

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

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

PART I.—POPULATION.

Population, 1886.

43. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1886* was as follows:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	531,452
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	471,591
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,003,043</u>

Reduction made in estimate of population.

44. This estimate shows an increase of only 11,174 (1,742 in the males and 9,432 in the females) upon that for the end of 1885, published in the last issue of this work, but the figures then given were derived, in the customary manner, from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths, and of arrivals over departures, recorded as having occurred since the census was taken. It was then stated that the estimate was in all probability too high, and this has been corroborated in various ways, and especially by the fact that the marriage, birth, and death rates were found to be lower than might have been expected in view of the change in the proportions living at the various age-groups which are known to have occurred since the census. It has, therefore, been decided to reduce the estimate for the end of 1886 by 30,000, this being approximately the number which calculations based upon the occurrence of marriages, births, and deaths, show it to have been over-stated.

Defective record of departures.

45. It is certain that until the departures by sea are recorded with a greater degree of accuracy than they are at present, the apparent population, or that derived from the application of the difference between the births and deaths and the difference between the arrivals and departures to the census figures, will always be in excess of the actual population. This being the case, it is obviously better to amend the estimate from time to time, rather than let the error go on increasing during the whole decade intervening between two censuses; the year 1885 seems to be a favorable period for making the amendment, as it is midway between the last census, taken in 1881, and the next census,

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

proposed to be taken in 1891. It will be remembered that at the census of 1881 the error in the population estimate, which had been allowed to run on for ten years, was found to amount to no less than 67,000.

46. The apparent population at the end of 1886, or that which the colony would have contained if the recorded births, deaths, arrivals, and departures had been neither more or less than those which actually occurred, was 1,033,043, viz., 555,452 males, and 477,591 females. The numbers of either sex have been reduced in proportion to the number of recorded departures of the same sex, as it is known to be in consequence of the defective record of these that the main error occurs. The males have therefore been reduced by 24,000, and the females by 6,000 : total, 30,000. Apparent population.

47. 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 1886 was 988,632,* 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 1,006,250, or 26,800 less than the apparent population, but only 3,200 more than the reduced estimate now adopted. It may be remarked that, when the census of 1881 was taken, the population according to the municipal estimate was found to be several thousands above the number then returned, although not nearly so high as the apparent population brought on in the usual way throughout the ten years which had intervened between it and the previous census. Municipal estimate of population.

48. Supposing the apparent population had been correct, the mean or average population during 1886 would have been 1,011,370, viz., 541,990 males and 469,380 females; but, calculating upon the basis of the reduced estimate, the mean population of the year may be set down as follows:— Mean population, 1886.

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1886.						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	522,203
Females	...	...	...	...	...	464,891
		Total	...	...	...	987,094

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

Increase of
population,
1886.

49. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1886 was 41,174, viz., 25,742 males and 15,432 females. Of this increase, 15,872, consisting of 7,178 males and 8,694 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 25,302, consisting of 18,564 males and 6,738 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of
population,
1871 to 1886.

50. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that a large number of persons leave the colony by sea without being recorded by the Immigration Office. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. In 1886, the apparent increase of population was greater by 10,581 than in the previous year, and was the largest recorded during the last sixteen years. Eleven years ago (1875), according to the figures, the increase of population was at a minimum; but since then a marked improvement has taken place from year to year, but especially in the last three years, in each of which the apparent increase was twice as large as in 1875. The following are the figures for the last sixteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

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

Increase by
births.

51. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births in 1886 was greater by 261 than that in 1885, and was also greater than in any other year since 1873. The following are the numbers in the last sixteen years:—

* 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 *ante*.

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

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

52. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures overland, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passages beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,† and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was for some years tolerably successful; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient and Messageries lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not always distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney frequently setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has been urged upon the Victorian

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

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

Government by the Government Statist,* but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last sixteen years—and which, it will be observed, show an increase for 1886 of 10,320 over the number for 1885, and a much larger increase than that shown for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.†

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

Population of Australasian colonies.

53. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1885 and 1886, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885 AND 1886.‡

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase.
	1885.	1886.	
Victoria	971,145	1,003,043	31,898
New South Wales	957,914	1,001,966	44,052
Queensland	315,489	343,768	28,279
South Australia	313,423	312,439	-984§
Western Australia	35,186	40,084	4,898
Total	2,593,157	2,701,300	108,143||
Tasmania	133,791	137,211	3,420
New Zealand	575,226	589,366	14,140
Grand Total	3,302,174	3,427,877	125,703

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

Colonies which have amended their population estimates.

54. Since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, both Victoria and New South Wales have reduced their estimates of population to allow for unrecorded departures which have taken place since the census of 1881 was taken, the former by 30,000 and the latter by 28,925. Moreover, Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in

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

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

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

§ The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

|| Net figures.

1885, which led to a reduction on previous estimates of 11,427 persons in the case of the former, and 7,194 in that of the latter. The other three colonies have not amended their estimates, and as the record of persons departing is more or less incomplete in all of them there is little doubt that the figures given overstate the truth. It should be mentioned that the four colonies which have altered their population figures have carried back the correction to the previous year.

55. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1886, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each:—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1886.

	Per cent.
1. Western Australia	13·92
2. Queensland	8·96
3. New South Wales	4·60
4. Victoria	3·29
5. Tasmania	2·56
6. New Zealand	2·46
7. South Australia	—·31*

NOTE.—If no allowance had been made for probable unrecorded departures, the apparent increase of population in 1886 would have been at the rate of 4·15 per cent. in the case of Victoria and 5·13 per cent. in the case of New South Wales.

56. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1886, the population of Continental Australasia increased by 4·17 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 3·81 per cent.

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1886.

57. During the five years and nine months which intervened between the census of 1881 and the end of 1886 it is estimated that the following increases took place in the populations of the different colonies:—

Increase of Australasian populations since census.

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATIONS, 1881 TO 1886.

Colony	Population. Census of 1881.†	Increase in 5½ years.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria... ..	862,346	140,697	16·32
New South Wales	751,468	250,498	33·33
Queensland	213,525	130,243	60·99
South Australia	279,865	32,574	11·63
Western Australia	29,708	10,376	34·93
Total	2,136,912	564,388	26·41
Tasmania	115,705	21,506	18·59
New Zealand	489,933	99,433	20·30
Grand Total	2,742,550	685,327	24·99

* The minus (—) sign indicates decrease.

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

Probable
Austral-
asian popu-
lations,
1891.

58. Judging from the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1891, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 3,200,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to exceed 4,000,000.

Probable
population
of Austral-
asia in 100
years.

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

PROBABLE POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA AT TEN PERIODS.

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

Further
estimates of
Austral-
asian popu-
lation.

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

Birthplaces,
1886.

61. The following table, with an exception which will be referred to shortly, has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1886 in nearly the same relative proportions as they did when the census was taken :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1886 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	292,174	298,455	590,629
Other Australasian Colonies	22,585	24,623	47,208
England and Wales	95,528	63,858	159,386
Scotland	29,332	22,577	51,909
Ireland	46,115	46,798	92,913
Other British Possessions	6,783	4,183	10,966
Germany	6,929	2,496	9,425
The United States	1,867	723	2,590
China	13,152	42	13,194
Other Foreign Countries	7,738	1,136	8,874
Total	522,203	464,891	987,094
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth)	492,517	460,494	953,011
Foreign Subjects	29,686	4,397	34,083

62. The relative proportions of the different nationalities shown in this table are about identical with those which existed when the census was taken, except those of the natives of Victoria and the other Australasian colonies, in calculating which an allowance has been made for the births and deaths which have occurred since the census. In the absence of exact information, the Chinese have been increased in the same proportion as the other nationalities, but these are possibly not much, if at all, more numerous than at the census, viz., 12,000. Native
Australians
and Chinese.

63. At the last census, only 579 persons in every 1,000 were natives of Victoria, but the proportion has now increased to nearly 600. Mr. Mulhall* shows that the United Kingdom has a more essentially native-born population than any other country in Europe, and one much more so than the United States. The following are the figures, those of Victoria being placed after them:— Native born
in various
countries.

PROPORTION OF NATIVE BORN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Natives per 1,000 persons living.				
United Kingdom	996
Germany	994
Italy	990
Holland	983
Belgium	980
France	977
Switzerland	922
United States	866
Victoria (1881)	579

* *Fifty Years National Progress*, page 14: Routledge and Sons, London, 1887.

Birthplaces
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1881.

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Birthplaces.	Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
The Colony* ...	247,528	234,453	54,281	85,228	10,528	39,894	136,772
Other Australasian Colonies	19,051	24,665	8,640	5,236	400	2,059	8,788
England and Wales...	85,426	70,787	22,608	33,833	4,980	11,383	70,704
Scotland ...	26,224	15,828	6,070	6,028	575	1,931	31,005
Ireland ...	41,226	36,494	14,842	9,060	1,519	3,401	27,666
Other British Possessions	2,348	2,674	884	903	23	364	2,429
France ...	1,042	1,205	261	213	21	28	614
Germany ...	6,144	5,367	6,891	5,234	61	464	3,188
The United States ...	1,645	1,947	261	†	68	96	637
China ...	11,743	10,141	11,224	4,146	145	842	5,017
Other Foreign Countries	5,888	6,038	9,339	2,390	305	303	5,885
Residue‡ ...	3,818	1,550	743	737	77	397	1,268
Total ...	452,083	411,149	136,044	153,008	18,702	61,162	293,973
FEMALES.							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales...	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	234
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	†	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue ‡ ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
Total ...	410,263	340,319	98,066	133,203	13,352	54,543	240,057

Natives of
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

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

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

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

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

VICTORIANS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

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

68. By comparing figures in the last two tables, it will be found that the natives of other Australasian colonies resident in Victoria were about equal to the Victorians resident in the other Australasian colonies, the numbers respectively being 39,906 and 39,766. Victorian males, however, living out of the colony were more numerous than male natives Victorians in other colonies; natives of other colonies in Victoria.

