

PART II.—POPULATION.

46. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1892* was Population,
1892. as follows:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Males...	...	...	...	...	...	607,801
Females	...	...	...	...	...	559,572
						1,167,373
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,167,373

47. This estimate shows an increase during the year of 9,695, viz., 1,766 males and 7,929 females. The figures have been derived from the numbers returned at the census, brought on to the end of 1892 by means of the numbers expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures which took place since the census day. The official record of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 9,254, viz., 7,188 males and 2,066 females since the census. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1892 would have been 1,176,627, viz., 614,989 males and 561,638 females. Mode of
forming
population
estimate.

48. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1892 was 1,144,687,† which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year, and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 1,150,941, or 25,686 less than the apparent population,‡ or 16,432 Municipal
estimate of
population.

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

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

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

less than the reduced estimate adopted. If the municipal estimate is correct, the difference between it and the departmental estimate must have been due to a large overland emigration having taken place, of which there is at present no machinery for taking account.

49. The mean population of the year 1892 may be estimated as follows:—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1892.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	606,990
Females	...	...	...	...	...	555,720
						1,162,710
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,162,710

50. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1892 was 15,717, viz., 6,438 males and 9,279 females. This resulted from an increase of 21,980, consisting of 10,307 males and 11,673 females, by excess of births over deaths; less a decrease of 6,263, consisting of 3,869 males and 2,394 females, by excess of departures over arrivals.

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

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1888 ...	...	...	60,019	1891 ...	...	...	29,150
1889 ...	...	...	33,131	1892 ...	...	...	15,717
1890 ...	...	...	35,523				

52. A great diminution in the apparent increase of population is shown by the figures of the last two years, the increase in 1892 being

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

smaller than in any year since 1875, when it was only 14,835. The exceptionally high increase in 1888 was mainly due to the opening of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition in that year, to the large amount of British capital sent to Victoria for investment, which led to extensive building operations being undertaken, chiefly in Melbourne, and to the excitement which prevailed in consequence of the large fortunes which were apparently being made by the purchase and sale of land.

53. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births over deaths in 1892 was greater by 2,106 than that in 1891, and was also greater than in any previous year. The following are the numbers in the last five years:—

Increase by births, 1888 to 1892.

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

1888	...	...	18,216	1891	...	...	19,874
1889	...	...	16,967	1892	...	...	21,980
1890	...	...	19,566				

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

Increase by immigration.

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.

1888	...	...	41,803	1891	...	...	9,276
1889	...	...	16,164	1892	...	...	-6,263†
1890	...	...	15,957				

55. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian Colony at the end of 1892—males and females being distinguished; also the increase of the total population and the total mean population of each colony during that year:—

Populations of Australasian colonies, 1892.

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

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

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT END OF 1892.

Colony.	Estimated Population* on the 31st December.			Both Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in 1892.	Mean Population, 1892.
Victoria ...	607,801	559,572	1,167,373	9,695	1,162,710
New South Wales ...	646,378	550,672	1,197,050	31,750	1,181,175
Queensland ...	237,965	183,332	421,297	10,967	415,813
South Australia† ...	176,101	160,601	336,702	10,936	331,234
Western Australia ...	36,095	22,579	58,674	5,389	55,980
Total ...	1,704,340	1,476,756	3,181,096	68,737	3,146,912
Tasmania ...	82,009	71,135	153,144	525	152,882
New Zealand‡ ...	345,146	305,287	650,433	16,375	642,246
Grand total ...	2,131,495	1,853,178	3,984,673	85,637	3,942,040

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

56. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1892, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1892.

1. Western Australia ...	Per cent. 10·11	5. New Zealand ...	Per cent. 2·58
2. South Australia ...	3·36	6. Victoria ...	·84
3. New South Wales ...	2·72	7. Tasmania ...	·34
4. Queensland ...	2·67		

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1892.

57. If the totals in the last table be compared with similar totals for the previous year, it will be ascertained that, in 1892, the population of Continental Australia increased by 2·21 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 2·20 per cent.

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

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

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

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

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION,
1892.*

	Persons to the Square Mile.		Persons to the Square Mile.
1. Victoria ...	13·283	5. Queensland ...	·630
2. New Zealand ...	6·226	6. South Australia ...	·373
3. Tasmania ...	5·806	7. Western Australia ...	·060
4. New South Wales ...	3·872		

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1892.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
1. Victoria ...	92·07	5. New South Wales ...	85·19
2. South Australia ...	91·20	6. Queensland ...	77·04
3. New Zealand ...	88·45	7. Western Australia ...	62·55
4. Tasmania ...	86·74		

59. The Chinese living in Victoria at the date of the census of 1891 numbered 9,377, of whom only 605 were females. All were not pure Mongolians, 417, or nearly 5 per cent. of the males, and as many as 471, or 78 per cent. of the females, being half-castes.†

Chinese in
Victoria
1891.

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

Chinese in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

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

All of
Chinese
race not
born in
China.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aborigines
in Victoria,
1891.

62. At the census of 1891, only 565 Aborigines, viz., 240 males and 325 females, were enumerated in Victoria. It is tolerably certain, however, that there are more in the colony than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this people, some have probably been missed by the sub-enumerators; and it is, moreover, possible that the latter sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an Aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the census schedule, and in consequence it might possibly not be recognised that he was one. The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines state that they have information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony. Of the Aborigines enumerated only 317, viz., 192 males and 125 females, were pure blacks. The remainder, numbering 248, viz., 133 males and 115 females, had a cross of European blood in their veins.

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

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

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

Enumera-
tion of
Aborigines
incomplete.

64. In most, if not all, the Australasian colonies the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that, in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence. In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines,

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

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

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

§ Partly estimated.

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

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

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

therefore the number returned in 1881, which is believed to understate the truth, has been repeated. In South Australia, the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, the figures given being derived from estimates made by the census collectors. In Western Australia only civilized Aborigines were enumerated. In the numbers given for that colony, 575, viz., 293 males and 282 females, are half-castes. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines of unmixed race, the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. There are, however, a few half-castes. With the Maoris of New Zealand, 40 Morioris, viz., 26 males and 14 females, are included. These are the last surviving Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands, which are a group lying about 360 miles to the east of New Zealand, in latitude 43° 50' S., longitude 177° E., and form a dependency of that colony.

65. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the centre of the city;* the second, the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as at the end of 1892, as well as the average population during that year, also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

Urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1892.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, at end of 1892.			Mean Population, 1892.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	474,810	40·67	1,855	481,550
	Extra-Metropolitan†	194,200	16·64	516	194,182
Total Urban ...	632	669,010	57·31	1,059	675,732
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	498,363	42·69	5·7	486,978
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,167,373	100·00	13·3	1,162,710

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

† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities, but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their enumerated populations in 1891, are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 236; Jamieson, 223; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; Moonambel, 309; South Barwon, 1,589; Steiglitz, 265; Taradale, 322; Walhalla, 1,771; Woodend, 1,021. The total of these is 17,104. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

Increasing
proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

66. At the end of 1892, according to the municipal estimates, the population of the metropolis did not bear so high a proportion to the total population as it did when the census of 1891 was taken; it was, however, still equal to over two-fifths of that of the whole colony. Up to 1891 the proportion had been fast increasing, as will be observed by the following figures:—

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

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	1889	...	...	41·01
1871	...	...	28·87	1891	...	...	43·05
1881	...	...	32·81	1892	...	...	40·67

Area and
population
of metro-
politan sub-
districts.

67. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1892, also the estimated mean population during that year, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1892.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At end of 1892.		Mean Population, 1892.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	5,020	73,000	14·60	73,150
North Melbourne Town	565	22,435†	39·67	21,746
Fitzroy City	923	30,132	32·64	30,818
Collingwood City	1,139	33,614	29·50	34,203
Richmond City	1,430	32,940	23·03	34,822
Brunswick Town	2,722	20,007	7·35	20,984
Northcote Town	2,850	7,100	2·49	7,100
Prahran City	2,320	37,004	15·95	38,229
South Melbourne City	2,311	41,870	18·12	41,870
Port Melbourne Town‡	2,366	12,164	5·14	12,481
St. Kilda City	2,046	19,475	9·51	19,838
Brighton Town	3,288	9,770	2·97	9,828
Essendon Town	4,000	14,726	3·68	14,986
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	10,500	9·65	10,300
Hawthorn City	2,389	18,860	7·89	19,064
Kew Borough	3,553	8,500	2·39	8,500
Footscray City	3,075	18,031	5·85	18,142
Williamstown Town	2,775	15,372	5·54	15,780
Oakleigh Borough§	2,178	1,050	·48	1,150
Caulfield Shire	6,080	8,215	1·35	8,185
Malvern Shire	4,000	8,888	2·22	8,662
Boroondara Shire	8,320	6,426	·77	6,432

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 38,402 acres.

† Including the Benevolent Asylum.

‡ Port Melbourne was proclaimed a Town on the 16th January, 1893.

§ Including 653 acres situated outside the 10 miles radius.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1892—*continued.*

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At end of 1892.		Mean Population, 1892.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Preston Shire	8,800	2,952	·33	3,209
Coburg Shire	4,800	5,822	1·20	5,840
Remainder of District	84,622	13,992	·16	14,266
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River†	..	1,965	...	1,965
Total, including Shipping ...	162,660	474,810	2·92	481,550

68. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the fourth column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with nearly 40 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with nearly 33; Collingwood, with $29\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond, with 23; South Melbourne, with 18; Prahran City, with 16; and Melbourne City, with rather less than 15 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 borne in mind that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,723 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 482 acres; Williamstown, $446\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 250 acres; Richmond, 190 acres; Brighton, $166\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Port Melbourne, $80\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Essendon, $65\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Fitzroy, 41 acres; Collingwood, 39 acres; Footscray, $45\frac{3}{4}$ acres; and there are smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 34·2; Collingwood, 30·6; Richmond, 26·6; South Melbourne, 22·9; Melbourne City, 22·1; Flemington and Kensington, 13·4; St. Kilda, 10·9; Williamstown, 7; Footscray, 6; Port Melbourne, 5·3; Essendon, 3·7; Brighton, 3·2; and Kew, 2·9.

