1837 TO 1887.

	Number who Emigrated.
United States... ..	5,902,000
Australia	1,484,000
Canada	1,311,000
Other places (chiefly the Cape)... ..	404,000
Total	9,101,000

Nationality of British emigrants, 1837-1887.

174. The emigrants are said to have come from the following divisions of the United Kingdom:—

NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1837 TO 1887.

	Number who Emigrated.
Ireland	4,186,000
England	4,045,000
Scotland	870,000
Total	9,101,000

Immigration to United Kingdom.

175. The immigration to the United Kingdom, chiefly of returned colonists, is stated to have averaged 132,000 per annum during the last 10 years.

Emigration from European countries.

176. The following is a statement* of the numbers who emigrated from different European States to countries out of Europe during the last year for which the information is available:—

* Information extracted from tables to be found in the *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique* 1886. Tome I., pages 196 and 197.

EMIGRATION FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO COUNTRIES OUT OF EUROPE.

Country.	Year.	Number of Emigrants.	
		Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
England	1885	126,260	486
Scotland	"	21,367	572
Ireland	"	60,017	1,160
Total United Kingdom	"	207,644	593
Austria	1884	7,215	33
Denmark	"	6,307	320
France	"	6,100	16
Germany	1885	103,642	229
Italy	"	78,961	277
Norway	1884	14,776	812
Portugal	1881	14,637	322
Sweden	1884	17,895	392
Switzerland	"	8,975	315

177. Municipal districts in Victoria are of two kinds,* urban and rural. Municipalities. The former, the area of which ought not to exceed 9 square miles, or 5,760 acres,† and which must, when first proclaimed, contain at least 300 resident householders, are designated cities, towns, or boroughs, according to their gross revenues. The latter are called shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506) and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), 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. The municipalities have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, water courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper bye-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

178. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 59 in both 1886 and 1887. The shires numbered 125 in 1886, but in consequence of the creation of the Shire of Healesville from part of the unincorporated portion of the colony, they numbered 126 in 1887. Number of municipalities.

* 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 Port Fairy, Sandhurst, St. Arnaud, and Stawell. For areas of cities, towns, and boroughs, see next table.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

179. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1887:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1887.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,360	530	150,000	14,160	2,451
Ballarat	4,090	20,878	4,978	2,190,060	146,004	26,246
Ballarat East ...	4,331	15,500	3,476	646,590	64,659	11,006
Belfast (see Port Fairy)						
Brighton	3,288	6,698	1,263	1,029,310	102,931	10,446
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	870	205	11,325	2,265	305
Brunswick	2,722	12,177	2,500	1,089,080	108,908	13,661
Buninyong	3,424	1,450	304	64,035	6,403	1,096
Carisbrook	5,395	1,430	264	51,000	4,648	859
Castlemaine	5,760	6,000	1,500	210,070	30,010	4,541
Chewton	5,760	1,700	433	34,720	6,944	627
Clunes	5,760	4,054	880	133,770	13,377	3,187
Collingwood	1,139	29,011	6,500	2,168,140	216,814	32,266
Creswick	4,760	3,640	806	107,368	13,421	3,370
Daylesford... ..	4,062	3,900	900	205,000	15,985	3,410
Dunolly	5,760	1,350	400	70,100	8,931	1,866
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,552	1,646	310,150	31,015	4,584
Echuca	4,308	4,218	1,074	392,808	32,734	3,778
Essendon	4,000	7,156	1,518	2,013,980	100,699	10,831
Fitzroy	923	28,644	6,308	2,841,060	284,106	32,749
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	7,000	1,400	1,232,520	61,626	6,634
Footscray	3,075	11,762	2,721	1,860,000	93,456	13,453
Geelong	3,012	10,000	2,422	748,150	74,815	13,582
Geelong West ...	859	4,700	1,250	202,930	20,293	2,418
Hamilton	5,100	2,981	524	176,640	17,664	2,922
Hawthorn	2,389	12,017	2,719	1,547,050	154,705	16,992
Heathcote	3,594	1,150	225	28,000	5,582	896
Horsham	5,760	2,439	481	360,000	23,382	4,471
Hotham (see North Melbourne)						
Inglewood	2,560	1,461	393	44,408	8,041	1,210
Kew	3,553	6,000	917	902,590	90,259	8,146
Koroit	5,599	1,443	269	152,940	12,745	1,517
Majorca	5,005	2,000	290	32,584	4,073	533
Malmsbury	4,214	1,300	460	40,000	7,343	1,573
Maryborough ...	5,760	3,950	890	209,130	20,913	3,894
Melbourne	5,020	72,786	15,113	13,315,600	1,331,560	175,853
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,572	968	233,400	23,340	2,552
Northcote	2,850	3,500	660	853,568	55,482	5,840
North Melbourne ‡ ...	565	20,133	4,180	1,136,901	136,901	16,389

