

PART I.—POPULATION.

39. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1885* was as follows:— Population, 1885.

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	529,710
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	462,159
						991,869

40. According to this estimate, Victoria at the end of the year under review, wanted 8,131 persons to make up a population of a million. One million inhabitants in Victoria. It may be mentioned that this was apparently more than reached by the end of the first quarter of the following year,* also that Victoria was the first Australasian colony to contain as many as a million inhabitants.†

41. In all the colonies the population estimates are made up by means of the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures known to have occurred since the census was taken. For reasons,‡ however, which have often been stated in previous issues of this work, absolute reliance cannot be placed upon numbers thus obtained, the experience being that such estimates are usually, although not invariably, too high.§ Estimates sometimes unreliable.

42. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population in Victoria is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly, and, besides, there are persons living upon properties which are not rated of whom the valuers sometimes omit to make an estimate. The aggregate population returned by the municipalities for 1885 was 959,528 which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 986,069 or 5,800 less than the number above quoted. Municipal estimate of population.

43. The mean or average population of a given year is calculated by adding the estimated numbers at the beginning and end of the year and Mean population, 1885.

* The estimated population on the 31st March, 1886, was 1,001,750; viz., 536,513 males, and 465,237 females; and on the 30th June, 1886, it was 1,009,753, viz., 541,015 males, and 468,738 females.

† In New South Wales, the estimated population on the 31st March, 1886, was 992,875; and on the 30th June, 1886, it was 1,003,867.

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

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

of the three intermediate quarters, and dividing their sum by 5. Such a computation for 1885 gives the following result:—

MEAN POPULATION, 1885.						
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	518,994
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	456,046
						975,040
						975,040

Increase of population, 1885.

44. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1885 was 30,593, viz., 19,051 males and 11,542 females. Of this increase, 15,611, consisting of 7,155 males and 8,456 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 14,982, consisting of 11,896 males and 3,086 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of population, 1871 to 1885.

45. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census.* The reason of this is that the number of persons who leave the colony by sea without being recorded is greater than that of the infants whose births are not registered. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. In 1885 the apparent increase of population was greater by 1,107 than in the previous year, and was the largest recorded during the last fifteen years. Ten 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 two years, in each of which the apparent increase was twice as large as in 1875. The following are the figures for the last fifteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.†

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

Increase by births.

46. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter

* See footnote § on previous page.

† The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*

over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births in 1885 was greater by 266 than that in 1884, and was also greater than in any other year since 1873. The following are the numbers in the last fifteen years:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

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

47. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures overland, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passages beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,† and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records 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

Increase by
immigra-
tion.

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

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

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 fifteen years—and which, it will be observed, show an increase for 1885 of 841 over the number for 1884 and a much larger increase than that shown for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.†

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

Population of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

48. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1884 and 1885, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 AND 1885.‡

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase.
	1884.	1885.	
Victoria	961,276	991,869	30,593
New South Wales	921,268	980,573	59,305
Queensland	309,913	326,916	17,003
South Australia	312,781	319,769	6,988
Western Australia	32,958	35,186	2,228
Total	2,538,196	2,654,313	116,117
Tasmania	130,541	133,791	3,250
New Zealand	564,304	582,420	18,116
Grand Total	3,233,041	3,370,524	137,483

NOTE.—The population in this table is exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

* 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 in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

‡ 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 *ante*).

49. It will be observed that at the end of 1885 Victoria was still the most populous Australasian colony. The increase in New South Wales, however, during the year, was nearly twice that which took place in Victoria. Similar increases during 1886 would cause New South Wales to be the more populous of the two at the end of the year. Next to these the most populous colony is New Zealand, and next Queensland, which, it will be observed, at the end of 1885, had for the first time more inhabitants than South Australia.

Relative numbers in each colony.

50. The subjoined figures show the percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1885, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each:—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1885.

	Per cent.
Western Australia	6.76
New South Wales	6.44
Queensland	5.49
New Zealand	3.21
Victoria	3.18
Tasmania	2.49
South Australia	2.23

51. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1885, the population of Continental Australasia increased by 4.57 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 4.25 per cent.

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1885.

52. During the four years and nine months which intervened between the census of 1881 and the end of 1885 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 1885.

Colony.	Population. Census of 1881.*	Increase in 4½ years.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria...	862,346	129,523	15.02
New South Wales	751,468	229,105	30.49
Queensland	213,525	113,391	53.10
South Australia	279,865	39,904	14.26
Western Australia	29,708	5,478	18.44
Total	2,136,912	517,401	24.21
Tasmania	115,705	18,086	15.63
New Zealand	489,933	92,487	18.88
Grand Total	2,742,550	627,974	22.90

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

Probable
Austral-
asian popu-
lations,
1891.

53. 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 3,200,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to exceed 4,000,000.

Probable
population
of Austral-
asia in 100
years.

54. The rate of increase of the population of Australia, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, in the decennial period intervening between the last two censuses may be set down as 42 per cent. It appears from the last table there is every probability of that rate being exceeded 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 AT TEN PERIODS.

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

Further
estimates of
Austral-
asian popu-
lation.

55. 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.

Birthplaces,
1885.

56. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1885 in the same proportion to the total population of that year as they did when the census was taken to the total population then enumerated :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1885 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	284,149	279,739	563,888
Other Australasian Colonies	21,953	23,076	45,029
England and Wales	98,038	69,000	167,038
Scotland	30,102	24,398	54,500
Ireland	47,332	50,576	97,908
Other British Possessions	6,955	4,515	11,470
Germany	7,110	2,691	9,801
The United States	1,920	775	2,695
China	13,494	45	13,539
Other Foreign Countries	7,941	1,231	9,172
Total	518,994	456,046	975,040
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth)	488,529	451,303	939,832
Foreign Subjects	30,465	4,743	35,208

57. It should be remarked that although in the absence of later information it has been necessary to construct this table according to the proportions which prevailed when the last census was taken, there can be little doubt that changes have taken place in the relative proportions of the different nationalities since then, and it is probable that the native Victorians number at least 600,000.

Probable present number of native Victorians.

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

Birthplaces in Australasian colonies, 1881.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

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

Birthplaces.	Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales...	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	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

Natives of Australia and Australasia.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

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

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

62. 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

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

Chinese in Australasian colonies.

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.

64. 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.

Aborigines.

65. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they 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 had become reduced to 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females. The existence of the few that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever. The race will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

Aborigines
at stations.

66. Aboriginal stations, under the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines,‡ have been founded at Coranderrk, near the junction of the Yarra and Watts Rivers; at Framlingham and Lake Condah, in the Western District; at Lakes Wellington and Tyers, in Gippsland; and at Lake Hindmarsh, in the Wimmera District. The total number of Aborigines belonging to these stations in 1885 was 594, and the average number present at them during that year was 464, as against 488 in 1884.

Aborigines in
Australasian
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

* See table following paragraph 58 *ante*.

† 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 souls when our occupancy of the colony began in 1835.

‡ See 21st Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 99, Session 1885.

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 1885, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

Religions,
1885.

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

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

|| The Aborigines returned at the census of Western Australia are only those in the employment of the 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, 1885 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England *	188,914	163,173	352,087
Presbyterians	78,887	70,962	149,849
Methodists †	62,124	60,380	122,504
Independents	11,314	11,128	22,442
Baptists	11,158	11,857	23,015
Other Protestants	16,919	12,313	29,232
Roman Catholics ‡	115,632	114,285	229,917
Jews	2,751	2,143	4,894
Pagans	12,767	46	12,813
Other Sects	18,528	9,759	28,287
Total	518,994	456,046	975,040

Religions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

* 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 Pagans in Queensland.

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

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

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 Pagans and other Non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the three combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, and next to that in South Australia, those being the only colonies in which they amounted to more than 75 per cent. of the whole ; Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next so in New South Wales and Queensland, those being the colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole, and Jews were most numerous in Victoria, that being the only colony in which they amounted to over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole.

Proportions
of different
sects.

72. 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 1885, 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 :—

Ages, 1885.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1885 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	60,869	58,250	119,119
5 to 10 "	57,531	55,367	112,898
10 to 15 "	56,225	55,193	111,418
15 to 20 "	57,382	54,214	111,596
20 to 25 "	57,830	53,707	111,537
25 to 30 "	45,947	41,536	87,483
30 to 35 "	28,314	24,907	53,221
35 to 40 "	23,136	21,204	44,340
40 to 45 "	24,131	20,963	45,094
45 to 50 "	26,069	20,441	46,510
50 to 55 "	27,585	18,198	45,783
55 to 60 "	23,413	13,320	36,733
60 to 65 "	13,211	7,773	20,984
65 to 70 "	9,586	5,672	15,258
70 to 75 "	4,225	2,741	6,966
75 to 80 "	2,268	1,643	3,911
80 years and upwards	1,272	917	2,189
Total	518,994	456,046	975,040

Ages in Australasian colonies.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE * IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ages in
Victoria and
New South
Wales.

