

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

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

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PART I.—POPULATION.

31. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1883\* was as follows:—

Population, 1883.

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	493,084
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	438,706
							<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	931,790
							<hr/>

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

Estimates sometimes unreliable.

33. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population in this colony is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly, and, besides, there are persons living upon properties which are not rated of whom the valuers sometimes omit to make an estimate. The aggregate population returned by the municipalities for 1883 was 907,835, 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 931,665, or 125 less than the estimate of this department.

Municipal estimate of population.

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\* The estimated population on the 31st March, 1884, was 938,937, viz., 497,450 males, and 441,487 females.

† 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.*

Loss by  
emigration  
between  
1871 and  
1881.

34. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the increase of the population was 130,818, but the excess of births over deaths during the period amounted to 145,903, and thus as many as 15,085 persons must have been lost to the colony in the ten years by the excess of emigration over immigration.

Estimated in  
excess of  
enumerated  
population.

35. This result was entirely unexpected, inasmuch as the records of arrivals over departures during the interval between the censuses showed a surplus in favour of the former of 52,352. Had this surplus really existed, the census would have shown a population of 929,783 instead of 862,346, which was that actually returned, the difference being 67,437. As the registration of deaths is known to be almost if not quite perfect, and as, moreover, any incompleteness in the registration of births would have caused the census to show a surplus instead of a deficiency, it is certain that the number of persons embraced in this difference must have left the colony without their departure being noted.

Unrecorded  
emigration.

36. The numbers arriving in Victoria by sea from all places, and those departing therefrom for distant countries, are, as has been often stated, recorded by the immigration authorities with a fair amount of accuracy; but not only is no attempt made to ascertain the numbers coming into and leaving Victoria across the frontiers of New South Wales and South Australia, but the departures by sea for these and the other colonies of the group, in consequence of persons going on board the intercolonial steamers without taking their passages beforehand, are only partially noted, so much so that, as was mentioned by the Government Statist in his Census Report,\* it was found—chiefly by means of the numbers recorded as arriving in the neighbouring colonies from Victoria in the interval between the censuses—that no fewer than 40,090 persons had left by sea during the decade altogether unnoticed by the Victorian authorities, which, with the balance of 27,347, representing those who must have crossed into the two adjacent colonies by land, make up a total of 67,437, by which number, as has been just stated, the census showed the estimates previously made had been at fault.

Mode of  
tracing  
unrecorded  
departures  
by sea.

37. Of the 40,090 unrecorded persons who left for the other colonies by sea, the years of the departure of 31,095 are known from the immigration returns of New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand; but in consequence of the returns of South Australia and Western Australia being complicated by the entries of persons who left for India and Europe by way of those colonies, which it has been

\* See General Report on the Census of 1881, by H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., paragraph 59 *et seq.*; 4to: Ferres, Melbourne, 1883.

found impossible to separate from entries of persons who intended to remain in Australia, similar information is not obtainable from them; the total number of unrecorded persons during the ten years leaving for South and Western Australia has therefore been distributed amongst the individual years in the same proportion as the number of recorded persons leaving for those colonies in each year bore to the whole number recorded in the ten years. This is perfectly legitimate, as it may be reasonably supposed that the more persons who go away, the greater the number who will be unrecorded; and, in like manner, the fewer who depart, the smaller the number who will be unrecorded.

38. The 40,090 persons who left by sea without their departure being at the time recognised, having been thus accounted for, there now remain the 27,347 who went away by land. These, of course, must have gone to New South Wales or South Australia, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the numbers in each year bore a uniform relation to those who went to the same colonies by sea, for the attractions which would take people away by the latter mode of exit would also operate in inducing them to go by the former. Dividing the number, therefore, in the same proportion for each year as those who were recorded as leaving by sea, and placing the number side by side with those into which the 40,090 unnoted persons who left by the seaboard have already been divided, the following results are obtained:—

#### UNRECORDED EMIGRANTS IN EACH YEAR, 1871-1881.

Years.	Mode of Departure.		
	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.
1871* ... ..	1,867	1,059	2,926
1872 ... ..	1,392	2,104	3,496
1873 ... ..	3,076	2,138	5,214
1874 ... ..	3,392	2,158	5,550
1875 ... ..	4,358	2,316	6,674
1876 ... ..	3,445	2,632	6,077
1877 ... ..	5,708	2,870	8,578
1878 ... ..	3,668	3,105	6,773
1879 ... ..	3,668	3,287	6,955
1880 ... ..	6,347	3,989	10,336
1881† ... ..	3,169	1,689	4,858
Total ... ..	40,090	27,347	67,437

39. The years of departure of the 67,437 unrecorded persons who left Victoria between the censuses are thus accounted for with a high degree of probability. The numbers for each year being added to

\* Last three quarters.

† First quarter.

those representing the recorded departures in the same years, the total emigration is obtained, which, being collated with the numbers showing the total immigration, the difference in each year is the net gain by excess of arrivals over departures, or the net loss in the contrary direction :—

PROBABLE EMIGRATION AND ACTUAL IMMIGRATION IN EACH YEAR,  
1871-1881.

Years.	Total Emigration (ascertained and estimated).	Total Immigration.	Net Gain by Immi- gration (+) or Loss by Emigration (-).
1871* ... ..	16,240	20,397	+4,157
1872 ... ..	28,791	27,047	-1,744
1873 ... ..	31,508	29,460	-2,048
1874 ... ..	32,915	30,732	-2,183
1875 ... ..	36,016	32,744	-3,272
1876 ... ..	38,054	35,797	-2,257
1877 ... ..	42,521	41,196	-1,325
1878 ... ..	44,265	42,268	-1,997
1879 ... ..	46,167	44,384	-1,783
1880 ... ..	55,630	56,965	+1,335
1881† ... ..	23,324	19,356	-3,968
Total ... ..	395,431	380,346	-15,085‡

Net gain or  
loss to  
population.

40. The last column accounts for the 15,085 persons actually lost to the colony in the ten years by excess of emigration over immigration. It will be noticed that these are spread over the eight years 1872-1879 and the first quarter of 1881, at the end of which the census was taken; the only period in which there was a gain by immigration being the last three quarters of 1871, and the year 1880, which was that in which the Melbourne International Exhibition was opened, the number gained in the latter, however, being lost nearly three times over in the first quarter of the following year.

Mean popu-  
lation, 1883.

41. The mean or average population of a given year is calculated by adding the estimated numbers at the beginning and end of the year and of the three intermediate quarters, and dividing their sum by 5. Such a computation for 1883 gives the following result :—

MEAN POPULATION, 1883.

Males ... ..	483,960
Females ... ..	433,350
Total ... ..	917,310

\* Last three quarters.

† First quarter.

‡ Net figures.



42. According to the records of births and deaths, immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1883 was 25,565, viz., 15,609 males and 9,956 females. Of this increase, 14,535, consisting of 6,699 males and 7,836 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 11,030, consisting of 8,910 males and 2,120 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures. Increase of population, 1883.

43. 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 1883 the apparent increase of population was greater than in any previous year since 1871, except 1880, which was that in which the Melbourne International Exhibition was opened; it was less than in the Exhibition year by 592, but greater than in 1882 by 1,572. The following are the figures for 1871 and each subsequent year:— Increase of population, 1871 to 1883.

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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

44. It may be mentioned that, should the population continue to increase at the same rate as is shown for 1883, Victoria would contain a million inhabitants about the middle of 1886. Probable population, 1886.

45. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births in 1883 was greater by 1,422 than that in 1882, and was also greater than in five, but less than in six, of the other years since 1870. The following are the numbers in the last thirteen years:— Increase by births.

## INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

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

Increase by  
immigra-  
tion.

46. 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 tolerably successful as regards past years; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient and Messageries lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not, as a rule, distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. Quite recently correspondence has been renewed upon the subject, and it is hoped that some arrangement may be arrived at whereby not only a correct account of the departures may be obtained, but the port at which the persons arriving embarked may be entered in the returns, instead of that from which the ship that conveyed them originally sailed. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last thirteen years—and which, it will be observed, show a larger

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

increase for 1883 than for any other year of the period except that of the Exhibition (1880)—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.\*

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

47. On the 3rd April, 1881, that being the day on which the census of the United Kingdom was taken, a simultaneous census of the population was also taken throughout the Australasian colonies; and from the results it appears that on that day those colonies, taken as a whole, contained over 2,800,000 inhabitants, of which about 2,166,000 were upon the Australian continent. The following are the numbers returned in each colony:—

Census of populations of the Australasian colonies.

POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.†  
(Including Chinese and Aborigines.‡)

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

48. The previous census of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia had been taken on the 2nd April, 1871. Queensland, however, did not take her census until the 1st September, 1871, or five months later, whilst Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand had already taken their censuses—the first on the 31st March, 1870, the second on the 7th February, 1870, and the third on the 27th February, 1871. As, therefore, the calculation does not start at the same period

Increase of population in Australasian colonies.

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

† All the colonies make estimates of their populations at the end of each year from records of arrivals, departures, births, and deaths taken in connexion with their census figures. The result of these estimates over a series of years is given later on, also in the third folding sheet *ante*.

‡ The returns of the Aborigines are imperfect in most of the colonies.—See footnotes to table following paragraph 53 *post*.

of time in all the colonies, it is not possible to obtain an exact account of the increase of the population of Australasia in the decenniad ended with the date of the census of 1881. All the colonies, however, made estimates of population at the end of 1871, by means of the returns of births and deaths and of arrivals and departures which had occurred between the census-taking and that period, and in so short a time it is not likely that the figures would be far wrong. The succeeding census was taken simultaneously in all the colonies, at the end of the first quarter of 1881, therefore a virtually accurate and comparable account of the increase of population during  $9\frac{1}{4}$  years is obtainable for all the colonies. This is given in the last column of the following table :—

**INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1871 TO 1881.**

Colony.	Population.		Increase in $9\frac{1}{4}$ years.
	1871 (31st December).	1881 (3rd April).	
Victoria ... ..	747,412	862,346	114,934
New South Wales ... ..	519,182	751,468	232,286
Queensland ... ..	125,146	213,525	88,379
South Australia ... ..	189,018	279,865	90,847
Western Australia ... ..	25,353	29,708	4,355
<b>Total Australia ... ..</b>	<b>1,606,111</b>	<b>2,136,912</b>	<b>530,801</b>
Tasmania ... ..	101,785	115,705	13,920
New Zealand ... ..	266,986	489,933	222,947
<b>Total Australasia ... ..</b>	<b>1,974,882</b>	<b>2,742,550</b>	<b>767,668</b>

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

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
increase of  
population.

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

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

	Percentage of Increase in $9\frac{1}{4}$ years.		Percentage of Increase in $9\frac{1}{4}$ years.
1. New Zealand	... 83·51	5. Western Australia	... 17·18
2. Queensland	... 70·62	6. Victoria	... 15·38
3. South Australia	... 48·06	7. Tasmania	... 13·68
4. New South Wales	... 44·74		

50. The totals in the last table show that in the  $9\frac{1}{4}$  years prior to the census of 1881 the population of Continental Australasia increased by 530,801, and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 767,668. The former of these increases was in the proportion of 33·05 per cent. and the latter of 38·87 per cent.

Increase in  
Australia  
and Austral-  
asia.

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

Chinese in  
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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>37,507</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>37,858</b>
Tasmania ... ..	842	2	844
New Zealand ... ..	4,995	9	5,004
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>43,344</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>43,706</b>

52. 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.

53. 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 in  
Australasian  
colonies.

\* 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.

Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained; the figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania;\* in New Zealand an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies:—

ABORIGINES ENUMERATED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

\* 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."



54. According to the estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1883, females were in the proportion of 88·97 to every 100 males. These figures show the disparity of the sexes to have been rather greater than it was when the census of 1881 was taken, the returns then showing 90·75 females to every 100 males.

Proportions of the sexes in Victoria, 1883.

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

Proportion of the sexes in Australasian colonies.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

(Including Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

56. In Victoria, at the end of 1883, the average density of the population was 10·6 to the square mile, or 106 persons to 10 square miles. When the census was taken the population averaged 9·79 to the square mile, or about 98 persons to 10 square miles.

Density of population in Victoria, 1883.

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

Density of population in Australasian colonies.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

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

Colonies in which population is densest.



Density of population in Australia and Australasia.

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

Birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations.

60. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1881, were published in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1881-2.\* On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to 1883; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned at the census in each of the Australasian colonies.

Birthplaces, 1883.

61. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1883 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, 1883 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	264,982	265,832	530,814
Other Australasian Colonies ... ..	20,454	21,921	42,375
England and Wales ... ..	91,449	65,518	156,967
Scotland ... ..	28,073	23,162	51,235
Ireland ... ..	44,133	48,068	92,201
Other British Possessions ... ..	6,486	4,320	10,806
Germany ... ..	6,578	2,564	9,142
The United States ... ..	1,761	737	2,498
China ... ..	12,571	60	12,631
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	7,473	1,168	8,641
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>483,960</b>	<b>433,350</b>	<b>917,310</b>
<b>ALLEGIANCE.</b>			
British Subjects (by birth) ... ..	455,577	428,821	884,398
Foreign Subjects ,, ... ..	28,383	4,529	32,912

Birthplaces in Australasian colonies, 1881.

62. 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:—

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

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.
<b>MALES.</b>							
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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>452,083</b>	<b>411,149</b>	<b>136,044</b>	<b>153,008</b>	<b>18,702</b>	<b>61,162</b>	<b>293,973</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>410,263</b>	<b>340,319</b>	<b>98,066</b>	<b>133,203</b>	<b>13,352</b>	<b>54,543</b>	<b>240,057</b>

63. 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 Australia and Australasia.

64. 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.

Natives of Victoria and New South Wales.

\* 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, Fawkner's party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawkner himself on the 18th October, 1835.—See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, pp. 1 and 8: Ferres, Melbourne, 1875.

Victorians  
in other  
colonies.

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

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

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

66. 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:—

	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

Religions,  
1883.

67. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1883, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1883 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England * ... ..	176,121	155,030	331,151
Presbyterians ... ..	73,601	67,431	141,032
Methodists † ... ..	61,423	60,921	122,344
Independents ... ..	10,554	10,583	21,137
Baptists ... ..	10,381	11,276	21,657
Other Protestants ... ..	12,295	8,156	20,451
Roman Catholics ‡ ... ..	107,741	108,622	216,363
Jews ... ..	2,565	2,043	4,608
Pagans ... ..	11,906	39	11,945
Other Sects ... ..	17,373	9,249	26,622
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>483,960</b>	<b>433,350</b>	<b>917,310</b>

68. 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 in Australasian colonies.