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

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

‡ The name of the town of Hotham was changed to that of North Melbourne on the 22nd August, 1887.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1887*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population. †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Port Fairy ‡ ...	5,902	1,850	400	169,000	13,056	2,672
Portland ...	2,860	1,975	492	123,575	12,357	1,815
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	11,403	2,500	945,240	78,770	10,510
Prahran ...	2,320	34,000	7,550	5,915,130	394,342	31,707
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,700	300	108,260	10,826	1,992
Raywood ...	5,760	500	110	15,162	2,166	287
Richmond ...	1,430	34,000	7,924	3,003,408	250,284	29,477
Rutherglen ...	1,280	550	130	28,740	2,874	761
Sale ...	5,442	4,000	680	319,476	26,623	3,266
Sandhurst ...	7,900	26,100	7,080	1,629,220	162,922	24,408
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,400	496	35,679	5,097	950
Smythesdale ...	1,440	516	134	21,995	2,119	248
South Melbourne ...	2,311	38,000	7,700	7,000,420	400,024	58,529
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,833	624	162,920	16,290	2,356
St. Kilda ...	2,046	16,670	3,700	2,692,500	224,375	21,609
Stawell ...	5,996	4,759	1,330	115,400	16,450	2,985
Talbot ...	5,578	1,750	450	36,375	7,275	1,133
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	750	220	40,000	5,353	660
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,700	320	96,000	12,000	1,895
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,777	1,133	705,540	35,277	7,885
Williamstown ...	2,775	12,749	2,512	980,000	93,853	11,449
Wood's Point ...	2,560	400	115	8,510	1,702	142
Total ...	221,036§	533,164	117,267	60,947,527	5,120,229	662,890

180. 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 1887 :—

SHIRES, 1887. ||

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population. ¶	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	6,800	1,191	487,236	40,603	8,719
Alexandra ...	745	2,800	650	225,000	23,400	5,136
Ararat ...	1,461	5,200	1,300	790,060	79,006	8,477
Avoca ...	437	5,480	1,715	243,430	24,343	3,793
Avon ...	620	2,300	450	447,000	30,010	4,937
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,819	550	291,337	21,707	2,821
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	7,020	1,950	873,300	58,337	12,239

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ The name of the borough of Belfast was altered to Port Fairy on the 27th May, 1887.

§ Or 345 square miles.

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

¶ The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.