69. The growth of the population of Greater Melbourne in the ten years ended with 1891 was at the rate of nearly 21,000 per annum, but according to the figures furnished by the municipal authorities, the population had fallen off by 16,086 between the date of the census (5th April, 1891) and the end of 1892. The following table shows the sub-districts in which the population increased and those in which

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 38,402 acres.

† Census figures.

it diminished in the period named, also the amount of increase or decrease which took place in each sub-district:—

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

From the date of Census (5th April, 1891) to end of 1892.

Sub-Districts in which Population Increased.	Increase of Population.	Sub-Districts in which Population Decreased.	Decrease of Population.
North Melbourne ...	1,438	Richmond ...	5,857
Malvern ...	752	Prahran ...	2,699
Flemington and Kensington	542	Fitzroy ...	2,321
Essendon ...	315	Brunswick ...	1,954
Boroondara ...	222	Collingwood ...	1,456
Caulfield ...	210	Footscray ...	1,118
South Melbourne ...	146	Port Melbourne ...	903
Coburg ...	70	Hawthorn ...	725
Kew ...	38	Preston ...	617
		Williamstown ...	588
		St. Kilda ...	363
		Melbourne City... ..	361
		Northcote ...	358
		Remainder of District ...	225
		Oakleigh ...	186
		Brighton ...	88
Increase ...	3,733	Decrease ...	19,819
		Deduct Increase ...	3,733
		Net Decrease ...	16,086

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions, 1891
and 1892.

70. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, with the population thereof as enumerated at the last census and estimated at the end of 1892; also the increase of the population of each capital city since the census, the mean population of each during the year, and the density of the population of each at its close:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1892.

Name of City.	Area in Acres.	Population.		Increase since Census (1½ year).	Mean Population, 1892.	Persons to the Acre (31st Dec., 1892).
		Enumerated (5th April, 1891).	Estimated (31st Dec., 1892).			
Melbourne ...	162,660	490,896	474,810	16,086*	481,550	2.92
Sydney ...	86,400	387,434	411,710	24,276	405,820	4.77
Brisbane ...	50,240	93,657	100,200†	6,543	98,900	1.99
Adelaide ...	167,680	133,252	136,766	3,514	134,670	.82
Perth ...	4,830	8,447	11,117	2,670	10,580	2.30
Hobart ...	47,560	33,450	34,926	1,476	34,450	.73
Wellington...	9,032	33,224	37,013	3,789	35,348	4.10

* Decrease.

† Estimated.

71. According to the estimates made, an increase will be observed in the population of all the capitals except Melbourne, in which there was a falling off of 16,086 as already stated. The increase in Sydney was by far the largest, exceeding by a third that in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, and Wellington combined.

Increase of population since census.

72. It will, moreover, be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities, and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre. It may, however, be remarked that in the district subject to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is smaller than Greater Melbourne and slightly smaller than Greater Sydney, the inhabitants are nearer together than in either, the population at the census being 476,849, spread over an area of 83,860 acres, or an average of 5.69 persons to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

73. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Warrnambool, one; Castlemaine, two; and Stawell, one. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the census of 1891, and an estimate brought down to about September, 1892, also the increase or decrease in each since the census, were as follow:—

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF SIX EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS,
1891 AND 1892.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
Ballarat	46,158	45,011	...	1,147
Bendigo	38,348	39,104	756	...
Geelong	24,283	24,418	135	...
Castlemaine	6,804	6,772	...	32
Warrnambool	6,582	6,300	...	282
Stawell	5,183	5,200	17	...

Birthplaces,
religions,
ages, and
occupa-
tions.

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

Birthplaces,
1892.

75. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1892 in the same proportions 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, 1892
(ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	362,029	369,973	732,002
Other Australasian colonies ...	40,489	41,287	81,776
England and Wales ...	98,226	68,728	166,954
Scotland ...	28,989	22,952	51,941
Ireland ...	43,668	43,837	87,505
Other British possessions ...	4,183	2,717	6,900
Germany ...	7,941	3,087	11,028
The United States ...	2,046	928	2,974
China ...	8,502	141	8,643
Other foreign countries ...	10,917	2,070	12,987
Total ...	606,990	555,720	1,162,710
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects (by birth) ..	577,575	549,440	1,127,015
Foreign subjects (by birth) ...	29,415	6,280	35,695

Birthplaces
of residents
in each
Austral-
asian
colony.

76. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian colony, according to the returns of the census of 1891; also the number of males and females of each birthplace:—

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

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

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

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

78. In the following table the figures denoting the total number of natives of each important country living in Australasia in 1891 are collated with similar figures for 1881, the increases since that period being also shown:— Birthplaces, 1881 and 1891.

* Including Fiji and New Guinea.

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

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN AUSTRALASIA,
1881 AND 1891.

Natives of—	Numbers living in Australasian Colonies.		Increase.*
	1881.	1891.	
Australasia	1,741,121	2,643,083	901,962
England and Wales... ..	499,922	589,694	89,772
Scotland	151,027	175,723	24,696
Ireland	261,996	274,583	12,587
Other British Possessions	14,644	18,092	3,448
France	4,401	5,237	836
Germany	42,203	49,676	7,473
The United States	6,274	8,139	1,865
China	43,430	40,498	-2,932
Other Foreign Countries	36,368	55,067	18,699
Residue	14,538	18,351	3,813
Total	2,815,924	3,878,143	1,062,219†

Increase of various nationalities, 1881-91.

79. It will be observed that China is the only country of which the natives resident in the Australasian Colonies decreased in numbers between the last two census periods; also that whilst Chinese were slightly more numerous than Germans in 1881, the latter outnumbered the former by 9,000 in 1891. It will, moreover, be noticed that the increase in the number of Irish during the intercensal period was little more than half the increase in the number of Scotch.

Victorians in each Australasian colony.

80. From the census returns of the different colonies it is ascertained that Victorian natives living in Australasian Colonies other than the colony of their birth numbered 69,021, viz., 38,310 males and 30,711 females. The numbers found to be living in each colony of the group are set down in the following table:—

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

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

* The minus sign (-) signifies decrease.

† Net figures.

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

Victorian natives.

82. Victoria, according to the following table, presents greater attractions to natives of other colonies of the group than those colonies, taken as a whole, present to Victorians, inasmuch as, whilst 77,045 natives of extra-Victorian colonies were found to be living in Victoria, only 69,018 natives of Victoria were found to be living in other colonies :—

Victorians in other colonies, and other colonists in Victoria.

NATIVES OF OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES LIVING IN VICTORIA, AND VICTORIANS LIVING IN OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Natives of—		Excess of—	
	The other Colonies named living in Victoria.	Victoria living in each of the other Colonies named.	Natives of other Colonies in Victoria over Victorians in those Colonies.	Victorians in other Colonies over natives of those Colonies in Victoria.
New South Wales ...	19,792	40,765	...	20,973
Queensland ...	2,757	7,462	...	4,705
South Australia ...	25,316	6,609	18,707	...
Western Australia ...	756	1,036	...	280
Tasmania ...	16,398	4,205	12,193	...
New Zealand ...	12,026	8,941	3,085	...
Total ...	77,045	69,018	8,027*	...

83. It will be observed that Victoria sends more of her natives to New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia than she receives of their natives, but the reverse is the case as regards South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The natives received from the last three over and above those parted with to the first three colonies is in favour of Victoria to the extent of 8,027 persons, as shown in the table.

Colonies receiving natives from or sending natives to Victoria.

84. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1892,

Religions, 1892.

* Net figures.

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, 1892 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	224,875	203,943	428,818
Presbyterians	88,768	82,929	171,697
Methodists	80,160	82,333	162,493
Independents	11,438	11,293	22,731
Baptists	13,815	14,857	28,672
Other Protestants	25,202	20,647	45,849
Roman Catholics	128,989	126,580	255,569
Jews	3,623	3,015	6,638
Buddhists, Confucians, etc. ...	6,779	127	6,906
Others (including no religion, etc., object to state, etc.) ...	23,341	9,996	33,337
Total	606,990	555,720	1,162,710

Religions
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Number of Persons of Each Denomination.						
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria	219,573	86,665	78,297	49,246	126,017	3,540	34,751
New South Wales ...	272,009	59,438	56,358	34,364	149,390	3,038	33,406
Queensland	79,814	25,473	16,073	28,077	48,688	483	25,171
South Australia ...	46,718	9,491	37,757	33,840	23,626	436	14,933
Western Australia ...	14,640	1,286	2,443	1,323	7,127	82	2,613
Total	632,754	182,353	190,928	146,850	354,848	7,579	110,874
Tasmania	40,401	4,957	8,657	5,458	13,210	55	4,749
New Zealand	134,263	74,766	31,601	24,524	44,982	774	21,967
Total Males ...	807,418	262,076	231,186	176,832	413,040	8,408	137,590

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891

—continued.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Number of Persons of Each Denomination.						
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Residue.
FEMALES.							
Victoria ...	197,378	80,246	79,711	45,284	122,568	2,919	13,645
New South Wales ...	234,859	49,945	53,752	29,108	137,527	2,446	8,314
Queensland ...	62,741	20,166	14,795	24,352	44,077	326	3,482
South Australia ...	42,553	8,715	38,857	33,593	23,553	404	5,955
Western Australia ...	10,242	710	2,148	946	5,347	47	253
Total ...	547,773	159,782	189,263	133,283	333,072	6,142	31,649
Tasmania ...	35,609	4,789	8,482	5,482	12,566	29	2,084
New Zealand ...	119,068	66,711	31,814	23,903	42,290	689	9,306
Total Females	702,450	231,282	229,559	162,668	387,928	6,860	43,039
Both Sexes ...	1,509,868	493,358	460,745	339,500	800,968	15,268	180,629

86. Combining the Protestant denominations so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony, and collating them with the Roman Catholics, the proportions given in the following table are obtained:—

Protestants and Roman Catholics in Australasian colonies.