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

of the other colonies living in Victoria, the reverse being the case as regards the females. The following are the figures :—

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

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

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

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

71. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.† When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number returned

* See table following paragraph 64 *ante*.

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

Chinese in Australasian colonies.

Not all Chinese born in China.

Aborigines.

was 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females; all, however, were not enumerated at that time, and there are now known to be 806 in the colony, of whom 550 are pure blacks and the remainder half-castes. The existence of the few of this race that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever, and it will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

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

ABORIGINAL STATIONS, 1886.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines (including half-castes).
	acres.	
Coranderrk	4,800	98
Framlingham	3,500	91
Lake Condah	3,750	110
Lake Wellington	2,300	83
Lake Tyers	4,200	101
Lake Hindmarsh	3,607	73
Depôts (outside stations)	...	250
Total	22,157	806

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

* See 22nd Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 99, Session 1886.

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

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

74. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1885, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1886 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England *	190,082	166,338	356,420
Presbyterians	79,375	72,337	151,712
Methodists †	62,508	61,552	124,060
Independents	11,384	11,343	22,727
Baptists	11,227	12,087	23,314
Other Protestants	17,024	12,552	29,576
Roman Catholics ‡	116,347	116,502	232,849
Jews	2,768	2,185	4,953
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	12,846	46	12,892
Residue	18,642	9,949	28,591
Total	522,203	464,891	987,094

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

Religions in Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

† Including also Bible Christians.

‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

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

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

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

** The Mahometans were combined with the Buddhists, Confucians, &c., in Queensland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proportions
of different
sects.

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

Religions in
various
countries.

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

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

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

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Christians.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, &c.	Residue.	Total. †
	Protestants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Armenian, &c.						
Argentine Republic	27,300	2,621,094	3,200	3,000	448	3,406	2,552	281,000	2,942,000
Australasia ..	2,400,000	730,000	500	13,000	500	..	66,000	90,000	3,300,000
Austria-Hungary ..	3,759,586	26,523,762	7,210,294	1,676,951	9,417	..	232	59,660	39,244,902
Belgium ..	15,000	5,835,278	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	5,853,278
Bolivia ..	..	1,251,900	..	189	..	700,000	..	..	1,952,089
Brazil ..	72,311	10,702,771	..	21,059	..	2,019,350	..	106,884	12,922,375
Bulgaria ..	11,520	2,965	1,411,010	20,212	562,212	..	..	..	2,007,919
Canada ..	2,422,285	1,791,982	378	2,393	..	4,478	2,922	100,372	4,324,810
Chili ..	26,898	2,412,280	..	359	..	..	..	..	2,439,537
China (including Corea and Annam)	193,777	1,517,500	112	3,745	9,582,600	4,000,000	269,221,203	..	284,518,937
Denmark ..	1,959,031	2,985	96	3,946	8	..	..	2,973	1,969,039
Egypt ..	5,979	27,800	35,699	8,524	15,739,263	2,000,000	..	..	17,817,265
France ..	692,800	29,572,557	3,174	53,436	1,494	57	510	7,348,020	37,672,048
Germany ..	29,339,515	16,810,808	12,601	581,681	222	429	367	106,827	46,852,450
Great Britain and Ireland	28,961,927	6,023,015	3,861	70,763	1,835	1,054	1,250	2,000,347	37,064,052
Hayti ..	5,674	542,890	..	386	..	1,050	..	..	550,000
Holland ..	2,503,011	1,458,377	..	82,847	..	..	..	291,777	4,336,012
India ..	899,576	963,058	2,142	12,009	50,121,585	10,589,047	191,356,034	773,974	254,717,425
Italy ..	64,927	27,977,393	79,997	38,474	1,004	..	..	1,537,990	29,699,785
Japan ..	11,678	32,382	11,275	630	242,407	16,419	37,554,206	..	37,868,997
Mexico ..	20,000	9,000,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,430,703	10,460,703
Persia ..	4,500	3,500	66,000	19,000	6,860,000	700,000	600	..	7,653,600
Peru ..	5,087	2,644,055	2,544	498	43	282,165	37,532	..	2,971,924
Portugal ..	500	4,301,554	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	4,306,554
Roumania ..	15,072	115,435	4,803,351	401,051	18,493	22,598	..	..	5,376,000
Roumelia (Eastern)	4,320	1,114	735,974	6,993	200,498	27,201	..	..	976,100
Russia ..	3,476,925	9,182,077	76,343,279	3,574,627	10,407,240	497,049	106,327	325,148	103,912,672
Servia ..	465	4,178	1,880,072	3,492	15,143	..	..	..	1,903,350
Spain ..	8,352	16,927,263	428	402	271	516	213	24,297	16,961,742
Sweden and Norway	6,587,105	1,482	193	3,393	..	..	..	3,596	6,595,769
Switzerland ..	1,703,331	1,185,954	369	7,902	..	..	..	9,196	2,906,752
Turkey ..	2,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	100,000	14,701,000	..	..	..	20,801,000
United States ..	18,986,874	7,712,875	43,936	82,390	1,205	275,000	106,980	29,576,196	56,785,456

79. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been Ages, 1886. carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1886, the numbers being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

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

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1886 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	62,223	59,510	121,733
5 to 10 „	57,609	55,540	113,149
10 to 15 „	55,635	54,665	110,300
15 to 20 „	57,524	55,122	112,646
20 to 25 „	57,352	53,796	111,148
25 to 30 „	47,660	44,669	92,329
30 to 35 „	29,458	26,593	56,051
35 to 40 „	23,006	21,276	44,282
40 to 45 „	23,200	20,748	43,948
45 to 50 „	25,094	20,380	45,474
50 to 55 „	26,730	18,501	45,231
55 to 60 „	24,503	14,371	38,874
60 to 65 „	13,901	8,164	22,065
65 to 70 „	10,128	6,028	16,156
70 to 75 „	4,539	2,887	7,426
75 to 80 „	3,641	2,641	6,282
80 years and upwards			
Total	522,203	464,891	987,094

Ages in Australasian colonies.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE * IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ages in Victoria and New South Wales.

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

Relative effectiveness of populations of Australasian colonies.

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

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

stand in regard to the proportion of persons at the sustaining, as contrasted with those at the dependent, periods of life. The former are placed in the first column, and the latter in the last two columns :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 persons living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
1. Queensland	5,993	3,888	119
2. Victoria	5,908	3,847	245
3. Western Australia	5,891	3,855	254
4. South Australia	5,879	3,885	236
5. New South Wales	5,768	3,987	245
6. Tasmania	5,692	3,821	487
7. New Zealand	5,604	4,254	142

Victoria and other colonies compared.

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

Relative effectiveness of male populations of Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

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

Victoria and other colonies compared.

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

Women at reproductive ages in Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

Effectiveness of population of England.

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

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

Women at
reproductive
period in
England.

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

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1886—
Persons.

89. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1886, as shown in a previous table,* a large accession to the population (amounting to 82 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in $5\frac{1}{4}$ years from 5,908 to 6,200, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,800. This is made plain by the figures in the following table:—

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1886.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1886. (30th June.)	Increase in $5\frac{1}{4}$ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1886. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	345,182	13,420	3,847	3,498
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	612,048	102,569	5,908	6,200
65 years and upwards...	21,105	29,864	8,759	245	302
Total ...	862,346	987,094	124,748	10,000	10,000

Comparison
with other
colonies.

90. It has been already shown† that, relatively to the total numbers, the population of Victoria, when the census was taken, was stronger in point of age than the population of any other Australasian colony except Queensland. The improvement since the census shows it to have been, at the middle of 1886, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census was taken.

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1886—
Males.

91. In the same $5\frac{1}{4}$ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 80 per cent. of the whole male increase; per 10,000 males

* See table following paragraph 79 *ante*.

† See paragraph 82 *ante*.

living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,289, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,711. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1886 :—

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1886.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1886. (30th June.)	Increase in 5½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1886. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	175,467	8,448	3,695	3,360
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	328,428	56,087	6,024	6,289
65 years and upwards...	12,723	18,308	5,585	281	351
Total ...	452,083	522,203	70,120	10,000	10,000

92. As compared with the neighbouring colonies at the time the census of 1881 was taken,* Victoria, in regard to the proportion of males at the strongest ages, had risen in 1886 from the fifth place to the second, being above New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, but was still below Queensland. It is possible, however, that the proportionate numbers at different ages may have varied in the other colonies since that census was taken.

Comparison with other colonies.

93. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 222,204 at the middle of 1886, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,780. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is much higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census.

Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1886.

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

Relative effectiveness of populations of various countries

* See table following paragraph 84 ante.

† See figures following paragraph 86 ante.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT SUPPORTING AND
DEPENDENT AGES.

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

Countries
compared.

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

Men at
"Soldiers'
age" in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

96. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the Soldiers' age." It appears that when the census was taken the Australasian colonies could have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, the following being the numbers obtainable from each colony:—

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

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

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

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

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

98. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1886 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census from 114,142 to 157,476, or by 43,334. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,595, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania or Western Australia at the time of the census, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

99. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1886, in the same manner as the religions :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1886 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	5,483	279	5,762
" religion	1,253	232	1,485
" health... ..	2,246	1,813	4,059
" law	1,462	...	1,462
" education	3,081	4,742	7,823
" art, science, and literature ...	3,029	1,209	4,238
Traders	16,710	2,232	18,942
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	7,729	744	8,473
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ...	17,128	30,729	47,857
Domestic servants	3,394	24,779	28,173
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	53,578	1,209	54,787
Miners	41,150	...	41,150
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	992	...	992
" pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	89,976	47,000	136,976

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

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1886 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,864	1,162	5,026
„ land carriage	16,815	372	17,187
„ sea navigation	3,812	46	3,858
Dealing in food	16,188	1,999	18,187
Labourers	27,781	...	27,781
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,097	93	1,190
Of independent means	2,768	1,302	4,070
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	193,946	340,765	534,711
Public burthen	7,311	4,138	11,449
Of no occupation, unspecified	1,410	46	1,456
Total	522,203	464,891	987,094

Falling-off in number of miners.

100. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the tables of birthplaces and religions in 1886, has necessarily been constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently, the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth. The miners especially, which were returned at the census as numbering 36,066, instead of having increased with the population as shown in the table, are believed by the Mining Department to have fallen off to 25,214. The latter number only refers to gold miners, but the miners for other metals or minerals only number about 300, and therefore could affect the total to no more than that extent.

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Sub-orders.

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

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government...	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
„	2	„ local government ...	518	118	142	14	34	261
„	3	Engaged in defence	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
„	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
„	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
„	4	Authors, literary persons, &c....	197	39	97	4	16	121
„	5	Scientific persons	300	84	204	19	26	270

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
2	6	Teachers	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
"	7	Artists	734	104	143	4	55	331
"	8	Musicians, music teachers, &c....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
"	9	Actors, &c.	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
"	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
"	3	Scholars (so described) ...	184,655	76,912	42,141	6,327	21,215	105,65
4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	7,475	1,597	2,089	127	790	3,196
"	2	" in attendance ...	31,234	9,056	9,388	1,018	4,487	16,742
5	1	Mercantile persons	11,332	2,027	3,795	242	723	6,770
"	2	Other general dealers... ..	6,284	1,809	1,774	230	832	2,907
6	1	Carriers on railways (not railway construction)	3,098	668	808	55	263	1,157
"	2	" roads	8,291	3,115	3,466	503	700	3,574
"	3	" seas and rivers	3,363	1,911	2,530	431	969	4,518
"	4	Engaged in storage	1,257	342	621	33	131	1,006
"	5	Messengers and porters ...	1,559	870	294	7	266	1,118
		Engaged—						
7	1	In agricultural pursuits ...	108,919	22,004	30,330	3,336	17,748	42,722
"	2	" pastoral pursuits	10,608	8,333	3,686	1,288	860	5,541
"	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)	1,377	1,478	738	42	293	3,924
"	4	About animals	3,298	1,452	66	97	507	2,260
8	1	In books	3,492	805	831	67	281	2,031
"	2	" musical instruments	139	16	25	...	10	63
"	3	" prints and pictures	200	21	31	2	7	58
"	4	" carving and figures	162	18	33	...	4	32
"	5	" tackle for sports and games	26	4	...	...	...	5
"	6	" designs, medals, and dies...	87	12	104	3	...	7
"	7	" watches and philosophical instruments	570	100	148	13	58	338
"	8	" surgical instruments	21	4	5	...	...	3
"	9	" arms	71	25	16	3	7	35
"	10	" machines and tools	994	327	537	6	69	750
"	11	" carriages, harness, and implements	3,556	971	1,545	159	368	1,521
"	12	" ships and boats	608	212	254	53	188	752
"	13	" houses and buildings	16,162	3,458	6,834	516	1,892	11,947
"	14	" furniture	1,748	358	531	34	209	1,079
"	15	" chemicals	229	12	16	1	6	71
9	1	" textile fabrics	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
"	2	" dress	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
"	3	" fibrous materials	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	" animal food	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
"	2	" vegetable food	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
"	3	" drinks and stimulants	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	" animal matters	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
"	2	" vegetable matters	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	" mining... ..	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
"	2	" coal	444	339	46	12	59	294
"	3	" stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
"	4	" water	124	388	64	1	15	56

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
12	5	Engaged— In gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
„	6	„, metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
„	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
„	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

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

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	NUMBERS.						
1	Government and defence ...	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars ...	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,277	19,938
5	Traders ...	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea ...	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,373
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions ...	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks ...	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances ...	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals ...	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank ...	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community ...	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
	Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

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

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
7	Engaged in— Agricultural and pastoral pursuits	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
	Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

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

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

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

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales
compared.

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

Unemployed
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

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

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

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

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

107. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1886. The first of these districts (Greater Melbourne) is that comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne;* the second, the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third, the remainder of the colony :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1886.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1886.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	371,630	37.65	1,452
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan †	376	187,980	19.04	501
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	427,484	43.31	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	987,094	100.00	11.23

Urban and rural population.

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

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

Districts.	Enumerated Population.		Increase † in Ten Years.	
	1871.	1881.	Number.	Per Cent.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	206,780	282,947	76,167	36.85
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan ...	194,293	189,583	—4,710	—2.42
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	330,455	389,816	59,361	17.96
Total of Victoria ...	731,528	862,346	130,818	17.88

109. In 1886 the population of the metropolis was equal to nearly 38 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :—

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

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

† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the census of 1881, are as follow :—Avoca, 904; Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 1,243; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 275; Taradale, 1,466; Walhalla (1885), 1,800; Woodend 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

‡ The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

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

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	|	1881	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87		1886	...	37·65

Area and
population
of metro-
politan sub-
districts.

110. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population, and the number of persons to the acre, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1886.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	Year 1886.	
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City	5,020	71,556	14·3
Hotham Town	565	20,261†	35·9
Fitzroy City	923	30,295	32·8
Collingwood City	1,139	28,800	25·3
Richmond City	1,430	31,286	21·9
Brunswick Borough	2,722	11,110	4·1
Northcote Borough	2,850	2,865	1·0
Prahran City	2,320	32,606	14·1
South Melbourne City	2,311	37,000	16·0
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	10,246	4·3
St. Kilda Borough	1,886	16,036	8·5
Brighton Town ‡	3,288	6,165	1·9
Essendon Borough	4,000	5,976	1·5
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	6,000	5·5
Hawthorn Town ‡	2,389	10,477	4·4
Kew Borough	3,553	5,669	1·6
Footscray Town ‡	3,075	10,000	3·3
Williamstown Town ‡	2,775	12,200	4·4
Remainder of District	120,242	21,604	·2
Total	163,942	370,152	2·3
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,478§	...
Total Population, including shipping	...	371,630	...

Populations
of suburban
municipi-
palities.

111. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 71,500 || inhabitants, and is nearly twice as populous as South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne (Emerald Hill), with 37,000 inhabitants; Prahran, Richmond, and Fitzroy, with 33,000, 31,000, and 30,000 respectively; and Collingwood with 29,000. Northcote, with under 3,000 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban boroughs, the next one, Kew, having nearly twice that number.

Density of
metropoli-
tan popula-
tion.

112. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the last column of the table. It

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres. † Including the Benevolent Asylum.
‡ Brighton and Hawthorn were proclaimed towns on the 15th March, 1887; Footscray on the 22nd February, 1887; and Williamstown on the 30th March, 1886.
§ Census figures. || This represents only the number who pass the night in the city.

will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is Hotham, with 36 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 33; Collingwood, with $25\frac{1}{3}$; Richmond, with 22; South Melbourne, with 16; Melbourne City, with $14\frac{1}{3}$; and Prahran, with 14 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,723 acres of such reserves; Kew, 646 acres; South Melbourne, 472 acres; Williamstown, 433 acres; Richmond, 197 acres; Fitzroy, 49 acres; and Collingwood only 29 acres.* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 35·1; Collingwood, 26·0; Richmond, 25·4; Melbourne City, 21·7; South Melbourne, 20·1; Williamstown, 5·3; Kew, 2·0.

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

Estimate of metropolitan population not altered.

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

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies.

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

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

† See paragraph 44 *ante*.

‡ In 1886, the estimated population of Melbourne was 371,630; Sydney 307,541; Adelaide 128,377; Hobart, 30,805. According to censuses of Queensland and New Zealand taken about the end of the first quarter of 1886, the population of Brisbane was 51,683, and the population of Wellington was 25,925 (estimated to have increased to 27,893 at the end of the year). The population of three New Zealand towns was found to be greater than that of Wellington, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants.

Proportions of metropolitan to total populations.

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

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

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

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

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

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

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

Increase of metropolitan population since census.

117. In the $5\frac{1}{4}$ years from the census of 1881 to the middle of 1886, it is estimated that the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 88,683, and the population of Greater Sydney by 83,330. The increase in the last year of the period (1885-6) was set down as 26,250 for Melbourne and 24,698 for Sydney.

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

118. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1886, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1886.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat ...	40,050	Geelong ...	20,710
Sandhurst ...	36,350	Castlemaine ...	8,800

Population of principal towns of the world.

119. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the populations of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality only is returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included; for these reasons, the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable the one with the other. The populations of the

Australian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 200,000 inhabitants* :—

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1881	4,766,661†
Paris	France	1886	2,344,550
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1885	1,315,547
New York	United States	1885	1,300,000‡
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1880	1,103,857§
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
St. Petersburg	Russia	1884	929,100
Tokio	Japan	1886	902,837
Philadelphia... ..	United States	1885	875,000
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India	1881	871,504
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	870,000
Pekin	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Moscow	Russia	1884	753,469
Hankow	China ... ..	...	750,000
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674,095
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Brooklyn	United States	1885	604,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1886	588,136||
Liverpool	England	1886	586,320¶
Chicago	United States	1885	550,000
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	500,000
Naples	Italy	1881	463,172
St. Louis	United States	1885	450,000
Nankin	China ... ..	...	450,000
Birmingham	England	1886	434,381
Buda-Pesth	Hungary	1886	422,557
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1886	416,659
Warsaw	Russian Poland	1882	406,261
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyons	France	1886	401,930
Buenos Ayres	Argentine Republic	1886	400,000
Madrid	Spain	1877	397,816
Boston	United States	1885	390,406
Marseilles	France	1886	376,143
Baltimore	United States	1885	375,000

* Some towns in China and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 200,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries; they have, therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 200,000 inhabitants, have been included in the list.

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

‡ New York, combined with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contained 2,095,234 inhabitants.

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

|| Manchester contained 376,895, and Salford contained 211,241 inhabitants.