SHIRES, 1887*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population. †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Ballan ...	347	6,500	1,345	377,230	37,723	4,784
Ballarat ...	182	7,812	650	849,180	42,459	5,357
Bannockburn ...	139	2,150	329	244,000	17,905	2,490
Barrabool ...	191	2,327	524	232,140	23,214	2,804
Beechworth ...	308	7,956	1,800	363,530	36,353	5,339
Belfast ...	200	3,100	510	934,284	36,414	4,900
Bellarine ...	124	4,176	885	373,020	31,085	3,819
Benalla ...	1,150	7,655	2,250	666,370	66,637	7,237
Berwick ...	500	3,730	1,030	995,000	48,910	5,270
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,100	220,000	22,667	2,924
Boroondara ...	12	2,877	626	1,265,040	63,252	5,918
Braybrook ...	89	1,223	269	628,950	31,447	3,129
Bright ...	1,320	5,400	1,000	234,220	23,422	3,008
Broadford ...	223	1,173	300	192,220	9,611	1,024
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,378	300	419,850	41,985	3,354
Bulla ...	105	2,100	230	675,000	24,351	2,275
Bulleen ...	33	1,660	300	411,720	20,586	2,256
Buln Buln ...	630	5,287	1,470	1,050,000	42,300	3,173
Bungaree ...	89	4,750	1,000	417,000	27,800	5,655
Buninyong ...	290	9,320	1,540	502,910	50,291	6,085
Caulfield ...	9	5,000	1,000	1,721,960	86,098	10,137
Chiltern ...	89	2,300	580	49,330	9,866	1,208
Coburg ...	7	3,570	620	654,810	65,481	5,395
Colac ...	1,091	6,250	1,200	1,176,000	98,000	11,154
Corio ...	230	2,230	500	300,000	28,535	3,143
Cranbourne ...	228	1,300	235	539,600	26,980	3,176
Creswick ...	202	8,000	1,780	1,305,540	65,277	7,717
Dandenong ...	58	1,680	420	326,820	27,235	3,719
Darebin ...	79	951	161	248,295	16,553	2,046
Dimboola ...	4,700	4,000	1,000	567,000	32,468	3,855
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	500	1,790,740	89,570	8,541
Dunmunkle ...	545	5,520	920	862,400	54,540	5,669
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	303	302,658	30,266	3,311
Echuca ...	1,304	8,100	1,900	1,647,000	93,560	11,345
Eltham ...	208	2,400	540	400,000	20,000	2,382
Euroa ...	887	6,300	1,200	1,203,460	60,173	7,702
Flinders and Kangarong	176	1,740	430	374,480	18,724	2,593
Gisborne ...	100	2,500	365	190,970	19,097	2,264
Glenelg ...	1,311	4,050	822	918,090	91,809	10,403
Glenlyon ...	127	2,700	500	164,550	16,455	2,170
Gordon ...	845	5,000	1,000	511,680	51,168	5,338
Goulburn ...	290	2,240	450	210,856	26,357	2,980
Grenville ...	320	5,520	1,265	274,500	33,357	3,947
Hampden ...	1,738	6,231	1,236	2,383,180	119,160	14,258
Healesville ‡	230	...	...	...	...	...
Heidelberg ...	41	3,000	480	632,880	31,644	3,683
Howqua ...	842	1,000	400	29,707	5,941	1,514

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

† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.

‡ Shire only recently created (26th September, 1887); the country included was formerly not in any municipality.

SHIRES, 1887*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population, †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Huntly ...	327	4,000	725	356,880	39,740	3,440
Kara Kara ...	915	5,380	1,200	423,135	42,313	4,423
Keilor ...	53	689	138	115,875	9,656	1,523
Kilmore... ..	86	2,232	542	188,350	18,835	2,272
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,600	1,069,460	69,513	7,413
Kowree ...	1,448	4,000	850	920,700	46,035	4,998
Kyneton ...	253	9,000	1,830	1,206,530	60,326	9,952
Leigh ...	379	1,638	500	374,890	37,489	4,335
Lexton ...	297	2,700	550	443,470	26,272	2,961
Lilydale ...	166	3,425	700	566,000	37,729	4,041
Lowan ...	4,670	7,000	2,000	1,274,200	72,994	7,634
Maffra ...	985	4,250	639	870,620	43,531	5,363
Maldon ...	215	5,040	1,380	360,000	28,500	4,124
Malvern ...	6	3,200	620	1,528,400	76,420	8,372
Mansfield ...	836	4,500	650	600,000	29,145	3,289
Marong ...	560	7,180	1,770	622,810	62,281	7,011
Melton ...	104	1,100	200	159,080	15,169	1,714
Meredith ...	171	1,550	263	135,965	13,596	1,864
Merriang ...	123	915	183	323,940	16,219	1,459
Metcalfe ...	204	3,800	800	249,105	24,910	3,025
Minhamite ...	542	2,300	460	902,520	45,127	4,615
Moorabbin ...	31	4,812	875	965,766	80,480	7,699
Mornington ...	115	3,200	560	696,000	34,800	3,817
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	450	828,710	82,871	9,125
Mount Alexander	52	2,850	851	73,335	12,222	3,463
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	707	145,300	14,429	1,803
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	500	950,000	60,651	6,984
McIvor ...	570	2,550	783	509,394	25,470	2,797
Narracan ...	865	4,000	1,500	872,880	43,644	7,286
Newham ...	90	3,450	550	230,625	15,375	2,007
Newstead ...	105	1,905	415	154,392	15,439	2,485
North Ovens ...	229	2,200	363	382,900	19,145	2,001
Numurkah (Shepparton)	648	6,500	1,525	1,225,830	61,292	5,924
Nunawading ...	23	2,000	520	720,000	36,000	4,153
Oakleigh ...	29	2,200	409	274,370	27,437	4,236
Omeo ...	2,210	2,500	550	477,745	23,887	7,555
Oxley ...	1,025	3,290	700	298,300	29,830	3,406
Phillip Island ...	290	1,520	342	335,900	16,795	1,755
Portland ...	1,560	6,500	1,000	583,645	58,364	6,071
Preston (Jika) ...	11	2,500	445	400,000	24,000	3,023
Pyalong ...	216	900	282	271,760	13,588	1,380
Ripon ...	587	4,700	1,250	630,000	63,000	7,345
Rodney ...	433	4,106	815	352,896	44,112	5,823
Romsey ...	126	3,190	579	707,040	35,352	4,548
Rosedale ...	810	2,889	474	327,027	46,721	5,365
Rutherglen ...	212	3,500	700	504,000	25,218	4,095
Seymour ...	370	3,300	570	239,104	29,888	3,411
Shepparton ...	220	4,000	800	320,620	32,062	3,674
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	390	130,520	13,052	2,415
Springfield ...	113	816	160	304,760	15,229	1,554