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

Religions.	Numbers of Persons    of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
<b>MALES.</b>						
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
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>452,083</b>	<b>411,149</b>	<b>125,325</b>	<b>149,530</b>	<b>17,062</b>	<b>269,605</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>						
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
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>410,263</b>	<b>340,319</b>	<b>88,200</b>	<b>130,335</b>	<b>12,646</b>	<b>220,328</b>

\* 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.

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

69. 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 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
Western Australia*	20,613	8,413	...	29,026	71·02	28·98	...
Total... ...	1,511,523	516,503	8,815	2,036,841	74·21	25·36	·43
New Zealand ...	393,971	68,984	1,536	464,491	84·82	14·85	·33
Grand Total...	1,905,494	585,487	10,351	2,501,332	76·18	23·41	·41

Proportions  
of different  
sects.

70. 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.

Ages, 1883.

71. 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 1883, 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 :—

\* 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, 1883 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	58,153	56,409	114,562
5 to 10 „	55,949	54,840	110,789
10 to 15 „	55,959	55,093	111,052
15 to 20 „	53,788	52,786	106,574
20 to 25 „	50,343	49,852	100,195
25 to 30 „	35,186	33,692	68,878
30 to 35 „	24,451	22,727	47,178
35 to 40 „	22,687	21,267	43,954
40 to 45 „	24,946	21,167	46,113
45 to 50 „	27,214	20,205	47,419
50 to 55 „	27,799	17,183	44,982
55 to 60 „	19,774	11,043	30,817
60 to 65 „	12,602	7,412	20,014
65 to 70 „	7,913	4,717	12,630
70 to 75 „	3,935	2,620	6,555
75 to 80 „	2,031	1,451	3,482
80 years and upwards ...	1,230	886	2,116
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>483,960</b>	<b>433,350</b>	<b>917,310</b>

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

Ages in Australasian colonies.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE \* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>MALES.</b>							
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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>452,083</b>	<b>411,149</b>	<b>125,325</b>	<b>149,530</b>	<b>17,062</b>	<b>61,162</b>	<b>269,605</b>

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

Ages in  
Victoria and  
New South  
Wales.

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

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

74. 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

\* 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

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

Victoria and other colonies compared.

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

Relative effectiveness of male populations of Australasian colonies.

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

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Males living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
1. Queensland ... ..	6,487	3,386	127
2. Western Australia ... ..	6,281	3,389	330
3. South Australia ... ..	6,109	3,654	237
4. New South Wales ... ..	6,027	3,691	282
5. Victoria ... ..	6,024	3,695	281
6. New Zealand ... ..	5,951	3,902	147
7. Tasmania ... ..	5,687	3,676	637

Victoria  
and other  
colonies  
compared.

77. The figures in the last column but one show that, in proportion to the male population, Victoria contained a larger number of boys than any other Australasian colony except New Zealand, but in this respect was closely approached by New South Wales; and the figures in the last column show that, in proportion to that population, Victoria had about as many old men as New South Wales, but a larger number than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania. Attention is called to the very large proportion of old men contained in the population of the latter colony.

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

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

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

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

Effectiveness  
of popula-  
tion of  
England.

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

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

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

80. 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.

Women at reproductive period in England.

81. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1883, as shown in a previous table,\* a large accession to the population (amounting to 85 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  $2\frac{1}{4}$  years from 5,908 to 6,062, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,938. This is made plain by the figures in the following table:—

Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1883—  
Persons.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1883.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1883. (30th June.)	Increase in $2\frac{1}{4}$ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1883. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	336,403	4,641	3,847	3,668
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	556,124	46,645	5,908	6,062
65 years and upwards...	21,105	24,783	3,678	245	270
Total ...	862,346	917,310	54,964	10,000	10,000

82. 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 1883, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census was taken.

Comparison with other colonies.

83. In the same  $2\frac{1}{4}$  years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 83 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 6,174, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,826. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1883:—

Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1883—  
Males.

\* See table following paragraph 71 ante.

† See paragraph 75 ante.

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1883.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1883. (30th June.)	Increase in 2½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1883. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	170,061	3,042	3,695	3,514
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	298,790	26,449	6,024	6,174
65 years and upwards...	12,723	15,109	2,386	281	312
Total ...	452,083	483,960	31,877	10,000	10,000

Comparison with other colonies.

84. 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 1883 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.

Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1883.

85. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 201,499 at the middle of 1883, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,650. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census.

Men at "Soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

86. 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:—

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		Total ...	451,700	
Western Australia ...	4,354				

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

87. It will be noticed that the contingent available from this colony was smaller by 18,000 than that from New South Wales, and a simple calculation will show that, relatively to the total population, males at

\* See table following paragraph 76 ante.

† See figures following paragraph 78 ante.

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		

88. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1883 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census by 18,525, which makes the total number higher by 862 than that in New South Wales when the census of 1881 was taken. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,445, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania at the time of the census, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

Men at  
"Soldiers'  
age," 1881  
and 1883.

89. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1883, in the same manner as the birthplaces and religions :—

Occupations,  
1883.

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1883 (ESTIMATED).**

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government ... ..	5,043	258	5,301
"  religion ... ..	1,126	195	1,321
"  health... ..	2,034	1,689	3,723
"  law ... ..	1,322	...	1,322
"  education ... ..	2,805	4,410	7,215
"  art, science, and literature ...	2,781	1,131	3,912
Traders ... ..	15,326	2,064	17,390
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	7,097	696	7,793
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ...	15,714	28,555	44,269
Domestic servants ... ..	3,119	23,037	26,156
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics ...	49,057	1,116	50,173
Miners ... ..	37,714	5	37,719
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	886	3	889
"  pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	82,413	43,656	126,069

\* 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, 1883 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,561	1,065	4,626
„ land carriage ... ..	15,397	360	15,757
„ sea navigation ... ..	3,485	26	3,511
Dealing in food ... ..	14,835	1,836	16,671
Labourers ... ..	25,459	4	25,463
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	990	108	1,098
Of independent means ... ..	2,522	1,230	3,752
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars	177,656	316,516	494,172
Public burthen ... ..	6,724	3,824	10,548
Of no occupation, unspecified ... ..	6,894	1,566	8,460
Total ... ..	483,960	433,350	917,310

Occupations in Australasian colonies — Sub-orders. 90. 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, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS.

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

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

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





92. 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 other  
colonies  
compared.

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

Occupations  
in Victoria;  
and  
New South  
Wales.

## 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

94. 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.

95. It will be noticed that the persons of unstated occupations were nearly twice as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria, which has arisen from the fact that, in the former, the occupations of persons out of work were not distinguished in the returns, whereas in this colony the unemployed were classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after which they were separated, and their

\* 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.

Occupations in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

Unemployed in Victoria and New South Wales.

respective callings were given in another table. The numbers returned as unemployed in the two colonies were as follow :—

UNEMPLOYED IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

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

Large number out of work in New South Wales.

97. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1883. 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.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1883.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1883.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	304,409	33·18	1,189
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan †	375	193,464	21·09	516
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,253	419,437	45·73	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	917,310	100·00	10·43

98. 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, 1871 and 1881.

\* 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 later.

## 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

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

99. In 1883 the population of the metropolis was equal to more than 33 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures:—

## 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	1883	...	...	33·18

Area and population of Metropolitan sub-districts.

100. 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:—

## MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1883.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.†	Year 1883.	
		Mean Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City ...	5,020	66,931	13·3
Hotham Town ...	565	18,250	32·3
Fitzroy City ...	923	23,200	25·1
Collingwood City ...	1,139	25,100	22·0
Richmond City ...	1,430	25,465	17·8
Brunswick Borough ...	2,722	6,434	2·4
Prahran City ...	2,320	25,300	10·9
South Melbourne City ‡	2,311	28,200	12·2
Port Melbourne Borough ‡	2,366	9,029	3·8
St. Kilda Borough ...	1,886	13,346	7·1
Brighton Borough ...	3,288	4,861	1·5
Essendon Borough ...	4,000	3,500	0·9
Flemington and Kensington ...	1,088	3,350	3·1
Hawthorn Borough ...	2,389	7,011	2·9
Kew Borough ...	3,553	5,600	1·6
Footscray Borough ...	3,075	7,000	2·3
Williamstown Borough ...	2,775	9,320	3·4
Northcote Borough ‡ ...	123,092	21,034	0·2
Remainder of District ...			
Total ...	163,942	302,931	1·8
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	1,478§	...
Total population, including shipping	...	304,409	...

\* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

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

‡ The former names of South Melbourne and Port Melbourne were Emerald Hill and Sandridge respectively. Northcote Borough was proclaimed on the 22nd May, 1883.

§ Census figures.

101. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 67,000 inhabitants, and is nearly two and a half times as populous as South Melbourne, which has the largest population of any of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne (Emerald Hill), with 28,200 inhabitants; Richmond, Prahran, and Collingwood, with 25,465, 25,300, and 25,100 respectively; and Fitzroy, with 23,200. Omitting the recently-formed borough of Northcote, of the population of which no estimate has yet been received, Flemington and Kensington, Essendon, and Brighton are the least populous of the suburban boroughs, and the only ones having less than 5,000 inhabitants. The first two of these were formerly united as one municipality.

Population  
of suburban  
municipalities.

102. 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 over 32 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 25 to the acre; then Collingwood, with 22; then Richmond, with nearly 18; then Melbourne City, with rather more than 13; and then South Melbourne, with a little over 12 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 over 1,700 acres of such reserves; South Melbourne, 578 acres; Richmond, 196 acres; Fitzroy, 42 acres; and Collingwood rather more than 20 acres.\* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 26·4; Collingwood, 22·5; Richmond, 20·6; Melbourne City, 20·5; South Melbourne, 16·3.

Density of  
metropolitan  
population.

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

Metropolitan  
populations  
of Australasian  
colonies.

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



## METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Increase of population in Melbourne and Sydney.

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

Proportions of metropolitan to total populations.

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

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

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

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

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

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

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

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

107. 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 1883, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1883.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat ...	41,250	Geelong ...	20,800
Sandhurst ...	40,180	Castlemaine ...	9,900

\* The estimated population of Melbourne, in 1883, was 304,409; that of Brisbane, at the end of 1882, was 36,169; and that of Hobart, in May, 1884, was 28,162. Since the census, the remaining colonies appear to have published no estimates of their metropolitan populations.

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

‡ The population of Wellington was only 4·2 per cent. of that of the whole colony.

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



108. The population of 489 cities, towns, boroughs, and other centres of population was ascertained from the returns of the last census. The following table gives a list of these places, the position of each place, the pursuits with which it is connected, and the number of dwellings and inhabitants it was found to contain:—

Cities, towns, boroughs, townships, &c.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881.\*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Aberfeldy and gold-workings	Tanjil ...	Aberfeldy River	Mining ... ..	51	187
Adelaide Lead and adjacent gold-workings	Talbot ...	Timor Creek ...	Mining ... ..	159	583
Alberton ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Albert River ...	Commerce ... ..	37	173
Alexandra ... ..	Anglesey ...	Goulburn River	Mining ... ..	95	501
Allan and Staghorn Flats gold-workings	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	54	283
Allandale ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	18	139
Allansford ... ..	Heytesbury & Villiers	Hopkins River	Agriculture ...	60	296
Alma and adjacent gold-workings	Talbot ...	Timor Creek ...	Mining ... ..	162	673
Alphington ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Suburb of Melbourne	38	191
Amherst (see Talbot)					
Amphitheatre and gold-workings	Kara Kara ...	Avoca River ...	Mining ... ..	79	244
Apsley ... ..	Lowan ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	12	81
Ararat (b) ... ..	Ripon ...	Hopkins River	Mining ... ..	472	2,740
Armstrongs ... ..	Borong ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	126	354
Ascot ... ..	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	26	115
Avenel ... ..	Moira, Anglesey, and Delatite	Hughes' Creek	Agriculture ...	68	346
Avoca ... ..	Gladstone and Kara Kara	Avoca River ...	Mining ... ..	192	904
Axedale ... ..	Bendigo ...	Campaspe River	Agriculture ...	41	208
Bacchus Marsh ...	Bourke ...	Werribee River	Agriculture ...	125	674
Baillieston ... ..	Rodney ...	Goulburn River	Mining ... ..	47	165
Bairnsdale ... ..	Tanjil ...	Mitchell River	Agriculture and commerce	162	854
Ballan ... ..	Grant and Bourke	Werribee River	Agriculture ...	112	586
†Ballarat (c) ... ..	Grenville ...	Yarrowee River	Mining and manufacturing	4,151	22,411
†Ballarat East (t) ...	Grant and Grenville	Yarrowee River	Mining and manufacturing	3,033	14,849
Balmoral ... ..	Dundas ...	Glenelg River	Grazing ... ..	27	161
Banyena ... ..	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	13	71
Baringhup ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	5	44
Barkly ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Mining ... ..	63	199

\* A later estimate of the population and dwellings in the cities, towns, and boroughs will be found in the table following paragraph 159 *post*. Between the census periods there are no means of forming such estimates for the unincorporated townships.