¶ Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 681,690 inhabitants.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Amsterdam	Holland	1886	372,325
Melbourne	Victoria	1886	371,630
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1885	357,332
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad	India	1881	354,692
Osaka	Japan	1886	353,970
Dublin (with suburbs)	Ireland	1881	349,648
Leeds	England	1886	339,057
Sheffield	England	1886	310,957
Sydney	New South Wales	1886	307,541
Hamburg (with suburbs)	Germany	1885	305,690
San Francisco	United States	1885	300,000
Mexico	Mexico	1882	300,000
Breslau	Prussia	1885	298,893
Milan	Italy	1881	295,543
Copenhagen (with suburbs)	Denmark	1886	285,700
Cincinnati	United States	1885	280,000
Rome	Italy	1881	273,268
Odessa	Russia	1883	267,563
Munich	Bavaria	1885	261,981
Lucknow	India	1881	261,303
Kioto	Japan	1886	255,403
Edinburgh	Scotland	1886	254,591
King-Ki-Tao	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Barcelona	Spain	1877	248,943
Lisbon	Portugal	1878	246,343
Dresden	Saxony	1885	245,515
Bordeaux	France	1886	240,582
Ningpo	China ... ..	...	240,000
New Orleans	United States	1885	235,000
Alexandria	Egypt	1882	231,396
Turin	Italy	1881	230,183
Bucharest	Roumania	1876	221,805
Bristol	England	1886	220,915
Bradford	England	1886	219,411
Nottingham	England	1886	217,733
Stockholm	Sweden	1885	215,688
Belfast	Ireland	1881	208,122
Palermo	Sicily	1881	205,712
Havana	Cuba ... ..	...	205,676
Gwalior	India	1881	200,000
Teheran	Persia ... ..	...	200,000
Santiago de Chile	Chile ... ..	...	200,000

Mining
population.

120. Between the censuses of Victoria taken in 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the

end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these estimates were too high.* At the end of 1886, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 25,214, or 978 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 9,975 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1886.

Alluvial miners	...	13,691	European miners	...	20,738
Quartz miners	...	11,523	Chinese miners	...	4,476
Total	...	25,214	Total	...	25,214

121. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1886 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 1,974, the numbers being 11,356 and 9,382 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 167, as against 4,309 engaged in alluvial mining.

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

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

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

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

‡ Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 91,498 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow :—

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales (latest correction)	316,320
Queensland	668,497
South Australia	903,425
Western Australia	1,060,000
Total Australia	3,036,126
Tasmania	26,215

Area of
Victoria
and other
colonies.

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

Comparative
areas of
Victoria
and Great
Britain.

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

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

Area of New
South Wales
and other
countries.

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

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

Area of
Queensland
and other
countries.

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

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

Area of
South
Australia
and other
countries.

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

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

* See paragraph 4 *ante*.

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

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

Area of Western Australia and other countries.

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

Areas of Tasmania and Greece compared.

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

Areas of New Zealand and Italy compared.

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

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

Area of Australia and certain countries.

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

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

Area of Australasia and certain countries.

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

133. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,972 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,439 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

Area of Australasia, Europe, and United States.

134. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the

Populations of Australasian colonies.

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

Australasian colonies during the year of the last census (1881) and the five following years are shown in the following table:—

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ‡ ...	1881	462,491	417,727	880,218	90·32	10·015
	1882	472,770	427,452	900,222	90·41	10·243
	1883	484,961	436,782	921,743	90·06	10·486
	1884	498,479	447,566	946,045	89·79	10·765
	1885	512,953	458,192	971,145	89·32	11·050
	1886	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
New South Wales ‡	1881	426,944	351,746	778,690	82·39	2·519
	1882	443,314	367,519	810,833	82·90	2·623
	1883	470,009	387,735	857,744	82·50	2·774
	1884	495,581	408,377	903,958	82·40	2·924
	1885	527,533	430,381	957,914	81·58	3·098
	1886	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
Queensland ...	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
	1884	178,530	123,560	302,090‡	69·21‡	·452‡
	1885	185,735	129,754	315,489‡	69·86‡	·472‡
	1886	201,586	142,182	343,768	70·53	·514
South Australia § ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
	1884	164,877	147,904	312,781	89·70	·346
	1885	163,641	149,782	313,423‡	91·53‡	·347‡
	1886	162,788	149,651	312,439	91·94	·346
Western Australia	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
	1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	76·97	·034
	1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	76·03	·036
	1886	23,374	16,710	40,084	71·49	·041
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
	1884	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
	1885	71,081	62,710	133,791	88·22	5·073
	1886	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
New Zealand || ...	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·199
	1884	301,374	255,736	557,110‡	84·86‡	5·355‡
	1885	310,732	264,494	575,226‡	85·12‡	5·539‡
	1886	317,632	271,734	589,366	85·55	5·666

* On the 30th June, 1887, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,019,106, and that of New South Wales was 1,022,000. For populations for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also tables in Appendix A *post*.

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

‡ Figures revised and amended since last publication.

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

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

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

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1886.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES; 1886.

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

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

More males in New South Wales than in Victoria.

137. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in 1881; that in Queensland the proportions of the sexes are about the same as in that year, whilst in South Australia and New Zealand the tendency since the census has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

138. In 1886, as compared with 1885, an increase, it will be noticed, took place in the populations of all the Australasian colonies except South Australia, where there was a falling off of 984, viz., 853 males and 131 females.

Decrease of population in South Australia.

139. At the end of 1886 there were on the Continent of Australia over two million seven hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were over three million four hundred thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the six years ended with 1886, were as follow :—

Population of Australia and Australasia.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1886.*

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1881	1,191,873	1,010,340	2,202,213	84·77	·748
	1882	1,234,562	1,049,023	2,283,585	84·97	·775
	1883	1,303,554	1,099,623	2,403,177	84·36	·816
	1884	1,356,090	1,141,742	2,497,832	84·19	·848
	1885	1,409,851	1,183,306	2,593,157	83·93	·881
	1886	1,470,523	1,230,757	2,701,300	83·69	·917
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,530,093	1,291,953	2,822,046	84·44	·918
	1882	1,582,996	1,340,775	2,923,771	84·70	·951
	1883	1,665,191	1,405,083	3,070,274	84·39	·999
	1884	1,726,604	1,458,879	3,185,483	84·50	1·036
	1885	1,791,664	1,510,510	3,302,174	84·30	1·074
	1886	1,861,478	1,565,379	3,427,877	84·09	1·115

Sexes diverging from equality.

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

Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

141. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that nearly two-fifths of the inhabitants of Australia, but not quite one-third of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria.

Area and population of British dominions.

142. 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:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or 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	1886	27,870,586	477
Scotland	29,820	„	3,949,393	132
Ireland	32,531	„	4,887,439	150
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,374	...
Total United Kingdom, &c.	120,840	...	36,922,792	306
Gibraltar ‡	2	(c) 1881	18,381	9,191
Malta ‡	119	1884	156,675	1,316
Heligoland	1	(c) 1881	2,001	2,001
Total	120,962	...	37,099,849	307

* All the figures in this table have been revised and altered since last publication.

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

‡ Exclusive of the military.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1884.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIA.				
British India*	868,314	(c) 1881	198,790,853	229
Upper Burmah (recently acquired)	150,000	1884	2,500,000	17
Ceylon	25,365	1885	2,832,000	112
Straits Settlements	1,472	"	598,000	406
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	(c) 1881	6,298	210
Hong Kong	32	1885	190,594	5,956
Aden	} 71	(c) 1881	{ 34,711	} 491
Perim				
Cyprus	3,723	"	186,084	50
Total	1,049,007	...	205,138,689	196
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies † ...	713	1885	361,404	507
Natal	18,750	"	443,639	24
Cape Colony and dependencies † ...	219,700	"	1,252,347	6
St. Helena	47	1883	5,085	108
Ascension	34	(c) 1881	300	9
Lagos	1,069	1883	87,165	82
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	18,784	1885	651,000	35
Sierra Leone	3,000	(c) 1881	60,546	20
Gambia	69	1885	14,150	205
Total	262,166	...	2,875,636	11·0
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,470,392	1885	4,579,557	1·3
Newfoundland	42,000	1884	193,121	5
Bermuda	19	1885	15,036	791
Honduras	6,400	(c) 1881	27,452	4
British Guiana	109,000	1885	270,042	2·4
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,300	"	43,521	8
Turk's Island	169	(c) 1881	4,732	28
Jamaica	4,193	1885	596,383	142
St. Lucia	238	"	41,381	174
St. Vincent	133	1884	43,039	324
Barbados	166	(c) 1881	171,860	1,035
Grenada	133	1885	46,424	349
Tobago	114	"	19,363	170
Virgin Isles	57	"	5,287	93
St. Christopher	65	} 1884	41,001	357
Nevis	50			
Antigua	170	1885	34,964	206
Montserrat	32	"	11,097	346
Dominica	291	1884	28,840	99
Trinidad	1,754	1885	171,914	98
Total	3,640,676	...	6,345,014	1·7

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

† Exclusive of the Military.

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

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	3,075,030	1886	3,427,877	1
Fiji †	7,740	„	127,279	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	(c) 1881	1,553	·2
Total	3,089,270	...	3,556,709	1
Grand Total British dominions	8,162,081	...	255,015,897	31·2

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION. †

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary §	264,443	1884-5	40,728,602	154
Belgium	11,370	1885	5,853,278	532
Denmark	14,784	(c) 1880	1,969,039	133
„ colonies of	75,107	„	127,428	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1880	2,096,467	23

* Exclusive of Aborigines.