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

† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.

SHIRES, 1887*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
St. Arnaud ...	2,580	9,097	2,527	1,663,137	92,396	11,970
Stawell ...	995	4,500	1,000	678,230	48,445	5,124
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,040	910	409,960	20,498	2,631
Swan Hill ...	10,233	5,000	1,500	911,540	65,110	6,385
Talbot ...	183	2,400	516	173,560	17,356	2,301
Tambo ...	4,965	2,500	570	480,000	24,000	6,269
Towong ...	2,545	4,757	1,480	897,980	44,899	8,500
Traralgon ...	441	4,000	690	316,500	31,650	6,519
Tullaroop ...	219	5,000	1,050	269,915	26,592	3,658
Walhalla ...	404	2,700	858	60,150	15,037	5,120
Wannon ...	753	2,680	535	1,451,980	72,599	8,001
Waranga ...	693	5,508	1,033	1,140,220	57,011	6,902
Warragul ...	155	3,800	650	935,000	46,750	6,802
Warrnambool ...	610	9,327	1,824	2,150,875	116,534	13,887
Whittlesea ...	138	1,800	320	177,000	17,700	2,926
Wimmera ...	1,670	6,923	1,780	1,744,065	87,203	9,124
Winchelsea ...	608	3,200	650	600,000	43,500	4,790
Wodonga ...	97	1,478	301	121,560	12,156	1,786
Wyndham ...	275	1,556	232	996,500	49,825	5,508
Yackandandah ...	836	5,120	900	700,920	35,046	6,847
Yarrowonga ...	830	8,000	2,000	720,200	72,020	7,712
Yea ...	602	2,000	745	538,600	26,930	5,005
Total ...	86,276	484,035	104,807	76,938,174	5,033,542	628,368

Area of municipalities.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887.

	Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	345
Shires ...	86,276
Total ...	86,621

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

182. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a ninetieth of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population of municipalities.

183. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows in 1887 :—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1887.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	533,164
Shires ...	484,035
Total ...	1,017,199

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

† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.

184. The population living outside municipalities is estimated to amount to 2,700, and it is estimated that the increase between the date of the municipal returns of population and the end of the year was about 12,680. Adding these numbers to the municipal estimate, there results a total of 1,032,579, or 3,540 less than the estimate already adopted, viz., 1,036,119.

Population in and outside municipalities.

185. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1887:—

Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	139,964
Shires	...	...	...	127,230
				267,194
				267,194

186. By comparing these figures with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that rather more than 1 person in every 4 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer.