† The population of Ballarat, combined with that of Ballarat East and their immediate suburbs (Greater Ballarat), was 41,540.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies Clty, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Barkstead ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	19	111
Barnawartha ...	Bogong ...	Indigo Creek ...	Agriculture ...	29	146
Barry's Reef and gold-workings	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	148	714
Batesford ...	Grant ...	Moorabool River	Suburb of Geelong	30	180
Beaconsfield ...	Mornington	Cardinia Creek	Timber cutting ...	9	62
Bealiba ...	Gladstone ...	Cochrane's Ck.	Mining ...	94	482
Beaufort ...	Ripon ...	Yam-Holes Ck.	Mining ...	205	1,006
Beaumaris ...	Bourke ...	...	Market-gardening	45	244
Beeac ...	Grenville ...	Lake Beeac ...	Agriculture ...	30	151
Beechworth ...	Bogong ...	Spring Creek ...	Mining ...	482	2,399
Belfast (b) ...	Villiers ...	Moyne River ...	Commerce ...	314	1,757
Belmont ...	Grant ...	Barwon River	Suburb of Geelong	75	428
Belvoir (see Wo- donga).					
Benalla ...	Delatite and Moira	Broken River	Agriculture ...	318	1,654
Bendoc ...	Croajingolong	Bendoc River	Mining ...	14	55
Berwick ...	Mornington	Cardinia Creek	Agriculture ...	74	392
Bet Bet ...	Talbot and Gladstone	Bet Bet Creek	Agriculture ...	48	243
Bethanga ...	Benambra ...	Murray River	Grazing ...	125	558
Beveridge ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	15	60
Eirregurra ...	Polwarth ...	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	56	297
Bismarck ...	Borong ...	Richardson Riv.	Mining ...	6	31
Blackwood ...	Bourke ...	Lerderderg Riv.	Mining ...	59	242
Blakeville ...	Bourke ...	Koiweinguboora Creek	Timber cutting ...	39	197
Boort ...	Tatchera and Gladstone	Lake Boort ...	Agriculture ...	52	244
Bowenvale ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	132	626
Branxholme ...	Normanby ...	...	Grazing ...	56	323
Braybrook ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	34	153
Briagolong ...	Tanjil ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	16	87
Bridgewater ...	Gladstone and Bendigo	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	96	514
Bright ...	Delatite and Bogong	Ovens River ...	Mining ...	76	423
Brighton (b) ...	Bourke ...	Port Phillip Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	821	4,755
Broadford ...	Dalhousie ...	Sunday Creek	Agriculture and mining	30	157
Broadmeadows ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Agriculture ...	55	309
Browns and Scars- dale (b)	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek	Mining ...	242	1,085
Brunswick (b) ...	Bourke ...	...	Brickmaking and potteries	1,200	6,222
Bruthen (see Tam- bo).					
Buangor ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	16	83
Buchan ...	Tambo ...	Buchan River	Grazing and mining	11	84
Bulla ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	Agriculture ...	51	297

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Buln Buln ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Brandy Creek	Agriculture ...	33	204
Bung Bong ... ..	Talbot and Gladstone	Bet Bet Creek	Mining ... ..	19	83
Buneeep ... ..	Mornington	Bunyip River	Agriculture and grazing	12	61
Buninyong (b) ... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	Mining ... ..	293	1,416
Buninyong East (see Yendon).					
Bunguluke ... ..	Tatchera ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	27	140
Burnt Creek ... ..	Gladstone ...	Bet Bet and Burnt Creeks	Mining ... ..	57	210
Burrereo ... ..	Borong ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	5	17
Bushy Creek ... ..	Evelyn ... ..	Bushy Creek ...	Mining ... ..	13	42
Bushfield ... ..	Villiers ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	23	105
Camberwell ... ..	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	39	210
Cambrian Hill ... ..	Grenville ... ..	... ..	Mining ... ..	53	275
Campbelltown ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Joyce's Creek	Agriculture ...	10	49
Camperdown ... ..	Hampden ... ..	... ..	Agriculture and grazing	218	1,243
Cape Clear ... ..	Grenville ... ..	... ..	Mining ... ..	33	151
Caramut ... ..	Villiers ... ..	Burchett's Ck.	Grazing ... ..	32	171
Carapooee ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Carapooee Ck.	Agriculture ...	13	47
Carisbrook (b) ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Deep Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	232	1,089
Carlsruhe ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe Riv.	Agriculture ...	25	130
Carngham ... ..	Grenville ... ..	Baillie's Creek	Mining ... ..	133	611
Cashel ... ..	Moira ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	17	107
Casterton ... ..	Follett and Dundas	Glenelg River	Grazing ... ..	151	812
Castle Donnington (see Swan Hill).					
†Castlemaine (b) ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Barker's Creek	Mining ... ..	1,279	5,787
Cavendish ... ..	Dundas ... ..	Wannon River	Grazing ... ..	35	223
Ceres ... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	58	289
Charlton ... ..	Gladstone ...	Avoca River ...	Agriculture ...	111	605
Chatsworth ... ..	Villiers ... ..	Hopkins River	Grazing ... ..	9	40
Cheltenham ... ..	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Market gardening	62	314
Chetwynd ... ..	Dundas ... ..	Chetwynd Riv.	Grazing ... ..	29	159
†Chewton (b) ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Forest Creek	Mining ... ..	461	1,688
Chiltern ... ..	Bogong ... ..	Black Dog Ck.	Mining ... ..	261	1,243
Chilwell (see New- town).					
Chute ... ..	Ripon ... ..	Trewalla Creek	Mining ... ..	25	116
Clarendon ... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	37	163
Clunes (b) ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Tullaroop Creek	Mining ... ..	1,083	5,811
Clydebank ... ..	Tanjil ... ..	Avon River ...	Commerce ...	23	144
Cobden ... ..	Heytesbury	Curdie's River	Agriculture ...	80	447
Coburg (outside Penal Establish- ment)	Bourke ... ..	Merri Creek ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	297	1,630
Coburg (Penal Es- tablishment)	Bourke ... ..	Merri Creek ...	... ..	1	740
Colac ... ..	Polwarth ... ..	Lake Colac ...	Agriculture ...	323	1,687
Coleraine ... ..	Dundas ... ..	Koonong Woo- tong Creek	Grazing ... ..	115	667

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† The population of Castlemaine, Chewton, and their immediate suburbs (Greater Castlemaine) was 8,600.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Collingwood (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,915	23,829
Corindhap ...	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Ck.	Mining ...	74	345
Corop ...	Rodney ...	Lake Cooper ...	Agriculture ...	53	338
Corryong (see Thow- gla Creek)					
Costerfield ...	Dalhousie ...	Deegay Creek	Mining ...	107	542
Cowes ...	Mornington	Western Port	Agriculture and marine	19	87
Cowwarr ...	Tanjil ...	Cowwarr Creek	Mining ...	19	115
Craigie (see Majorca)					
Cranbourne ...	Mornington	... ..	Agriculture ...	29	130
Cressy ...	Grenville ...	Woody Yallock River	Grazing ...	16	81
Creswick (b) ...	Talbot ...	Creswick's Ck.	Mining and agri- culture	819	3,731
Crowlands ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera River	Agriculture ...	8	45
Crusoe Gully and adjacent gold- workings	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	38	136
Cunninghame ...	Tambo ...	Reeve's River	Fishing ...	5	24
Dandenong ...	Bourke ...	Dandenong Ck.	Agriculture ...	92	494
Dargo Flat ...	Dargo ...	Dargo River ...	Agriculture ...	38	231
Darley (see Bacchus Marsh).					
Darlingford ...	Wonnangatta	Goulburn River	Agriculture and mining	10	44
Darlington ...	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Grazing ...	13	83
Dartmoor ...	Follett ...	Glenelg River	Grazing ...	26	126
Daylesford (b) ...	Talbot ...	Wombat Creek	Agriculture and mining	843	3,892
Dennington ...	Villiers ...	Merri River ...	Agriculture ...	34	222
Derby ...	Bendigo ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	28	146
Dereel ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	21	106
Derrinallum ...	Hampden ...	... ..	Grazing ...	11	69
Devenish ...	Moira ...	Broken Creek	Agriculture ...	9	56
Diamond Creek ...	Evelyn ...	Diamond Creek	Agriculture ...	29	134
Digby ...	Normanby ...	Stokes River ...	Agriculture ...	40	211
Dimboola ...	Borong ...	Wimmera River	Grazing ...	22	103
Donald ...	Kara Kara and Borong	Avon River ...	Grazing ...	105	601
Dookie ...	Moira ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	5	30
Doon ...	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek	Agriculture and mining	25	119
Dromana ...	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Timber cutting ...	23	124
Drouin ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	77	418
Drysdale ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	63	328
Dunach ...	Talbot ...	McCallum's Ck.	Mining ...	47	170
Dunkeld ...	Villiers ...	Wannon River	Grazing ...	48	279
Dunolly (b) ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ...	379	1,502
Durham ...	Grant ...	Yarrowee River	Mining ...	63	336
Eaglehawk (b) ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	1,497	7,362
Echuca (b) ...	Rodney and Gunbower	Murray River	Agriculture ...	984	4,789
Eddington ...	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	36	186

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Edenhope ... ..	Lowan ...	Lake Wallace	Grazing ... ..	19	111
Egerton and gold- workings	Grant ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	368	1,651
El Dorado ... ..	Bogong ...	Reedy Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	108	517
Elaine ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	94	427
Ellerslie ... ..	Hampden ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ... ..	20	138
Elmhurst ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera River	Agriculture and mining	24	118
Elmore ... ..	Bendigo ...	Campaspe River	Agriculture ... ..	111	612
Elphinstone ... ..	Talbot ...	Coliban River	Agriculture ... ..	18	97
Eltham ... ..	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Grazing ... ..	80	388
Emerald ... ..	Evelyn ...	Menzie's Creek	Mining ... ..	23	98
†Emerald Hill (t)...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,827	25,374
Epping ... ..	Bourke ...	Darebin Creek	Agriculture ... ..	72	418
Epsom ... ..	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek	Agriculture, mining, and pottery manu- facture	35	167
Essendon and Flemington (b)	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	895	5,061
Euroa ... ..	Delatite and Moira	Seven Creeks...	Agriculture ... ..	64	321
Evansford ... ..	Talbot ...	Stony Creek ...	Mining ... ..	16	72
Fernshaw ... ..	Evelyn ...	Watts River ...	Timber cutting...	18	91
Fitzroy (c) ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,421	23,118
Flemington (see Essendon).					
Flinders ... ..	Mornington	Western Port	Agriculture and grazing	9	45
Footscray (b) ... ..	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,132	5,993
Foster ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Stockyard Creek	Mining ... ..	67	277
Framlingham ... ..	Villiers ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ... ..	17	70
Franklinford ... ..	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek	Agriculture and mining	9	44
Frankston ... ..	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	29	173
Freeburgh and ad- jacent gold-work- ings	Delatite ...	Ovens River ...	Mining ... ..	59	269
Fryerstown ... ..	Talbot ...	Fryer's Creek	Mining ... ..	124	542
Fyansford ... ..	Grant ...	Moorabool Riv.	Suburb of Geelong	15	106
Gap ... ..	Bourke ...	Kororoit Creek	Agriculture ... ..	19	100
Garvoc ... ..	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Creek	Agriculture ... ..	23	152
‡Geelong (t) ... ..	Grant ...	Barwon River and Corio Bay	Commerce ... ..	1,783	9,721
‡Geelong West (b)	Grant ...	Corio Bay ...	Suburb of Geelong	1,032	4,845
Germantown ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ... ..	71	375
Gipsy Village ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	34	183
Gisborne ... ..	Bourke ...	Jackson's Creek	Agriculture ... ..	39	220
Gisborne, New ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ... ..	62	306
Glenlogie ... ..	Kara Kara & Gladstone	Avoca River ...	Mining ... ..	39	113

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† Now called South Melbourne.

‡ The population of Geelong, combined with that of Geelong West and their immediate suburbs (Greater Geelong), was 20,149.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Glenluce ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Mining and agri- culture	19	76
Glenlyon ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	55	304
Glenorchy ... ..	Borong ...	Wimmera Riv.	Grazing ... ..	22	128
Glenrowan ... ..	Moira ...	... ..	Grazing and agri- culture	31	137
Gobur ... ..	Anglesey ...	Godfrey's Creek	Mining ... ..	13	64
Goldsborough ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ... ..	174	835
Goornong ... ..	Bendigo ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	16	72
Gordons ... ..	Grant ...	Moorabool Riv.	Mining ... ..	182	984
Gower ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	43	159
Gowerville ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	51	276
Grant ... ..	Dargo ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	20	89
Graytown ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Spring Creek	Mining ... ..	55	161
Great Western ...	Borong ...	Concongella Creek	Mining and agri- culture	87	436
Greendale ... ..	Bourke ...	Dale's Creek ...	Agriculture and grazing	22	87
Greensborough ...	Bourke ...	Plenty River	Agriculture ...	42	188
Guildford ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture and mining	177	765
Haddon ... ..	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek	Agriculture and mining	82	428
Hamilton (b) ... ..	Dundas and Normanby	Grangeburn Creek	Agriculture and commerce	539	2,967
Happy Valley and adjacent gold- workings	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	138	563
Harcourt ... ..	Talbot ...	Barker's Creek	Agriculture and grazing	34	183
Harrietville ... ..	Bogong ...	Ovens River ...	Mining ... ..	16	80
Harrow ... ..	Lowan ...	Glenelg River	Grazing ... ..	47	237
Hastings ... ..	Mornington	Western Port	Fishing ... ..	51	279
Havelock ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	76	265
Hawkesdale ... ..	Villiers ...	Tea Tree Creek	Grazing ... ..	31	219
Hawthorn (b) ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,045	6,019
Healesville ... ..	Evelyn ...	Watts River ...	Agriculture ...	49	207
Heathcote (b) ... ..	Dalhousie ...	McIvor Creek	Agriculture and mining	266	1,203
Heidelberg ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	102	457
Hepburn ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	34	121
Hexham ... ..	Villiers ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ... ..	24	141
Heyfield ... ..	Tanjil ...	Thomson River	Agriculture and grazing	49	231
Heywood ... ..	Normanby ...	Fitzroy River	Agriculture and grazing	28	153
Highton ... ..	Grant ...	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	57	244
Hillsborough ... ..	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	25	131
Hochkirch ... ..	Normanby ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	40	215
Homebush ... ..	Gladstone ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	120	457
Horsham ... ..	Borong ...	Wimmera River	Agriculture and grazing	298	1,644
Hotham (t) ... ..	Bourke ..	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,316	17,839

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.



## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Huntly ... ..	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek	Mining ... ..	127	670
Inglewood (b) ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	266	1,200
Inglewood, Old ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	55	270
Inverleigh ... ..	Grenville and Grant	Barwon River	Agriculture and grazing	75	364
Irrewillipe ... ..	Polwarth ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	9	61
Jamieson ... ..	Wonnangatta	Goulburn River	Mining ... ..	63	328
Jericho & adjacent gold-workings	Tanjil ...	Jordan River	Mining ... ..	130	381
Kangaroo Flat ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek	Mining ... ..	247	1,109
Keilor ... ..	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	Agriculture and grazing	41	237
Kensington ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	73	362
Kerang ... ..	Gunbower ...	Loddon River	Agriculture and grazing	76	387
Kew (b) ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	565	4,288
Kewell ... ..	Borong ...	Yarriambiack Creek	Grazing and agri- culture	94	488
Kiewa ... ..	Bogong ...	Kiewa River ...	Agriculture and grazing	32	160
Kilmore ... ..	Dalhousie ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	216	1,092
Kingower ... ..	Gladstone ...	Kingower Creek	Mining ... ..	73	285
Kingston ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	64	335
Kiora ... ..	Ripon ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	6	41
Koroit (b) ... ..	Villiers ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	268	1,644
Kyneton ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe River	Agriculture ...	578	3,062
Lake Rowan ... ..	Moira ...	Back Creek ...	Agriculture ...	16	99
Lal Lal ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Mining and graz- ing	53	281
Laplough ... ..	Gladstone ...	Rutherford's Creek	Mining and graz- ing	34	95
Lancefield ... ..	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	Agriculture ...	70	393
Landsborough and gold-workings	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Creek ...	Mining ... ..	94	391
Lara (see Little River).					
Lauraville ... ..	Wonnangatta	Gaffney's Creek	Mining ... ..	45	178
Lauriston ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe River	Agriculture and mining	37	215
Lawloit ... ..	Lowan ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	4	32
Layard ... ..	Grant ...	Thompson's Creek	Agriculture ...	16	102
Lethbridge ... ..	Grant ...	Moorabool River	Agriculture and grazing	22	120
Lexton ... ..	Talbot ...	Burnbank Creek	Agriculture and grazing	20	141
Lilydale ... ..	Evelyn ...	Olinda Creek	Agriculture ...	61	363
Lindenow ... ..	Tanjil ...	Mitchell River	Grazing ... ..	18	143
Lindsay ... ..	Follett ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	11	65
Lintons ... ..	Grenville ...	Springdallah C.	Mining ... ..	206	923
Lismore ... ..	Hampden ...	Carringweat C.	Grazing ... ..	15	94
Little River ... ..	Grant ...	Little River ...	Grazing and agri- culture	25	145
Livingstone Creek gold-workings	Bogong ...	Livingstone Ck.	Mining ... ..	35	127

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Llanelly (see Maidentown). Lockwood ... ..	Bendigo ...	Bullock Creek	Agriculture and mining	83	402
Longford ... ..	Buln Buln ...	La Trobe River	Grazing ... ..	8	55
Longwood ... ..	Delatite and Moirā	Nine-mile Ck.	Agriculture and grazing	42	208
Lorne ... ..	Polwarth ...	Loutit Bay ...	Watering place	19	149
Lower Buckland ...	Delatite ...	Buckland Riv.	Mining ... ..	213	775
Lubeck ... ..	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	13	66
Lucknow ... ..	Dargo ...	Mitchell River	Agriculture ...	57	296
Macarthur ... ..	Normanby ...	Eumeralla Riv.	Grazing ... ..	65	307
Macedon ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	123	596
Maddingley ... ..	Grant ...	Werribee River	Farming ... ..	18	86
Maffra ... ..	Tanjil ...	Macallister Riv.	Agriculture and grazing	92	489
Maidentown ... ..	Gladstone ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	40	178
Maidstone ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	38	169
Majorca (b) ... ..	Talbot ...	Mt. Greenock Creek	Agriculture and mining	253	994
Maldon ... ..	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture and mining	650	2,809
Malmsbury (b) ...	Dalhousie and Talbot	Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	250	1,329
Malvern ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	167	1,012
Mansfield ... ..	Delatite ...	Ford's Creek ..	Agriculture ...	78	402
Marong ... ..	Bendigo ...	Bullock Creek	Agriculture and mining	24	134
Marshall Town ...	Grant ...	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	45	225
Maryborough (b) ...	Talbot ...	Four-mile Ck.	Mining ... ..	739	3,297
Marysville ... ..	Anglesey ...	Stevenson River	Mining ... ..	12	76
Matlock ... ..	Wonnangatta	... ..	Mining ... ..	27	115
Maude ... ..	Grant and Grenville	Moorabool Riv.	Agriculture ...	8	47
McIntyre's gold- workings	Gladstone ...	Orville Creek	Mining ... ..	32	102
†Melbourne (City only) (c)	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Metropolis ...	11,298	65,859
Melton ... ..	Bourke ...	Toolern Toolern Creek	Agriculture ...	64	330
Meredith ... ..	Grant ...	Coole Barghurk Creek	Agriculture and mining	34	211
Merino ... ..	Normanby ...	Merino Creek	Agriculture ...	61	297
Merton ... ..	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek	Mining ... ..	9	38
Metung ... ..	Tambo ...	Lake King ...	Fishing ... ..	16	41
Miner's Rest ... ..	Grenville and Ripon	Burrumbeet Creek	Agriculture ...	71	439
Minyip ... ..	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	80	421
Mitchelltown ... ..	Tanjil ...	Mitchell River	Grazing ... ..	60	350
Mitiamo ... ..	Bendigo ...	Mount Hope C.	Agriculture ...	11	68
Mitta Mitta ... ..	Bogong ...	Mitta Mitta R.	Mining ... ..	30	166
Moe ... ..	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	36	153

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† The total population of Melbourne, with its immediate suburbs (Greater Melbourne), was 282,947.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Moliagul ... ..	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ... ..	42	97
Moonambel and adjacent gold- workings	Kara Kara ...	Mountain Creek	Mining ... ..	166	604
Mooroopna ... ..	Rodney ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ...	142	812
Morang ... ..	Bourke ...	Plenty River	Agriculture ...	25	144
Mordialloc ... ..	Bourke ...	Mordialloc Ck. and Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	58	328
Mornington ... ..	Mornington	Tanti Creek and Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	102	525
Morrison's ... ..	Grant ...	Moorabool Riv.	Mining ... ..	90	414
Mortlake ... ..	Hampden ...	...	Grazing ... ..	125	626
Morwell ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Morwell River	Agriculture ...	27	162
Mount Clear ... ..	Grenville ...	...	Mining ... ..	31	129
Mount Pleasant ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ... ..	10	60
Moyston ... ..	Borong ...	Mt. William C.	Grazing ... ..	22	104
Muckleford ... ..	Talbot ...	Muckleford Ck.	Agriculture ...	15	76
Murchison ... ..	Rodney ...	Goulburn River	Agriculture ...	96	464
Murtoa ... ..	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	110	623
Myerstown ... ..	Bendigo ...	Myer's Creek	Mining ... ..	93	415
Myrniong ... ..	Bourke ...	Myrniong Creek	Agriculture ...	12	81
Myrtleford ... ..	Bogong ...	Ovens River ...	Mining and agri- culture	59	300
Nagambie ... ..	Moira ...	Goulburn River	Agriculture ...	79	456
Nalinga ... ..	Moira ...	Broken River	Agriculture ...	2	11
Napoleons ... ..	Grenville ...	...	Mining ... ..	92	465
Narracan ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Narracan Creek	Agriculture ...	41	190
Natimuk ... ..	Lowan ...	Lake Natimuk	Grazing ... ..	21	85
Navarre ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Grazing ... ..	18	70
Neilborough (see Raywood).					
Nelson ... ..	Normanby ...	Glenelg River	Grazing and agri- culture	19	112
Newbridge ... ..	Bendigo ...	Loddon River	Grazing and mining	42	218
Newry ... ..	Tanjil ...	Macallister R.	Agriculture ...	14	87
Newstead ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture and mining	61	285
Newtown ... ..	Talbot ...	...	Mining ... ..	33	106
Newtown and Chil- well (b)	Grant ...	Barwon River	Suburb of Geelong	898	4,642
Nhill ... ..	Lowan ...	...	Grazing ... ..	14	111
Nicholson River ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson Riv.	Mining ... ..	24	59
Nillumbik ... ..	Evelyn ...	Arthur's Creek	Agriculture and mining	34	187
Ninyeunook ... ..	Tatchera ...	Avoca River ...	Grazing and agri- culture	35	189
Northcote ... ..	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Ck.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	250	1,316
Numurkah ... ..	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ...	18	96
Oakleigh ... ..	Bourke ...	Kooyong-Koot Creek	Agriculture ...	36	178
Omeo ... ..	Benambra ..	Mitta Mitta R.	Agriculture and mining	79	355
Ondit (see Beeac).					

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Orford ... ..	Villiers ...	Shaw River ...	Agriculture ...	22	147
Ormond ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	16	94
Osborne's Flat ...	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	54	330
Oxley ... ..	Delatite ...	King River ...	Agriculture ...	17	81
Palmerston ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Albert ... ..	Commerce ...	14	62
Panmure ... ..	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Creek	Agriculture ...	32	203
Paynesville ... ..	Tanjil ...	... ..	Fishing ... ..	25	94
Pearsonstown (see Walhalla).					
Penshurst ... ..	Villiers ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	117	595
Percydale ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Fiddler's Creek	Mining ... ..	72	244
Peter's Diggings and adjacent gold- workings	Kara Kara ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	83	323
Porepunkah ... ..	Bogong ...	Ovens River ...	Mining ... ..	21	104
Port Albert ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Port Albert ...	Commerce ...	27	148
Portarlington ... ..	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay	Agriculture ...	118	619
Port Campbell ... ..	Heytesbury	Port Campbell	Agriculture ...	48	256
Port Melbourne (see Sandridge).					
Portland (b) ... ..	Normanby ...	Wattle Hill Ck.	Grazing ... ..	453	2,265
Portsea ... ..	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	13	89
Prahran (c) ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,134	21,168
Preston ... ..	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	106	596
Prinetown ... ..	Heytesbury	Port Ronald ...	Shipping place ...	11	55
Pyalong ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Mollison's Creek	Agriculture ...	15	62
Queenscliff (b) ... ..	Grant ...	Entrance to Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	208	1,216
Queenstown (Cale- donia Diggings) and adjacent gold- workings	Evelyn ...	Diamond Creek	Mining ... ..	287	1,162
Raglan ... ..	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	27	133
Raywood (b) ... ..	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	91	426
Red Hill ... ..	Bourke ...	Lerderberg Riv.	Agriculture ...	33	135
Redbank and adja- cent gold-work- ings	Kara Kara ...	Cherry Tree Creek	Mining ... ..	42	174
Redcastle ... ..	Rodney ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	22	126
Redruth ... ..	Dundas ...	Wannon River	Grazing ... ..	10	62
Reedy Creek gold- workings	Anglesey and Dalhousie	Reedy Creek ...	Mining ... ..	126	578
Richmond (c) ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,744	23,405
Rochester ... ..	Bendigo and Rodney	Campaspe River	Agriculture ...	116	599
Rochford ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	50
Rokewood ... ..	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Creek	Agriculture and mining	37	164
Romsey ... ..	Bourke ...	Five-mile Creek	Agriculture ...	52	313
Rosebud ... ..	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Fishing ... ..	14	49
Rosedale ... ..	Buln Buln ...	La Trobe River	Agriculture ...	90	505
Rothwell (see Little River).					
Rowsley ... ..	Grant ...	Parwan Creek	Agriculture ...	25	117

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Rupanyup ...	Borong ...	Dunmunkle Ck.	Grazing ...	25	131
Rushworth ...	Rodney ...	... ..	Mining ...	166	653
Russell's Creek ...	Villiers ...	Russell's Creek	Mining ...	54	289
Russell's Creek gold-workings ...	Tanjil ...	Russell's Creek	Mining ...	34	76
Rutherglen (b) ...	Bogong ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	98	484
Rye ...	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Lime-burning ...	21	65
Sale (b) ...	Tanjil ...	Flooding Creek	Agriculture ...	583	3,073
Sandford ...	Normanby ...	Wannon River	Agriculture ...	34	180
† Sandhurst (c) ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek	Mining ...	5,792	28,153
‡ Sandridge (b) ...	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,779	8,771
Sarsfield ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson River	Agriculture ...	16	87
Scarsdale (see Browns).					
Schnapper Point (see Mornington).					
Seaton ...	Tanjil ...	... ..	Grazing ...	18	86
Sebastian ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	35	197
Sebastopol (b) ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee Riv.	Mining ...	485	2,498
Separation ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Grazing ...	28	111
Seymour ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ...	167	840
Shelbourne ...	Bendigo ...	Back Creek ...	Agriculture ...	20	90
Shelford ...	Grant ...	Yarrowee Riv.	Grazing ...	19	120
Shepparton ...	Moira ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ...	197	1,090
Skipton ...	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Creek	Agriculture and grazing	17	108
Smeaton ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek	Agriculture and grazing	34	245
Smythesdale (b) ...	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek	Mining ...	163	685
Snowy Creek ...	Bogong ...	Snowy Creek	Mining ...	69	201
Sorrento ...	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place...	51	246
South Melbourne (see Emerald Hill).					
Springs ...	Talbot ...	McCullum's Ck.	Mining ...	13	56
St. Arnaud (b) ...	Kara Kara ...	St. Arnaud Ck.	Mining ...	555	2,629
St. Clair ...	Wonnangatta	... ..	Mining ...	2	10
St. Kilda (b) ...	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,981	11,654
St. Leonards ...	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place...	28	108
Stanley ...	Bogong ...	Nine-mile Creek	Mining ...	53	236
Stanley and Stanley Road gold-work- ings	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ...	106	397
Stawell (b) ...	Borong ...	Pleasant Creek	Mining ...	1,468	7,348
Steiglitz ...	Grant ...	Sutherland's Ck.	Mining ...	73	275
Store Creek ...	Dargo ...	Store Creek ...	Mining ...	3	12
Stradbroke ...	Buln Buln ...	Merriman's Ck.	Agriculture ...	19	103
Strangways ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek	Mining ...	21	98
Stratford ...	Tanjil ...	Avon River ...	Agriculture ...	82	424
Strathfieldsaye ...	Bendigo ...	Axe, Emu, and Sheepwash Creeks	Agriculture ...	18	86
Streatham ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Grazing ...	11	62

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† The population of Sandhurst, Eaglehawk, and their immediate suburbs (Greater Sandhurst) was 36,640.