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

Relative
effectiveness
of popula-
tions of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

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

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

76. 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.

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

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

Colony.	Numbers in every 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.

Relative effectiveness of male populations of Australasian colonies.

78. 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.

Victoria and other colonies compared.

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

Women at reproductive ages in Australasian colonies.

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

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

80. 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:—

Effectiveness of population of England.

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

Women at reproductive period in England.

81. According to the returns of the same census, women in England and Wales, at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years), were in the proportion of 4,507 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.

Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1885—Persons.

82. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1885, as shown in a previous table,* a large accession to the population (amounting to 83 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 $4\frac{1}{4}$ years from 5,908 to 6,187, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,813. This is made plain by the figures in the following table:—

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1885.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1885. (30th June.)	Increase in $4\frac{1}{4}$ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1885. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	343,435	11,673	3,847	3,522
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	603,281	93,802	5,908	6,187
65 years and upwards...	21,105	28,324	7,219	245	291
Total ...	862,346	975,040	112,694	10,000	10,000

Comparison with other colonies.

83. 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 1885, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census was taken.

Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1885—Males.

84. In the same $4\frac{1}{4}$ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 82 per cent. of the whole male increase; per 10,000 males living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,302, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,698. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1885:—

* See table following paragraph 72 ante.

† See paragraph 75 ante.

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1885.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1885. (30th June.)	Increase in 4¼ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1885. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	174,625	7,606	3,695	3,364
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	327,018	54,677	6,024	6,302
65 years and upwards...	12,723	17,351	4,628	281	334
Total ...	452,083	518,994	66,911	10,000	10,000

85. As compared with the neighbouring colonies at the time the census was taken,* Victoria, in regard to the proportion of males at the strongest ages, had risen in 1885 from the fifth place to the third, being above New South Wales and South Australia, as well as New Zealand and Tasmania, but was still below Western Australia and Queensland. It is not known, however, how much the proportionate numbers at different ages may have varied in the other colonies since the census was taken.

Comparison with other colonies.

86. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 216,531 at the middle of 1885, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,748. 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.

Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1885.

87. 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.

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

88. 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

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

* See table following paragraph 77 ante.

† See figures following paragraph 79 ante.

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 1885.

89. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1885 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census from 114,142 to 155,227, or by 41,085. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,592, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania or Western Australia at the time of the census, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

Occupations,
1885.

90. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1885, in the same manner as the birthplaces and religions :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1885 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	5,449	274	5,723
" religion	1,246	228	1,474
" health... ..	2,232	1,779	4,011
" law	1,453	...	1,453
" education	3,062	4,652	7,714
" art, science, and literature ...	3,010	1,186	4,196
Traders	16,608	2,189	18,797
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	7,681	730	8,411
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ...	17,023	30,145	47,168
Domestic servants	3,373	24,307	27,680
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics ...	53,249	1,185	54,434
Miners	40,897	...	40,897
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	986	...	986
" pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	89,423	46,106	135,529

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

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1885 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,841	1,140	4,981
„ land carriage	16,712	365	17,077
„ sea navigation	3,789	46	3,835
Dealing in food	16,089	1,961	18,050
Labourers	27,610	...	27,610
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,090	91	1,181
Of independent means	2,751	1,277	4,028
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	192,754	334,281	527,035
Public burthen	7,265	4,058	11,323
Of no occupation, unspecified	1,401	46	1,447
Total	518,994	456,046	975,040

91. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the tables of birthplaces and religions in 1885, has necessarily been 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. The miners especially, which were returned at the census as numbering 36,066, instead of having increased with the population as shown in the table, are believed by the Mining Department to have fallen off to 26,192.* The latter number only refers to gold miners, but the miners for other metals or minerals only number about 300, and therefore could affect the total to no more than that extent.

Falling off in number of miners.

92. 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

* See paragraph 110 post.

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	105,65
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.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
2	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

93. 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.	Queens-land.	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.

94. 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.

95. In consequence of the peculiar manner in which the occupations in New South Wales are classified,* it has been found impossible to make any regular comparison between them and the occupations pursued in the other colonies. The 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:—

* Some of the objections to the New South Wales mode of compilation were detailed in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, paragraph 93.

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

96. 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.

97. 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

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.

classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table.

Urban and rural population.

98. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1885. 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, 1885.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1885.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	345,380	35·42	1,349
... { Extra-Metropolitan †	375	191,020	19·59	509
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,253	438,640	44·99	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	975,040	100·00	11·09

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

99. 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
... { 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; 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.

100. In 1885 the population of the metropolis was equal to more than 35 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 MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS TO TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	|	1881	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	|	1885	...	35·42

101. 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, 1885.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	Year 1885.	
		Mean Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City	5,020	70,873	14·1
Hotham Town	565	19,508†	34·5
Fitzroy City	923	27,829	30·2
Collingwood City	1,139	26,711	23·5
Richmond City	1,430	28,541	19·9
Brunswick Borough	2,722	8,396	3·1
Northcote Borough	2,850	2,500	·9
Prahran City	2,320	28,637	12·3
South Melbourne City	2,311	33,500	14·5
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	9,675	4·1
St. Kilda Borough	1,886	15,300	8·1
Brighton Borough	3,288	5,795	1·8
Essendon Borough	4,000	5,550	1·4
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	4,864	4·5
Hawthorn Borough	2,389	8,811	3·7
Kew Borough	3,553	6,000	1·7
Footscray Borough	3,075	9,016	2·9
Williamstown Borough	2,775	11,600	4·2
Remainder of District	120,242	20,796	·2
Total ...	163,942	343,902	2·1
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,478†	...
Total population, including shipping	...	345,380	...

102. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 70,900 § inhabitants, and is more than twice as populous as South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne (Emerald Hill), with 33,500 inhabitants ; Prahran, Richmond, and Fitzroy, with 28,600, 28,500, and 27,800 respectively;

Populations of suburban municipalities.

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres. † Including the Benevolent Asylum.

‡ Census figures.

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

and Collingwood with 26,700. Flemington and Kensington and Northcote are the least populous of the suburban boroughs, and the only ones having less than 5,000 inhabitants.

Density of metropolitan population.

103. 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 Hotham, with $34\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 30 to the acre; Collingwood, with $23\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond, with 20; and Melbourne City and South Melbourne, with 14 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 1,750 acres of such reserves; Kew, 648 acres; South Melbourne, 472 acres; Williamstown, 413 acres; Richmond, 196 acres; Fitzroy, 42 acres; and Collingwood only 22 acres.* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 31·6; Collingwood, 23·9; Richmond, 23·1; Melbourne City, 21·7; South Melbourne, 18·2; Williamstown, 4·9; Kew, 2·1.

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies.

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

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

* For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress, *post*.

† In 1885, the estimated population of Melbourne was 345,380; Sydney 282,843; Adelaide 127,013; Hobart, 29,400. According to censuses of Queensland and New Zealand taken about the end of the first quarter of 1886, the population of Brisbane was 51,683, and the population of Wellington was 25,925. The population of three New Zealand towns was found to be greater than that of Wellington, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants.

105. 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 metropolitan to total populations.

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

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Adelaide ...	37·11	5. Perth ...	19·60
2. Melbourne ...	32·81	6. Brisbane ...	14·57
3. Sydney ...	29·84	7. Wellington ...	4·2
4. Hobart ...	23·55		

106. 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 Australasian capitals.

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

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
1. Hobart ...	107·02	5. Adelaide ...	100·84
2. Melbourne ...	103·55	6. Sydney ...	96·80
3. Brisbane ...	103·38	7. Perth ...	95·30
4. Wellington ...	101·09		

107. In the 4½ years, from the census of 1881 to the middle of 1885 it is estimated that the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 62,433, and the population of Greater Sydney by 58,632. The increase in the last year of the period (1884-5) was set down as 22,690 for Melbourne and 15,650 for Sydney.

Increase of metropolitan population since census.