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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

Colonies
in which
Roman
Catholics
were most
common.

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

Proportions
of Protes-
tants and
Catholics in
Australasia.

88. Relatively to their combined numbers, Protestants gained slightly and Roman Catholics lost slightly between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both on the Australian continent and on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. This is shown by the following figures:—

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

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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

Increase of
each sect
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

89. In the Australasian colonies as a whole (excluding Tasmania, in which no census of religions was taken in 1881), all the religious bodies increased in numbers during the intercensal period except the Chinese sects (Buddhists, Confucians, etc.). Excluding these, the largest relative increase was in the Methodist, and the next in the Jewish body; the smallest increase being in the Independent, and the next in the Roman Catholic body. The following figures show the numerical and centesimal increase of each denomination:—

INCREASE OF EACH DENOMINATION IN AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1881-1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Denomination.	Increase* between 1881 and 1891.	
	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Church of England	410,880	40·17
Presbyterians... ..	123,838	34·42
Methodists	155,356	53·89
Independents	18,083	31·81
Baptists	25,179	42·88
Other Protestants	50,806	42·72
Total Protestants	784,142	41·15
Roman Catholics	189,705	32·40
Jews	4,833	46·69
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	-12,653	-27·24
Residue	60,936	77·08
Grand Total	1,026,963†	39·10†

90. Whilst, according to the table, the Jews increased 47 per cent., and the Protestants, as a whole, increased 41 per cent., the Roman Catholics increased only 32 per cent. The increase of the total population being 39 per cent., the increase of the Independents, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians was below, whilst that of all the other religious bodies—except the Chinese sects, which decreased 27 per cent.—was above the average. Increase of various sects.

91. As compared with the numbers in 1881, an increase in the number of members of each of the religious bodies took place in all the colonies with the following exceptions:—Presbyterian males in South Australia, who fell from 9,531 to 9,491; Independent males in New Zealand, who fell from 3,449 to 3,249; Jewish males and females in New Zealand, who fell from 844 to 774 and from 692 to 689 respectively; males of the Chinese sects, who fell from 11,122 to 6,623 in Victoria, from 16,486 to 7,827 in Queensland, from 4,146 to 4,107 in South Australia, and from 4,931 to 3,920 in New Zealand; and females of the Chinese sects, who fell from 385 to 17 in Queensland. Sects which decreased in various colonies.

92. The following table contains an estimate of the ages of the people of Victoria about the middle of 1892, grouped in quinquennial periods:— Ages, 1892.

* The minus sign (-) signifies decrease.

† Net increase.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1892 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	...	76,307	75,370	151,677
5 to 10	„	66,398	65,615	132,013
10 to 15	„	59,888	59,369	119,257
15 to 20	„	58,105	59,352	117,457
20 to 25	„	64,346	63,238	127,584
25 to 30	„	64,008	56,631	120,639
30 to 35	„	48,562	40,865	89,427
35 to 40	„	32,299	27,200	59,499
40 to 45	„	24,403	21,987	46,390
45 to 50	„	22,452	20,269	42,721
50 to 55	„	23,148	19,788	42,936
55 to 60	„	22,596	16,634	39,230
60 to 65	„	20,513	13,248	33,761
65 to 70	„	11,305	7,364	18,669
70 to 75	„	7,346	4,925	12,271
75 to 80	„	3,259	2,325	5,584
80 to 85	„	1,409	1,038	2,447
85 and upwards	...	646	502	1,148
Total	...	606,990	555,720	1,162,710

Ages in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years ...	75,185	83,640	30,458	23,015	3,394	10,829	42,266
5 to 10 „ ...	65,418	72,511	23,820	21,827	2,729	9,870	43,502
10 to 15 „ ...	58,996	61,840	19,902	19,162	2,357	8,276	40,763
15 to 20 „ ...	57,264	53,931	18,203	15,363	2,199	7,066	32,586
20 to 25 „ ...	63,413	57,666	24,094	15,380	3,337	7,148	28,445
25 to 30 „ ...	63,080	59,752	25,723	14,400	3,825	7,454	23,797
30 to 35 „ ...	47,864	51,933	21,356	13,426	2,880	6,056	22,106
35 to 40 „ ...	31,824	40,238	15,593	10,758	1,946	4,473	20,549
40 to 45 „ ...	24,034	31,227	12,217	8,115	1,412	3,316	17,824
45 to 50 „ ...	22,111	26,865	10,538	6,827	1,225	2,574	17,094
50 to 55 „ ...	22,804	22,586	9,192	5,401	1,208	2,296	16,836
55 to 60 „ ...	22,264	16,644	5,448	4,094	1,041	1,932	10,981
60 to 65 „ ...	20,213	12,504	3,596	3,529	875	1,900	7,716
65 to 70 „ ...	11,144	6,945	1,793	2,378	520	1,492	3,939
70 to 75 „ ...	7,240	4,997	1,079	1,723	370	1,405	2,515
75 to 80 „ ...	3,210	2,837	505	850	130	790	1,195
80 and upwards	2,025	1,887	262	553	66	610	718
Total Males ...	598,089	608,003	223,779	166,801	29,514	77,487	332,877

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891

—continued.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years ...	73,471	81,354	29,874	22,266	3,336	10,618	40,955
5 to 10 „ ...	63,966	70,977	23,275	21,267	2,562	9,512	42,596
10 to 15 „ ...	57,878	60,867	19,258	18,641	2,351	8,169	40,338
15 to 20 „ ...	57,859	54,160	17,131	15,617	2,036	6,813	32,665
20 to 25 „ ...	61,655	53,133	18,718	14,923	2,146	6,577	29,855
25 to 30 „ ...	55,220	46,673	15,964	12,937	1,862	6,061	22,416
30 to 35 „ ...	39,840	36,424	12,161	10,690	1,391	4,931	17,923
35 to 40 „ ...	26,508	27,110	8,548	8,290	959	3,438	15,133
40 to 45 „ ...	21,430	22,003	6,869	6,339	754	2,748	13,459
45 to 50 „ ...	19,747	18,491	6,108	5,517	643	2,336	11,854
50 to 55 „ ...	19,290	14,662	4,690	4,931	557	2,141	9,940
55 to 60 „ ...	16,220	10,721	2,983	3,837	442	1,782	6,161
60 to 65 „ ...	12,915	7,677	1,991	3,251	279	1,486	4,475
65 to 70 „ ...	7,181	4,865	1,145	2,169	159	969	2,568
70 to 75 „ ...	4,803	3,658	727	1,534	124	766	1,878
75 to 80 „ ...	2,267	1,903	301	830	52	401	936
80 and upwards	1,501	1,273	196	591	40	293	629
Total Females	541,751	515,951	169,939	153,630	19,693	69,041	293,781

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

Women at reproductive age in Australasian colonies.

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

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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

Proportion of births to women between 15 and 45 in Australasian colonies.

95. According to the following figures the proportion which the births in 1891 bore to the number of women at the reproductive period of life returned at the census was lowest in New Zealand and next lowest in Victoria, the highest proportion being in Western Australia:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Number of Births.	Women living between 15 and 45 Years of Age.
1. Western Australia	... 1,786	or 1 birth to every 5·12
2. Queensland	... 14,715	” ” 5·40
3. New South Wales	... 39,458	” ” 6·07
4. Tasmania	... 4,971	” ” 6·15
5. South Australia	... 10,737	” ” 6·41
6. Victoria	... 38,505	” ” 6·82
7. New Zealand	... 18,273	” ” 7·19

Males at soldiers' age in Australasian colonies.

96. The returns of the census of 1891 showed that the Australasian colonies contained enough males at the soldiers' age (20 to 40 years) to admit of their raising a joint army of nearly 690,000 men, as against little over 450,000 at the previous census. Between the census periods the greatest increase was in Victoria, and the next in New South Wales. The mother colony, however, had still a larger number of men at this age than Victoria, although the difference in favour of the former, which was nearly 18,000 in 1881, was little more than 3,000 in 1891. The following were the numbers in each colony at the last two censuses, also the increase in each during the intercensal period:—

MALES AT SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Victoria	114,002	206,181	92,179
New South Wales	131,520	209,589	78,069
Queensland	46,427	86,766	40,339
South Australia	52,529	53,964	1,435
Western Australia	4,354	11,988	7,634
Tasmania	15,929	25,131	9,202
New Zealand	86,514	94,942	8,428
Total	451,275	688,561	237,286

Order of colonies in regard to proportion of males at soldiers' age.

97. In proportion to the total number of both sexes living, men at the soldiers' age in 1881 were fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. Victoria had, however, by 1891 risen to the fourth place in this respect, whilst New South Wales has risen

from the fourth to the third. Queensland, which was at the head of the list in 1881, occupied the second place, whilst South Australia, which then occupied the second place, had fallen to the last place but one. The following are the proportions according to the returns of 1891:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 to 40 YEARS) IN THEIR POPULATIONS, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Number per 10,000 of Both Sexes living.
1. Western Australia	2,436
2. Queensland	2,204
3. New South Wales	1,865
4. Victoria	1,809
5. Tasmania	1,715
6. South Australia	1,684
7. New Zealand	1,515

98. In 1881, according to the ages of its inhabitants, Queensland had the strongest population in proportion to its numbers of any of the Australasian colonies, Victoria in this respect standing second. By 1891 Queensland had sunk to the third place, the first place being occupied by Western Australia, and the second still held by Victoria. New South Wales, which occupied the fifth place in 1881, rose to the fourth place by 1891, that being the position occupied at the former period by South Australia, which, by 1891, had sunk to the last place but one, New Zealand having risen above Tasmania and South Australia, whilst Tasmania fell to the bottom of the list. By the following table, which shows the proportions living at the supporting and dependent ages, the relative strength of the population of each colony, as existing in 1891, will be at once recognised:—

Relative strength of populations of Australasian colonies.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891—BOTH SEXES.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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

Order of colonies in regard to proportions of young and old.