Proportion of ratepayers to population.

187. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1887:—

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	117,267
Shires	...	...	...	104,807
				222,074
				222,074

188. 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. The average number of persons to a dwelling in cities, towns, and boroughs (5.18) was somewhat larger than that in shires (4.94). The average for the whole colony was 5.06.

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

189. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the ratepayers in the cities, towns, and boroughs exceed those in shires by a hundredth; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a tenth; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by an eleventh.

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

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

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1881 TO 1887.

Amount levied in the £.		Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.							
		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
s.	d.														
0	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	2	2	2	3
0	10	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	22	25	26	26	25	25	22	103	111	111	113	109	112	114
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
1	3	8	10	10	9	4	7	6	2	1	2	1	3	4	2
1	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	13	12	11	11	18	14	17	4	3	1	1	4	3	2
1	6½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	4	2	4	6	4	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
2	0	4	2	3	2	3	3	5	2	1	1	...	2	1	1
2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
Total		57	58	60	60	60	59	59	117	119	119	120	123	125	126

High and low ratings.

191. It will be observed that no municipality in the year 1887 was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. 5d. in 1885.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

192. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 39 per cent. in 1881, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 43 per cent. in 1884, 42 per cent. in 1885 and 1886, and 37 per cent. in 1887, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 88 per cent. in 1881, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, 91 per cent. in 1885, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, were rated at the same amount.

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

193. In 1881 and 1882, 6; in 1883, 5; in 1884, 4; in 1885 and 1886, 3; and in 1887, 4 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1881, 43; in 1882, 35; in 1883, 37; in 1884, 35; in 1885, 44; in 1886, 43; and in 1887, 44 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated.

194. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the fourteen years ended with 1887, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1887, as compared with 1886, the increase of the whole number of properties was 15,838, of which 11,474 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4,364 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase, except the groups embracing properties rated at between £300 and £400, in which there were slight decreases in both cities, towns, and boroughs, and shires:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1887.

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 BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
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	233	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	164	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	637	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390

195. In the thirteen years ended with 1887 the total increase in the number of properties was 98,348, of which 52,128 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 46,220 in shires. Increase in thirteen years.

196. 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 fourteen years ended with 1887, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1887, as compared with 1886, 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 £12,006,953, made up of an increase of £7,041,935 in urban, and of £4,965,018 in country, properties :— Total value of rateable property.

**CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1887.**

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	12,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701

Increase in
total value
of property

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

198. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1887, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £295,318 in the urban, and of £237,318 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £532,636. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

Annual value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874 TO 1887.

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
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771

Increase in annual value of property.

199. During the thirteen years ended with 1887 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £4,158,294, viz., to £2,263,747 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £1,894,547 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

200. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the thirteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1887, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

**INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1887.**

Rateable Values.	Increase during Thirteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	79,298	33,149,642	1,795,450
£50 to £100	12,638	14,682,705	814,558
£100 to £200	4,323	9,920,642	557,392
£200 and upwards	2,089	17,911,073	990,894
Total increase	98,348	75,664,062	4,158,294

Largest increase in small properties.

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

Naturalization.

202. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the Aliens Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace,

residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1887 and the previous fifteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1887.

Native Countries.	Fifteen Years: 1871 to 1886.	Year 1887.
France...	49	5
Belgium	11	...
Holland	13	...
Austria	35	6
Germany	660	14
Italy	38	...
Spain	5	...
Portugal	2	...
Russia	32	1
Other European countries	347	29
United States	20	1
South and Central American States	1	...
China	2,953	16
Other countries...	13	3
Total	4,179	75

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

Chinese naturalized.

* See paragraph 156 *ante*.

the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, and no more than 16 in 1887.

Occupations
of persons
naturalized.

204. The Chinese naturalized in the last two years consisted, for the most part, of gardeners, miners, labourers, storekeepers, hawkers, carpenters, and cooks. Of the 53 persons of all other nationalities naturalized in those years, 2 were merchants, 4 storekeepers, 2 storemen, 1 a hawker, 4 miners, 6 farmers, 4 gardeners, 1 stock dealer, 10 artisans and mechanics of various trades, 1 line repairer, 2 licensed victuallers, &c., 2 hotel servants, 2 tailors, 3 agents, clerks, &c., 4 sailors, 1 labourer, 1 fisherman, 2 doctors, and 1 architect.