108. 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 1885, were as follow:—

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1885.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat ...	41,110	Geelong ...	20,890
Sandhurst ...	36,570	Castlemaine ...	9,400

109. 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 is only returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included; for these reasons,

Population of principal towns of the world.

the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable the one with the other. The populations of the Australasian 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 200,000 inhabitants* :—

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1881	4,766,661†
Paris	France	1881	2,239,928‡
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1880	1,830,000§
Canton	China ... ..	...	1,500,000
New York	United States ...	1880	1,206,590||
Berlin	Prussia	1880	1,122,330¶
Tokio	Japan ... ..	...	987,887
St. Petersburg (with suburbs)	Russia	1881	930,000
Philadelphia...	United States ...	1880	846,984
Pekin	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Calcutta	India	1881	766,298
Moscow	Russia	1882	750,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey ... ..	...	700,000
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Liverpool	England	1881	573,202**
Brooklyn	United States ...	1880	566,689
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	514,048
Chicago	United States ...	1880	503,305
Madrid	Spain ... ..	...	500,900
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	500,000
Naples	Italy	1881	494,000
Hamburg	Germany	1882	429,688
Birmingham	England	1881	408,532
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Brussels	Belgium ... ..	...	388,781
Cairo	Egypt ... ..	...	368,108
Boston	United States ...	1880	362,535
Amsterdam ...	Holland	1882	361,326
Buda-Pesth ...	Hungary	1880	306,551††
St. Louis	United States ...	1880	350,522
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil ... ..	...	350,000
Dublin	Ireland	1881	348,293
Lyons	France	1881	347,619

* Some towns in China and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 200,000 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 200,000 inhabitants have 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 1885 the population of Greater London had increased to 5,199,166, and that of Inner London to 4,083,928.

‡ This was the *population de fait*. The *population de droit* was 2,269,023.

§ The population of Vienna, exclusive of the suburbs, was only 726,105.

|| New York, combined with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contained 1,925,000 inhabitants.

¶ It is stated that according to a census of Germany taken on the 1st December 1885, the population of Berlin amounts to 1,315,547.

** Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 659,784 inhabitants.

†† Buda alone contained only 51,343 inhabitants.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Melbourne ...	Victoria ...	1885	345,379
Manchester ...	England ...	1881	340,211*
Baltimore ...	United States ...	1880	332,190
Leeds ...	England ...	1881	327,326
Buenos Ayres ...	Argentine Republic ...	...	323,585
Milan ...	Italy ...	1881	322,000
Osaka ...	Japan ...	...	291,000
Sheffield ...	England ...	1881	290,516
Sydney ...	New South Wales ...	1885	282,843
Shanghai ...	China ...	...	278,000
Copenhagen ...	Denmark ...	1880	273,323
Rome ...	Italy ...	1881	273,268
Breslau ...	Prussia ...	1880	272,912
Marseilles ...	France ...	1881	269,340
Lucknow ...	India ...	1881	261,303
Warsaw ...	Russian Poland ...	...	258,180
Cincinnati ...	United States ...	1880	255,130
Se-ne (King-Ki-Tao) ...	Corea ...	...	250,000
Barcelona ...	Spain ...	...	247,187
Lisbon ...	Portugal ...	1878	246,343
Mexico ...	Mexico ...	...	242,000
Edinburgh ...	Scotland ...	1881	236,002
San Francisco ...	United States ...	1881	233,956
Turin ...	Italy ...	1881	230,183
Munich ...	Bavaria ...	...	230,023
Bucharest ...	Roumania ...	...	221,805
Dresden ...	Saxony ...	...	220,818
Bordeaux ...	France ...	1881	217,990
New Orleans ...	United States ...	1880	216,090
Bristol ...	England ...	1881	210,134
Alexandria ...	Egypt ...	...	208,775
Belfast ...	Ireland ...	1881	207,671
Palermo ...	Sicily ...	1881	205,712
Havana ...	Cuba ...	...	205,676
Stockholm ...	Sweden ...	1882	205,129
Bradford ...	England ...	1881	200,158
Hyderabad ...	India ...	1881	200,000
Gwalior ...	India ...	1881	200,000
Teheran ...	Persia ...	...	200,000
Santiago de Chili ...	Chili ...	...	200,000

110. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the number of gold ^{Mining} miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the ^{population.} 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

* Manchester, with Salford, contained 524,215 inhabitants.

estimates were too high.* At the end of 1885, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 26,192, or 2,238 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 8,997 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1885.

Alluvial miners	... 14,201	European miners	... 21,242
Quartz miners	... 11,991	Chinese miners	... 4,950
Total	... 26,192	Total	... 26,192

European
and Chinese
miners.

111. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1885 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,336, the numbers being 11,789 and 9,453 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 202, as against 4,748 engaged in alluvial mining.

Area of Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

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

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

* 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.

† 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 9,789 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)	316,320
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,690
Western Australia	978,299
Total Australia	2,954,417
Tasmania	26,215

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

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

114. It may be interesting to compare the areas of the various Australasian colonies with those of European countries. Victoria, 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 :—

Comparative areas of Victoria and Great Britain

						Square Miles.
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	58,186
Scotland ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,820
						88,006
Total	...	...	...	...	...	88,006

115. 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 :—

Area of New South Wales and other countries.

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

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

Area of Queensland and other countries.

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

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

Area of South Australia and other countries.

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

* See paragraph 8 ante.

Area of
Western
Australia
and other
countries.

118. 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	<u>971,685</u>

Areas of
Tasmania
and Greece
compared.

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

Areas of New
Zealand
and Italy
compared.

120. 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	<u>104,982*</u>

Area of
Australia
and certain
countries.

121. 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	<u>2,941,842</u>

Area of
Australasia
and certain
countries.

122. 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	<u>3,072,200</u>

Area of
Australasia,
Europe, and
United
States.

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

* 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.

124. 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 four following years are shown in the following table :—

Populations of Australasian colonies.

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	464,222	418,010	882,232	90·05	10·039
	1882	477,475	428,750	906,225	89·80	10·312
	1883	493,084	438,706	931,790	88·97	10·602
	1884	510,659	450,617	961,276	88·24	10·938
	1885	529,710	462,159	991,869	87·25	11·286
New South Wales...	1881	429,278	351,987	781,265	82·00	2·527
	1882	449,342	368,126	817,468	81·93	2·644
	1883	480,497	388,813	869,310	80·92	2·812
	1884	511,257	410,011	921,268	80·20	2·980
	1885	548,070	432,503	980,573	78·91	3·171
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	182,441	127,472	309,913	69·87	·464
	1885	191,450	135,466	326,916	70·76	·489
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	167,119	152,650	319,769	91·34	·354
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
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
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	306,667	257,637	564,304	84·01	5·425
	1885	316,025	266,395	582,420	84·30	5·599

125. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; but in South Australia and Tasmania there exists a nearer approach

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

* On the 30th June, 1886, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,009,753, and that of New South Wales was 1,003,867. According to a census taken about the end of the first quarter of 1886 the population of Queensland was 321,050, and that of New Zealand was 578,283, the one being 5,866 and the other 4,137 below the estimate made three months previously. For populations for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also tables in Appendix A *post*.

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

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

§ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, of whom 41,432 were enumerated at the census of 1886.

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 REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION,
1885.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 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, 1885.

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

More males
in New
South
Wales than
in Victoria.

126. It will be noticed that in 1884, for the first time, the males in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria; this, however, was more than made up by the large excess of females in Victoria over those of New South Wales, so that the total population of Victoria was still the larger.

Sexes
diverging
from
equality in
some
colonies.

127. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria and New South Wales the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in the census year; that in Queensland the proportions of the sexes are about the same as in that year, whilst in the other four colonies the tendency since the census has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Population
of Australia
and Austral-
asia.

128. At the end of 1885 there were on the Continent of Australia nearly two million seven hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were nearly three million four hundred thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the five years ended with 1885, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1885.

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1881	1,195,938	1,010,864	2,206,802	84·51	·750
	1882	1,245,295	1,050,928	2,296,223	84·39	·780
	1883	1,332,165	1,102,625	2,424,790	83·40	·823
	1884	1,387,857	1,150,339	2,538,196	82·89	·862
	1885	1,456,338	1,197,975	2,654,313	82·26	·901
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,534,158	1,292,477	2,826,635	84·25	·919
	1882	1,593,729	1,342,680	2,936,409	84·25	·955
	1883	1,683,802	1,408,085	3,091,887	83·62	1·005
	1884	1,763,664	1,469,377	3,233,041	83·31	1·051
	1885	1,843,444	1,527,080	3,370,524	82·84	1·096

129. According to the experience of the five years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase rather than to diminish, both on the Australian continent and in the whole of Australasia.