‡ Now called Port Melbourne.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Stuartmill and adjacent gold-workings	Kara Kara ...	Strathfillan Ck.	Mining ... ..	63	245
Sunbury (exclusive of Lunatic Asylum)	Bourke ...	Jackson's Creek	Agriculture ...	80	459
Sutton Grange ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Grazing and agriculture	9	55
Swan Hill ... ..	Tatchera ...	Murray River	Grazing ... ..	56	288
Swift's Creek gold-workings	Dargo ...	Swift's Creek	Mining ... ..	56	204
Tahara ... ..	Normanby ...	Wannon River	Agriculture ...	10	48
Talbot (b) ... ..	Talbot ...	Back Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	570	2,318
Talbotville ...	Dargo ...	Wongungarra River	Mining ... ..	7	34
Tallangatta ...	Benambra ...	Tallangatta Ck.	Mining ... ..	25	158
Tallarook ...	Dalhousie ...	Dabyminga Ck.	Agriculture and grazing	29	151
Tambo ... ..	Dargo ...	Tambo River...	Grazing ... ..	21	129
Taradale (old borough)	Dalhousie and Talbot	Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	339	1,466
Tarnagulla (b) ...	Gladstone ...	Loddon River	Mining ... ..	213	886
Tarilta ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	53	179
Tarraville ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Tarra River ...	Agriculture ...	56	273
Tarrawingee ...	Bogong ...	Hodgson's Crk.	Agriculture ...	15	79
Tatura ... ..	Rodney ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	41	196
Teesdale ... ..	Grant ...	Native Hut Ck.	Agriculture ...	37	181
Templestowe ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Agriculture ...	28	111
Terang ... ..	Hampden ...	Lake Terang ...	Agriculture and grazing	123	573
Thomastown ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	38	221
Thowgla Creek ...	Benambra ...	Thowgla Creek	Mining ... ..	83	193
Timor and Chinaman's Flat gold-workings	Talbot ...	Timor and Bet Bet Creeks	Mining ... ..	183	696
Toolamba ... ..	Rodney ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	7	32
Toongabbie ...	Tanjil ...	Rosedale Creek	Grazing ... ..	21	137
Towong ... ..	Benambra ...	Murray River	Grazing ... ..	16	80
Trafalgar ... ..	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	37	207
Traralgon ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Traralgon Creek	Mining ... ..	66	338
Trentham ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Branch of Coliban River	Mining ... ..	55	252
Tylden ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Little Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	35	201
Vaughan ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Mining ... ..	131	390
Violet Town ...	Delatite and Moira	Honeysuckle Creek	Agriculture and grazing	50	284
Waanyarra ... ..	Gladstone ...	Waanyarra Ck.	Mining ... ..	29	91
Wabdallah ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	21	133
Wagra ... ..	Croajingolong	... ..	Grazing ... ..	7	32
Wahgunyah ... ..	Bogong ...	Murray River	Agriculture ...	79	452
Wallace ... ..	Grant ...	Western Moorabool River	Agriculture ...	39	232
Wallan Wallan ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	48	243
Walhalla (b) ...	Tanjil ...	Stringer's Creek	Mining ... ..	390	1,614
Walmer ... ..	Talbot ...	Muckleford Ck.	Agriculture ...	12	49
Wandiligong ...	Delatite ...	Morse's Creek	Mining ... ..	251	1,105
Wangaratta (b) ...	Delatite, Bogong, Moira	Ovens and King Rivers	Agriculture ...	275	1,331

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.



CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Warburton ...	Evelyn ...	Britannia Creek	Mining ...	14	58
Warracknabeal ...	Borong ...	Yerriambiack Creek	Agriculture ...	34	205
Warragul ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	156	839
Warrak ...	Kara Kara ...	Mount Cole Creek	Agriculture ...	7	35
Warruk Warruk ...	Tanjil ...	Thomson River	Agriculture ...	10	49
Warrantdyte ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra River	Grazing ...	67	270
Warrenheip ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	52	304
Warrnambool (b) ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins River	Agriculture ...	848	4,839
Waterford ...	Dargo ...	Mitchell River	... ..	7	27
Waterloo ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture and grazing	68	311
Waterloo gold- workings	Ripon ...	... ..	Mining ...	196	679
Wedderburn ...	Gladstone ...	Korong Creek	Mining ...	131	533
Wehla ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	Mining ...	39	65
Whipstick ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	46	147
†White Hills ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	15	69
White Hills ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	31	94
Whittlesea... ..	Evelyn and Bourke	Plenty River...	Agriculture ...	72	372
Whroo ...	Rodney ...	... ..	Mining ...	69	281
Wickliffe ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ...	22	126
Williamstown (b)...	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,770	9,034
Winchelsea ...	Grant and Grenville	Barwon River	Grazing ...	81	427
Winslow ...	Villiers ...	Lake Cartcar- ronge	Agriculture ...	22	103
Winton ...	Moira ...	Seven-mile Ck.	Grazing ...	14	85
Wodonga ...	Bogong ...	Murray River	Agriculture and mining	147	788
Woodend ...	Dalhousie ...	Five-mile Creek	Agriculture ...	215	1,148
Woodford ...	Villiers ...	Merri River ...	Agriculture ...	63	296
Wood's Point (b) ...	Wonnangatta	Goulburn River	Mining ...	131	562
Woodside ...	Buln Buln ...	Bruthen Creek	Grazing ...	20	141
Woodstock ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	22	152
Woolsthorpe ...	Villiers ...	Spring Creek...	Grazing ...	31	182
Wooronook ...	Kara Kara ...	Lake Wooro- nook	Grazing ...	14	77
Wyndham... ..	Bourke and Grant	Werribee River	Agriculture and grazing	57	320
Yackandandah ...	Bogong ...	Yackandandah Creek	Mining ...	108	482
Yambuk ...	Villiers ...	Shaw River ...	Agriculture ...	48	278
Yan Yean ...	Evelyn ...	Plenty River...	Agriculture ...	29	152
Yandoit ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek	Mining ...	18	77
Yarra Flats ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra River	Agriculture ...	49	288
Yarram Yarram ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	22	112
Yarrowonga ...	Moira ...	Murray River	Agriculture ...	62	366
Yea ...	Anglesey ...	Muddy Creek	Agriculture and mining	49	249
Yendon ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	34	210

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† Portion outside City of Sandhurst.

Mining  
population.

109. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these estimates were too high.\* At the end of 1883, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 31,621, or 3,568 less than at the census. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1883.

Alluvial miners	... 17,543	European miners	... 25,234
Quartz miners	... 14,078	Chinese miners	... 6,387
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	... 31,621	Total	... 31,621
	<hr/>		<hr/>

European  
and Chinese  
miners.

110. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1883 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,500, the numbers being 13,867 and 11,367 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 211, as against 6,176 engaged in alluvial mining.

Area of Aus-  
tralasian  
colonies.

111. 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 carefully computed a short time since by the Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. A. J. Skene, from the map of Continental Australia compiled and engraved under his direction—the calculations being based on latitude and longitude and the generally-accepted figure of the earth:—

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

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

112. 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.

113. 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
Total ... ..	88,006

114. 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
Total ... ..	309,013

\* 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

‡ See paragraph 6 ante.

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

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

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

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

117. 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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>971,685</b>

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

119. 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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>104,982*</b>

120. 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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,941,842</b>

\* 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.

Area of Queensland and other countries.

Area of South Australia and other countries.

Area of Western Australia and other countries.

Areas of Tasmania and Greece compared.

Areas of New Zealand and Italy compared.

Area of Australia and certain countries.

121. And the area of the Australian continent (3,075,030 square miles), combined with the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, 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 and certain countries.

122. 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 ten years ended with 1882, 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 ... ..	1873	414,917	357,122	772,039	86·07	8·785
	1874	418,534	364,740	783,274	87·15	8·913
	1875	421,023	370,376	791,399	87·97	9·005
	1876	424,838	376,879	801,717	88·71	9·122
	1877	430,616	384,878	815,494	89·38	9·279
	1878	435,691	391,748	827,439	89·91	9·415
	1879	441,434	399,186	840,620	90·43	9·565
	1880	451,456	408,611	860,067	90·51	9·786
	1881	464,222	418,010	882,232	90·05	10·039
	1882	477,475	428,750	906,225	89·80	10·312
New South Wales...	1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	82·30	1·812
	1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	81·76	1·890
	1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	81·38	1·962
	1876	347,869	281,907	629,776	81·04	2·037
	1877	367,323	294,889	662,212	80·28	2·142
	1878	385,678	308,065	693,743	79·88	2·244
	1879	384,044	319,099	703,143	83·09	2·271
	1880	405,840	333,545	739,385	82·19	2·391
	1881	429,278	351,987	781,265	82·00	2·527
	1882	449,342	368,126	817,468	81·93	2·644
Queensland ... ..	1873	87,154	59,536	146,690	68·31	·220
	1874	97,860	65,657	163,517	67·09	·245
	1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	62·92	·272
	1876	113,883	73,217	187,100	64·29	·280
	1877	124,924	78,160	203,084	62·57	·304
	1878	127,608	82,902	210,510	64·97	·315
	1879	130,867	86,984	217,851	66·47	·326
	1880	134,216	91,861	226,077	68·44	·338
	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372

\* The figures relating to Victoria for all the years, and to New South Wales for 1879 and 1880, have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1881. It does not appear that any of the other colonies have corrected their populations in back years since the census was taken. For populations to the end of 1883, 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.

POPULATIONS\* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
South Australia ‡ ...	1873	101,540	96,535	198,075	95·07	·219
	1874	104,870	99,753	204,623	95·12	·226
	1875	107,944	102,498	210,442	94·95	·233
	1876	117,208	108,469	225,677	92·54	·250
	1877	123,392	113,472	236,864	91·96	·262
	1878	130,001	118,794	248,795	91·38	·275
	1879	135,198	124,262	259,460	91·91	·287
	1880	139,175	128,398	267,573	92·26	·296
	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
Western Australia	1873	15,569	10,192	25,761	65·46	·026
	1874	15,722	10,487	26,209	66·70	·027
	1875	15,910	10,799	26,709	67·88	·027
	1876	16,166	11,155	27,321	69·00	·028
	1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	70·51	·028
	1878	16,409	11,757	28,166	71·65	·029
	1879	16,628	12,040	28,668	72·41	·029
	1880	16,559	12,460	29,019	75·25	·030
	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
Tasmania ...	1873	55,368	48,849	104,217	88·23	3·951
	1874	55,117	49,059	104,176	89·01	3·950
	1875	54,643	49,020	103,663	89·71	3·930
	1876	55,633	49,851	105,484	89·61	3·999
	1877	56,523	50,581	107,104	89·49	4·061
	1878	58,036	51,911	109,947	89·45	4·169
	1879	59,447	53,022	112,469	89·19	4·264
	1880	60,550	54,212	114,762	89·53	4·351
	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
New Zealand § ...	1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	73·67	2·844
	1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	75·90	3·287
	1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	76·22	3·613
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·837
	1877	234,803	182,819	417,622	77·86	4·015
	1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	79·75	4·159
	1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	79·81	4·459
	1880	268,364	216,500	484,864	80·67	4·661
	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977

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

\* See footnote (\*) to preceding page.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ 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 44,097 were enumerated at the census of 1881.



ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES.

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

124. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, and several of the other colonies, the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did several years since. The sexes were most nearly equal in Victoria in 1880; in New South Wales in 1879; in Queensland in 1881; in South Australia in 1874; in Tasmania in 1875; but only in Western Australia and New Zealand in the last year shown, 1882. Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

125. At the end of 1882 there were on the continent of Australia nearly two million three hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were upwards of two million nine hundred thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the three years ended with 1882, were as follow:— Population of Australia and Australasia.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1880 TO 1882.\*

	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	{ 1880	1,147,246	974,875	2,122,121	84·98	·721
	{ 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
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	{ 1880	1,476,160	1,245,587	2,721,747	84·38	·885
	{ 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

126. According to the figures in the table, it appears that the population of the Australian continent is now increasing at the rate of nearly 90,000 per annum, and the population of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, is increasing at the rate of nearly 110,000 per annum. Increase of Australasian population.

\* At the end of 1883, the estimated population of Australia was 2,424,790, and that of Australasia 3,091,887.

Sexes  
diverging  
from  
equality.

127. According to the experience of the three 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.

Proportion  
of Victorians  
in Austral-  
asia.

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

Area and  
population  
of British  
dominions.

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

### BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles, 1881.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.		Persons to the Square Mile, 1881.
		1871.	Census 1881.	
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
England and Wales* ...	58,489	22,856,804	26,115,699	446
Scotland ... ..	29,820	3,360,018	3,735,573	125
Ireland ... ..	32,531	5,412,377	5,174,836	159
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	216,080	215,374	...
<b>Total United Kingdom, &amp;c.</b>	<b>120,840</b>	<b>31,845,279</b>	<b>35,241,482</b>	<b>291</b>
Gibraltar†... ..	2	18,695	18,381	9,190
Malta† ... ..	119	141,918	149,782	1,258
Heligoland ... ..	1	1,913	2,001	2,001
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>120,962</b>	<b>32,007,805</b>	<b>35,411,646</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>ASIA.</b>				
British India ‡ ...	904,135	191,018,412	202,694,981	224
Ceylon ... ..	24,702	2,405,287	2,758,529	111
Straits Settlements... ..	1,445	308,097	423,384	293
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	4,898	6,298	210
Hong Kong ... ..	32	124,198	160,402	5,012
Aden ... ..	} 71 {	(1872) 22,707	34,711	} 491
Perim ... ..		211	149	
Cyprus ... ..	3,723	...	186,084§	50
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>934,138</b>	<b>193,883,810</b>	<b>206,264,538</b>	<b>221</b>

\* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1871 of 144,538, and in 1881 of 141,260.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 575,265 square miles, and contained a population of about 50 millions.

§ Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha (cent-vingt-et-unième année)*, 1884 : Gotha, Justus Perthes.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles, 1881.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.		Persons to the Square Mile, 1881.
		1871.	Census 1881.	
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Mauritius and dependencies*	713	329,754	377,373	529
Natal ... ..	18,750	289,773	413,167	22
Cape Colony and dependencies†	221,950	(1865) 582,582	1,249,824	5
St. Helena... ..	47	6,241	5,059	107
Ascension ... ..	34	27	300	8
Lagos ... ..	73	62,021	75,270	1,031
Gold Coast ... ..	6,000	408,070	400,000	66
Sierra Leone* ... ..	468	37,089	60,546‡	129
Gambia ... ..	69	14,190	14,150	205
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>248,104</b>	<b>1,729,747</b>	<b>2,595,689</b>	<b>10·4</b>
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Canada ... ..	3,470,392	3,686,096	4,324,810	1·2
Newfoundland ... ..	40,200	146,536	179,509	4
Bermudas ... ..	19	12,121	13,948	734
Honduras ... ..	7,562	24,710	27,452	4
British Guiana ... ..	76,000	193,491	252,186	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas ... ..	5,390	39,162	43,521	8
Turk's Island ... ..	169	4,723	4,778	28
Jamaica... ..	4,193	506,154	580,804	138
St. Lucia ... ..	237	31,610	38,551	163
St. Vincent ... ..	147	35,688	40,548	276
Barbadoes ... ..	166	162,042	171,860	1,035
Grenada ... ..	133	37,684	42,403	319
Tobago ... ..	114	17,054	18,051	158
Virgin Isles ... ..	57	6,651	5,287	93
St. Christopher ... ..	68	28,169	29,137	428
Nevis ... ..	50	11,703	11,864	237
Antigua ... ..	170	35,157	35,244	207
Montserrat ... ..	32	8,693	10,083	315
Dominica ... ..	291	27,178	28,211	97
Trinidad ... ..	1,754	109,638	153,128	87
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,607,144</b>	<b>5,124,260</b>	<b>6,011,375</b>	<b>1·7</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA &amp; SOUTH SEAS.</b>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,030	1,919,432§	2,740,127§	·9
Fiji   ... ..	7,740	...	(1880) 124,902	16
Falkland Islands ... ..	6,500	811	„ 1,553	·2
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,089,270</b>	<b>1,920,243</b>	<b>2,866,582</b>	<b>·9</b>
<b>Grand Total British dominions</b>	<b>7,999,618</b>	<b>234,665,865</b>	<b>253,149,830</b>	<b>31·6</b>

\* Exclusive of the military.