99. Relatively to the numbers of the population, New Zealand had in 1891 the largest proportion of children, whilst Victoria had a smaller proportion of children than any colony of the group except Western Australia. The colony which had the largest proportion of old people was Tasmania, Victoria being next in this respect. The following is the order in which, according to the figures in the table, the colonies respectively stood in regard to the proportions of the young and the old amongst their populations:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN AND OLD PEOPLE IN THEIR POPULATIONS, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Order in respect to Children under 15.	Order in respect to People of 65 and upwards.
1. New Zealand.	1. Tasmania.
2. South Australia.	2. Victoria.
3. Tasmania.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. Western Australia.
5. Queensland.	5. New South Wales.
6. Victoria.	6. New Zealand.
7. Western Australia.	7. Queensland.

Effective strength of population in various countries.

100. The following are the proportions of persons of both sexes at the sustaining and dependent periods of life in Ireland and the Cape of Good Hope in 1891, in England and Scotland in 1881, and in the United States in 1880:—

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

Country.	Census Year.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
		At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
			Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Ireland	1891	6,110	3,251	639
2. Scotland	1881	5,847	3,655	498
3. United States	1880	5,846	3,810	344
4. England	1881	5,897	3,645	458
5. Cape of Good Hope	1891	5,394	4,318	288

101. The figures, taken in connexion with former ones, show that relatively to the total numbers in each country the population of Ireland was not only stronger than that of any other country named in the table, but than that of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, although not so strong as that in Victoria, Queensland, or Western Australia. New South Wales, however, had a relatively stronger population than any one of the countries in the table except Ireland, whilst New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania had relatively weaker populations than any of those countries except the Cape of Good Hope.

Strength in colonies and countries compared.

102. It will be observed that the proportion of children was largest in the Cape of Good Hope, and smallest in Ireland, but that those countries almost change places in regard to the proportion of old people. The following is the order in which the Australasian colonies and the countries named stand in these respects, also in regard to the proportion of persons at the effective period of life :—

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

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

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

103. Victoria, it will be noticed, had, relatively to its numbers, a stronger population than any of the other countries named except Western Australia. With the exception of Western Australia and Ireland, it is, however, at the bottom of the list in regard to the

Strong and weak in Victoria and other countries

proportion of children it contains; whilst in regard to the proportion of old people, the only countries above it are Tasmania and the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

Occupations,
1892.

104. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1892, in the same manner as the birthplaces and religions:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1892 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to Government, law, and order* ...	7,037	174	7,211
„ religion, charity, science, etc. ...	13,650	9,839	23,489
„ board, lodging, and attendance ...	15,120	43,691	58,811
Dealing in money and real property ...	8,455	1,175	9,630
„ art and mechanic productions ...	2,183	425	2,608
„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles ...	5,359	927	6,286
„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants ...	13,226	1,442	14,668
„ animals, animal and vegetable substances ...	4,627	277	4,904
„ minerals and metals ...	1,968	67	2,035
„ fuel and light ...	1,711	18	1,729
General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers	23,728	3,611	27,339
Engaged in storage ...	398	7	405
Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages...	31,053	1,590	32,643
Working in art and mechanic productions ...	28,975	1,054	30,029
„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles ...	11,357	27,274	38,631
„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants...	7,460	442	7,902
„ animal and vegetable substances ...	6,633	298	6,931
„ minerals and metals ...	14,892	66	14,958
„ fuel, light, and energy ...	1,060	2	1,062
„ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	34,445	19	34,464
Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)...	39,080	359	39,439
Engaged on land and animals ...	117,580	11,184	128,764
Of independent means...	4,661	13,681	18,342
Performing household duties and being educated ...	205,498	433,402	638,900
Dependent on charity or in prison ...	6,834	4,696	11,530
Total ...	606,990	555,720	1,162,710

Occupations
in each
colony—
Numbers.

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

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

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

MIXED SEXES.

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

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

Occupations in each colony—Proportions per 1,000

* See footnote to last table.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
PROPORTIONS PER 1,000.						
1. Ministering to government, law, and order*	6·13	6·56	9·21	12·32	7·22	4·90
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, etc.	20·11	21·53	17·52	17·76	19·58	20·54
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	50·78	52·52	52·03	53·39	49·11	40·07
4. Dealing in money and real property	8·19	7·06	7·47	8·61	11·37	6·04
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2·24	2·82	1·51	1·71	1·88	2·09
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5·35	5·19	3·65	2·24	4·02	5·05
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	12·76	12·31	11·15	4·97	8·73	11·31
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4·21	2·80	2·31	1·81	·86	2·40
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1·73	1·36	1·03	·33	1·15	1·36
10. „ fuel and light ...	1·47	1·20	·17	·02	1·34	·64
11. General undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	23·80	16·72	17·33	23·29	13·90	14·11
12. Engaged in storage ...	·34	·28	1·01	·67	·03	1·66
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	27·78	27·52	34·19	58·56	22·35	24·78
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	18·99	17·06	12·80	19·38	10·70	15·55
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	33·05	21·95	18·93	8·90	19·17	31·25
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	6·72	7·07	5·82	5·38	5·57	7·16
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	5·90	8·20	7·37	12·12	5·39	5·73
18. Working in minerals and metals	12·72	10·79	10·36	10·36	9·46	8·86
19. „ fuel, light, and energy	·91	1·46	·36	·25	·73	·41
20. „ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	36·37	34·87	27·48	36·18	35·33	20·39
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	34·02	24·01	37·32	36·41	23·19	24·03
22. Engaged on land and animals ...	113·81	122·25	173·54	175·71	161·20	145·57
23. Of independent means ...	15·66	9·12	1·19	4·66	4·59	4·99
24. Performing household duties (if any) or being educated	546·94	574·15	534·84	496·17	570·87	593·53
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	10·02	11·20	11·41	8·80	12·26	7·58
Total ...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

Occupations in Victoria.

107. In proportion to population, dealers and workers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), dealers in food and drink (group 7), dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), dealers and

* See footnote to table following paragraph 104 *ante*.

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

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

109. In Queensland, the proportion of labourers (group 21) was higher, whilst that of persons ministering to religion and science (group 2), that of dealers in art and mechanic productions (group 5), and that of persons of independent means (group 23), were lower than in any other colony. Occupations
in Queens-
land.

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

111. The proportions in Tasmania of dealers in money and real property (group 4), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were higher; whilst those of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group 11), of persons engaged in storage (group 12), of carriers (group 13), of workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), of dealers and workers in animal and vegetable substances (groups 8 and 17), and of labourers (group 21) were lower than in any of the other colonies. Occupations
in Tas-
mania.

112. In New Zealand, the proportions which were higher than in any of the other colonies were those of persons engaged in storage (group 12), of workers in food and drink (group 16), and of persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties, or being Occupations
in New
Zealand.

educated (group 24); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), dealers in money and real property (group 4), workers in minerals and metals (group 18), workers in buildings, railways, roads, and excavations (group 20), and paupers and prisoners (group 25).

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

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

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

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

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

115. It is to be regretted that all the Australasian colonies did not compile a return of the number of unemployed persons within their borders during the census week. A special column for that information was provided in the householder's schedule, but no use seems to have been made of it in Queensland or New Zealand, whilst for South Australia the information is not yet available. The following are numbers returned as being out of work in the four colonies which have compiled the information:—

Breadwinners and dependents in Australasian colonies.

Relative proportion of breadwinners and dependents in Australasian colonies.

Unemployed in Australasian colonies.

UNEMPLOYED IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

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

Order of the colonies in regard to proportion of unemployed.

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

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

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

Area and population of British dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales *	58,489	(c) 1891	29,148,888	498
Scotland	29,820	(c) ,,	4,025,647	135
Ireland	32,531	(c) ,,	4,704,750	145
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	(c) 1891	38,095,259	315

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 147,870.

BRITISH DOMINIONS—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE—<i>continued.</i>				
Gibraltar*	2	(c) 1891	19,100	9,550
Malta*	119	(c) „	165,037	1,387
Total	120,961	(c) 1891	38,279,396	316
ASIA.				
British India †	944,108	(c) 1891	221,180,013	234
Feudatory Native States	642,996	(c) „	66,113,802	103
Ceylon	25,365	(c) „	3,008,466	119
Straits Settlements	1,472	(c) „	512,905	348
Protected Malay States	32,610	(c) „	412,440	13
British North Borneo	31,106	1889	175,000	6
Sarawak	45,000	„	300,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands	30	1891	5,853	195
Hong Kong	32	(c) „	221,441	6,920
Aden... ..	75	(c) „	41,910	559
Perim		„	„	„
Bahrein Islands	270	1888	8,000	30
Cyprus	3,584	(c) 1891	209,291	58
Total	1,726,648	...	292,189,121	169
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies	881	(c) 1891	370,588	421
Natal	21,150	(c) „	543,913	26
Zulu and Tonga Lands	14,220	„	180,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies ‡	233,430	(c) „	1,527,224	7
Basutoland	9,720	(c) „	218,902	23
British Bechuanaland	43,000	(c) „	60,376	1·4
Bechuanaland Protectorate	119,000	1889	50,000	·4
St. Helena	47	(c) 1891	4,116	88
Ascension	35	1890	360	10
Lagos	1,071	(c) 1891	85,607	80
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	46,600	1890	1,905,000	41
Sierra Leone	4,000	(c) 1891	74,835	19
Gambia	69	(c) „	14,266	207
Total	493,223	...	5,035,187	10
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,456,383	(c) 1891	4,829,411	1·4
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,000	(c) „	197,934	1·2
Bermuda	20	(c) „	15,123	756
Honduras	7,560	(c) „	31,471	4
British Guiana	109,000	(c) „	288,328	2·6
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	(c) „	47,565	11
Turk's Island	169	(c) „	4,744	28
Jamaica	4,200	(c) „	639,491	152

* Exclusive of the military.

† Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah.

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

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICA—<i>continued.</i>				
West Indies—				
St. Lucia	238	(c) 1891	42,708	179
St. Vincent	132	(c) „	41,054	311
Barbados	166	(c) „	182,306	1,098
Grenada	133	(c) „	54,062	406
Tobago	114	(c) „	18,387	161
Virgin Islands	58	(c) „	4,639	80
St. Christopher	} 115	(c) „	47,662	415
Nevis				
Antigua	170	(c) „	36,819	217
Montserrat	32	(c) „	11,762	367
Dominica	291	(c) „	26,841	93
Trinidad	1,754	(c) „	200,028	114
Total	3,747,001	(c) 1891	6,720,335	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,474†	1892	3,984,673‡	1·3
Fiji *	7,500	1891	125,402	17
Falkland Islands	7,500	(c) „	1,789	·2
Total	3,090,474	...	4,111,864	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	9,178,307	...	346,335,903	37·7

NOTE.—If Protectorates and “Spheres of Influence” be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*) would be increased to 11,421,100 square miles, and the population to 381,404,960 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, the chief being Niger Territories and Oil Rivers, area 269,500 square miles, population 17,500,000; Zambesia and Nyasaland, area 520,000 square miles, population 950,000; and British East Africa (from Zanzibar to Sokotra), area 1,255,367 square miles, population, 12,875,000.

118. The Australasian colonies occupy about one-third, and Victoria rather less than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain about an eighty-seventh, and Victoria contains about a three-hundredth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by nearly a million persons. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency out of Australia, except India, the Feudatory Native States, Canada, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Gold Coast.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

119. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information

Foreign countries, area and population.

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

† For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 3 *ante*. ‡ Exclusive of wandering Aborigines.

has been drawn from authentic sources, and it is brought down to the latest available dates:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary†	264,204	(c)1890	42,762,886	162
Belgium	11,373	(c)1891	6,136,444	540
Denmark	14,775	(c)1890	2,172,380	147
„ colonies of ‡	87,128	„	127,184	1·5
Total Danish dominions ...	101,903	(c)1890	2,299,564	23
France	204,092	(c)1891	38,343,192	188
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,450	1887-91	3,910,399	15
„ „ Senegal, etc. ...	140,000	„	182,764§	1
„ „ French Soudan ...	50,000	„	283,660§	6
„ „ Gaboon, Guinea Coast & Congo Region ...	267,900	„	686,500	3
„ „ Tonquin ...	34,700	„	12,000,000	346
„ „ others ...	83,998	„	2,874,970	34
„ || protectorates of, Tunis ...	45,000	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Madagascar ...	228,500	„	1,500,000	7
„ „ Annam ...	106,250	„	5,000,000	47
„ „ Sahara, etc. ...	1,568,000	„	1,120,000	·7
„ „ others ...	33,190	„	1,547,000	47
Total French dominions ...	3,019,080	1887-91	68,948,485	23
Germany	208,738	(c)1890	49,428,470	237
Greece	25,041	(c)1889	2,187,208	87
Holland	12,648	1891	4,621,744	365
„ colonies of, Java and Madura ...	50,848	1890	23,911,900	470
„ other colonies	668,826	„	6,776,368	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	732,322	1890-91	35,310,012	48
Italy	114,410	1891	30,347,291	265
Luxemburg	998	1890	211,088	212
Montenegro	3,630	...	200,000	55

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

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1888 of 1,404,000.

‡ Including Farøe islands.

§ Exclusive of natives.

|| Including spheres of influence.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Portugal	32,528	1881	4,306,554	132
„ possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	743,204	...	5,371,200	7
Total Portuguese dominions	777,242	1881	10,079,378	13
Roumania	48,307	1892	5,500,000	114
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,902,092	1887-9	86,782,574	46
Poland	49,157	„	8,385,807	171
Finland	144,255	1889	2,338,404	16
Total	2,095,504	1887-9	97,506,785	47
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1886	7,458,151	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,493,667	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,532,021	5
Total	6,389,309	1886	17,483,839	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,484,813	1886-9	114,990,624	14
Servia	19,050	(c)1891	2,162,759	114
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	(c)1887	17,550,246	89
Spain, colonies of	405,338	„	9,695,567	24
Total Spanish dominions ...	603,008	(c)1887	27,245,813	45
Sweden and Norway	295,474	(c)1891	6,803,751	23
Switzerland	15,976	(c)1888	2,917,754	183
Turkey*	1,192,088	(c)1885	27,743,100	23
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	(c)1888	960,441	69
Bulgaria	24,369	„	2,193,934	90
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	1885-8	30,897,475	25

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)*	1,336,841	{ 1879 & 1882 }	386,000,000	289
„ dependencies of	2,881,560	...	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,218,401	...	402,680,000	95
Corea	82,000	...	10,528,937	128
Japan†	147,655	1891	40,453,461	274
Nepaul	54,000	1889	2,000,000	37
Persia	628,000	1891	9,000,000‡	14
Siam	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) §	12,826	(c)1882	6,817,265	532
Iberia	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco || ... ..	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic... ..	113,642	(c)1890	768,688	7
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation, including Patagonia	1,125,086	1887	4,086,492	4
Bolivia	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil ¶	3,209,878	1888	14,002,335	4
Chile**	293,970	1891	2,817,552	10
Colombia ††	504,773	1881	3,878,600	8
Costa Rica	37,000	(c)1892	243,205	7
Ecuador	120,000	...	1,271,861	11
Guatemala	46,800	(c)1890	1,460,017	31
Haiti ††	10,204	1887	960,000	94
Honduras	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico	767,005	1890	11,395,712	15
Nicaragua**	49,500	1889	282,845	6
Paraguay §§	98,000	(c)1887	329,645	3
Peru **	463,747	1884	2,994,675	6
Salvador	7,225	1891	777,895	108

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

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

‡ Including wandering tribes.

§ Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. *L'Almanach de Gotha* gives the area as 27,687 square kilometres (or about 10,690 square miles). The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

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

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

** Not including wild Indians to the number of 30,000 in Nicaragua, 350,000 in Peru, and 50,000 in Chile.

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

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

§§ Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilised and 70,000 wild Indians.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
Santo Domingo	18,045	1888	610,000	34
United States *	3,602,990	(c)1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay	72,110	1889	676,955	9
Venezuela	593,943	(c)1891	2,323,527	4
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands †	6,640	(c)1890	89,990	14
Samoa	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga	374	1891	19,250	51
Grand total of countries named	32,543,017	...	1,041,009,782	32·0
Grand total of British Dominions	9,178,307	...	346,335,903	37·7
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	41,721,324	...	1,387,345,685	33·3

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

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

121. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing five hundred and forty, and the latter nearly five hundred, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and sixty-five; then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and eighty-nine

Density of population in various countries.

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

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

persons to the square mile; Japan with two hundred and seventy-four; Italy next, with two hundred and sixty-five; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

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

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

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

The world's
area and
population.

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

* No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042; and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

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

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

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

Increase in the world's population, 1880-1890.

125. Comparing the totals in the table with the sum, those in the lowest lines of the tables following paragraphs 117 and 119 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than five-sixths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of countries named to world.

126. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain about a fourth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover a little over a seven-teenth of its surface, but contain only about a four-hundredth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains less than a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

Proportion of British dominions, etc., to world.

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

Available land of the world.

128. When the census of 1891 was taken, the number of gold miners in Victoria was found to be 21,206 as against 35,189 returned

Mining population, 1892.

* Beyond the north limit of cereals.

† Polar islands only.

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

ten years previously. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines for the end of 1892 was 23,518, or 2,312 more than the number returned at the census. It is probable that in the Departmental estimate referred to many men were considered as miners who would return themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.; and, moreover, some selectors who were in the habit of dividing their time between mining and farming would return themselves as farmers. The Departmental estimate for 1892 is subjoined:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1892.

Alluvial miners	...	10,308		European miners	...	20,982
Quartz miners	...	13,210		Chinese miners	...	2,536
		23,518				23,518
Total	...	23,518		Total	...	23,518

European
and Chinese
miners.

129. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1892 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 5,182, the numbers being 13,082 and 7,900 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 128 as against 2,408 engaged in alluvial mining.

Immigra-
tion and
emigration,
1892.

130. In 1892, for the first time during 30 years, the recorded departures by sea exceeded the recorded arrivals by sea*; the numbers of each, with the excess of the latter over the former, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1892.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	42,849	20,102	62,951
Departures by sea	46,718	22,496	69,214
Excess of departures	3,869	2,394	6,263

Gain 1891,
loss 1892.

131. The records of both arrivals and departures show larger numbers for 1892 than for 1891—the former by 503, and the latter by 16,042; the apparent net gain, however, was 9,276 in 1891, whilst there was an apparent net loss of 6,263 in 1892.

