

PART II.—POPULATION.

99. The usual decennial census will be taken in Victoria about the end of the first quarter of 1891; and an enumeration of the population will also be made in the other Australasian Colonies, the United Kingdom, and most of the other dominions of the British Empire at the same date. Census of 1891.

100. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1889* was as follows:— Population, 1889.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.						
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	593,798
Females	...	...	...	...	...	524,230
Total ...						<u>1,118,028</u>

101. This estimate shows an increase of 27,159, viz., 12,465 males and 14,694 females, upon that for the end of 1888, published in the last issue of this work. The figures have, as usual, been derived from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures since the census was taken. The official records of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 5,972, viz., 4,668 males and 1,304 females, in 1889, or to 47,229, viz., 37,560 males and 9,669 females, during the whole period since the census was taken. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1889 would have been 1,165,257, viz., 631,358 males and 533,899 females. Mode of computing population estimate.

102. 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. Municipal estimate of population.

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

The sum of the returns for 1889 was 1,096,450,* 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 1,109,350, or 55,907 less than the apparent population,† but only 8,678 less than the reduced estimate adopted. It may be remarked that, when the census of 1881 was taken, the population according to the municipal estimate was found to differ by several thousands from the number then returned, although the difference was not nearly so great as that shown by the apparent population brought on throughout the ten years which had intervened between it and the previous census, which, it will be remembered, was found to exceed the truth by 67,000.

Mean popu-
lation, 1889.

103. Supposing the apparent population had been correct, the mean or average population during 1889 would have been 1,148,690, viz., 525,900 males and 622,790 females; but, calculating upon the basis of the reduced estimate, the mean population of the year may be set down as follows:—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1889.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	587,550
Females	...	...	...	...	...	516,750
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,104,300</u>

Increase of
population,
1889.

104. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1889 was 33,131, viz., 17,133 males and 15,998 females. Of this increase, 16,967, consisting of 7,649 males and 9,318 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 16,164, consisting of 9,484 males and 6,680 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of
population,
1871 to 1889.

105. 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 counter-balanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance, which, it is believed, has of late years not occurred to any great extent. In 1889, the apparent increase of population was less by 26,888 than in 1888, by 5,933 than in 1887, and by 8,043 than in

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

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

1886; it was, however, much larger than in any other year since 1870. The exceptionally high increase in 1888 was mainly due to the opening of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition in that year, to the large amount of British capital sent to Victoria for investment, which led to extensive building operations being undertaken, chiefly in Melbourne, and to the excitement which prevailed in consequence of the large fortunes which were apparently being made by the purchase and sale of land. Fourteen 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, especially since 1883. The following are the figures for the last nineteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1871	...	...	25,846	1881	...	...	22,165
1872	...	...	18,282	1882	...	...	23,993
1873	...	...	19,765	1883	...	...	25,565
1874	...	...	17,945	1884	...	...	29,486
1875	...	...	14,835	1885	...	...	30,593
1876	...	...	17,028	1886	...	...	41,174
1877	...	...	20,487	1887	...	...	39,064
1878	...	...	18,655	1888	...	...	60,019
1879	...	...	19,891	1889	...	...	33,131
1880	...	...	26,157				

106. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births over deaths in 1889 was not so great as in 1888 by 1,249, or as in 1887 by 71, but was greater than in any other year since 1871. The following are the numbers in the last nineteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.†

1871	...	...	17,464	1881	...	...	14,843
1872	...	...	16,530	1882	...	...	13,113
1873	...	...	16,599	1883	...	...	14,535
1874	...	...	14,578	1884	...	...	15,345
1875	...	...	11,433	1885	...	...	15,611
1876	...	...	13,208	1886	...	...	15,872
1877	...	...	13,234	1887	...	...	17,038
1878	...	...	13,879	1888	...	...	18,216
1879	...	...	14,719	1889	...	...	16,967
1880	...	...	14,496				

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

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

Increase by
immigra-
gration.

107. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures over-land, 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 passage 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, Messageries, and Imperial German mail lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not always distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney frequently setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,† but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last nineteen years—and which, it will be observed, show a considerable decrease for 1889 as compared with the numbers for the three previous years, but an increase as compared with those given for any

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

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

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	1881	...	...	7,322
1872	...	...	1,752	1882	...	...	10,880
1873	...	...	3,166	1883	...	...	11,030
1874	...	...	3,367	1884	...	...	14,141
1875	...	...	3,402	1885	...	...	14,982
1876	...	...	3,820	1886	...	...	25,302
1877	...	...	7,253	1887	...	...	22,026
1878	...	...	4,776	1888	...	...	41,803
1879	...	...	5,172	1889	...	...	16,164
1880	...	...	11,661				

108. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1888 and 1889, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter :—

Population of Australasian colonies.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 & 1889.†

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase.
	1888.	1889.	
Victoria ...	1,090,869	1,118,028	27,159
New South Wales ...	1,085,740	1,122,200	36,460
Queensland ...	387,463	406,658	19,195
South Australia‡	318,308	324,484	6,176
Western Australia ...	42,137	43,698	1,561
Total ...	2,924,517	3,015,068	90,551
Tasmania ...	146,149	151,472	5,323
New Zealand ...	607,380	620,279	12,899
Grand Total ...	3,678,046	3,786,819	108,773

NOTE.—The *apparent* population of Victoria was 1,132,126 at the end of 1888, and 1,165,257 at the end of 1889 : that of New South Wales was 1,127,245 and 1,169,924 at the end of the same two years. The *apparent* increase of population in 1889 was 33,131 in the case of Victoria, and 42,679 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.

109. 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 47,229 and the latter by 44,699. Moreover, Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in 1886, which led to a reduction on previous estimates of 11,427 persons in the case of the former, and 7,194 in that of the latter. It appears, however, that these two colonies have

Colonies which have amended their population estimates.

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

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

‡ Inclusive of the Northern Territory, which at the end of 1889 was estimated to contain 5,318 inhabitants.

not reduced their population estimates since 1886, whilst the other three colonies have probably not done so since 1881, and as the record of persons departing is more or less incomplete in all of them there is little doubt that the figures given, especially in the case of the last three colonies, overstate the truth.

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

110. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1889, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1889.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Queensland...	4.95	5. Victoria ...	2.49
2. Western Australia...	3.70	6. New Zealand ...	2.12
3. Tasmania ...	3.64	7. South Australia ...	1.94
4. New South Wales ...	3.36		

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1889.

111. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1889, the population of Continental Australia increased by 3.10 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 2.96 per cent.

Population of Australasian colonies, 1861 to 1889.

112. The populations of the Australasian colonies in 1881,* at the two previous decennial census periods, also the estimated population in 1889, are shown in the following table:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861, 1871, 1881, AND 1889.†

Colony.	Population at end of First Quarter of—			Estimated Population, 31st December, 1889.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	
Victoria ...	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,118,028
New South Wales ...	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,122,200
Queensland ...	30,059	117,960†	213,525	406,658
South Australia ...	126,830	185,626	279,865	324,484
Western Australia ...	15,100‡	25,270‡	29,708	43,698
Total Australia ...	1,063,171	1,564,365	2,136,912	3,015,068
Tasmania ...	89,977	101,020†	115,705	151,472
New Zealand ...	84,536‡	257,810‡	489,933	620,279
Total Australasia ...	1,237,684	1,923,195	2,742,550	3,786,819

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

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

‡ In these cases, where the census was not taken near the end of the first quarter, the figures have been estimated on the basis of the nearest census.

113. From this table it appears that, during the $8\frac{3}{4}$ years which have elapsed since the census of 1881, the population of the Australasian colonies as a whole is estimated to have increased by about 1,040,000, as compared with not quite 820,000 during the 10 years 1871 to 1881, and with less than 700,000 during the 10 years 1861 to 1871. In the last $8\frac{3}{4}$ years the increase of New South Wales was about 370,000, or over a third of the whole; Victoria 250,000, or nearly a fourth; Queensland 190,000, or nearly a fifth; and New Zealand 130,000, or about an eighth.

114. The following table shows the annual rate of increase of the population of each colony between 1881 and 1889, and in the two previous decennial periods:—

ANNUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1889.