Sexes diverging from equality.

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

Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

131. 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 or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1884.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.			
England and Wales†	58,489	27,499,041	470
Scotland	29,820	3,907,736	131
Ireland	32,531	4,918,338	151
British soldiers and sailors abroad ...	...	215,374*	...
Total United Kingdom, &c. ...	120,840	36,540,489	302
Gibraltar‡	2	18,381*	9,191
Malta‡	119	156,675	1,316
Heligoland	1	2,001*	2,001
Total	120,962	36,717,546	303
ASIA.			
British India §	904,135	198,790,853*	220
Upper Burmah (recently acquired) ...	150,000	2,500,000	17
Ceylon	25,365	2,832,000	112
Straits Settlements	1,472	540,000	367
Labuan and smaller islands	30	6,298*	210
Hong Kong	32	160,402*	5,012
Aden	} 71 {	34,711*	} 491
Perim		149*	
Cyprus	3,723	186,084*	50
Total	1,084,828	205,050,497	217

* Where asterisks occur the figures are for 1881, the census year.

† 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.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1884.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.			
Mauritius and dependencies †	713	370,766	520
Natal	18,750	424,495	23
Cape Colony and dependencies ‡	219,700	1,249,824*	6
St. Helena	47	5,059*	108
Ascension	34	300*	9
Lagos (1883)	1,069	87,165	82
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	18,784	651,000	35
Sierra Leone	468	60,546*	129
Gambia	69	14,150*	205
Total	259,634	2,863,305	11.0
AMERICA.			
Canada	3,470,392	4,525,000	1.3
Newfoundland	40,200	197,332	5
Bermuda	19	14,888	783
Honduras	6,400	27,452*	4
British Guiana	109,000	264,061	2.4
West Indies—			
Bahamas	5,300	43,521*	8
Turk's Island	169	4,732*	28
Jamaica	4,193	592,000	141
St. Lucia	238	40,681	172
St. Vincent	133	43,039	324
Barbadoes	166	171,860*	1,035
Grenada	133	45,495	342
Tobago	114	19,075	167
Virgin Isles	57	5,287*	93
St. Christopher	65	41,001	357
Nevis	50		
Antigua	170	34,964*	206
Montserrat	32	10,818	337
Dominica	291	28,840	99
Trinidad	1,754	166,628	99
Total	3,638,876	6,276,674	1.7
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,030	3,233,041§	1
Fiji|| ... ..	7,740	128,414	17
Falkland Islands	6,500	1,553*	2
Total	3,089,270	3,363,008	1
Grand Total British dominions	8,193,570	254,271,030	31.3

* Where asterisks occur the figures are for 1881, the census year.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Including not only Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also Basutoland, with a population of 128,176; Griqualand East, with 78,352; Griqualand West, with 49,101; Transkei, with 58,623; and Tembuland, &c., with 124,122.

§ 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, 115,635 are Fijians; 2,193 Europeans; 5,637 Polynesians; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).

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

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

133. 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	(c)1880	39,196,507	148
Belgium	11,370	1884	5,784,958	507
Denmark	14,784	(c)1880	1,969,039	133
„ colonies of	75,107	„	127,428	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	„	2,096,467	23
France	204,031	1884	37,405,290	183
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	122,876	1881	3,310,412‡	27
„ „ others	386,483	1882-4	12,537,320	32
„ protectorates of	104,938	„	9,020,000	86
Total French dominions § ...	818,328	...	62,273,022	76
Germany	208,640	(c)1880	45,234,061	216
Greece ¶	24,970	(c)1879	1,979,561	79
Holland	12,738	1884	4,278,272	337
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	1882	20,259,450	399
„ other colonies	713,500	1882-3	8,516,000	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,086	1882-4	33,053,722	43

* The figures in this table, except where stated to the contrary, have been taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1884. The areas have been reduced 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 Novibazar, which contain an area of 24,247 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,326,453.

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

§ The figures, which are taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1886 (by J. Scott Keltie: London, MacMillan and Co., 1886), include recent acquisitions in Asia, viz., a new colony in Tonquin containing 34,700 square miles and 9 million inhabitants, and the protectorate of Annam, which contains about 27,000 square miles and 6 million inhabitants.

¶ 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.
<i>EUROPEAN—continued.</i>				
Italy	114,381	1884	29,361,032	258
Luxemburg	998	(c)1880	209,570	210
Montenegro	3,486	...	236,000	67
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores	922	„	269,401	292
„ „ Madeira	315	„	132,223	419
„ „ Others	704,546	1878-81	3,329,200	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	8,037,378	11
Roumania	50,160	1878	5,376,000	107
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1882	77,879,521	42
Poland	49,142	„	7,416,958	151
Finland	144,210	1883	2,142,093	15
Total	2,080,395	1882-3	87,438,572	42
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	384,134	1883	7,244,853	19
Siberia	4,823,112	1882	4,013,369	8
Central Asia	1,357,777	1883	5,305,066	4
Total	6,565,023	1882-3	16,563,288	3
Total Russian Empire	8,645,418	1882-3	104,001,860	12
Servia	18,756	(c)1884	1,902,419	101
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	195,715	1883	16,902,621	86
„ colonies of	165,060	1877-81	7,960,000	48
Total Spanish dominions	360,775	1877-83	24,862,621	69
Sweden and Norway	299,535	1880-84	7,450,550	25
Switzerland	15,977	(c)1880	2,846,102	178
Turkey†	1,192,088	...	21,673,000	18
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1880	815,946	59
Bulgaria	24,693	(c)1881	2,007,919	81
Total Turkish Empire	1,230,639	...	24,496,865	20

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 68,859 square miles, and 4,490,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia, 729,356 square miles, and 16,173,000 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	1879-82	382,079,000	247
„ dependencies of	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	403,259,000	90
Corea	84,222	1883	10,518,937	125
Japan ‡	147,625	„	37,451,727	253
Persia	636,203	...	10,000,000§	16
Siam	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	394,240	(c)1882	6,806,381	17
„ Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and other annexed districts of	1,026,280	...	11,000,000	11
Total Egyptian territories ||	1,420,520	...	17,806,381	13
Liberia	14,360	...	1,068,000	74
Madagascar	228,498	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco	313,500	...	6,140,000	20
South African Republic	112,700	1879	829,000	7
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ¶ ...	1,094,684	1882	2,942,000	2
Bolivia	500,740	1884	2,303,000	5
Brazil	3,204,654	1883	13,002,978**	4
Chili ††	260,936	1884	2,415,621	9
Columbia	320,650	(c)1870	3,001,323††	9
Costa Rica	19,980	1884	210,177	9
Ecuador	248,312	...	946,033§§	4
Guatemala	46,760	1884	1,284,604	27
Hayti... ..	9,230	1878	550,000|||	60
Honduras	46,505	1884	351,700	8
Mexico	751,268	1882	10,447,974	14
Nicaragua	51,647	1883	275,815	5
Paraguay	91,980	(c)1879	346,048¶¶	3
Peru §	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7

* See footnote (*) to page 69 ante.

† Estimates of the population of China are of doubtful accuracy. 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 2,500,000 Nomads.

|| The boundaries of Egypt are at present in an unsettled condition. The figures have been taken from the *Statesman's Year-Book for 1886*.

¶ 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 50,000.

§§ 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 Domingo	20,590	1880	300,000	15
San Salvador	7,226	1883	613,273	85
United States†... ..	3,557,000	(c)1880	50,445,336	14
Uruguay	65,551	1883	520,536	8
Venezuela	429,855	(c)1881	2,075,245	5
<i>OCEANIA.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c)1884	80,578 ‡	13
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	32
Tonga	385	...	24,000	6
Grand Total of countries named	32,575,582	...	991,988,226	31
Grand Total of British dominions	8,193,570	...	254,271,030	31
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	40,769,152	...	1,246,259,256	31

134. 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.

135. 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 the latter four hundred and seventy, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and thirty-seven; next, Italy with two hundred and fifty-eight, and Japan with two hundred and fifty-three; 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 forty-seven

* See footnote (*) to page 69 *ante*.

† 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.

‡ 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.

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.

136. 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	327,743,400	87·3
Asia	17,208,208	795,591,000	46·2
Africa	11,511,776	205,823,200	17·9
America	14,850,631	100,415,400	6·8
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,455,802	4,232,000	1·2
Polarland	1,728,585	82,500	·05
Total	52,511,004	1,433,887,500	27·3

137. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 133 *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 countries named to world.