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

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

133. 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 1892:— Adults and children arriving and departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1892.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	58,690	3,958	303	62,951
Departures	62,789	5,271	1,154	69,214
Emigration in excess ...	4,099	1,313	851	6,263

134. The returns show a net loss by emigration of 5,526 persons to the eastern, and of 6,259 to the western, colonies on the Australian continent, also a loss of 847 to New Zealand; but a net gain by immigration of 5,827 from Tasmania, of 174 from the United Kingdom, and of 368 from foreign countries. The following is a statement of the recorded arrivals from and departures for each of these places during the year:— Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.	Excess of Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	23,543	29,069	...	5,526
South and Western Australia ...	7,295	13,554	...	6,259
Tasmania	22,631	16,804	5,827	...
New Zealand	3,334	4,181	...	847
The United Kingdom	4,091	3,917	174	...
Foreign Countries	2,057	1,689	368	...
Total	62,951	69,214	...	6,263*

135. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

* Net figures.

Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the 12 years ended with 1892, is shown in the following table :—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1892.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1881 ...	— 1,924	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	7,322
1882 ...	— 2,978	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	10,880
1883 ...	— 7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884 ...	— 3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885 ...	— 7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886 ...	— 4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	— 259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	— 1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 ...	4,018	— 100	3,129	715	993	521	9,276
1892 ...	— 5,526	— 6,259	5,827	— 847	174	368	— 6,263
Total ...	— 14,238†	19,754†	59,705	18,503†	85,061	13,835	182,620†

Net immigration from various countries.

136. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from the United Kingdom, Tasmania, and foreign countries, in all the years shown, and from New Zealand in all except 1892; that moreover, it gained from the western colonies in all the years except 1890, 1891 and 1892, but lost to the eastern ones in all the periods but four, the net loss in that direction being over 14,000 in the twelve years. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that, so far as migration by the seaboard is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, while those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the latest enumeration of the population, taken in connection with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that, in the intercensal period ended with 1891, the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown by the records of arrivals and departures.

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

† Net figures.

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

State-assisted immigration.

138. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1892 numbered 584, all but 2 of whom were males, or 291 more than in 1891, and 352 more than in 1890. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1892 was 709, viz., 706 males and 3 females, as compared with 603 males and 1 female in 1891.

Chinese immigration, 1892.

139. Of the Chinese who arrived in 1892, 51 came from New South Wales, 3 from South Australia, 230 from Tasmania, 22 from New Zealand, 10 from the United Kingdom, and 268 from Hong Kong. Of those who left, 4 went to New South Wales and Queensland, 12 to South Australia, 161 to Tasmania, 8 to New Zealand, and 524 returned to Hong Kong.

Chinese where from and where to.

140. In the last eleven years the Chinese population apparently decreased by 261. In the first three and in the last five years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which was not counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1892.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA,
1882 TO 1892.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882	327	699	-372
1883	433	568	-135
1884	557	627	-70
1885	670	579	+91
1886	1,108	492	+616
1887	2,049	902	+1,147
1888	372	582	-210
1889	124	655	-531
1890	232	593	-361
1891	293	604	-311
1892	584	709	-125
Total	6,749	7,010	-261

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

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1892.

141. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1892; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Arrivals.			Departures.*			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria	42,849	20,102	62,951	46,718	22,496	69,214	-3,869	-2,394	-6,263
New South Wales ..	42,921	19,276	62,197	36,634	16,053	52,687	6,287	3,223	9,510
Queensland ..	10,211	4,435	14,646	9,393	4,171	13,564	818	264	1,082
South Australia‡ ..	12,745	4,688	17,433	10,768	3,706	14,474	1,977	982	2,959
Western Australia	5,828	1,612	7,440	2,299	669	2,968	3,529	943	4,472
Total ..	114,554	50,113	164,667	105,812	47,095	152,907	8,742§	3,018§	\$11,760
Tasmania.. ..	16,849	6,895	23,744	16,049	8,358	24,407	800	-1,463	\$ - 663
New Zealand ..	12,131	5,991	18,122	8,469	4,695	13,164	3,662	1,296	4,958
Grand total ..	143,534	62,999	206,533	130,330	60,148	190,478	13,204§	2,851§	\$16,055

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

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

142. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1892, the Australian continent apparently gained about 11,800, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained over 16,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1891 were 36,561 and 39,445; those for 1890 were 51,139 and 51,804; those for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net loss in Victoria and Tasmania.

143. It will be noticed that, according to the returns, all the colonies gained by excess of immigration over emigration except Victoria and Tasmania, the former of which lost 6,263 and the latter

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

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

‡ Exclusive of the Northern Territory.

§ Net figures.

663 persons by excess of departures over arrivals. The loss in Tasmania was confined to females, of which there was a net emigration of 1,463, whilst on the other hand there was a gain of 800 males by the net immigration of persons of that sex.

144. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1892, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1892.

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

145. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the five years ended with 1892, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1888-92.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. †
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free. ‡	Total.		
Victoria ...	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
	1891	62,448	...	62,448	53,172	9,276
	1892	62,951	...	62,951	69,214	-6,263
New South Wales ...	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
	1891	69,729	190	69,919	52,073	17,846
	1892	62,018	179	62,197	52,687	9,510
Queensland ...	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
	1889	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
	1891	16,093	2,676	18,769	16,892	1,877
	1892	13,917	729	14,646	13,564	1,082

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

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

‡ See footnote on page 69 ante.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. †
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free. ‡	Total.		
South Australia ...	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	-113
	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290
	1891	16,684	...	16,684	12,807	3,877
	1892	17,433	...	17,433	14,474	2,959
Western Australia ...	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	-1,196
	1889	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
	1891	6,212	134	6,346	2,661	3,685
	1892	7,123	317	7,440	2,968	4,472
Tasmania ...	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
	1891	27,315	...	27,315	21,233	6,082
	1892	23,744	...	23,744	24,407	-663
New Zealand ...	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	-9,175
	1889	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	-1,782
	1891	14,387	44	14,431	17,629	-3,198
	1892	18,122	...	18,122	13,164	4,958

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

Immigra-
tion and
emigration
in different
years.

146. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In all the years except 1891 the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In 1888 the net immigration to Victoria was much larger than that to New South Wales, but the reverse was the case in all the other years named.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
gain by
unassisted
immigra-
tion.

147. The complete returns of assisted immigration in 1892 have not come to hand, § but in 1891 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the

* See footnote (*) on page 71.

† See footnote on page 69 *ante*.

§ Since this was written, all the returns have been received, and these show the order of the colonies for 1892 to have been identical with that set forth in paragraph 144 *ante*.

† See footnote (†) on page 71.

various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,* 1891.

	Excess. †		Excess. †
1. New South Wales ...	17,656	5. Western Australia ...	3,551
2. Victoria ...	9,276	6. Queensland ...	- 799
3. Tasmania ...	6,082	7. New Zealand ...	- 3,242
4. South Australia ...	3,877		

148. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 10, and boroughs 38, or 59 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, and borough during the year 1892. ‡ The areas have been quite recently carefully revised by the Lands Department:—

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1892.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1892.§

... Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population. ||	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
CITIES.						
Ballarat ...	4,090	23,000	5,524	£ 2,669,580	£ 177,972	£ 31,085
Bendigo ...	7,900	27,200	6,424	1,673,050	167,305	27,049
Collingwood ...	1,139	33,673	7,947	2,498,070	249,807	27,348
Fitzroy ...	923	30,510	6,987	3,496,070	349,607	35,873
Footscray ...	3,693	18,253	4,383	3,600,000	172,995	30,174
Hawthorn... ..	2,389	18,860	4,412	3,097,728	258,144	28,613
Melbourne ...	5,020	74,317	15,844	19,778,330	1,977,833	220,496
Prahran ...	2,320	37,820	9,060	7,491,582	535,113	48,960
Richmond ...	1,430	33,020	9,061	4,101,705	273,447	40,847
South Melbourne ...	2,311	42,617	9,209	10,605,800	530,290	64,818
St. Kilda ...	2,046	20,202	4,147	3,974,399	305,723	34,148
TOWNS.						
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,700	4,087	793,600	79,360	12,603
Brighton ...	3,288	9,835	2,223	2,980,660	149,033	15,282
Brunswick ...	2,722	20,007	5,350	2,108,750	210,875	26,374
Essendon ...	4,000	14,726	3,619	2,788,158	185,877	27,394
Geelong ...	3,012	11,900	2,740	973,030	97,303	15,664
Northcote ...	2,850	7,100	1,843	1,635,228	90,846	11,509
North Melbourne ...	565	¶ 22,325	4,403	1,175,148	175,148	19,077
Port Melbourne** ...	2,366	12,320	2,809	1,137,720	113,772	15,920
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,300	1,362	985,400	49,270	12,853
Williamstown ...	2,775	16,000	3,500	1,230,800	123,080	16,682

* Indicated by the minus sign (-).

† See footnote (†) on page 71.

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

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

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

¶ Including Benevolent Asylum, containing 682 inmates.