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

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

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

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>				
France	204,031	1886	38,218,903	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,500	„	3,817,467†	15
„ „ others ...	432,800	1882-4	12,559,386	29
„ protectorates of ...	105,550	„	9,073,000	85
Total French dominions ...	999,881	(c)1885	63,668,756	64
Germany	208,640	(c)1885	48,852,680	234
Greece †	24,970	(c)1879	1,979,561	79
Holland	12,738	1885	4,336,012	340
„ colonies of, Java & Madura ...	50,848	1884	20,931,654	410
„ other colonies ...	713,500	„	6,913,608	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,086	1882-4	32,181,274	41
Italy	114,381	1885	29,694,785	261
Luxemburg	998	„	213,283	213
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	67
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	922	„	269,401	292
„ „ Madeira ...	315	„	132,223	419
„ „ Others ...	704,546	1878-81	3,329,200	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	8,037,378	11
Roumania	50,160	1884	5,173,452	103
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1883	78,590,594	42
Poland	49,142	„	7,083,475	145
Finland	144,210	1884	2,176,421	15
Total	2,080,395	...	87,850,490	42
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	384,134	1883	6,740,853	18
Siberia	4,823,112	1878-84	4,093,535	8
Central Asia	1,357,777	„	5,031,354	4
Total	6,565,023	...	15,865,742	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,645,418	...	103,716,232	12
Servia	18,756	(c)1884	1,902,419	100

* See footnote (‡) to preceding page.

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

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN— <i>continued.</i>				
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	195,715	1884	16,958,178	87
„ colonies of	165,060	1877-82	7,992,894	49
Total Spanish dominions ...	360,775	...	24,951,072	69
Sweden and Norway	299,535	1884-5	6,613,469	22
Switzerland	15,977	1884	2,906,752	182
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1885	975,030	70
Bulgaria	24,693	(c)1881	2,007,919	80
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,947,005	20
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)	1,553,530	1879-82	382,079,000	246
„ dependencies of	2,914,170	„	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire ‡ ...	4,467,700	...	403,259,000	90
Corea	84,222	1883	10,518,937	125
Japan §	147,625	1885	37,868,987	256
Persia	636,203	1881	7,653,600 ||	12
Siam	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) ¶	394,240	(c)1882	6,806,381	17
Liberia	14,360	...	1,068,000	74
Madagascar	228,498	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco	313,500	...	6,140,000	20
South African Republic ...	112,700	1884	700,000	6
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,168,460	1882	3,072,763	3
Bolivia	500,740	1884	2,303,000	5
Brazil	3,204,654	1885	12,922,375 ††	4
Chili ††	260,936	(c)1885	2,520,442	10

* See footnote (‡) on page 76.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 68,850 square miles, and 4,790,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 16,174,056 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

‡ Estimates of the population of China are of doubtful accuracy. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

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

|| Including 2,500,000 Nomads.

¶ The boundaries of Egypt are at present in an unsettled condition. The territories of the Soudan are not here included as under Egyptian sovereignty.

** Including Patagonia.

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

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

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.
AMERICAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Columbia	504,773	1881	4,000,000†	8
Costa Rica	19,980	1885	213,785	11
Ecuador	248,312	(c)1885	1,004,651‡	4
Guatemala	46,760	1886	1,322,544	28
Hayti... ..	9,230	1885	572,000§	64
Honduras	46,505	1884	323,274	7
Mexico	751,268	"	10,460,703	14
Nicaragua	51,647	1883	275,815	5
Paraguay	91,980	(c)1879	346,048||	4
Peru ¶	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
San Domingo	20,590	1885	400,000	19
San Salvador	7,226	1883	613,273	85
United States**	3,557,000	1884	55,554,000	16
Uruguay	65,551	"	559,668	9
Venezuela	†† 429,855	"	2,121,988	5
OCEANIA.				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c)1884	80,578††	13
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	32
Tonga	385	...	24,000	6
Grand Total of countries named	31,988,754	...	990,838,522	31
Grand Total of British dominions	8,162,081	..	255,015,897	31
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	40,150,835	...	1,245,854,419	31

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

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

* See footnote (†) on page 76.

† Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

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

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

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

¶ See footnote (††) on preceding page.

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

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

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

sixty-seven times, and the population thereof nearly seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

Density of population in various countries.

146. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over five hundred and thirty-two, and the latter four hundred and seventy-seven, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and forty; next, Italy with two hundred and sixty-one, and Japan with two hundred and fifty-six; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains even without its dependencies over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and forty-six persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

Proportions of sexes in various countries.

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

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

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

Area and population of the world.

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

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	3,756,002	327,743,400†	87·3
Asia	17,208,208	795,591,000	46·2
Africa	11,511,776	205,823,200	17·9
America	14,850,631	100,415,400	6·8
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,455,802	4,232,000	1·2
Polarland	1,728,585	82,500	·05
Total	52,511,004	1,433,887,500	27·3

149. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 144 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named. Proportion of countries named to world.

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

151. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales. Similar communication also now exists between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria Overland migration not recorded.

* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 69, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is 386 of a square mile. According to the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, 1886 (Gauthier Villars, 55 Quai des Augustins, Paris), the population of the globe amounts to 1,445 millions, of whom 340 millions are in Europe, 756 millions in Asia, 207 millions in Africa, 73 millions in North America, 81 millions in South America, and 38 millions in Oceania. The same authority estimates the area of inhabited land to be 136,800,000 kilometers or 52,611,800 square miles. According to Hubner's estimate for 1886, the population of the world is 1,485,151,000, viz.:—Europe, 338,710,000; Asia, 830,898,000; Africa, 199,248,000; America, 111,511,000; Australia and Oceania, 4,702,000; Polar land, 82,000.

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

from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative than to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

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

Immigration and emigration, 1886.

153. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1886, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1886.

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Arrivals by sea	...	65,946	...	27,458	...	93,404
Departures by sea	...	47,382	...	20,720	...	68,102
Excess of arrivals	...	18,564	...	6,738	...	25,302

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

154. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1886 than for 1885 by 16,428, and the records of departures show larger numbers for 1886 than for 1885 by 6,108; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 10,320.

Gain by immigration, 1885 and 1886 compared.

155. 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 1886:—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1886.

—				Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	...	...	...	82,943	9,164	1,297	93,404
Departures	...	...	...	62,583	4,416	1,103	68,102
Immigration in excess	...	...	...	20,360	4,748	194	25,302

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

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1886.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of—	
			Immigration.	Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	29,301	33,780	...	4,479
South and Western Australia ...	20,549	13,301	7,248	...
Tasmania	14,227	8,671	5,556	...
New Zealand	6,147	3,453	2,694	...
The United Kingdom	18,586	6,864	11,722	...
Foreign countries	4,594	2,033	2,561	...
Total	93,404	68,102	25,302	...

Net immi-
gration
from
various
colonies.

157. Of late years it appears from the records that persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea have greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but this has not been the case in regard to the other countries distinguished in the last table, from all of which Victoria has gained considerably in population; the gain in 1886 being greater than in any of the previous five years, whilst the loss to New South Wales and Queensland was less than in 1885. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last six years. The figures, however, must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table:—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1886.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—						Emigra- tion to, in Excess of Immigra- tion from, New South Wales and Queens- land.	Net Im- migration.
	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.			
1881 ...	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	1,924	7,322	
1882 ...	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	2,978	10,880	
1883 ...	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	7,441	11,030	
1884 ...	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	3,647	14,141	
1885 ...	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	7,492	14,982	
1886 ...	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	4,479	25,302	
Total ...	19,635	26,787	6,962	51,398	6,836	27,961	83,657	

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

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

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1882.

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

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

159. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1886 numbered 1,108, viz., 1,098 males and 10 females, or 448 males more, but 10 females less than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1886 was 492, viz., 491 males and 1 female, as compared with 571 males and 8 females in 1885.

Chinese immigration.

160. Of the Chinese who arrived, 14 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 22 from South Australia, 76 from Tasmania, 5 from New Zealand, 991 from Hong Kong, and other Chinese ports. Of those who left, 20 went to New South Wales, 60 to South Australia, 88 to Tasmania, 1 to New Zealand, and 323 to China and other distant places.

Chinese, where from and where to.

161. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in

Chinese immigration, 1853 to 1886.

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

that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed;* but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, restrictions on Chinese immigration have again been imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1882, and is still in force. It limits the number of Chinese immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel. Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow:—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1886.

1861	...	...	154	1874	...	...	386
1862	...	...	175	1875	...	...	521
1836	...	...	80	1876	...	...	377
1864	...	...	978	1877	...	...	449
1865	...	...	1,085	1878	...	...	819
1866	...	...	974	1879	...	...	875
1867	...	...	317	1880	...	...	947
1868	...	...	300	1881	...	...	1,348
1869	...	...	1,121	1882	...	...	327
1870	...	...	584	1883	...	...	433
1871	...	...	704	1884	...	...	557
1872	...	...	385	1885	...	...	670
1873	...	...	269	1886	...	...	1,108

Average number of Chinese immigrants.

162. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 26 years was 15,943, or an average of 613 per annum. It will be observed that only in 1886 and three previous years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese 1882 to 1886.

163. If the arrivals of Chinese be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last five years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures of the Chinese by sea—the Chinese population increased by 130. In the first three years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the reverse process during the last two years, as will be seen by the following figures:—

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

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1886.*

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
Total ...	3,095	2,965	+ 130

164. The arrivals in each Australasian colony of persons who made their way there without State assistance, and of those whose passages from the United Kingdom were paid either wholly or in part by the Colonial Governments, also the recorded departures from each such colony, were as follow during the six years ended with 1885. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

* In the first six months of 1887, the Chinese who arrived numbered 1,548, and the Chinese who left numbered 583, the balance in favour of arrivals was thus 965. Of the Chinese who arrived in the eighteen months ended 30th June, 1887, only 7½ per cent. paid the poll-tax, the remainder having been previously naturalized or being exempt on other grounds.

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

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

§ An International Exhibition was held in Victoria in 1880.

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

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

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1886, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

165. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the last year named in the table the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales. The following is the order in which the colonies stood, during 1885, in reference to the apparent net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS
OVER EMIGRANTS, 1885.

Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.¶		Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.¶	
1. New South Wales ...	39,683	5. Western Australia ...	1,628
2. Victoria ...	14,982	6. Tasmania ...	649
3. Queensland ...	11,566	7. South Australia ...	- 7,417
4. New Zealand ...	4,504		

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 152 *ante*.

¶ These figures overstate the truth, except where the minus sign appears, and there they understate it. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

166. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1885, by excess of immigration over emigration, was 60,442; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 65,595. Persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is always less than the records indicate.*

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

167. Whilst in 1885 immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria, it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and New South Wales, and to a less extent in New Zealand, Tasmania, Western Australia, and South Australia. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1885.

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.†			
1. New South Wales	34,129
2. Victoria	14,982
3. New Zealand	3,432
4. Queensland	1,950
5. Western Australia	1,247
6. Tasmania	67
7. South Australia	-7,710‡

168. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,§ the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1886 numbered 330,801, and of these 44,055, or about 13 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of 66,000, and the number to Australasia of 3,400, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last fourteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the same period.

Imperial emigration returns.

* According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1885 was 40,689, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom therefrom was 8,272. The excess in favour of departures was thus only 32,417, the difference between which number and that showing the net immigration according to colonial returns is thus over 33,000; but portion of this difference is accounted for by persons coming direct to these colonies from other British possessions and from foreign countries. Some discrepancy, moreover, is doubtless due to the overlapping of the returns, owing to the time occupied on the voyage from England to Australia.

† See footnote (||) on preceding page.

‡ Excess of emigrants over unassisted immigrants.

§ See Statistical Tables relating to Immigration and Emigration, 1886, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 11th February, 1887.

**EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1886.**

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1873 to 1880	285,003	195,143	89,860
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	44,539	28,478
1884	45,944	28,443	17,501
1885	40,689	17,498	23,191
1886	44,055	16,798	27,257
Total in fourteen years ...	551,405	325,549	225,856

Destination
of emigrants
from the
United
Kingdom.

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

**DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1886.**

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1873 to 1880	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884	303,901	45,944	37,043	203,519	17,395
1885	264,385	40,689	22,928	184,470	16,298
1886	330,801	44,055	30,121	238,386	18,239
Total in 14 years	3,782,794	551,405	399,031	2,581,374	250,984
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1873 to 1880	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
1885	100·00	15·39	8·67	69·77	6·17
1886	100·00	13·32	9·11	72·06	5·51
Total in 14 years	100·00	14·58	10·55	68·24	6·63

170. The emigration from Great Britain to the United States, which had considerably fallen off since 1881, again revived in 1886, and in that year amounted to nearly three-fourths of the total emigration. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last 14 years is less by only 120,000 than the present population of Continental Australia.

Emigration to the United States.

171. Included in the 44,055 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1886 were 35,887 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 22,602 males and 13,285 females. Of the former, 4,963, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 5,800, or 44 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 1,551; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 2,982; miners, quarrymen, 931; builders, 129; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 313; brick and tile makers, &c., 41; iron and brass founders, moulders, &c., 63; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 216; engineers, 346; engine-drivers, stokers, 95; cabinetmakers, 67; carpenters, joiners, &c., 796; turners, 16; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., 66; printers, 61; coopers, 11; tanners and curriers, 10; spinners and weavers, 32; shipwrights, 24; clock and watch makers, 39; saddlers, 31; painters, plumbers, &c., 210; bootmakers, 152; tailors, 185; other artisans and mechanics, 462; shopkeepers, &c., 621; butchers, &c., 107; bakers, &c., 685; millers and maltsters, 42; sailors, 141; domestic servants, 110; general labourers, 3,603; sawyers, 33; clerks and agents, 1,246; army and navy officers, 9; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,777; other trades and professions, &c., 571; not stated, 4,828. Of the 13,285 adult females, 3,764 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 26 gentlewomen and governesses; 150 milliners, &c.; 13 shopwomen; 19 spinners and weavers; 97 of other occupations; and 9,216 unspecified.

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

172. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 8,272 in 1885 and 9,366 in 1886. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 32,417 in the former and 34,689 in the latter year.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

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

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1837-1887.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Destination of British emigrants, 1837-1887.

Nationality of British emigrants, 1837-1887.

Immigration to United Kingdom.

Emigration from European countries.

EMIGRATION FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO COUNTRIES OUT OF EUROPE.

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

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

179. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 60 in 1885, but the borough of Wahalla having been embodied with a portion of unincorporated country and the whole created a shire, under the

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

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

name of Wahalla, there were only 59 cities, towns, and boroughs in 1886. The shires numbered 123 in 1885, but in consequence of the creation of the Shire of Wahalla just alluded to, and of the Shire of Rodney from portion of the Shire of Waranga, they numbered 125 in 1886.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

180. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1886:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1886.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,246	525	140,000	14,000	2,339
Ballarat	4,090	21,026	5,021	1,787,910	143,034	25,855
Ballarat East ...	4,331	15,525	3,450	627,820	62,782	10,696
Belfast	5,902	1,850	400	169,000	13,607	4,185
Brighton‡	3,288	6,165	1,210	953,460	95,346	10,912
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	892	207	11,470	2,294	429
Brunswick	2,722	11,110	2,254	876,940	87,694	9,862
Buninyong	3,424	1,460	302	63,875	6,388	890
Carisbrook	5,395	1,240	246	46,310	4,631	713
Castlemaine	5,760	6,000	1,500	211,862	30,266	4,067
Chewton	5,760	1,650	532	35,320	7,064	678
Clunes	5,760	4,226	888	139,190	13,919	3,147
Collingwood	1,139	28,800	6,196	2,020,980	202,098	28,606
Creswick	4,760	3,700	804	80,538	13,423	2,591
Daylesford... ..	4,062	3,850	869	200,000	15,735	2,785
Dunolly	5,760	1,430	410	70,500	8,962	1,761
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,650	1,760	308,000	30,800	4,457
Echuca	4,308	4,065	1,126	394,584	32,882	4,045
Essendon	4,000	5,976	1,274	1,775,500	89,906	9,056
Fitzroy	923	30,295	6,056	2,638,130	263,813	42,639
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	6,000	1,150	1,176,720	53,836	6,393
Footscray‡... ..	3,075	10,000	2,350	1,600,000	80,322	13,287
Geelong	3,012	10,000	2,350	732,420	73,242	13,817
Geelong West ...	859	4,700	1,237	196,650	19,665	2,496
Hamilton	5,100	3,000	620	194,755	17,705	3,246
Hawthorn ‡	2,389	10,477	2,201	1,363,460	136,346	14,313
Heathcote	3,594	1,100	220	27,725	5,545	797
Horsham	5,760	2,362	460	350,000	23,200	3,885
Hotham	565	19,633	4,031	1,129,513	129,513	19,989
Inglewood	2,560	1,415	386	68,800	7,818	1,397
Kew	3,553	5,669	760	925,570	92,557	6,459
Koroit	5,599	1,443	269	187,280	11,705	1,879

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

† The populations of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates. The average period on this occasion was the end of August, 1886.

‡ The borough of Footscray was proclaimed a town on the 22nd February, 1887; and the boroughs of Brighton and Hawthorn were also so proclaimed on the 15th March, 1887.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1886—*continued*.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Majorca ...	5,005	2,000	280	29,456	3,682	1,024
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,200	356	71,800	7,180	1,043
Maryborough ...	5,760	3,800	848	199,110	19,911	4,136
Melbourne ...	5,020	71,556	14,831	12,692,600	1,269,260	164,691
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,544	962	229,460	22,946	2,558
Northcote ...	2,850	2,865	463	627,615	40,795	3,343
Portland ...	2,860	2,000	490	123,320	12,332	1,913
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	10,246	2,358	847,272	70,606	9,492
Prahran ...	2,320	32,606	7,171	5,525,970	368,398	26,926
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,500	292	102,540	10,254	1,857
Raywood ...	5,760	520	109	15,032	2,176	312
Richmond ...	1,430	31,286	7,452	2,380,140	238,014	25,877
Rutherglen ...	1,280	532	120	27,160	2,716	578
Sale ...	5,442	4,000	660	310,600	25,883	2,991
Sandhurst ...	7,900	26,300	7,080	1,678,550	167,855	22,973
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,300	496	30,480	5,080	918
Smythesdale ...	1,440	514	146	21,580	2,158	265
South Melbourne ...	2,311	37,000	7,700	3,717,830	371,783	41,102
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,785	619	160,200	16,020	2,536
St. Kilda ...	1,886	16,036	3,465	2,695,668	224,639	17,592
Stawell ...	5,996	4,980	1,335	115,437	16,491	3,165
Talbot ...	5,578	1,900	475	38,440	7,688	1,043
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	800	220	40,000	5,532	651
Walhalla (see Walhalla shire)						
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,800	360	105,000	10,570	2,400
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,477	1,133	725,540	36,277	7,379
Williamstown‡	2,775	12,200	2,409	882,000	74,865	10,043
Wood's Point ...	2,560	400	120	8,510	1,702	133
Total ...	220,876§	517,102	113,014	53,905,592	4,824,911	615,612

181. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement **Shires.** of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1886 :—

SHIRES, 1886.¶

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.¶	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	4,500	900	450,662	37,551	7,098
Alexandra ...	744	2,800	620	220,000	22,734	5,012
Ararat ...	1,461	5,500	1,300	1,553,210	77,661	11,487
Avoca ...	437	6,000	1,720	255,340	25,534	3,612

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ The borough of Williamstown was proclaimed a town on the 30th March, 1886.

§ Or 345 square miles.

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

¶ The populations of shires are given for various dates. The average period on this occasion was the beginning of August, 1886.