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

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

139. 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

Overland migration not recorded.

* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 69, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is $\frac{1}{2.58}$ of a square mile. 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 squares miles. According to Hubner's estimate for 1886, which came to hand whilst these pages were passing through the press, the population of the world is 1,485,151,000, viz:—Europe, 338,710,000; Asia, 830,898,000; Africa, 199,248,000; America, 111,511,000; Australia and Oceania, 4,702,000; Polar land, 82,000.

taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies are being rapidly increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales; a railway also runs westward in this colony to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony; and although not yet formally opened throughout its entire length, it will shortly be so, and is already available for passenger traffic. 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 than to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

140. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—the latter, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in that colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number

of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

141. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1885, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow :—

Immigration and emigration, 1885.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1885.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	53,291	23,685	76,976
Departures by sea	41,395	20,599	61,994
Excess of arrivals	11,896	3,036	14,982

142. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1885 than for 1884 by 4,774, and the records of departures show larger numbers for 1885 than for 1884 by 3,933 ; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 841.

Gain by immigration, 1884 and 1885 compared.

143. 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 1885 :—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1885.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	68,488	7,442	1,046	76,976
Departures	56,225	4,854	915	61,994
Immigration in excess	12,263	2,588	131	14,982

144. 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

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

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

returns, however, as furnished by the immigration authorities are given for what they may be worth :—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1885.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of—	
			Immigration.	Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	26,430	33,922	...	7,492
South and Western Australia ...	14,790	8,654	6,136	...
Tasmania	13,005	7,929	5,076	...
New Zealand	5,070	3,442	1,628	...
The United Kingdom	15,168	6,293	8,875	...
Foreign countries	2,513	1,754	759	...
Total	76,976	61,994	14,982	...

Net immigration from various colonies.

145. Of late years it appears from the records that persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea have greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but this has not been the case in regard to the other countries distinguished in the last table, from all of which Victoria has gained considerably in population. In 1885 the gain from South Australia (with which is combined Western Australia) and from New Zealand, but especially the former, was much above that in previous years, but the gain from the United Kingdom was less than that in either 1884 or 1883. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last five 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, 1885.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—						Emigration to, in Excess of Immigration from, New South Wales and Queensland.	Net Immigration.
	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	
Total ...	12,387	21,231	4,268	39,676	4,275	23,482	58,355	

146. 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. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to:—

State-assisted immigration.

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1882.

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

NOTE.—Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced.

147. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1885 numbered 670, viz., 650 males and 20 females, or 101 males and 12 females more than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1885 was 579 (including 8 females), as compared with 627 (all males) in 1884.

Chinese immigration.

148. Of the Chinese who arrived, 11 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 30 from South Australia, 67 from Tasmania, 2 from New Zealand, 560 from Hong Kong, and other Chinese ports. Of those who left, 18 went to New South Wales, 8 to South Australia, 27 to Tasmania, 7 to New Zealand, and 519 to Foreign Ports.

Chinese, where from and where to.

149. 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

Chinese immigration, 1853 to 1885.

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

limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every ten tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of ten pounds should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed;* but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, restrictions on Chinese immigration have again been imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1882, and is still in force. It limits the number of Chinese immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel. 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 1885.

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

150. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 25 years was 14,835, or an average of 593 per annum. It will be observed that only in three years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000. The last of these was 1881, when the poll-tax was imposed, the expectation

Average
number of
Chinese
immigrants.

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

of which probably caused an influx of Chinese from the adjacent colonies. In the next year there was a marked decrease, but in subsequent years there has been a steady increase in the number of Chinese arriving.

151. If the arrivals of Chinese be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last four years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures of the Chinese by sea—the Chinese population has been decreasing. In only one year (1885) of that period was there an excess of immigrants of persons of this race whilst the total loss in the quadrennial period was 486, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1885.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1885.

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
Total ...	1,987	2,473	- 486

152. The arrivals in each Australasian colony of persons who made their way there without State assistance, and of those whose passages from the United Kingdom were paid either wholly or in part by the Colonial Governments, also the departures from each such colony, were as follow during the six years ended with 1884. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only :—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1879	44,369	15	44,384	39,212	5,172
	1880*	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	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

* An International Exhibition was held in Victoria in 1880.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
New South Wales...	1879*	38,770	5,731	44,501	20,695	23,806
	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	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
Queensland ...	1879	10,106	3,722	13,828	11,150	2,678
	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	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
South Australia ...	1879	10,245	3,235	13,480	9,137	4,343
	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	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
Western Australia	1879	153	61	214	278	— 64
	1880	577	...	577	777	— 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932†	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,434	1,563	871
Tasmania ...	1879	10,522	56	10,578	9,932	646
	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	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
New Zealand ...	1879	13,646	10,311	23,957	5,234	18,723
	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	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

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

153. With slight exceptions in the case of New South Wales, during 1879, 1883, and 1884—the former being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony—the returns show that more

* An International Exhibition was held in New South Wales in 1879.

† The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

persons have in all the years come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and in all the years more persons have departed therefrom than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained* that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the last year named in the table the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales and Queensland. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1884 in reference to the apparent net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1884.

Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.	
1. New South Wales ...	32,232	5. Tasmania ...	1,733
2. Queensland ...	18,620	6. South Australia ...	1,208
3. Victoria ...	14,141	7. Western Australia ...	871
4. New Zealand ...	9,321		

154. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1884 by excess of immigration over emigration was 67,072; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 78,126. The defect, however, which has already † been pointed out in reference to Victoria, viz., that persons leave by sea without their departure being noted, is known to exist to a greater or less extent in every one of the colonies; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is doubtless less than the records indicate.‡

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

155. Whilst in 1884 immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria, and but little in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand. Taking the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year, Victoria stands next to New South Wales; but whilst Queensland falls not only below this colony but below New Zealand, South Australia, and Western Australia, moreover change places. The following are the differences referred to:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

* See paragraph 140 ante.
 † See paragraph 47 ante.

‡ According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1884 was 45,944, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom therefrom was 8,694. The excess in favour of departures was thus only 37,250, the difference between which number and that showing the net immigration according to colonial returns is thus nearly 41,000; but portion of this difference is accounted for by persons coming direct to these colonies from other British possessions and from foreign countries. Some discrepancy, moreover, is doubtless due to the overlapping of the returns, owing to the time occupied on the voyage from England to Australia.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED
IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1884.

Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.				Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.			
1. New South Wales	...	24,664		5. Tasmania	...	784	
2. Victoria	...	14,141		6. Western Australia	...	520	
3. New Zealand	...	5,433		7. South Australia	...	240	
4. Queensland...	...	3,901					

Imperial
emigration
returns.

156. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,* the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1885 numbered 264,385, and of these 40,689, or about 15 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows a falling-off of 40,000, and the number to Australasia of 5,000, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last thirteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the twelve years ended with 1884 :—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1885.

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	...	...
Total in thirteen years ...	507,350	...	...

Destination
of emigrants
from the
United
Kingdom.

157. 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 fell slightly to a little over 15 per cent. at which it has stood for the last two years. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881 and 1882, but not nearly so high in the last three years as the proportion to Australasia. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the thirteen years referred to :—

* See Statistical Tables relating to Immigration and Emigration, 1885, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 1st February, 1886.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1885.

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
Total in 13 years	3,451,993	507,350	368,910	2,342,988	232,745
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
Total in 13 years	100·00	14·70	10·69	67·87	6·74

158. Although the emigration from Great Britain to the United States has shown some falling-off in the last four years, it is still much above that to any other country. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last 15 years, exceeds by 100,000 the present population of Continental Australia.

Emigration in the United States.

159. Included in the 40,689 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1885 were 33,167 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 20,747 males and 12,420 females. Of the former, 4,417, or 21 per cent., and of the latter, 5,230, or 43 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 1,249; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 3,313; miners, quarrymen, 872; builders, 86; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 406; brick and tile makers, &c., 29; iron and brass founders, moulders, &c., 65; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 240; engineers, 306; engine-drivers, stokers, 89; cabinetmakers, 85; carpenters, joiners, &c., 763; turners, 12; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., 73; printers, 67; coopers, 13; tanners and curriers, 12; spinners and weavers, 33; shipwrights, 18; clock and watch

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

makers, 29; saddlers, 22; painters, plumbers, &c., 295; bootmakers, 173; tailors, 145; other artisans and mechanics, 543; shopkeepers, &c., 618; butchers, &c., 84; bakers, &c., 336; millers and maltsters, 38; sailors, 115; domestic servants, 135; general labourers, 3,191; sawyers, 19; clerks and agents, 1,152; army and navy officers, 28; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,672; other trades and professions, &c., 490; not stated, 3,931. Of the 12,420 adult females, 4,034 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 53 gentlewomen and governesses; 137 milliners, &c.; 15 shopwomen; 13 spinners and weavers; 101 of other occupations; and 8,067 unspecified.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

160. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 8,694 in 1884, and 8,272 in 1885. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 37,250 in the former and 32,417 in the latter year.