† The figures for the first period are those derived from the census of 1865, those for the second period include not only the population of the Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also the populations of Basutoland, 128,176; Griqualand East, 78,352; Griqualand West, 49,101; Transkei (part of), 58,623; and Tembuland, &c., 124,122.

‡ Only 271 of these are whites.

§ Exclusive of Aborigines. For number of Aborigines in each colony, according to the census of 1881, see table following paragraph 53 *ante*.

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

Increase of population of British possessions.

130. It will be observed that the total population of the British dominions increased from 235 millions to 253 millions between the periods referred to in the table, which is equal to a proportion of  $7\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. Of this increase,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions took place in the United Kingdom,  $11\frac{2}{3}$  millions in India, nearly 900,000 in Her Majesty's American possessions—over 600,000 of which occurred in the Dominion of Canada, 820,000 in Australasia, 670,000 in the Cape Colony (partly from an extension of territory), and, besides, a population of 311,000 was added by the acquisition of Cyprus and Fiji.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.\*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary † ... ..	264,443	(c)1880	39,196,507	148
Belgium ... ..	11,370	1881	5,585,846	491
Denmark ... ..	14,784	(c)1880	1,969,039	133
„ colonies of ... ..	75,107	„	127,100	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	„	2,096,139	23
France ... ..	204,031	(c)1881	37,672,048	184
„ colonies of, Algeria § ...	122,876	1881	3,310,412 ‡	27
„ „ others § ... ..	185,366	...	2,888,445	15
„ protectorates of § ... ..	32,370	1862	1,020,000	31
Total French dominions ...	544,643	...	44,890,905	82

\* 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  $\cdot386$  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.

§ Exclusive of Tunis. The figures are taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1884, by J. Scott Keltie: London, MacMillan and Co., 1884.

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.
<b>EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Germany ... ..	208,640	(c)1880	45,234,061	216
Greece* ... ..	24,970	(c)1879	1,979,423	79
Holland ... ..	12,738	1882	4,172,971	327
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	1881	20,088,613	395
„ other colonies ... ..	713,500	1879-80	8,513,000	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,086	1879-82	32,774,584	42
Italy ... ..	114,381	(c)1881	28,459,628	249
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	3,333,700	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	8,041,878	11
Roumania ... ..	50,160	1878	5,376,000	107
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper) ... ..	1,887,043	1880	75,731,393	40
Poland ... ..	49,142	„	7,245,419	147
Finland ... ..	144,210	1881	2,081,612	14
Total ... ..	2,080,395	1879-80	85,058,424	41
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	308,698	1880	6,290,539	20
Siberia ... ..	4,823,112	„	3,947,903	8
Central Asia ... ..	1,164,855	„	5,075,696	4
Total ... ..	6,296,665	...	15,314,138	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,377,060	...	100,372,562	12
Servia ... ..	18,756	1882	1,810,606	96
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	196,114	(c)1877	16,634,345	85
„ colonies of ... ..	165,641	1877-80	7,888,123	47
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,755	1877-80	24,522,468	67
Sweden and Norway ... ..	299,535	1880-82	6,492,115	21
Switzerland ... ..	15,977	(c)1880	2,846,102	178

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Turkey* ... ..	1,192,088	...	21,673,000	18
Eastern Roumelia ... ..	13,858	1880	815,946	59
Bulgaria ... ..	24,693	1881	1,998,983	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,487,929	20
<b>ASIATIC.</b>				
China (proper) † ... ..	1,553,530	...	350,000,000	225
„ dependencies of (including Corea)	2,998,390	...	28,500,000	9
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,551,920	...	378,500,000	83
Japan ‡ ... ..	154,980	1880	36,364,252	234
Persia ... ..	636,203	...	7,653,600	12
Siam ... ..	280,560	...	6,000,000	21
<b>AFRICAN.</b>				
Egypt (proper) ... ..	394,243	1883	6,798,230	17
„ Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and other annexed districts of	758,700	...	10,800,000	14
Total Egyptian territories...	1,152,943	...	17,598,230	15
Liberia ... ..	14,360	...	1,068,000	74
Madagascar ... ..	228,498	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco ... ..	313,500	...	6,140,000	20
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
<b>AMERICAN.</b>				
Argentine Confederation § ...	1,094,684	1882	2,942,000	2
Bolivia ... ..	500,740	...	2,325,000	5
Brazil ... ..	3,204,654	1882	12,831,326	4
Chili ¶ ... ..	245,792	1883	2,239,180	9
Columbia ... ..	320,650	(c)1870	3,001,323**	9
Costa Rica ... ..	19,980	1874	185,000	9
Ecuador ... ..	248,312	...	946,033 ††	4
Guatemala ... ..	46,760	1881	1,252,497	27

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

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

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

§ Including Patagonia.

|| Including 1,369,326 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

¶ Allowance has been made for the recent cession of the Peruvian department of Tarapaca to Chili, whereby the area of Peru has been diminished and that of Chili increased by 15,920 square miles, and the population by 42,000 persons. The population of Peru includes wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000.

\*\* Including wild Indians, estimated at 50,000.

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



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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
Haiti ...	9,230	1878	550,000	60
Honduras ...	46,505	...	350,000	8
Mexico ...	750,951	...	9,787,629	13
Nicaragua ...	51,647	1883	275,815	5
Paraguay ...	91,980	(c)1879	346,048*	3
Peru † ...	432,297	...	3,008,000	7
San Domingo ...	20,590	1880	300,000	15
San Salvador ...	7,226	(c)1878	554,785	77
United States ‡ ...	3,557,000	(c)1880	50,445,336	14
Uruguay ...	72,151	1880	438,245	6
Venezuela ...	429,855	(c)1881	2,075,245	5
<i>OCEANIA.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands ...	6,541	(c)1878	57,985	9
Grand Total of countries named	31,669,587	...	927,447,852	29
Grand Total of British dominions	7,999,618	1881	253,149,830	32
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,669,205	...	1,180,597,682	30

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

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

134. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over four hundred and ninety, and the latter over four hundred and forty, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and twenty-seven; next, Italy with two hundred and

Density of population in various countries.

\* Exclusive of wild Indians, estimated at 130,000.

† See footnote (¶) to preceding page.

‡ 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.

forty-nine; Japan with two hundred and thirty-four; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains about a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and twenty-five persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

Area and population of the world.

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

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.\*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe ... ..	3,756,002	327,743,400	87·3
Asia ... ..	17,208,208	795,591,000	46·2
Africa ... ..	11,511,776	205,823,200	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

Proportion of countries named to world.

136. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 132 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

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

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

Overland migration not recorded.

138. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly

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

modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies are being rapidly increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication now exists between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales; railways also run westward in this colony to within 100 miles of the South Australian border—the journey being continued onwards by means of coaches. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. 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.

139. 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.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

Immigration  
and emigra-  
tion, 1883.

140. The arrivals and departures by sea\* recorded during 1883, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow :—

#### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1883.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ... ..	46,391	20,201	66,592
Departures by sea ... ..	37,481	18,081	55,562
Excess of arrivals ... ..	8,910	2,120	11,030

Gain by im-  
migration,  
1882 and  
1883 com-  
pared.

141. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1883 than for 1882 by 7,188, and the records of departures show larger numbers for 1883 than for 1882 by 7,038 ; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 150.

Adults and  
children ar-  
riving and  
[departing.

142. 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 1883 :—

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1883.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals ... ..	60,008	5,880	704	66,592
Departures ... ..	50,490	4,304	768	55,562
Immigration in excess ... ..	9,518	1,576	...	11,030
Emigration " ... ..	...	...	64	...

Arrivals  
from and  
departures  
for different  
countries.

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

\* 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*.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,  
1883.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales and Queensland	20,107	27,548	...	7,441
South and Western Australia ...	11,385	9,023	2,362	...
Tasmania ... ..	11,580	7,080	4,500	...
New Zealand ... ..	4,075	3,668	407	...
The United Kingdom ... ..	17,011	6,735	10,276	...
Foreign countries ... ..	2,434	1,508	926	...
Total ... ..	66,592	55,562	18,471	7,441

144. In the thirteen years 1871 to 1883, 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 has declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, only 2 in 1882, and not one in 1883, so that State-assisted immigration to this colony may be said to have 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:—

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1883.

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
1883 ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2,509	3,038	5,547

145. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1883 numbered 433, viz., 430 males and 3 females, or 113 males more but Chinese immigration.

7 females fewer than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1883 of which there is any record is 568 (all but 7 of whom were males), as compared with 699 of both sexes in 1882 ; but this does not include those departing in steamers to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia ; consequently, this number, probably to a great extent, understates the truth.

Chinese,  
where from  
and where  
to.

146. Of the Chinese who arrived, 50 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 19 from South Australia, 73 from Tasmania, 282 from Hong Kong, and 9 from other Chinese ports. Of those recorded as having left, 123 went to New South Wales, 97 to South Australia, 62 to Tasmania, and 286 to Foreign Ports.

Chinese im-  
migration,  
1853 to  
1883.

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

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

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



arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow :—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1883.

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

148. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 23 years was 13,608, or an average of 591 per annum. It will be observed that only in three years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000. Average number of Chinese immigrants.

149. 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 ten years ended with 1882. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only :— Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1873	28,597	863	29,460	26,294	3,166
	1874	30,583	149	30,732	27,365	3,367
	1875	32,642	102	32,744	29,342	3,402
	1876	35,726	71	35,797	31,977	3,820
	1877	41,179	17	41,196	33,943	7,253
	1878	42,250	18	42,268	37,492	4,776
	1879	44,369	15	44,384	39,212	5,172
	1880*	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
New South Wales...	1873	23,882	140	24,022	16,770	7,252
	1874	28,676	1,080	29,756	19,279	10,477
	1875	29,994	973	30,967	20,350	10,617
	1876	31,479	1,463	32,942	21,923	11,019
	1877	32,610	6,018	38,628	20,174	18,454
	1878	34,689	5,190	39,879	22,913	16,966
	1879*	38,770	5,731	44,501	20,695	23,806
	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317

NOTE.—For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1883, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

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

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

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Queensland	1873	8,237	6,904	15,141	5,474	9,667
	1874	11,848	8,877	20,725	7,794	12,931
	1875	19,446	5,363	24,809	9,640	15,169
	1876	14,825	7,006	21,831	9,695	12,136
	1877	16,811	5,785	22,596	10,408	12,188
	1878	9,226	6,913	16,139	11,890	4,249
	1879	10,106	3,722	13,828	11,150	2,678
	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
South Australia	1873	4,322	226	4,548	3,172	1,376
	1874	3,405	2,152	5,557	3,271	2,286
	1875	4,499	2,067	6,566	4,019	2,547
	1876	6,111	7,730	13,841	4,995	8,846
	1877	9,114	4,947	14,061	8,367	5,694
	1878	10,322	4,250	14,572	8,174	6,398
	1879	10,245	3,235	13,480	9,137	4,343
	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
Western Australia	1873	285	...	285	639	— 354
	1874	660	...	660	601	59
	1875	733	...	733	520	213
	1876	...	409	409	650	— 241
	1877	270	343	613	575	38
	1878	246	76	322	471	— 149
	1879	153	61	214	278	— 64
	1880	577	...	577	777	— 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932*	838	94
Tasmania	1873	6,759	28	6,787	7,039	— 252
	1874	6,247	18	6,265	7,714	— 1,449
	1875	6,519	16	6,535	8,075	— 1,540
	1876	8,523	48	8,571	8,169	402
	1877	9,710	7	9,717	9,270	447
	1878	9,524	44	9,568	8,483	1,085
	1879	10,522	56	10,578	9,932	646
	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
New Zealand	1873	4,818	8,754	13,572	4,761	8,811
	1874	11,847	32,118	43,965	5,859	38,106
	1875	11,367	20,370	31,737	6,467	25,270
	1876	8,737	9,677	18,414	6,459	11,955
	1877	7,643	5,344	12,987	6,611	6,376
	1878	9,645	6,618	16,263	5,761	10,502
	1879	13,646	10,311	23,957	5,234	18,723
	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489

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

\* The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

150. With a slight exception in the case of New South Wales, during 1879, that being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony, the returns show that more persons have in all the years come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and in all the years more persons have departed therefrom than from any of the other colonies, but it has been already explained\* that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the last 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. In New Zealand the falling-off in the net immigration during the last three years, and especially during the last two years, has been very great. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1882 in reference to the apparent net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1882.

Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.	
1. New South Wales ...	19,317	5. Tasmania ...	1,419
2. Queensland ...	17,043	6. South Australia ...	734
3. Victoria ...	10,880	7. Western Australia ...	94
4. New Zealand ...	3,489		

151. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1882 by excess of immigration over emigration was 48,068 ; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 52,976. 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.

152. Whilst in 1882 immigration received virtually no assistance from the State in Victoria, and but little in Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia, it was still largely subsidized in New South Wales and Queensland. 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 above Queensland ; and South Australia—which, if there had been no State-assisted immigration, would actually have lost 388 persons by excess of emigrants over immigrants—stands at the bottom of the list ; but in other respects the positions of the colonies are not altered from those shown when the whole immigration is compared with the emigration as above. The following are the differences referred to :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

\* See paragraph 139 ante.

† See paragraphs 36 et seq. ante.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1882.

Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.			Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.		
1. New South Wales	...	16,084	5. Tasmania	...	1,278
2. Victoria	...	10,878	6. Western Australia	...	94*
3. Queensland	...	6,748	7. South Australia	...	— 388†
4. New Zealand	...	2,763			

Imperial emigration returns.

153. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,† the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1883 numbered 397,157, and of these 73,017, or about 18 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. Although the whole number shows a falling-off as compared with 1882 of over 16,000, the emigrants to Australasia were nearly twice as numerous as in the previous year, and, with one exception in the early years of the gold discoveries, viz., 1854, were considerably in excess of those recorded in any former year. This large increase of emigrants to Australasia, taken in conjunction with a considerable decrease to the United States and other places, is referred to as one of the distinguishing features of the emigration movement in 1883, and is assumed to be largely attributable to monetary assistance rendered to immigration by some of the Australasian colonies, as well as to the rapid development of these colonies in recent years. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during each of the last thirteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the ten years ended with 1882 :—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1871 TO 1883.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1871	12,227	...	...
1872	15,876	...	...
1873	26,428	16,915	9,513
1874	53,958	44,394	9,564
1875	35,525	28,891	6,634
1876	33,191	26,404	6,787
1877	31,071	22,461	8,610
1878	37,214	23,109	14,105
1879	42,178	23,131	19,047
1880	25,438	9,838	15,600
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	...	...
Total in thirteen years ...	448,820	...	...

\* It is not known whether any of the immigrants to Western Australia were assisted.

† Emigrants in excess of unassisted immigrants.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Immigration and Emigration, 1883, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 8th February, 1884.

154. In the ten years 1871 to 1880, 14 per cent. of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, again increased to 9½ per cent. in 1882, and further increased to over 18½ per cent. in 1883. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881 and 1882, but not so high in 1883, as the proportion to Australasia. The following figures express the emigration to Australasia, to British North America, to the United States, and to other countries, during the thirteen years referred to :—

Destination of emigrants from the United Kingdom.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
1871 TO 1883.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
<b>NUMBERS.</b>					
1871 to 1880 ...	2,228,396	313,106	232,213	1,531,851	151,226
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
<b>Total in 13 years</b>	<b>3,431,355</b>	<b>448,820</b>	<b>373,815</b>	<b>2,387,589</b>	<b>221,131</b>
<b>PROPORTIONS PER CENT.</b>					
1871 to 1880 ...	100·00	14·05	10·42	68·74	6·79
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
<b>Total in 13 years</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>13·08</b>	<b>10·89</b>	<b>69·58</b>	<b>6·45</b>

155. Included in the 73,017 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1883 were 56,447 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 33,985 males and 22,462 females. Of the former, 9,282, or 27 per cent., and of the latter, 9,244, or 41 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations :—Farmers and graziers, 1,441 ; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 7,689 ; miners, quarrymen, 845 ; builders, 51 ; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 1,299 ; brick and tile makers, &c., 107 ; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 586 ; engineers, 428 ; engine-drivers, stokers, 210 ; cabinetmakers, 176 ; carpenters, joiners, &c., 2,137 ; coach-makers, wheelwrights, &c., 141 ; millwrights, 18 ; printers, 146 ; coopers, 53 ; tanners and curriers, 37 ; spinners and weavers, 49 ; shipwrights, 18 ; clock and watch makers, 56 ; locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c.,

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

11; saddlers, 83; painters, plumbers, &c., 966; other artisans and mechanics, 712; bootmakers, 288; tailors, 247; shopkeepers, &c., 840; butchers, &c., 245; bakers, 253; millers and maltsters, 48; sailors, 59; domestic servants, 44; general labourers, 3,993; sawyers, 73; clerks and agents, 755; army and navy officers, 22; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,691; other trades and professions, &c., 1,827; not stated, 6,335. Of the 22,462 adult females, 8,262 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 52 gentlewomen and governesses; 249 milliners, &c.; 22 shopwomen; 175 of other occupations; and 13,702 unspecified.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

156. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 7,318 in 1882, and 7,155 in 1883. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 31,286 in the former and 65,862 in the latter year.

Municipalities.

157. 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.

158. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 58 in 1882 and 60 in 1883; and the shires 119 in both years.

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

159. 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 1883:—

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

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



CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1883.\*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat ... ..	3,840	2,750	550	140,468	14,047	2,060
Ballarat ... ..	4,090	21,646	4,857	1,307,960	136,246	23,786
Ballarat East ... ..	4,331	15,700	3,456	580,000	58,270	10,995
Belfast ... ..	5,902	1,850	394	161,355	10,734	1,756
Brighton ... ..	3,288	4,861	957	585,870	58,587	7,764
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	900	180	12,665	2,533	300
Brunswick ... ..	2,722	6,434	1,396	480,900	48,090	5,862
Buninyong ... ..	3,424	1,440	295	61,330	6,133	1,189
Carisbrook ... ..	5,395	1,130	254	54,000	5,325	981
Castlemaine ... ..	5,760	7,000	1,500	213,077	30,440	5,255
Chewton ... ..	5,760	1,700	558	35,415	7,083	664
Clunes ... ..	5,760	5,154	950	155,170	15,517	3,215
Collingwood ... ..	1,139	25,100	5,315	1,342,510	134,251	18,544
Creswick ... ..	4,760	3,800	775	78,246	13,041	2,977
Daylesford ... ..	4,062	3,950	990	160,000	15,259	4,638
Dunolly ... ..	5,760	1,500	400	75,920	9,490	1,817
Eaglehawk ... ..	3,640	8,800	1,660	281,440	28,144	5,517
Echuca ... ..	4,308	5,000	1,066	421,212	35,101	3,857
Essendon ... ..	4,000	3,500	625	900,000	35,291	4,067
Fitzroy ... ..	923	23,200	4,811	1,765,050	176,505	21,160
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	3,350	673	495,780	29,789	2,319
Footscray ... ..	3,075	7,000	1,150	900,000	60,000	7,155
Geelong ... ..	3,012	10,000	2,250	711,980	71,198	13,841
Geelong West ... ..	859	4,659	1,200	186,120	18,612	2,591
Hamilton ... ..	5,100	3,000	640	201,817	18,347	3,256
Hawthorn ... ..	2,389	7,011	1,397	856,740	85,674	6,333
Heathcote ... ..	3,594	1,250	270	45,516	5,690	870
Horsham ... ..	5,760	1,720	415	270,000	18,225	2,165
Hotham ... ..	565	18,250	3,800	1,107,277	107,277	17,445
Inglewood ... ..	2,560	1,203	300	63,593	7,227	1,422
Kew ... ..	3,553	5,600	650	448,110	44,811	4,387
Koroit ... ..	5,599	1,437	268	150,625	12,050	1,853
Majorca ... ..	5,005	994	273	29,680	3,710	551
Malmsbury ... ..	4,214	1,300	356	73,620	7,362	2,314
Maryborough ... ..	5,760	3,500	731	173,910	17,391	2,928
Melbourne ... ..	5,020	66,931	13,906	10,321,620	1,032,162	135,102
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,645	977	225,570	22,557	2,814
Northcote ... ..	2,850	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Portland ... ..	2,860	2,200	500	179,850	17,985	2,513
Port Melbourne †	2,366	9,029	1,974	505,800	56,200	9,621
Prahran ... ..	2,320	25,300	5,254	2,678,442	223,204	20,366
Queenscliff ... ..	2,173	1,320	263	94,930	9,493	2,107
Raywood ... ..	5,760	490	102	23,590	2,083	403
Richmond ... ..	1,430	25,465	5,603	1,404,640	140,464	17,771
Rutherglen ... ..	1,280	500	130	24,205	2,421	632
Sale ... ..	5,442	3,500	633	202,000	22,457	2,664
Sandhurst ... ..	7,900	28,750	6,650	1,687,370	168,737	25,681

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

† Port Melbourne was formerly called Sandridge.

‡ No returns; borough only recently formed (22nd May, 1883).

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1883—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,570	523	32,460	5,410	1,043
Smythesdale ...	1,440	562	154	11,298	2,260	208
South Melbourne*	2,311	28,200	6,200	2,100,470	210,047	27,710
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,564	542	154,560	15,456	2,378
St. Kilda ...	1,886	13,346	2,580	1,876,488	156,374	14,210
Stawell ...	5,996	6,150	1,500	169,330	24,190	4,247
Talbot ...	5,578	2,300	560	41,730	8,346	1,274
Tarnagulla...	5,133	886	250	40,000	5,108	862
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,600	375	45,000	9,026	1,253
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,400	250	97,000	9,711	1,745
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,112	1,065	363,412	28,934	6,739
Williamstown ...	2,775	9,320	1,876	537,100	48,956	8,888
Wood's Point ...	2,560	500	130	11,150	2,250	264
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>225,996†</b>	<b>458,329</b>	<b>97,359</b>	<b>37,355,371</b>	<b>3,571,281</b>	<b>486,329</b>

Shires.

160. 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 1883 :—

## SHIRES, 1883.‡

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	3,750	725	268,560	22,380	6,442
Alexandra ...	724	2,700	590	203,000	20,013	4,884
Ararat ...	1,461	5,200	1,250	1,546,044	77,302	10,905
Avoca ...	437	5,500	1,580	243,900	24,390	4,287
Avon ...	318	1,700	320	310,186§	22,921	4,152
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,040	500	257,409	20,593	2,826
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	5,250	1,350	650,000	43,596	13,511
Ballan ...	347	7,000	1,400	371,970	37,197	5,362
Ballarat ...	182	7,525	1,000	385,840	38,584	5,037
Bannockburn ...	139	2,100	329	230,000	17,708	2,797
Barrabool ...	191	1,985	500	223,760	22,376	2,670
Beechworth ...	303	8,000	1,800	377,970	37,797	7,841
Belfast ...	200	2,900	490	676,040	33,802	5,897
Bellarine ...	124	3,457	752	303,852	25,321	3,150
Benalla ...	1,181	6,500	1,755	603,560	55,356	6,857
Berwick ...	500	3,650	970	593,500	34,000	4,347
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,100	200,000	23,871	3,424
Boroondara ...	12	1,644	314	520,800	26,040	3,368
Braybrook ...	89	1,078	244	210,310	21,031	2,770

\* South Melbourne was formerly called Emerald Hill.

† Or 353 square miles.

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

§ Estimated from the annual value.

## SHIRES, 1883—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Bright ...	833	4,000	900	200,000	23,825	5,061
Broadford ...	223	1,150	300	143,200	9,220	1,752
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,500	280	223,910	22,391	2,092
Bulla ...	105	2,000	246	363,705	24,247	1,560
Bulleen ...	33	1,600	335	192,000	11,953	2,052
Buln Buln ...	665	3,950	650	473,353	23,618	2,469
Bungaree ...	89	4,592	1,000	415,464	29,676	4,984
Buninyong ...	300	9,480	1,643	433,435	43,344	7,289
Caulfield ...	9	2,721	464	809,260	40,463	5,151
Chiltern ...	89	2,200	542	50,340	10,068	2,090
Coburg ...	7	2,550	400	153,655	15,366	1,985
Colac ...	1,090	5,500	1,070	914,832	76,236	9,471
Corio ...	230	2,300	500	300,000	28,900	3,402
Cranbourne ...	228	1,650	300	224,000	22,400	2,841
Creswick ...	202	11,000	1,600	1,075,200	71,600	8,175
Dandenong ...	58	1,700	330	180,642	15,054	2,896
Darebin ...	79	1,300	200	142,000	14,200	2,061
Dundas ...	1,364	3,250	450	1,494,800	74,740	10,974
Dunmunkle ...	539	4,375	930	749,925	49,995	6,230
East Loddon ...	455	1,700	380	316,470	31,647	3,658
Echuca ...	1,408	8,917	1,950	1,289,590*	99,192	11,944
Eltham ...	208	2,300	540	300,000	15,000	2,333
Euroa ...	887	5,200	1,000	522,644	46,887	5,863
Flinders & Kangerong	176	1,700	417	206,133	15,509	2,072
Gisborne ...	100	2,617	500	150,510	15,051	2,573
Glenelg ...	1,264	5,544	2,100	1,662,380	83,119	9,880
Glenlyon ...	127	2,000	450	147,530	14,753	2,150
Goulburn ...	290	1,640	346	451,860	22,593	2,929
Grenville ...	310	5,400	1,225	264,600	32,237	5,662
Hampden ...	1,738	5,498	1,130	2,337,880	116,894	17,646
Heidelberg ...	41	2,800	410	400,000	20,000	3,577
Howqua... ..	842	1,500	520	26,336	6,584	2,604
Huntly ...	321	3,764	591	312,660	31,266	5,242
Jika ...	11	4,113	785	245,811	24,582	4,038
Keilor ...	53	700	140	96,623	9,662	1,130
Kilmore... ..	86	2,108	506	179,545	17,955	2,704
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,350	984,462	63,990	9,203
Kowree ...	1,448	3,600	720	812,800	40,640	5,215
Kyneton ...	273	9,000	1,800	1,178,840	58,942	9,141
Leigh ...	379	1,777	500	375,680	37,568	6,056
Lexton ...	297	2,600	550	448,992	25,516	3,217
Lilydale ...	166	2,700	535	262,428	21,869	3,066
Lowan ...	9,400	5,500	1,600	840,000*	62,441	5,878
Maffra ...	1,064	3,377	654	798,280	39,904	6,426
Maldon ...	215	5,080	1,370	300,000	28,406	4,329
Malvern ...	6	1,850	300	605,780	30,289	3,655
Mansfield ...	864	3,000	600	300,000	24,044	3,505
Marong ...	566	7,910	1,900	607,090	60,709	8,430
Melton ...	104	1,038	185	151,010	15,101	1,891
Meredith ...	171	1,510	284	137,185	13,719	1,744
Merriang ...	123	865	173	162,030	16,203	1,576

\* Estimated from the annual value.