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

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1892*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population. †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
BOROUGHES.						
Ararat ...	3,840	3,235	585	£ 177,150	£ 17,715	£ 3,014
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	710	170	10,710	2,142	274
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,200	303	63,420	6,342	1,029
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,314	273	56,680	5,700	910
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,700	1,100	302,600	30,260	4,656
Chewton ...	5,760	1,250	408	33,170	6,634	663
Clunes ...	5,760	3,117	765	81,466	11,638	2,626
Creswick ...	4,760	3,000	684	81,830	10,229	2,679
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,130	890	171,200	17,120	4,210
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,425	365	80,000	8,258	1,378
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,645	1,811	413,103	31,854	4,867
Echuca ...	4,308	4,500	1,080	350,000	32,864	5,547
Flemington & Kensington ...	1,088	10,500	2,200	1,900,000	95,000	13,729
Geelong West ...	859	5,715	1,426	362,766	30,230	4,864
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,400	650	200,000	21,879	4,876
Heathcote ‡	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horsham ...	5,760	3,000	600	300,000	26,495	4,676
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,300	400	47,000	8,473	1,291
Kew ...	3,553	8,500	1,470	1,595,430	106,362	11,252
Koroit ...	5,599	1,675	315	193,512	16,126	2,150
Majorca ...	5,005	1,005	270	33,440	4,180	574
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,367	420	34,850	6,974	1,153
Maryborough ...	5,760	5,200	1,100	287,600	28,760	4,438
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	5,216	1,100	498,405	33,227	3,952
Oakleigh ...	2,178	1,150	308	365,000	24,217	1,908
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,800	415	253,906	12,696	3,689
Portland ...	2,860	2,284	500	212,610	14,174	3,762
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	364	158,340	13,195	2,481
Raywood ...	5,760	480	108	15,148	2,164	379
Rutherglen ...	1,280	840	190	46,936	5,867	1,349
Sale ...	5,442	3,415	777	370,000	27,781	8,468
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,580	595	90,000	8,275	1,265
Smythesdale ...	1,440	433	112	19,305	1,930	173
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,100	640	174,030	17,403	3,474
Stawell ...	5,996	5,200	1,150	144,000	20,578	3,606
Talbot ...	5,578	1,420	360	31,315	6,263	1,039
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	720	200	40,000	5,326	658
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,050	450	148,990	14,899	2,967
Wood's Point ...	2,560	299	65	... §	... §	... §
Total ...	220,238 or 344 sq. m.	607,560	139,553	88,138,720	7,006,030	882,795

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

* See footnote (§) on page 73.

† See footnote (||) on page 73.

‡ United to Shire of McIvor on the 23rd May, 1892. At the census of 1891 it contained 1,090 inhabitants.

§ Information not furnished.

149. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 139; Shires, 1892. together with a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each shire, during the year 1892:—

SHIRES, 1892.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,413	5,793	1,411	650,570	65,057	9,350
Alexandra ...	766	2,644	570	305,000	33,687	5,953
Arapiles ...	769	3,600	680	800,000	33,442	4,285
Ararat ...	1,556	4,650	930	1,649,330	82,466	10,505
Avoca ...	453	4,585	1,150	254,280	25,428	3,587
Avon ...	640	2,358	523	500,000	33,552	5,461
Bacchus Marsh ...	210	2,500	540	342,380	26,337	4,056
Bairnsdale ...	1,130	8,000	1,720	1,033,000	76,594	14,538
Ballan ...	359	6,000	1,200	671,440	36,738	7,060
Ballarat ...	182	4,491	870	985,685	49,283	6,868
Bannockburn ...	136	1,850	320	260,000	18,247	2,245
Barrabool ...	195	2,098	426	323,100	24,854	2,921
Beechworth ...	314	8,000	1,650	373,090	37,309	7,475
Belfast ...	201	2,700	490	1,031,600	40,451	5,758
Bellarine ...	128	4,450	995	506,980	42,248	5,428
Benalla ...	1,140	9,000	1,760	981,840	98,184	14,881
Berwick ...	387	4,125	930	1,213,270	60,664	7,389
Bet Bet ...	337	3,600	1,100	220,500	22,967	5,467
Boroondara ...	13	6,430	1,558	3,000,000	151,675	15,335
Borong ...	852	5,621	1,147	719,760	53,982	5,590
Braybrook ...	92	1,891	412	902,000	45,100	4,659
Bright ...	1,292	4,258	975	238,610	23,861	4,133
Broadford ...	218	1,630	324	258,000	12,900	1,477
Broadmeadows ...	74	1,250	342	377,225	37,722	4,509
Bulla ...	112	2,300	340	535,000	26,735	3,114
Buln Buln ‡	475	4,000	1,850	870,660	43,533	10,188
Bungaree ...	88	5,600	1,000	669,300	33,465	4,855
Buninyong ...	296	7,000	1,496	589,040	49,920	6,232
Caulfield ...	9½	8,200	2,000	3,489,730	193,874	17,044
Chiltern ...	95	2,300	505	70,220	10,032	1,368
Coburg ...	7½	5,821	1,300	865,480	86,548	10,897
Colac ...	1,094	8,000	1,550	1,713,900	114,260	15,439
Corio ...	243	2,167	456	300,000	30,332	3,475
Cranbourne ...	218	1,950	420	715,890	35,790	4,269
Creswick ...	198	8,016	1,707	1,243,360	62,168	8,331
Croajingolong §	3,721	2,600	...	...	...	...

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

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

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

‡ Part of Shire of Warragul was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Buln Buln on the 15th March, 1892.

§ The Shire of Croajingolong was constituted on the 30th May, 1892, out of portion of the Shire of Tambo, and on the 13th February, 1893, its name was changed to Orbost.

SHIRES, 1892—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Dandenong ...	60	2,166	512	469,020	39,085	5,616
Darebin ...	81	1,400	270	194,020	19,402	2,515
Dimboola ...	4,756	5,280	1,150	1,045,560	52,278	7,251
Doncaster... ..	13½	992	187	468,440	23,422	2,428
Dundas ...	1,364	3,374	699	1,800,050	89,645	9,968
Dunmunkle ...	551	4,800	911	1,027,000	61,074	7,753
East Loddon ...	455	1,700	400	333,860	33,386	4,403
Echuca ‡ ...	1,115	7,347	1,504	1,908,000	89,956	12,935
Eltham ...	216	3,900	635	628,200	31,410	4,050
Euroa ...	860	7,500	1,400	843,670	70,326	9,065
Fern Tree Gully ...	120	2,500	500	677,140	33,857	3,673
Flinders & Kangerong	184	2,540	560	532,000	26,600	3,219
Gisborne ...	100	3,840	950	249,800	24,980	2,906
Glenelg ...	1,411	5,000	967	1,901,600	95,080	12,545
Glenlyon ...	121	2,700	600	171,860	17,186	1,965
Gordon ...	856	4,150	900	1,207,100	60,350	7,993
Goulburn ...	257	2,553	520	280,000	31,634	6,181
Grenville ...	315	3,555	945	340,500	32,552	4,099
Hampden... ..	1,738	8,360	1,700	2,988,780	149,439	19,578
Healesville ...	197	1,250	246	200,000	12,600	2,826
Heidelberg ...	41	4,400	820	1,534,940	76,747	10,482
Howqua ...	834	2,000	505	25,000	4,920	1,317
Huntly ...	335	4,000	750	385,960	31,960	3,665
Kara Kara ...	911	4,584	1,118	486,460	48,646	5,296
Keilor ...	53	747	200	186,990	18,699	1,976
Kilmore ...	92	2,422	502	221,715	23,116	2,885
Korong ...	1,121	8,500	2,100	1,212,720	72,777	9,338
Kowree ...	1,448	3,000	650	809,970	53,993	6,774
Kyneton ...	253	8,730	1,840	1,411,790	70,589	11,636
Lancefield ...	38	1,240	255	226,000	15,156	1,889
Lawloit ...	2,265	2,453	450	466,690	37,335	3,307
Leigh ...	381	1,519	370	394,450	39,445	5,104
Lexton ...	300	2,300	509	427,275	26,705	3,295
Lilydale ...	180	4,739	1,020	777,390	51,826	6,052
Lowan ...	2,289	6,100	2,130	1,200,000	67,082	10,219
Maffra ...	966	3,600	710	916,280	45,814	7,093
Maldon ...	212	4,400	1,670	568,320	28,416	5,031
Malvern ...	6¼	8,856	1,989	4,189,920	209,496	22,296
Mansfield... ..	825	4,000	920	820,000	40,743	7,494
Marong ...	562	7,345	1,668	656,365	65,636	9,153
Melton ...	101½	1,200	232	350,000	17,968	2,263
Meredith ...	181	1,268	287	307,040	15,352	1,867
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	214,440	17,870	1,530
Metcalfe ...	213	3,097	690	130,230	26,046	3,274
Mildura ...	4,564	3,500	550	683,610	45,574	2,869
Minhamite ...	541	1,813	456	1,394,960	47,448	5,455
Moorabbin ...	32	6,361	1,449	1,877,590	156,466	12,911
Mornington ...	118	3,750	900	1,134,360	56,718	6,199

* See footnote (*) on page 75.

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

‡ Part of Shire of Echuca was severed therefrom and annexed to Shire of Numurkah on the 30th May, 1892.

SHIRES, 1892—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area. Sq. Miles.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total. £	Annual. £	
Mortlake ...	815	2,884	525	860,700	86,070	9,782
Morwell‡ ...	255	2,300	...	...	...	...
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,350	655	66,230	11,039	1,570
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,921	760	144,800	15,007	2,400
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,164	460	1,217,660	60,883	8,419
McIvor§ ...	580	3,988	942	714,120	35,706	5,066
Narracan|| ...	640	4,000	920	677,540	33,877	5,554
Newham ...	91	3,215	540	278,400	18,560	2,592
Newstead ...	105	2,370	525	239,130	15,942	2,350
North Ovens ...	237	1,986	392	434,170	21,708	3,108
North Yarrawonga¶ (Yarrawonga)	242	3,300	628	750,000	37,324	4,432
Numurkah** ...	765	7,695	1,524	1,478,200	73,910	9,882
Nunawading ...	23½	4,000	1,005	1,633,760	81,638	9,512
Oakleigh ...	25½	1,677	355	972,180	48,609	5,723
Omeo ...	2,211	3,650	848	604,215	40,281	7,774
Oxley ...	1,005	3,460	716	683,900	34,195	5,287
Phillip Island ...	304	2,000	250	560,000	28,000	4,836
Poowong & Jeetho ...	151	2,600	405	654,800	31,181	4,674
Portland ...	1,460	5,700	1,100	144,690	72,345	8,988
Preston ...	13¾	3,126	818	1,405,020	70,252	6,748
Pyalong ...	229	1,200	220	296,520	14,826	1,726
Ripon ...	588	4,400	1,075	928,405	61,894	8,021
Rodney ...	400	5,279	1,131	886,770	59,118	7,277
Romsey ...	85	1,910	372	532,580	26,629	3,287
Rosedale ...	804	3,760	750	1,006,440	50,322	6,663
Rutherglen ...	205	3,750	876	493,680	30,855	4,317
Seymour ...	382	4,880	1,220	397,120	39,712	7,484
Shepparton ...	208	4,000	730	433,250	43,325	7,306
South Barwon ...	63	2,159	523	183,140	18,314	2,542
Springfield ...	111	1,000	193	302,620	15,131	1,667
St. Arnaud ...	1,690	7,469	1,509	1,685,900	93,661	10,340
Stawell ...	994	3,820	935	983,380	51,757	6,607
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,380	760	204,930	20,493	2,483
Swan Hill ...	5,621	8,000	1,525	1,768,800	88,440	10,204
Talbot ...	184	1,755	450	173,010	17,301	2,297
Tambo†† ...	1,295	2,200	975	657,100	32,856	5,704
Templestowe‡‡ ...	20½	820	198	293,220	14,660	1,851
Towong ...	2,545	5,270	1,047	1,082,620	54,131	10,131
Traralgon§§ ...	199	2,500	1,070	193,305	38,660	7,106
Tullaroop ...	222	3,750	920	261,570	26,157	3,507
Upper Yarra ...	454	800	250	272,220	13,612	4,133

* See footnote (*) on page 75.