Municipalities.

161. Municipal districts in Victoria are of two kinds,* urban and rural. The former, the area of which ought not to exceed 9 square miles,† and which must, when first proclaimed, contain at least 300 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, watercourses, 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.

Number of municipalities.

162. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria have numbered 60 in the last two years; the shires numbered 120 in 1884, and 123 in 1885.

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

163. 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 1885:—

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

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

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1885.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,600	550	140,000	14,000	2,199
Ballarat	4,090	21,587	4,929	1,692,680	141,057	24,607
Ballarat East	4,331	15,800	3,490	615,000	61,500	10,928
Belfast	5,902	1,850	400	165,000	11,018	2,199
Brighton	3,288	5,795	1,108	858,680	85,868	11,235
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	890	205	12,500	2,313	307
Brunswick	2,722	9,400	1,930	702,990	70,299	8,167
Buninyong	3,424	1,450	300	63,215	6,322	879
Carisbrook	5,395	1,000	240	48,200	4,695	1,171
Castlemaine	5,760	6,500	1,500	210,994	30,142	4,839
Chewton	5,760	1,700	540	35,370	7,074	644
Clunes	5,760	4,426	918	138,730	13,873	3,055
Collingwood	1,139	26,711	5,856	1,582,340	158,234	23,088
Creswick	4,760	3,820	805	80,364	13,394	3,447
Daylesford... ..	4,062	3,900	912	200,000	15,246	3,019
Dunolly	5,760	1,500	400	70,920	8,865	1,824
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,600	1,750	307,960	30,796	5,160
Echuca	4,308	5,000	1,129	409,512	34,126	4,248
Essendon	4,000	5,550	1,200	1,100,000	51,741	8,924
Fitzroy	923	27,829	5,207	2,353,880	235,388	26,525
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	4,864	989	840,920	42,046	5,155
Footscray	3,075	9,016	2,023	1,300,000	64,333	10,156
Geelong	3,012	10,000	2,300	722,280	72,228	12,254
Geelong West	859	4,700	1,230	194,300	19,430	3,978
Hamilton	5,100	3,028	633	193,424	17,584	2,788
Hawthorn	2,389	8,811	1,882	1,154,500	115,450	9,115
Heathcote	3,594	1,150	250	43,440	5,430	834
Horsham	5,760	2,100	430	300,000	20,000	3,531
Hotham	565	18,883	4,000	1,117,204	117,204	17,081
Inglewood	2,560	1,355	370	67,560	7,677	1,349
Kew	3,553	6,000	700	572,547	57,255	5,480
Koroit	5,599	1,474	273	139,896	11,658	1,843
Majorca	5,005	994	278	29,344	3,668	564
Malmsbury	4,214	1,360	370	74,000	7,401	1,166
Maryborough	5,760	3,800	750	190,560	19,056	4,137
Melbourne	5,020	70,882	14,495	12,138,700	1,213,870	157,358
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,690	904	225,960	22,596	2,539
Northcote	2,850	2,500	500	495,090	24,755	2,709
Portland	2,860	2,000	490	122,870	12,287	1,998
Port Melbourne	2,366	9,675	2,002	586,341	65,149	8,906
Prahran	2,320	28,637	6,422	5,000,000	335,563	22,839
Queenscliff	2,173	1,500	280	100,320	10,032	2,462
Raywood	5,760	530	110	15,260	2,180	355
Richmond	1,430	28,541	6,813	1,857,940	185,794	21,125
Rutherglen	1,280	500	130	25,000	2,588	688
Sale	5,442	4,000	675	259,170	25,917	3,590
Sandhurst	7,900	26,471	7,050	1,679,080	167,908	23,213
Sebastopol... ..	1,880	2,400	505	30,930	5,155	901
Smythesdale	1,440	500	140	42,880	2,144	256
South Melbourne	2,311	33,500	7,100	3,032,970	303,297	35,737
St. Arnaud	6,355	2,600	564	159,710	15,971	2,726
St. Kilda	1,886	5,150	1,350	121,198	17,314	2,835

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

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1885—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Stawell ...	5,996	15,300	3,057	2,150,000	178,835	16,803
Talbot ...	5,578	2,000	500	38,365	7,673	1,121
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	880	220	40,000	5,444	755
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,800	400	46,000	9,200	1,554
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,600	350	100,000	10,000	1,763
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,398	1,043	538,166	32,290	8,145
Williamstown ...	2,775	11,600	2,320	800,000	64,883	10,743
Wood's Point ...	2,560	400	120	10,340	2,068	167
Total ...	225,996*	496,497	107,387	47,344,600	4,299,284	557,184

Shires.

164. 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 1885 :—

SHIRES, 1885.†

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	3,900	730	361,056	30,088	6,531
Alexandra ...	744	2,775	600	200,000	21,769	4,996
Ararat ...	1,461	5,300	1,260	1,554,810	78,973	6,737
Avoca ...	437	6,132	1,739	250,730	25,073	3,651
Avon ...	318	2,150	450	432,000‡	29,241	3,631
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,050	500	255,141	20,411	2,920
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	6,500	1,750	800,000	55,755	10,843
Ballan ...	347	6,500	1,345	376,000	37,000	6,270
Ballarat ...	182	7,500	1,000	385,888	38,589	4,651
Bannockburn ...	139	2,100	326	230,000	17,548	2,248
Barrabool ...	191	2,000	520	224,280	22,428	2,886
Beechworth ...	303	7,956	1,800	370,330	37,033	6,091
Belfast ...	200	3,100	490	810,000	34,834	4,777
Bellarine ...	124	3,516	750	322,451	26,871	3,800
Benalla ...	1,181	6,900	1,860	615,100	61,510	7,325
Berwick ...	500	3,690	1,000	976,000	48,800	4,743
Bet Bet ...	345	6,000	1,600	240,000	23,557	3,024
Boroondara ...	12	1,947	407	853,320	42,666	3,408
Braybrook ...	89	1,200	255	230,320	23,032	2,845
Bright ...	833	5,500	1,060	232,650	23,265	2,832
Broadford ...	223	1,100	300	185,480	9,274	1,405
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,600	301	228,000	22,800	2,847
Bulla ...	105	2,000	205	675,000	24,180	1,073
Bulleen ...	33	1,630	300	184,000	14,200	2,306
Buln Buln ...	665	4,500	1,100	642,480	32,124	5,361
Bungaree ...	89	4,600	1,000	406,545	27,103	8,605
Buninyong ...	290	9,450	1,600	437,320	43,732	5,667
Caulfield ...	9	3,255	511	938,480	58,655	7,588
Chiltern ...	89	2,250	565	48,330	9,666	1,342

* Or 353 square miles.