## SHIRES, 1883—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Metcalf	204	3,725	860	254,480	25,448	4,518
Minhamite	542	2,000	500	765,360	38,268	5,473
Moorabbin	31	3,750	725	357,662	29,814	4,840
Mornington	115	2,220	535	448,540	22,427	3,894
Mortlake	915	2,500	400	802,650	80,265	10,197
Mount Alexander	52	4,000	1,064	92,985	15,498	2,123
Mount Franklin	118	3,390	895	147,555	14,807	2,513
Mount Rouse	537	2,146	475	950,000	62,078	8,265
McIvor	570	3,400	860	286,194	22,900	3,013
Narracan	865	2,184	563	186,960	18,696	4,678
Newham	105	3,000	500	202,432	13,496	2,495
Newstead	105	4,500	750	173,180	17,318	2,862
North Ovens	234	1,900	370	144,620	14,462	2,476
Nunawading	23	2,000	475	157,800	15,780	3,026
Oakleigh	29	1,760	363	130,100	13,010	3,085
Omeo	1,674	1,850	400	291,445	14,572	2,903
Oxley	967	3,140	600	253,210	25,321	3,105
Phillip Island and Woolamai	290	1,480	345	112,540	11,254	1,834
Portland	1,607	6,400	1,150	604,860	60,487	6,962
Pyalong	216	900	275	179,640	11,976	1,569
Ripon	587	4,500	1,200	635,070	63,507	10,668
Romsey	91	3,000	596	492,400	24,620	3,478
Rosedale	810	2,640	567	420,800	42,080	4,825
Rutherglen	212	2,000	645	362,000	18,100	2,153
Seymour	412	2,500	500	186,016	23,252	2,854
Shepparton	764	7,000	1,600	677,690	67,769	7,699
South Barwon	53	1,950	389	127,130	12,713	2,458
Springfield	113	820	160	304,740	15,237	1,759
St. Arnaud	3,602	13,520	3,380	2,060,046	114,447	12,051
Stawell	1,001	3,500	800	590,486	45,422	5,288
Strathfieldsaye	229	3,529	855	129,504	21,584	2,691
Swan Hill	11,078	9,000	2,200	1,332,108	99,909	11,785
Talbot	183	2,500	560	176,020	17,602	2,559
Tambo	3,150	1,500	350	280,000	14,000	5,382
Towong	2,545	3,937	1,009	393,875	31,510	8,880
Traralgon	441	3,000	500	212,660	21,266	4,012
Tullaroop	219	5,200	1,000	186,029	26,576	3,376
Wannon	753	2,670	500	1,292,400	64,620	7,896
Waranga	1,126	14,000	2,000	1,841,180	92,059	13,493
Warragul	120	1,900	520	340,000	24,120	4,477
Warrnambool	610	8,260	1,792	2,048,000	104,602	14,879
Whittlesea	138	1,900	320	152,460	15,246	2,915
Wimmera	1,810	12,600	1,700	848,640	84,864	12,411
Winchelsea	609	3,000	575	570,000	40,315	5,013
Wodonga	97	1,507	279	199,860	9,993	3,186
Wyndham	275	1,380	235	742,180	37,109	4,405
Yackandandah	836	5,643	960	561,000	28,050	5,792
Yarrowonga	830	7,500	2,000	780,000	61,179	7,642
Yea	580	1,200	280	179,510*	17,951	3,916
Total	82,858	449,506	95,197	58,255,588	4,121,425	600,173

\* Estimated from the annual value.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1883.

				Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	353
Shires	...	...	...	82,858
Total				83,211

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

163. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1883 :— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1883.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	458,329
Shires	...	...	...	449,506
Total				907,835

164. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1883 was 917,310. It therefore follows that ninety-nine out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government. Proportion to population of Victoria.

165. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1883 :— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1883.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	110,566
Shires	...	...	...	106,659
Total				217,225

166. 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.

167. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1883 :— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1883.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	97,359
Shires	...	...	...	95,197
Total				192,556

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

168. 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.

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

169. 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 twenty-seventh; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a fiftieth; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by a forty-fourth.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

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

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1878 TO 1883.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.					
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
0s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
0 9 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	5	6	2	2
0 10 ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 ...	26	21	22	22	25	26	95	102	103	103	111	111
1 2 ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 ...	8	8	7	8	10	10	3	3	2	2	1	2
1 4 ...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
1 6 ...	13	16	12	13	12	11	6	3	5	4	3	1
1 6½ ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 ...	2	1	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 ...	3	3	3	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 0 ...	4	5	4	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	57	57	57	58	60	112	115	117	117	119	119

High and low ratings.

171. It will be observed that only one municipality in the year 1883 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.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

172. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 44 per cent. in 1878, 37 per cent. in 1879, 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, and 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 85 per cent. in 1878, 89 per cent. in 1879, 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, and 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, were rated at the same amount.

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

173. In 1878 and 1879, 5; in 1880, 1881, and 1882, 6; and in 1883, 5 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1878, 45; in 1879, 44; in 1880 and 1881, 43; in 1882, 35; and in 1883, 37 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.



174. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the ten years ended with 1883, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1883, as compared with 1882, the increase of the whole number of properties was 7,277, of which 6,080 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 1,197 in shires. All the groups relating to the urban municipalities showed increase, as also did all relating to shires except the group embracing properties rated at and between £400 and £500, in which there was a slight decrease :—

Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
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
<b>SHIRES.</b>								
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
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>								
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

175. In the nine years ended with 1883 the total increase in the number of properties was 46,530, of which 22,111 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 24,419 in shires.

Increase in nine years.

176. 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 ten years ended with 1883, arranged in groups

Total value of rateable property.

according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1883, as compared with 1882, with a slight exception in the case of properties rated at under £50 in shires, 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 £3,818,412, made up of an increase of £2,796,018 in urban, and of £1,022,394 in country, properties :—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1883.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
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
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
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
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
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

Increase in  
nine years.

177. According to the above table, during the nine years ended with 1883, the total increase in the value of rateable property has

amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £10,030,766, and in shires to £23,358,554.

178. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1883, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £207,244 in the urban, and of £51,650 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £258,894. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups except that relating to properties rated at under £50 in shires :—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1883.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
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
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
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
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
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

Increase in  
nine years.

179. During the nine years ended with 1883 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £714,799 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £982,430 in shires.

Increase in  
number  
and value of  
properties  
rated.

180. 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 nine years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1883, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,  
1874 TO 1883.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Nine Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50 ... ..	38,687	16,296,671	847,508
£50 to £100 ... ..	5,322	6,491,778	329,303
£100 to £200 ... ..	1,703	3,858,339	195,579
£200 and upwards ... ..	818	6,742,532	324,839
Total increase ... ..	46,530	33,389,320	1,697,229

Largest in-  
crease in  
small pro-  
perties.

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

Naturaliza-  
tion.

182. In Victoria 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, birth-place, 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 1883 and the previous twelve years:—

## NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1883.

Native Countries.						Twelve Years: 1871 to 1882.	Year 1883.
France	...	...	...	...	...	30	3
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	24	1
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	535	39
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	26	6
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	18	8
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	...	273	30
United States	...	...	...	...	...	17	1
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
China	...	...	...	...	...	408	593
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Total						1,361	686

183. 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 and as many as 593 in 1883.

Chinese naturalized.

184. Of the 686 persons naturalized in 1883, 80 were storekeepers, 14 grocers, &c., 11 merchants, 58 hawkers, 138 miners, 19 farmers, 4 vigneron, 120 gardeners, 5 tobacco planters, 2 hop growers, 1 grazier, 26 carpenters, 20 cabinetmakers, 3 polishers, 3 shipwrights, 9 other artisans, 6 hotelkeepers, 4 butchers, 5 produce dealers, 28 storemen, 6 agents, clerks, &c., 15 cooks, 8 seamen, 61 labourers, 4 clergymen, 4 doctors, 7 chemists, &c., 2 interpreters, 2 professors of music, 1 was a civil engineer, 1 a surveyor, 1 an artist, 1 a wood engraver, and 17 were of other occupations.

Occupations of persons naturalized.

185. 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

Number of electoral districts and members.

\* See paragraph 147 ante.

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.

186. 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.

187. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1882-3 and 1883-4 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Ratepayers' Roll ... ..	97,622	104,332	166,349	168,653
General Roll ... ..	1,113	1,151	30,258	31,179
Total ... ..	98,735	105,483	196,607	199,832

Increase of  
electors for  
Upper  
House.

188. The reduction of the qualification of electors for the Upper House by the Legislative Council Act 1881 has resulted in the addition of 74,000 fresh electors to the rolls of that House, and caused such electors to be nearly three and a half times as numerous as they were before that Act came into operation. The ratepaying portion of them now embraces about four-sevenths of all the male ratepayers in the colony.

Non-rate-  
paying  
electors.

189. The new rolls for the Legislative Assembly were made out in 1881-2, which resulted in a considerable diminution in the non-ratepaying electors for that House, which, even up to 1883-4, had not

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

† Paragraphs 262 to 270.



been altogether recovered from. It is found that on the making out of new rolls all the non-ratepaying electors do not at once renew their rights; but as the rolls mature, and especially when there is the prospect of an election, large numbers of electoral rights are taken out, which may be done every half-year, and thus the falling-off which invariably occurs at the first issue of new rolls in time disappears.\* In 1883-4, non-ratepaying electors formed about 1 per cent. of the total number of electors for the Legislative Council; whilst the same description of electors formed 15 per cent. of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly.

190. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council under the new Act, which took place in November, 1882, the seat was contested in seven out of the fourteen provinces, and in these 55 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1883-4 :—

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—				On the Rolls. 1883-4.
		At Biennial Election, 1882—			On the Rolls.	
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.			
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.		
Melbourne ... ..	24,299	12,853	7,705	59.94	15,203	
North Yarra ... ..	19,003	8,048	4,412	54.82	8,665	
South Yarra ... ..	17,710	9,580	*	*	10,455	
Southern ... ..	14,182	6,328	2,655	41.95	6,680	
South-Western ... ..	12,643	5,861	3,491	59.56	6,009	
Nelson ... ..	13,279	4,671	2,587	55.38	4,574	
Western ... ..	11,145	5,832	*	*	6,156	
North-Western ... ..	16,628	8,594	4,678	54.43	8,889	
Northern... ..	17,501	6,867	3,812	55.51	7,076	
Wellington ... ..	17,771	6,989	*	*	7,149	
North-Central ... ..	12,615	5,392	*	*	5,506	
North-Eastern ... ..	15,093	6,851	*	*	7,409	
Gippsland ... ..	11,234	5,058	*	*	5,298	
South-Eastern ... ..	10,260	5,811	*	*	6,414	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>213,363</b>	<b>98,735</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>105,483</b>	
<b>Deduct for uncontested provinces</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>45,513</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>Net result ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>53,222</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>55.13</b>	<b>...</b>	

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

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

191. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd February, 1883, all the seats were contested except twelve. Returns have been received from all the districts except two, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 14th July, 1880, whilst the electors on the rolls numbered about the same as on the last occasion, 66 per cent. in contested districts recorded their votes. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the more recent election referred to; also the number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census; and the number of electors on the rolls in 1883-4:—

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, February, 1883, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1883-4.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat ... ..	1,651	1,374	936	68·12	1,350
Avoca ... ..	6,255	5,230	3,056	58·43	5,208
Ballarat East ... ..	4,252	4,895	3,594	73·42	4,923
Ballarat West ... ..	7,199	6,980	4,633	66·38	7,059
Barwon ... ..	2,360	2,023	1,391	68·76	2,076
Belfast ... ..	1,017	1,048	776	74·05	1,037
Benambra ... ..	1,962	1,972	*	*	1,753
Boroondara ... ..	2,698	2,642	1,979	74·91	2,861
Bourke, East ... ..	2,094	1,574	*	*	1,612
Bourke Boroughs, East ... ..	3,287	2,252	1,691	75·09	2,415
Bourke, South ... ..	2,344	2,294	†	...	2,361
Bourke, West ... ..	5,267	4,864	3,346	68·80	5,248
Brighton ... ..	1,730	1,606	*	*	1,707
Carlton ... ..	3,042	3,261	2,254	69·12	3,242
Castlemaine ... ..	3,551	3,363	2,151	64·00	3,172
Collingwood ... ..	5,058	4,826	2,728	56·53	4,907
Creswick ... ..	6,928	6,625	4,831	72·92	6,805
Dalhousie ... ..	1,871	1,696	1,142	67·34	1,680
Delatite ... ..	2,567	2,391	1,275	53·32	2,401
Dundas ... ..	1,623	1,498	*	*	1,472
Emerald Hill ... ..	6,104	5,697	3,309	58·08	6,161
Evelyn ... ..	1,890	1,585	*	*	1,584
Fitzroy ... ..	6,067	5,379	3,482	64·73	5,633
Footscray ... ..	1,551	2,533	950	37·50	2,185
Geelong ... ..	4,106	4,592	2,974	64·76	4,632
Gippsland, North ... ..	5,484	4,511	†	...	4,634
Gippsland, South ... ..	2,868	3,116	*	*	3,172
Grant... ..	3,563	3,312	2,118	63·95	3,212
Grenville ... ..	2,903	2,963	2,164	73·04	2,871
Kara Kara ... ..	3,415	2,981	*	*	3,105
Kilmore and Anglesey ... ..	2,667	2,314	*	*	2,207
Kyneton Boroughs ... ..	1,329	1,218	*	*	1,175
Maldon ... ..	1,494	1,424	*	*	1,355
Mandurang ... ..	8,878	7,925	5,092	64·25	7,837

\* 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, February, 1883, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1883-4.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,653	2,597	71·09	3,625
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,149	2,782	67·05	4,036
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	6,239	3,700	59·30	6,295
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	4,882	3,282	67·23	5,121
Moira... ..	9,007	8,154	5,499	67·44	8,541
Mornington ... ..	3,146	3,135	*	*	3,039
Normanby ... ..	1,985	1,834	1,005	54·80	1,791
Ovens ... ..	3,880	3,318	2,392	72·09	3,350
Polwarth & South Grenville	1,970	1,887	1,159	61·42	2,007
Portland ... ..	1,586	1,432	*	*	1,471
Richmond ... ..	6,548	6,484	4,292	66·20	6,764
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,025	1,323	65·33	2,069
Rodney ... ..	5,884	4,843	3,051	63·00	4,728
Sandhurst ... ..	6,615	6,491	4,409	67·92	6,541
Sandridge ... ..	2,183	2,091	1,524	72·90	2,128
St. Kilda ... ..	7,778	7,467	4,855	65·02	7,828
Stawell ... ..	1,944	1,710	1,168	68·30	1,643
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,915	2,463	62·91	3,837
Warrnambool ... ..	1,613	1,457	1,032	70·83	1,578
Williamstown ... ..	2,035	2,288	1,302	56·90	2,197
Wimmera ... ..	7,982	7,193	4,099	56·98	8,191
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>213,363</b>	<b>196,611</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>199,832</b>
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those for which returns were not furnished }	...	30,660			
<b>Net result ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>165,951</b>	<b>107,806</b>	<b>64·96</b>	

192. 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.

193. 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 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	1883	107,806	64·96
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	88·2	1882	86,842	52·23
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1878	24,785	59·50
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1882	3,560	64·95
New Zealand ...	88†	16·5	83,851†	55·4	...	...	...

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

194. 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.

195. 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.

196. 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.

197. 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.

\* In those contested districts only from which returns were received.

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