Number of
electoral
districts and
members.

205. 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.†

Members
to each
district.

206. 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.

Electors on
the rolls.

207. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1886-7 and 1887-8 is shown in the following table:—

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

† Paragraphs 262 to 270. See also an account of the Constitution of Victoria by Mr. Edward Carille, published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1887 AND 1888.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1886-7.	1887-8.	1886-7.	1887-8.
Ratepayers' Roll	119,958	129,392	188,300	196,208
General Roll	1,418	760	36,078	14,924
Total	121,376	130,152	224,378	211,132

208. Of the ratepayers in the colony, numbering 267,194, it is estimated that 245,800, or 92 per cent., are males. In 1887-8, 53 per cent. of these were on the rolls of the Upper House, and 80 per cent. on the rolls of the Lower House. Proportion of rate-paying electors to ratepayers.

209. The new triennial rolls for the Legislative Assembly were made out in 1887-8, which resulted in a considerable diminution in the non-ratepaying electors for that House. It is always found that the new general rolls show a falling off in comparison with those they supersede, as these rolls continue to accumulate names during the whole period of their existence from the fact that persons moving to another district register themselves there, whilst their names still remain on the rolls of the district they left; and, moreover, on making out 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. It is for these reasons that non-ratepaying electors formed only about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1887-8 as against 1 per cent. in 1886-7 of the total number of electors for the Legislative Council; whilst the same description of electors formed only 7 per cent. in 1887-8 as against 16 per cent. in 1886-7 of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly. Non-rate-paying electors.

210. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council which took place in September, 1886, the seat was contested in only six provinces out of eight in which elections were held, and in these 57 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 Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

to the total number of electors of such provinces; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1887-8:—

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

Electoral Provinces.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).*	Number of Electors—			On the Rolls, 1887-8.
		At Biennial Election, 1886—			
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.				
Melbourne	24,299	14,767	†	†	15,698
North Yarra	19,003	10,286	4,469	43·45	12,441
South Yarra	17,710	12,929	†	†	16,221
Southern	14,182	7,823	†	†	10,259
South-Western	12,643	6,119	†	†	6,317
Nelson	13,279	4,542	2,285	50·29	4,942
Western	11,145	6,156	†	†	6,635
North-Western	16,628	9,702	†	†	10,468
Northern... ..	17,501	7,144	†	†	8,421
Wellington	17,771	7,576	5,127	67·67	7,753
North-Central	12,615	5,404	3,417	63·23	5,391
North-Eastern	15,093	7,776	†	†	8,036
Gippsland	11,234	6,245	2,571	41·17	7,737
South-Eastern	10,260	7,488	2,086	27·86	9,833
Total	213,363	113,957	...	...	130,152
Deduct for uncontested provinces and provinces in which elections were not held .. ..	...	72,416			
Net result ... ..	...	41,541	19,955	48·04	

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

211. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 5th March, 1886, all the seats were contested except eleven. 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 22nd February, 1883, although the electors on the rolls were about 20,000 fewer, the proportion of electors in contested districts who recorded their votes was just the same as on the previous occasion. 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; and the number of electors on the rolls in 1887-8:—

* In 1887, the estimated number of males over 21, inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines was about 291,300.