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

‡ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1885*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Coburg ...	7	2,606	477	426,020	42,602	2,317
Colac ...	1,091	5,750	1,150	1,107,360	92,250	9,917
Corio ...	230	2,230	500	300,000	28,551	3,474
Cranbourne ...	228	1,263	229	538,214	26,911	1,482
Creswick ...	202	8,537	1,780	1,379,020	68,951	8,580
Dandenong ...	58	1,410	301	229,524	19,127	3,313
Darebin ...	79	1,410	200	165,330	16,533	2,075
Dimboola †	4,700	...	...	...	...	...
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	640	1,517,340	75,867	8,328
Dunmunkle ...	545	4,600	970	776,160	51,726	6,210
East Loddon ...	455	2,100	426	316,480	31,648	4,080
Echuca ...	1,304	8,100	1,900	1,250,000 ¶	93,485	17,154
Eltham ...	208	2,400	520	307,880	15,394	2,378
Euroa ...	887	5,450	1,100	661,178	55,099	7,082
Flinders and Kangerong	176	1,740	410	351,000	17,550	2,190
Gisborne ...	100	2,350	395	154,800	15,480	2,053
Glenelg ...	1,311	5,500	707	888,200	88,820	10,135
Glenlyon ...	127	2,600	550	180,000	15,739	2,294
Gordon ‡	845	5,000	1,200	450,000	43,888	...
Goulburn ...	290	1,800	450	207,990	20,799	3,040
Grenville ...	320	5,390	1,208	265,890	32,403	3,990
Hampden ...	1,738	5,754	1,200	2,371,200	118,560	13,892
Heidelberg ...	41	2,900	440	483,220	24,161	2,795
Howqua... ...	842	1,000	370	27,000	6,000	1,339
Huntly ...	327	3,764	675	387,744	32,312	3,648
Jika (see Preston)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kara Kara §	915	5,508	1,130	377,305	37,730	5,217
Keilor ...	53	689	140	96,623	9,649	2,226
Kilmore... ...	86	1,949	539	185,825	18,583	2,416
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,400	1,036,310	67,364	7,929
Kowree ...	1,448	3,800	800	1,015,740	46,787	5,356
Kyneton ...	253	9,000	1,800	1,218,980	60,949	9,394
Leigh ...	379	1,740	480	378,100	37,810	4,501
Lexton ...	297	2,645	540	412,976	25,812	3,045
Lilydale ...	166	2,755	604	325,812	27,151	3,522
Lowan || ...	4,720	8,000	2,000	1,165,000 ¶	86,598	9,674
Maffra ...	1,064	4,000	722	822,520	41,126	4,846
Maldon ...	215	5,000	1,350	350,000	28,338	4,434
Malvern ...	6	2,200	400	773,600	38,680	4,545
Mansfield ...	864	3,500	600	300,000	26,445	3,042
Marong ...	560	7,579	1,879	616,920	61,692	8,183
Melton ...	104	1,100	200	150,080	15,008	2,632
Meredith ...	171	1,510	259	135,160	13,516	1,794
Merriang ...	123	915	183	323,940	16,218	1,887
Metcalfé ...	204	3,800	800	248,578	24,858	3,776
Minhamite ...	542	2,050	500	1,201,780	42,922	4,713
Moorabbin ...	31	5,346	753	516,126	43,010	5,312
Mornington ...	115	2,450	480	486,580	24,329	2,594
Mortlake ...	915	2,530	450	856,000	85,600	9,123

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

† No returns; shire only recently formed (31st March 1885) out of a portion of Lowan Shire.

‡ Shire only recently created (26th May, 1885); previously formed part of Swan Hill Shire.

§ Shire only recently created (16th December, 1884); previously formed part of St. Arnaud Shire.

|| Reduced on the 31st March, 1885, by the formation of the new Shire of Dimboola.

¶ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1885*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Mount Alexander	52	2,950	965	79,266	13,211	1,835
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	787	146,300	14,532	1,852
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	495	950,000	60,442	7,258
McIvor ...	570	3,400	800	481,475	24,074	2,663
Narracan ...	865	4,000	1,250	672,000	33,600	6,131
Newham ...	100	3,738	550	232,837	14,500	1,898
Newstead ...	105	4,125	700	172,395	17,240	2,281
North Ovens ...	234	2,100	384	165,675	16,568	2,360
Numurkah † ...	648	7,000	1,600	741,795	49,453	4,667
Nunawading ...	23	3,000	500	210,770	21,077	3,090
Oakleigh ...	29	1,850	378	177,560	17,756	3,341
Omeo ...	1,674	1,950	450	368,610	18,431	5,214
Oxley ...	967	3,160	630	272,930	27,293	3,228
Phillip Island and Woolamai	290	1,200	302	145,026	12,086	1,908
Portland ...	1,560	6,450	1,160	564,480	56,148	7,711
Preston ‡ ...	11	2,146	372	293,295	19,553	2,220
Pyalong ...	216	900	280	254,280	12,714	1,751
Ripon ...	587	4,700	1,250	630,000	63,000	8,057
Romsey ...	116	3,110	551	670,360	33,518	4,862
Rosedale ...	810	2,667	570	426,490	42,659	5,549
Rutherglen ...	212	3,200	710	483,500	24,179	2,492
Seymour ...	370	2,500	550	256,700	25,670	4,192
Shepparton (see Numurkah)						
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	384	129,680	12,968	2,610
South Shepparton	220	4,000	800	298,340	29,834	2,378
Springfield ...	113	820	160	304,560	15,228	1,693
St. Arnaud § ...	2,687	4,860	2,490	1,582,983	87,944	13,907
Stawell ...	995	4,000	900	588,744	45,288	5,282
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,040	910	427,900	21,395	2,809
Swan Hill || ...	10,233	5,000	1,500	756,860	58,220	14,274
Talbot ...	183	2,400	540	174,500	17,450	2,054
Tambo ...	5,500	2,700	530	460,000	23,000	5,732
Towong ...	2,545	4,374	1,280	494,700	39,576	8,065
Traralgon ...	441	3,800	624	282,090	28,209	4,765
Tullaroop ...	219	5,000	1,075	186,200	26,600	3,054
Wannon ...	753	2,650	525	1,458,700	72,935	7,560
Waranga ...	1,126	14,000	2,000	1,904,120	95,206	11,583
Warragul ...	120	2,800	490	575,000	28,700	5,042
Warrnambool ...	610	8,230	1,787	2,063,900	108,427	15,018
Whittlesea ...	138	1,800	320	152,460	15,246	2,021
Wimmera ...	1,670	9,200	1,600	1,611,093	80,557	10,818
Winchelsea ...	608	2,790	600	585,000	41,827	5,067
Wodonga ...	97	1,533	291	113,400	11,340	1,709
Wyndham ...	275	1,460	215	850,000	42,677	4,852
Yackandandah ...	836	4,725	879	622,760	31,138	6,601
Yarrawonga ...	830	7,500	1,500	1,441,520	67,071	7,741
Yea ...	602	1,085	400	277,500 ¶	21,458	4,220
Total ...	85,108	463,031	99,165	66,938,970	4,494,206	595,745

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

† Formerly known as Shepparton.

‡ Formerly known as Jika.

§ Reduced on the 16th December, 1884, by the creation of the new Shire of Kara Kara.

|| Reduced on the 26th May, 1885, by the creation of the new Shire of Gordon.

¶ Estimated from the annual value.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1885.

				Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	353
Shires	...	...	...	85,168
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	85,461
				<hr/>

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

167. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1885:— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1885.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	496,497
Shires	...	...	...	463,031
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	959,528
				<hr/>

168. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1885 was 975,040. It therefore follows that ninety-eight out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government. Proportion to population of Victoria.

169. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1885:— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1885.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	121,092
Shires	...	...	...	115,189
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	236,281
				<hr/>

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

171. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1885:— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1885.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	107,387
Shires	...	...	...	99,165
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	206,552
				<hr/>

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

Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared. 173. The area contained in shires is about 235 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; the ratepayers in the cities, towns, and boroughs, however, exceed those in shires by a nineteenth; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a fourteenth; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by a twelfth.

Amount of rating in municipalities. 174. 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 six years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1880 TO 1885.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.						
			1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
s.	d.														
0	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
0	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	2	2	2
0	10	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	...	22	22	25	26	26	25	103	103	111	111	113	109	
1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	3	...	7	8	10	10	9	4	2	2	1	2	1	3	
1	4	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	...	12	13	12	11	11	18	5	4	3	1	1	4	
1	6½	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	3	4	2	4	6	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
2	0	...	4	4	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	2	
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total			57	57	58	60	60	60	117	117	119	119	120	123	

High and low ratings. 175. It will be observed that no municipality in the year 1885 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.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound. 176. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 43 per cent. in 1884, and 42 per cent. in 1885, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, and 91 per cent. in 1885, were rated at the same amount.

Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound. 177. In 1880, 1881, and 1882, 6; in 1883, 5; in 1884, 4; and in 1885, 3; municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1880 and 1881, 43; in 1882, 35; in 1883, 37; in 1884, 35; and in 1885, 44 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

178. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the twelve years ended with 1885, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1885, as compared with 1884, the increase of the whole number of properties was 11,063, of which 5,854 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 5,209 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase :—

Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1885.

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
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822

179. In the eleven years ended with 1885 the total increase in the number of properties was 65,780, of which 33,732 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 32,048 in shires.

Increase in eleven years.

180. 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 eleven years ended with 1885, arranged in groups

Total value of rateable property.

according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1885, as compared with 1884, 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 £10,487,738, made up of an increase of £6,082,936 in urban, and of £4,404,802 in country, properties :—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1885.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	
	£	£	£	£	£
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
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
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

181. According to the above table, during the eleven years ended with 1885, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £20,019,995, and in shires to £32,041,936. Increase in eleven years.

182. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1885, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £451,786 in the urban, and of £242,890 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £694,676. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:— Annual value of rateable property.

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1885.**

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
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
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

Increase in eleven years.

183. During the eleven years ended with 1885 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £1,442,802 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £1,355,211 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

184. 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 eleven years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1885, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1885.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Eleven Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	54,254	24,383,312	1,323,339
£50 to £100	7,637	9,719,551	517,023
£100 to £200	2,544	6,034,528	318,694
£200 and upwards	1,345	11,924,540	638,957
Total increase	65,780	52,061,931	2,798,013

Largest increase in small properties.

185. 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. The largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about half of the total gain, was in properties of a similar rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to nearly a fifth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

186. 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 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 1885 and the previous fourteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1885.

Native Countries.					Fourteen Years: 1871 to 1884.	Year 1885.
France ...	...	...	...	...	44	4
Belgium	...	...	...	...	7	1
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	28	4
Germany	...	...	...	...	603	40
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	35	3
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	1	1
Russia ...	...	...	...	...	30	1
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	315	20
United States ...	...	...	...	...	18	2
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	1,602	1,178
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	10	3
Total ...					2,712	1,257

187. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized has greatly increased since 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 has been 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. Chinese naturalized.

188. The Chinese naturalized in 1885 consisted, for the most part, of gardeners, labourers, and miners, a few also being hawkers, carpenters, storekeepers, and storemen. Of the 79 persons of all other nationalities naturalized in 1885, 4 were merchants, 5 grocers, storekeepers, &c., 3 hawkers, and 3 other traders, 4 miners, 12 farmers, 5 Occupations of persons naturalized.

* See paragraph 149 *ante*.

vignerons, 1 grazier, 14 artisans and mechanics of various trades, 3 hotel servants, 1 barber, 2 bootmakers, 2 agents, clerks, &c., 8 sailors, 6 labourers, 1 was a clergyman, 1 a doctor, 1 a chemist, and 3 were of other occupations.

Number of
electoral
districts and
members.

189. 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.

190. 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.

191. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1884-5 and 1885-6 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1885 AND 1886.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1884-5.	1885-6.
Ratepayers' Roll	106,947	112,510	173,056	179,837
General Roll	967	1,365	17,391	35,993
Total	107,914	113,875	190,447	215,830

* 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 Carlile, published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

192. Of the ratepayers in the colony, numbering 236,281, it is estimated that 217,380, or 92 per cent., are males. In 1885-6, 51 per cent. of these were on the rolls of the Upper House, and 83 per cent. on the rolls of the Lower House. Proportion of rate-paying electors to ratepayers.

193. In 1885-6, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Upper House, 99 per cent. were ratepayers and 1 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Of the total number on rolls of the Lower House, 83 per cent. were ratepayers and 17 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Proportion of rate-paying and non-rate-paying electors.

194. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council which took place in September, 1884, the seat was contested in only four 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 to the total number of electors of such provinces; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1885-6 :— Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

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

Electoral Provinces.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).*	Number of Electors—			
		At Biennial Election, 1884—			On the Rolls, 1885-6
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.	
Melbourne	24,299	14,321	†	†	14,762
North Yarra	19,003	8,678	5,547	63·92	10,281
South Yarra	17,710	10,465	†	†	12,921
Southern	14,182	6,688	3,294	49·25	7,819
South-Western	12,643	6,016	†	†	6,116
Nelson	13,279	4,579	1,801	39·33	4,540
Western	11,145	6,160	†	†	6,155
North-Western	16,628	8,898	†	†	9,700
Northern... ..	17,501	7,081	†	†	7,136
Wellington	17,771	7,166	4,729	66·00	7,552
North-Central	12,615	5,514	†	†	5,399
North-Eastern	15,093	7,420	†	†	7,771
Gippsland	11,234	5,301	†	†	6,239
South-Eastern	10,260	6,418	†	†	7,484
Total	213,363	104,705	...	...	113,875
Deduct for uncontested provinces and provinces in which elections were not held ... ..	...	77,594			
Net result ... ..	...	27,111	15,371	56·7	

* In 1885, the estimated number of males over 21, inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, was 275,600.
 † No election. ‡ No contest.

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

195. 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 1885-6 :—

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, 1885-6.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat	1,651	1,229	976	79·41	1,229
Avoca	6,255	5,449	3,268	59·97	5,449
Ballarat East	4,252	4,894	3,571	72·97	4,894
Ballarat West	7,199	6,653	4,538	68·21	6,653
Barwon	2,360	2,032	*	*	2,032
Belfast	1,017	1,050	855	81·43	1,050
Benambra	1,962	2,207	1,194	54·10	2,207
Boroondara	2,698	3,644	2,695	73·95	3,644
Bourke, East	2,094	1,703	1,195	70·17	1,703
Bourke Boroughs, East	3,287	3,686	2,206	59·84	3,686
Bourke, South	2,344	2,966	1,946	65·61	2,966
Bourke, West	5,267	5,662	3,148	55·60	5,662
Brighton	1,730	1,963	*	*	1,963
Carlton	3,042	3,740	2,567	68·64	3,740
Castlemaine	3,551	3,089	2,273	73·58	3,089
Collingwood	5,058	5,431	3,484	64·15	5,431
Creswick	6,928	7,073	5,433	76·81	7,073
Dalhousie	1,871	2,126	1,511	71·07	2,126
Delatite	2,567	2,580	1,398	54·18	2,580
Dundas	1,623	1,449	*	*	1,449
Emerald Hill	6,104	7,483	4,453	59·50	7,483
Evelyn	1,890	1,726	1,021	59·15	1,726
Fitzroy	6,067	6,463	3,871	60·00	6,463
Footscray	1,551	2,470	1,656	67·05	2,470
Geelong	4,106	4,442	3,114	70·10	4,442
Gippsland, North	5,484	4,948	†	†	4,948
Gippsland, South	2,868	4,198	†	†	4,198
Grant... ..	3,563	3,330	2,347	70·50	3,330
Grenville	2,903	2,911	2,321	79·73	2,911
Kara Kara	3,415	2,884	*	*	2,884
Kilmore and Anglesey	2,667	2,264	1,529	67·53	2,264
Kyneton Boroughs	1,329	1,243	*	*	1,243
Maldon	1,494	1,314	*	*	1,314
Mandurang	8,878	7,849	5,229	66·62	7,849

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, ETC.—*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, 1885-6.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,648	2,506	68·69	3,648
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,300	2,589	60·21	4,300
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	7,015	4,246	60·52	7,015
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	5,949	4,097	68·87	5,949
Moira... ..	9,007	8,927	5,768	64·61	8,927
Mornington	3,146	3,880	2,200	56·70	3,880
Normanby	1,985	1,667	*	*	1,667
Ovens	3,880	3,353	2,495	74·41	3,353
Polwarth & South Grenville	1,970	1,990	1,321	66·38	1,990
Portland	1,586	1,540	*	*	1,540
Richmond	6,548	8,158	5,003	61·32	8,158
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,087	*	*	2,087
Rodney	5,884	4,731	2,953	62·42	4,731
Sandhurst	6,615	6,060	4,415	72·85	6,060
Sandridge	2,183	2,467	*	*	2,467
St. Kilda	7,778	9,233	5,723	62·00	9,233
Stawell	1,944	1,388	998	71·90	1,388
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,898	2,539	65·14	3,898
Warrnambool	1,613	1,734	*	*	1,734
Williamstown	2,035	2,804	1,877	67·00	2,804
Wimmera	7,982	8,850	4,006	45·27	8,850
Total	213,363 †	215,830	...	...	215,830
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those from which complete returns were not received	...	29,526			
Net result ... ..	...	186,304	120,535	64·70	

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

Proportion of electors and members to population at census 1881.

197. 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

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

* No contest.

† In 1885 the estimated number of males over 21, including Chinese, was 275,600.

‡ 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.

the population; also, in five of those colonies, the number and percentage of electors who voted at the general elections which took place in the years named* :—

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	1885	126,046	60·70
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	1882	4,241	65·19
New Zealand ...	88‡	16·5	83,851‡	55·4	...	...	...

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

198. 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. Of the five colonies of which the records are at hand, those in which the largest proportion of electors exercised the franchise were Victoria and Tasmania, which in this respect were about equal.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

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

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

200. 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.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

201. 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.

* 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 book, 1884-5, Appendix E.

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

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