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

‡ The Shire of Morwell was formed out of portions of the Shires of Narracan and Traralgon. It was only constituted on the 23rd May, 1892.

§ The Borough of Heathcote was united to the Shire of McIvor on the 23rd May, 1892.

|| See footnote (†), *supra*.

¶ The name of this shire was changed from North Yarrawonga to Yarrawonga on the 8th May, 1893.

** See footnote (†) on page 76, *ante*.

†† See footnote (§) on page 75, *ante*.

‡‡ The name of this shire was changed from Bulleen to Templestowe on the 12th February, 1892.

§§ See footnote (†), *supra*.

SHIRES, 1892—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Walhalla ...	409	2,472	700	58,300	14,575	5,568
Wannon ...	753	2,485	479	1,490,780	74,539	8,441
Waranga ...	700	6,700	1,800	1,277,120	63,856	8,654
Warragul‡	123	3,800	800	864,660	43,233	8,581
Warrnambool	610	8,547	1,605	2,577,580	128,879	15,857
Whittlesea	138	1,884	440	184,000	18,400	3,081
Wimmera	1,140	5,955	1,191	1,564,700	76,735	9,639
Winchelsea	630	3,500	720	950,000	49,090	7,495
Wodonga ...	104	1,848	362	142,330	14,233	2,325
Woorayl ...	610	4,000	600	700,000	39,991	8,821
Wyndham	275	1,860	400	1,423,000	69,890	9,179
Yackandandah	812	5,225	1,140	794,000	39,780	6,454
Yarrawonga§ (Tungamah)	602	6,668	1,158	994,250	76,481	16,269
Yea ...	600	3,300	560	714,100	35,705	4,662
Total ...	86,821½	537,127	117,238	109,228,220	6,599,960	884,157

Area of mu-
nicipalities.

150. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipa-
lities is as follows:—

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1892.

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

Proportion
to total
area of
Victoria.

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

Population
of muni-
cipalities.

152. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by
the municipal authorities, was as follows at the end of 1892:—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1892.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	607,560
Shires ...	537,127
Total ...	1,144,687

* See footnote (*) on page 75.

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

‡ See footnote (‡) on page 75, ante.

§ The name of this shire was changed from Yarrawonga to Tungamah on the 13th February, 1893.

153. According to the recent census, the shore residents living outside municipalities numbered only 91, whilst persons in ships and vessels numbered 2,439, or 2,530 in all. If this number be added to the municipal estimate of population, the total would be 1,147,217, or 20,156 less than the estimated population at the end of the year, already stated to have been 1,167,373. The municipal estimate is made up about August, or four months before the other one, still the difference between the two estimates is wider than it would be if both had been correct. There is no doubt sufficient pains are not taken in some municipalities to secure a correct return of the population.

Population outside municipalities.

154. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1892. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property:—

Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1892.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	142,477
Shires	...	...	...	141,470
				283,947
Total	...	...	...	283,947

155. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the end of 1892:—

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1892.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	139,553
Shires	...	...	...	117,238
				256,791
Total	...	...	...	256,791

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

Persons to dwelling in municipalities.

157. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns and boroughs; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by nearly an eighth, and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by nearly a fifth.

Area, population, etc., in shires and boroughs compared.

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

Amount of rating in municipalities.

* Including both male and female ratepayers; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear.

RATINGS* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
s. d.										
0 6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...
0 9	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	1	1
0 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0	21	19	18	17	19	112	113	115	128	127
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2
1 2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3	6	6	6	5	4	2	5	5	3	4
1 4	3	1	2	3	2	...	1	2	...	1
1 6	16	18	20	22	20	2	4	4	3	2
1 6½	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
1 9	4	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
1 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0	4	8	7	7	7	3	1	1	...	...
2 6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2
Total	59	59	59	60	59	128	130	133	137	139

High and low ratings.

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

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

160. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 36 per cent. in 1888, 32 per cent. in 1889, 31 per cent. in 1890, 28 per cent. in 1891, and 32 per cent. in 1892, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires 88 per cent. in 1888, 87 per cent. in 1889, 86 per cent. in 1890, 93 per cent. in 1891, and 91 per cent. in 1892, were rated at that amount.

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

161. In 1888, 6; in 1889, 5; in 1890, 4; in 1891, 3; and in 1892, 1 of the municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1888, 45; in 1889, 52; in 1890, 55; in 1891, 47; and in 1892, 51 of the municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated.

162. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during 1874, 1879, 1884, and the four years ended with 1892, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1892 as compared with 1891 the

* Including general and special rates.

increase of the whole number of properties was 4,658, of which 1,593 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 3,065 in shires:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1892.

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

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

163. In the eighteen years ended with 1892 the total increase in the number of properties was 177,581, of which 79,426 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 98,155 in shires. Increase in eighteen years.

164. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during 1874, 1879, 1884, and the four years ended with 1892, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1892, as compared with 1891, a decrease occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in cities, towns, and boroughs, and all except the head relating to properties valued at between £100 and £200 in shires. The valuation on the whole showed a decrease of £5,984,420, made up of a decrease of £3,137,370 in urban, and of £2,847,050 in country, properties:— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1892.

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

NOTE.—See note at foot of previous table.

Increase in
total value
of property.

165. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has not quite doubled in the last eight years; that in cities, towns, and boroughs has more than doubled in the same period; but in shires it has taken as many as thirteen years to accomplish a similar result.

Annual
value of
rateable
property.

166. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1892, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of £135,240 in the urban, and an increase of £7,460 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a net decrease of £127,780:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1892.

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

NOTE.—See note at foot of table following paragraph 162, *ante*.

167. During the eighteen years ended with 1892 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £7,610,513, viz., to £4,149,548 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,460,965 in shires. Increase in annual value of property.

168. 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 eighteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1892, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires:— Increase in number and value of properties rated.

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1892.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Eighteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50	144,655	£55,274,670	£3,055,754
£50 to £100	21,378	25,579,347	1,423,062
£100 to £200	7,264	18,504,519	1,051,839
£200 and upwards	4,284	35,786,765	2,079,858
Total increase	177,581	£135,145,301	£7,610,513

169. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover, the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase in the value of properties was in those rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of both the total and the annual value amounted to between a third and a fourth of the whole increase.

170. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,063), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate, to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of

Largest
increase in
small
properties.

Naturaliza-
tion.

allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. For a foreigner to become a member of the Upper House, it is necessary he should have been naturalized for at least ten years; or to become a member of the Lower House, he must have been naturalized for at least five years, for at least two of which he must have been resident in Victoria. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1892 and the previous twenty-one years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1892.

Native Countries.	Twenty-one Years : 1871 to 1891.	Year 1892.
France	77	9
Belgium	11	...
Holland	13	...
Austria	69	8
Germany	862	88
Italy	38	...
Spain	5	...
Portugal	2	...
Russia	106	18
Other European countries	575	73
United States	23	4
South and Central American States	1	...
China	2,969	...
Other countries...	21	...
Total	4,772	200

171. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provided that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subject to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that, whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers, determined to issue no more “unless a sufficient reason was assigned,” with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one since that year.

Naturaliza-
tion of
Chinese.

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

Occupations
of persons
natural-
ized, 1892.

172. By the following figures, which show the occupations of the persons naturalized in 1892, it appears that nearly a fourth of such persons were farmers, and over an eighth were labourers or miners:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1892.

Agent	2	Hairdresser	1
Baker	2	Hawker	1
Barman	1	Hotelkeeper	7
Blacksmith	4	Importer	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	1	Labourer	10
Bootmaker	5	Mariner	1
Brassfinisher	1	Master mariner	2
Brewer	1	Merchant	2
Carpenter	5	Miller (retired)	1
Carrier	2	Miner	16
Cellarman	1	Painter	1
Chemist	1	Professor of music	1
Civil engineer	1	Railway employé	1
Clerk	6	Restaurant-keeper	1
Commercial traveller	1	Sailor	6
Contractor	2	Slippermaker	1
Cook	2	Splitter	1
Coppersmith	1	Storekeeper	6
Dairyman	1	Tailor	5
Dealer	4	Tanner	2
Diver	1	Teacher	2
Draper	4	Upholsterer	1
Driver	1	Vignerou	7
Engine-driver	3	Waiter	1
Engineer	5	Watchmaker	3
Farmer	47	Water conservator	1
Fitter	1	Weaver	1
Fruiterer	3	Wine expert	1
Furrier	1		
Gardener	5		
Grazier	1		
		Total	200