No contest.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls 1887-8.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat ...	1,651	1,229	976	79·41	1,193
Avoca ...	6,255	5,449	3,268	59·97	4,935
Ballarat East ...	4,252	4,894	3,571	72·97	4,156
Ballarat West ...	7,199	6,653	4,538	68·21	5,877
Barwon ...	2,360	2,032	*	*	2,014
Belfast ...	1,017	1,050	855	81·43	1,023
Benambra ...	1,962	2,207	1,194	54·10	2,063
Boroondara ...	2,698	3,644	2,695	73·95	4,387
Bourke, East ...	2,094	1,703	1,195	70·17	1,961
Bourke Boroughs, East ...	3,287	3,686	2,206	59·84	4,896
Bourke, South ...	2,344	2,966	1,946	65·61	3,828
Bourke, West ...	5,267	5,662	3,148	55·60	6,293
Brighton ...	1,730	1,963	*	*	2,401
Carlton ...	3,042	3,740	2,567	68·64	3,731
Castlemaine ...	3,551	3,089	2,273	73·58	2,727
Collingwood ...	5,058	5,431	3,484	64·15	5,494
Creswick ...	6,928	7,073	5,433	76·81	6,092
Dalhousie ...	1,871	2,126	1,511	71·07	1,975
Delatite ...	2,567	2,580	1,398	54·18	2,712
Dundas ...	1,623	1,449	*	*	1,403
Emerald Hill ...	6,104	7,483	4,453	59·50	7,633
Evelyn ...	1,890	1,726	1,021	59·15	1,793
Fitzroy ...	6,067	6,463	3,871	60·00	5,971
Footscray ...	1,551	2,470	1,656	67·05	2,881
Geelong ...	4,106	4,442	3,114	70·10	3,860
Gippsland, North ...	5,484	4,948	†	†	5,687
Gippsland, South ...	2,868	4,198	†	†	4,983
Grant... ...	3,563	3,330	2,347	70·50	2,858
Grenville ...	2,903	2,911	2,321	79·73	2,647
Kara Kara ...	3,415	2,884	*	*	2,825
Kilmore and Anglesey ...	2,667	2,264	1,529	67·53	2,430
Kyneton Boroughs ...	1,329	1,243	*	*	1,165
Maldon ...	1,494	1,314	*	*	1,203
Mandurang ...	8,878	7,849	5,229	66·62	7,053
Maryborough and Talbot ...	4,090	3,648	2,506	68·69	3,401
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,300	2,589	60·21	3,661
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	7,015	4,246	60·52	6,294
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	5,949	4,097	68·87	4,719
Moira... ...	9,007	8,927	5,768	64·61	8,501
Mornington ...	3,146	3,880	2,200	56·70	3,890
Normanby ...	1,985	1,667	*	*	1,719
Ovens ...	3,880	3,353	2,495	74·41	2,943
Polwarth & South Grenville ...	1,970	1,990	1,321	66·38	2,167
Portland ...	1,586	1,540	*	*	1,582
Richmond ...	6,548	8,158	5,003	61·32	7,807
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,087	*	*	1,959

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1887-8
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Rodney	5,884	4,731	2,953	62·42	4,680
Sandhurst	6,615	6,060	4,415	72·85	5,326
Sandridge	2,183	2,467	*	*	2,497
St. Kilda	7,778	9,233	5,723	62·00	9,523
Stawell	1,944	1,388	998	71·90	1,242
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,898	2,539	65·14	3,842
Warrnambool	1,613	1,734	*	*	1,628
Williamstown	2,035	2,804	1,877	67·00	2,978
Wimmera	7,982	8,850	4,006	45·27	8,623
Total	213,363 †	215,830	...	....	211,132
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those from which complete returns were not received	...	29,526	...	...	...
Net result ... ..	...	186,304	120,535	64·70	

Proportion
of electors
and mem-
bers to
population
at census
1881.

212. 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. ‡

Members,
electors,
&c., in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

213. 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

* No contest.

† In 1887 the estimated number of males over 21, including Chinese, was about 291,300.

‡ 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.

percentage of electors who voted at the general elections which took place in the years named* :—

**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	1886	120,535	64·70
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	88·2	1887	131,062	57·93
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1883	30,027	61·48
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1886	9,022	51·83
New Zealand ...	88‡	16·5	83,851	55·4	1887	111,911§	67·20

214. 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, and that Tasmania has just the opposite ; also, that a larger proportion of electors exercised the franchise in New Zealand than in any of the other colonies.

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

215. 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.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

216. 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.

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

217. 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.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

* For a full account of the Electoral Systems of the various colonies, see accounts of the "Constitution and Form of Government in the various Australasian Colonies" in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C ; and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

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

‡ In New Zealand, 4 of the members are Maoris. In 1886, the total number of members was 95, or 7 more than at the census.

§ Exclusive of Maori votes, which numbered 8,822.