SHIRES, 1886*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Avon ...	620	2,150	450	438,000	29,406	4,297
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	1,827	500	253,967	20,317	2,518
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	6,700	1,825	810,000	58,232	11,424
Ballan ...	347	6,500	1,340	371,830	37,183	5,668
Ballarat ...	182	7,540	1,000	850,500	42,525	5,470
Bannockburn ...	139	2,100	328	240,000	17,731	2,006
Barrabool ...	191	2,327	524	226,070	22,607	2,537
Beechworth ...	303	7,956	1,800	369,500	36,950	5,011
Belfast ...	200	3,150	500	840,000	35,934	5,140
Bellarine ...	124	3,699	820	343,776	28,648	3,716
Benalla ...	1,181	7,200	2,000	633,600	63,360	6,950
Berwick ...	500	3,710	1,018	980,000	48,880	5,006
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,100	200,000	23,467	2,890
Boroondara ...	12	2,394	510	1,084,260	54,213	4,552
Braybrook ...	89	1,252	262	605,420	30,271	3,039
Bright ...	1,320	5,300	1,000	231,600	23,160	2,737
Broadford ...	223	1,050	300	184,600	9,230	1,035
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,378	300	420,054	42,005	2,733
Bulla ...	105	2,000	205	675,000	24,000	2,895
Bulleen ...	33	1,650	300	184,000	14,200	2,186
Buln Buln ...	665	5,000	1,500	700,000	35,000	6,278
Bungaree ...	89	4,600	1,000	549,940	27,497	6,090
Buninyong ...	290	9,450	1,600	436,520	43,652	5,553
Caulfield ...	9	5,000	1,000	1,290,000	86,098	9,221
Chiltern ...	89	2,225	572	49,065	9,813	1,277
Coburg ...	7	2,858	515	451,500	45,150	4,266
Colac ...	1,091	6,000	1,175	1,173,124	97,802	10,222
Corio ...	230	2,230	500	300,000	28,645	3,807
Cranbourne ...	228	1,263	229	539,600	26,980	3,468
Creswick ...	202	8,500	1,784	1,400,100	70,005	8,630
Dandenong ...	58	1,561	342	249,696	20,808	2,774
Darebin ...	79	1,410	200	165,330	16,533	1,945
Dimboola ...	4,700	2,500	1,000	547,300	31,342	3,486
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	500	1,510,670	75,534	8,284
Dunmunkle ...	545	4,650	930	793,400	54,750	5,664
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	306	318,247	31,825	4,113
Echuca ...	1,304	8,100	1,900	1,638,000	93,053	11,130
Eltham ...	208	2,400	530	317,720	15,886	2,377
Euroa ...	887	6,000	1,150	704,600	59,550	8,660
Flinders and Kangerong	176	1,740	440	356,960	17,848	3,202
Gisborne ...	100	2,400	362	169,330	16,933	2,065
Glenelg ...	1,311	4,050	900	896,210	89,621	11,051
Glenlyon ...	127	2,600	500	164,430	16,099	2,171
Gordon ‡	845	5,000	750	500,000	46,523	6,390
Goulburn ...	290	2,000	450	206,728	25,841	3,006
Grenville ...	320	5,480	1,260	276,000	33,520	4,179
Hampden ...	1,738	6,083	1,216	2,377,030	118,852	14,562
Heidelberg ...	41	3,000	460	613,280	30,664	3,326
Howqua ...	842	1,000	400	29,707	5,941	1,708

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

† See footnote (¶) on preceding page.

‡ The shire of Gordon was created by the excision of a portion of the shire of Swan Hill on the 29th May, 1885.

SHIRES, 1886*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Huntly ...	327	4,000	650	357,180	29,740	3,920
Jika (see Preston)						
Kara Kara ...	915	5,420	1,130	430,263	43,026	5,831
Keilor ...	53	680	136	115,875	9,656	1,115
Kilmore... ..	86	2,232	539	184,925	18,492	2,339
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,500	1,048,460	68,150	9,334
Kowree ...	1,448	4,000	850	900,980	45,049	5,752
Kyneton ...	253	9,000	1,830	1,197,770	59,889	10,354
Leigh ...	379	1,644	480	374,890	37,489	5,551
Lexton ...	297	2,750	550	415,256	25,811	3,268
Lilydale ...	166	3,425	674	420,500	28,035	3,508
Lowan ...	4,670	6,000	1,500	1,092,600	62,588	6,588
Maffra ...	985	4,250	626	842,540	42,127	6,506
Maldon ...	215	5,050	1,370	345,000	28,000	4,575
Malvern ...	6	1,582	500	1,349,420	67,471	8,567
Mansfield ...	864	4,000	650	400,000	27,540	3,268
Marong ...	560	7,579	1,879	616,920	61,692	7,395
Melton ...	104	1,100	200	159,080	15,171	1,628
Meredith ...	171	1,525	261	136,017	13,602	1,694
Merriang ...	123	915	183	323,940	16,218	1,535
Metcalfe ...	204	3,800	800	249,208	24,921	3,355
Minhamite ...	542	2,300	495	1,314,150	43,805	4,654
Moorabbin ...	31	4,155	810	893,736	74,478	6,188
Mornington ...	115	2,500	495	527,780	26,389	2,985
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	450	856,110	85,611	9,278
Mount Alexander	52	2,850	885	77,136	12,856	1,929
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	787	146,320	14,532	1,781
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	500	950,000	60,479	6,691
McIvor ...	570	2,520	729	503,200	25,160	2,637
Narracan ...	865	4,000	1,250	767,680	38,380	6,335
Newham ...	95	3,000	500	234,120	15,608	1,904
Newstead ...	105	3,600	600	173,830	17,383	2,084
North Ovens ...	234	2,200	375	209,268	17,439	1,914
Numurkah (Shepparton)‡	648	6,700	1,450	1,084,900	54,245	6,750
Nunawading ...	23	3,500	500	370,000	36,955	3,073
Oakleigh ...	29	2,000	397	226,750	22,675	3,495
Omeo§ ...	2,210	2,500	534	451,140	22,557	5,395
Oxley ...	967	3,190	640	295,580	29,558	3,341
Phillip Island|| ...	290	1,400	310	121,784	10,149	1,535
Portland ...	1,560	3,000	776	676,572	56,381	6,771
Preston (Jika)¶ ...	11	2,345	450	283,360	20,240	2,362
Pyalong ...	216	900	280	254,300	12,715	1,406
Ripon ...	587	4,700	1,250	630,000	63,000	7,442
Rodney** ...	400	4,093	815	386,560	43,320	1,251
Romsey ...	121	3,160	566	699,280	34,964	4,659

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

† See footnote (¶) on page 95.

‡ The name of the shire of "Shepparton" was changed to "Numurkah" on 7th September, 1885.

§ The relative areas of Omeo and Tambo were altered on the 8th February, 1886, the former being enlarged and the latter reduced.

|| The name of the shire of "Jika" was altered to Preston in 1885.

¶ Formerly known as Phillip Island and Woolamai.

** Shire only recently created (16th March, 1886); it previously formed part of the Shire of Waranga.

SHIRES, 1886*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Rosedale ...	810	2,580	485	450,390	45,039	,1456
Rutherglen ...	212	3,300	710	489,000	24,455	2,685
Seymour ...	370	2,600	560	222,408	27,801	3,613
Shepparton ‡	220	4,000	800	321,590	32,159	4,738
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	385	129,220	12,922	1,843
Springfield ...	113	816	160	304,760	15,238	2,278
St. Arnaud ...	2,580	4,980	2,510	1,629,027	90,502	9,333
Stawell ...	995	4,200	970	622,193	47,861	5,142
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,040	910	427,900	21,395	2,409
Swan Hill §	10,233	5,000	1,500	851,494	63,862	9,853
Talbot ...	183	2,400	520	172,920	17,292	2,184
Tambo ||	4,965	2,255	550	480,000	24,000	7,613
Towong ...	2,545	4,413	1,292	502,856	39,143	7,602
Traralgon ...	441	3,890	665	284,230	28,423	5,696
Tullaroop ...	219	5,000	1,050	195,098	26,443	3,536
Walhalla ¶	404	2,700	780	72,500	14,498	1,281
Wannon ...	753	2,660	530	1,450,260	72,513	8,262
Waranga **	726	9,835	1,405	1,070,780	53,539	9,556
Warragul ...	120	3,000	520	675,000	33,734	6,096
Warrnambool ...	610	9,164	1,805	2,125,830	111,523	14,083
Whittlesea ...	138	1,800	320	152,460	15,246	2,134
Wimmera ...	1,670	10,300	1,750	1,687,386	84,369	8,822
Winchelsea ...	608	3,000	620	590,000	42,169	5,444
Wodonga ...	97	1,492	298	116,370	11,637	1,461
Wyndham ...	275	1,460	218	998,000	49,825	4,991
Yackandandah ...	836	5,000	892	674,820	33,741	6,372
Yarrawonga ...	830	10,000	2,000	699,890	69,899	7,568
Yea ...	602	1,500	280	336,518	25,886	4,518
Total ...	86,046	471,530	101,730	71,973,156	4,796,224	615,125

Area of municipalities.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886.

					Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	...	345
Shires	...	...	...	...	86,046
Total	...	...	...	...	86,391

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

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

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

† See footnote (¶) on page 95.

‡ Formerly known as South Shepparton, name changed in July 1886. See also Numurkah.

§ See footnote (§) on page 96.

|| See footnote (§) on previous page.

¶ Shire only recently created (23rd March, 1886) by annexation of a portion of the County of Tanjil, not previously included in any municipal district, to the Borough of Walhalla.

** Reduced on the 16th March, 1886, by the creation of the new Shire of Rodney.

184. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows in 1886 :—

Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1886.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	517,102
Shires	...	...	...	471,530
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	988,632
				<hr/>

185. The population living outside municipalities is estimated to amount to 2,500, which, added to the municipal estimate, results in a total of 991,132, or 4,038 more than the estimated mean population of the year, already stated to amount to 987,094. It is probable that the municipal estimate is somewhat too high.

Population in and outside municipalities.

186. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1886 :—

Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	128,741
Shires	...	...	...	122,316
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	251,057
				<hr/>

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

Proportion of ratepayers to population.

188. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1886 :—

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	113,014
Shires	...	...	...	101,730
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	214,744
				<hr/>

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

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

190. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs ; but the ratepayers in the cities, towns, and boroughs exceed those in shires by a nineteenth ; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a fourteenth ; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by a ninth.

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

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

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1881 TO 1886.

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

High and low ratings.

192. It will be observed that no municipality in the year 1886 was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. 5d. in 1885.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

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

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

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

Classification of properties rated.

195. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the thirteen years ended with 1886, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1886, as compared with 1885, the increase of the whole number of properties was 16,730, of which 6,922 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 9,808 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552

196. In the twelve years ended with 1886 the total increase in the number of properties was 82,510, of which 40,654 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 41,856 in shires. Increase in twelve years.

197. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee-simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the thirteen years ended with 1886, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1886, as compared with 1885, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £11,595,178, made up of an increase of £6,560,992 in urban, and of £5,034,186 in country, properties :— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1886.

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

Increase in
twelve
years.

198. According to the above table, during the twelve years ended with 1886, the total value of rateable property has doubled, the increase having amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £26,580,987, and in shires to £37,076,122.

199. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1886, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £525,627 in the urban, and of £302,018 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £827,645. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1886.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135

Annual value
of rateable
property.

200. During the twelve years ended with 1886 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £1,968,429 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £1,657,229 in shires.

201. 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 twelve years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1886, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1886.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Eleven Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	66,415	28,414,100	1,598,983
£50 to £100	10,741	12,164,971	702,067
£100 to £200	3,544	8,201,914	473,072
£200 and upwards	1,810	14,876,124	851,536
Total increase	82,510	63,657,109	3,625,658

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

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

Increase in
twelve
years.

Increase in
number
and value of
properties
rated.

Largest in-
crease in
small pro-
perties.

Naturaliza-
tion.

residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1886 and the previous fourteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1886.

Native Countries.					Fifteen Years: 1871 to 1885.	Year 1886.
France ...	...	...	...	...	48	1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	8	3
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	32	3
Germany	...	...	...	...	643	17
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia ...	...	...	...	...	31	1
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	335	12
United States ...	...	...	...	...	20	...
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	2,780	173
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Total					3,969	210

204. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized has greatly increased since the passing of the Chinese Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure has been that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, 1,178 in 1885, and 173 in 1886. Chinese naturalized.

205. The Chinese naturalized in 1886 consisted, for the most part, of gardeners, miners, labourers, storekeepers, hawkers, carpenters, and cooks. Of the 37 persons of all other nationalities naturalized in 1886, Occupations of persons naturalized.

* See paragraph 161 ante.

1 was a merchant, 1 a hawker, 2 were miners, 4 farmers, 1 stock dealer, 10 artisans and mechanics of various trades, 1 line repairer, 2 licensed victuallers, &c., 2 hotel servants, 2 tailors, 3 agents, clerks, &c., 4 sailors, 1 fisherman, 2 doctors, and 1 architect.

Number of
electoral
districts and
members.

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

Members
to each
district.

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

Electors on
the rolls.

208. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1885-6 and 1886-7 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1886 AND 1887.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1885-6.	1886-7.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Ratepayers' Roll	112,510	119,958	179,837	188,300
General Roll	1,365	1,418	35,993	36,078
Total	113,875	121,376	215,830	224,378

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

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

209. Of the ratepayers in the colony, numbering 251,057, it is estimated that 231,000, or 92 per cent., are males. In 1886-7, 52 per cent. of these were on the rolls of the Upper House, and 82 per cent. on the rolls of the Lower House. Proportion of rate-paying electors to ratepayers.

210. In 1886-7, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Upper House, 99 per cent. were ratepayers and 1 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Of the total number on rolls of the Lower House, 84 per cent. were ratepayers and 16 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Proportion of rate-paying and non-rate-paying electors.

211. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council which took place in September, 1886, the seat was contested in only six provinces out of eight in which elections were held, and in these 57 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors of such provinces; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1886-7 :— Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

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

Electoral Provinces.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).*	Number of Electors—			
		At Biennial Election, 1886—			On the Rolls, 1886-7.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.	
Melbourne	24,299	14,767	†	†	15,253
North Yarra	19,003	10,286	4,469	43·45	11,341
South Yarra	17,710	12,929	†	†	14,608
Southern	14,182	7,823	†	†	8,727
South-Western	12,643	6,119	†	†	6,307
Nelson	13,279	4,542	2,285	50·29	4,706
Western	11,145	6,156	†	†	6,387
North-Western	16,628	9,702	†	†	10,069
Northern... ..	17,501	7,144	†	†	7,455
Wellington	17,771	7,576	5,127	67·67	7,569
North-Central	12,615	5,404	3,417	63·23	5,356
North-Eastern	15,093	7,776	†	†	8,271
Gippsland	11,234	6,245	2,571	41·17	6,843
South-Eastern	10,260	7,488	2,086	27·86	8,484
Total	213,363	113,957	...	...	121,376
Deduct for uncontested provinces and provinces in which elections were not held .. ..	...	72,416			
Net result ... ..	...	41,541	19,955	48·04	

* In 1886, the estimated number of males over 21, inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, was 277,900.
 † No contest.

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

212. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 5th March, 1886, all the seats were contested except eleven. Returns have been received from all the districts except two, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 22nd February, 1883, although the electors on the rolls were about 20,000 fewer, the proportion of electors in contested districts who recorded their votes was just the same as on the previous occasion. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the more recent election referred to; also the number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census; and the number of electors on the rolls in 1886-7:—

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls 1886-7.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat	1,651	1,229	976	79·41	1,233
Avoca	6,255	5,449	3,268	59·97	5,468
Ballarat East	4,252	4,894	3,571	72·97	4,898
Ballarat West	7,199	6,653	4,538	68·21	6,648
Barwon	2,360	2,032	*	*	2,065
Belfast	1,017	1,050	855	81·43	979
Benambra	1,962	2,207	1,194	54·10	2,235
Boroondara	2,698	3,644	2,695	73·95	4,244
Bourke, East	2,094	1,703	1,195	70·17	1,833
Bourke Boroughs, East	3,287	3,686	2,206	59·84	4,595
Bourke, South	2,344	2,966	1,946	65·61	3,397
Bourke, West	5,267	5,662	3,148	55·60	5,918
Brighton	1,730	1,963	*	*	2,225
Carlton	3,042	3,740	2,567	68·64	4,074
Castlemaine	3,551	3,089	2,273	73·58	3,010
Collingwood	5,058	5,431	3,484	64·15	5,724
Creswick	6,928	7,073	5,433	76·81	6,866
Dalhousie	1,871	2,126	1,511	71·07	1,995
Delatite	2,567	2,580	1,398	54·18	2,737
Dundas	1,623	1,449	*	*	1,431
Emerald Hill	6,104	7,483	4,453	59·50	8,065
Evelyn	1,890	1,726	1,021	59·15	1,803
Fitzroy	6,067	6,463	3,871	60·00	6,660
Footscray	1,551	2,470	1,656	67·05	2,782
Geelong	4,106	4,442	3,114	70·10	4,487
Gippsland, North	5,484	4,948	†	†	5,761
Gippsland, South	2,868	4,198	†	†	4,782
Grant... ..	3,563	3,330	2,347	70·50	3,234
Grenville	2,903	2,911	2,321	79·73	2,928
Kara Kara	3,415	2,884	*	*	2,943
Kilmore and Anglesey	2,667	2,264	1,529	67·53	2,398
Kyneton Boroughs	1,329	1,243	*	*	1,162
Maldon	1,494	1,314	*	*	1,324
Mandurang	8,878	7,849	5,229	66·62	7,858

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1886-7.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,648	2,506	68·69	3,575
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,300	2,589	60·21	4,327
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	7,015	4,246	60·52	7,080
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	5,949	4,097	68·87	5,977
Moira... ..	9,007	8,927	5,768	64·61	9,278
Mornington	3,146	3,880	2,200	56·70	3,952
Normanby	1,985	1,667	*	*	1,943
Ovens	3,880	3,353	2,495	74·41	3,236
Polwarth & South Grenville	1,970	1,990	1,321	66·38	2,156
Portland	1,586	1,540	*	*	1,506
Richmond	6,548	8,158	5,003	61·32	8,755
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,087	*	*	2,079
Rodney	5,884	4,731	2,953	62·42	4,757
Sandhurst	6,615	6,060	4,415	72·85	6,043
Sandridge	2,183	2,467	*	*	2,579
St. Kilda	7,778	9,233	5,723	62·00	9,854
Stawell	1,944	1,388	998	71·90	1,363
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,898	2,539	65·14	4,059
Warrnambool	1,613	1,734	*	*	1,767
Williamstown	2,035	2,804	1,877	67·00	2,918
Wimmera	7,982	8,850	4,006	45·27	9,422
Total	213,363 †	215,830	...	...	224,378
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those from which complete returns were not received	...	29,526			
Net result ... ..	...	186,304	120,535	64·70	

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

Proportion of electors and members to population at censuses 1881.

214. In the following table is shown the number of members and electors of the Lower House of Parliament in each of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, together with their proportions to

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

* No contest.

† In 1886 the estimated number of males over 21, including Chinese, was 277,900.

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

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

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

Colony.	Members, 1880-81.		Electors on Rolls, 1880-81.		Electors who Voted. †		
	Total Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population at Census 1881.	Total Number.	Percentage of Adult Male Population at Census 1881.	At General Election of—	Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Victoria ...	86	10·0	207,117	91·3	1886	120,535	64·70
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	88·2	1885	126,046	60·70
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1883	30,027	61·48
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1882-5	6,292	60·79
New Zealand ...	88 ‡	16·5	83,851 ‡	55·4	1884	74,672	60·61

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

215. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members, but more electors, of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and that Tasmania has just the opposite ; also, that a larger proportion of electors exercised the franchise in Victoria than in any of the other colonies.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

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

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

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

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

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

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

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

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