Colony.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent. between—		
	1861 and 1871.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1889. (Estimated).
Victoria	3·07	1·66	3·01
New South Wales	3·69	4·08	4·69
Queensland	14·65	6·11	7·64
South Australia	3·88	4·19	1·70
Western Australia	5·28	1·63	4·51
Total Australia	3·94	3·17	4·01
Tasmania	1·14	1·37	3·12
New Zealand	11·80	6·63	2·73
Total Australasia	4·51	3·61	3·76

115. Except in very small communities, an annual increase to the population of 3 per cent. may be regarded as a high rate, and even that could not under ordinary conditions be maintained except by the aid of immigration. For it rarely happens that over a series of years the rate of natural increase (*i.e.* by excess of births over deaths) exceeds 2 per cent. Indeed, in almost every country it is below $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.*; although exceptional instances occur, as in the case of some of the Australasian Colonies, where the rates have over a series of years considerably exceeded even 2 per cent.—notably New Zealand, where the rate has averaged as high as 2·8 per cent.* Such high rates, however, are unusual, and are generally due to the presence of an abnormally large proportion of the population being at the reproductive ages, consequent on a considerable influx of immigrants.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., page 59.

A glance at the last table will show that, assuming the estimates for 1889 to be correct, which can only be verified when a census is taken, an increase of over 3 per cent. per annum had taken place in the populations of all the colonies except South Australia and New Zealand. Whilst the annual rates of increase in Victoria and Tasmania only slightly exceeded that proportion, those in New South Wales and Western Australia were over $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the rate of increase in Queensland was as high as $7\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The last-named colony, however, has little more than a third of the population of either Victoria or New South Wales.

Rates of
increase at
three
periods
compared.

116. On comparing the rates of increase at the three periods, it will be observed that the population of Victoria apparently increased nearly twice as fast at the last as at the second period, but not quite so fast as at the first period; also that the population of New South Wales has apparently increased much faster at the last than at either of the former periods. Queensland and New Zealand appear to have had by far the highest rates of increase at the first and second periods, but, whilst Queensland still appears to maintain its high position, New Zealand at the last period is shown to have had the lowest rate of any colony except South Australia.

Probable
Austral-
asian popu-
lations,
1891.

117. In view of 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 3,150,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 4,000,000.

Probable
rate of
increase,
1881-1891.

118. In the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1881, the rate of increase of the population of the Australian continent was about 36 per cent., and of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, about 42 per cent. Judging from the increase which is estimated to have taken place in the $8\frac{3}{4}$ years intervening between the date of the census and the end of 1889, it appears probable that both these increases, especially the first-named, will be much exceeded in the ten years ending with the next census (1891), and that the rate of increase of the population of Continental Australia will be found to have been about 47 per cent., and that of Continental and Insular Australasia combined, about 44 per cent.

Time Vic-
torian
population
will double.

119. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the increase of the Victorian population was only 18 per cent. At this rate, the population of this colony would double itself in 42 years. There is reason

to believe, however, that since the last census the population has been increasing at a much faster rate, and that it may be expected to double itself in a considerably shorter period.

120. In the following table giving an estimate of the birthplaces and allegiance of the people of this colony at the middle of 1889, the number of Victorian born has been found by adding the estimated net increase since the last census, which has been obtained by deducting from the births an estimated allowance for deaths and emigration.* Those born in “Other Australasian Colonies” have been increased in the same ratio as Victorians; the number of Chinese has been brought on from the census by means of the returns of arrivals, departures, and deaths of Chinese which have occurred since the census was taken, and the remainder of the population has been distributed amongst the other nationalities according to the census proportions†:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1889 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population, 1888-9.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	320,377	329,988	650,365
Other Australasian Colonies ...	24,770	27,230	52,000
England and Wales	111,627	71,837	183,464
Scotland	34,276	25,397	59,673
Ireland	53,886	52,646	106,532
Other British Possessions ...	7,926	4,706	12,632
Germany	8,096	2,808	10,904
The United States	2,182	814	2,996
China	11,590	89	11,679‡
Other Foreign Countries ...	12,820	1,235	14,055
Total	587,550	516,750	1,104,300
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth) ...	552,862	511,804	1,064,666
Foreign Subjects (by birth) ...	34,688	4,946	39,634

121. 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 in each birthplace:—

* Between 1871 and 1881 the actual loss amongst Victorian born due to death and emigration was equivalent to 78·65 per cent. for males, and 83·69 per cent. for females, of the total deaths and departures of persons of the same sexes amongst all nationalities. Since 1881 slightly higher ratios have been assumed, viz., 80 per cent. for males, and 85 per cent. for females.
† This mode of computation necessarily causes the relative proportions of males and females in the various nationalities to differ from those of the census.
‡ This does not include half-castes, of which there are probably not less than 400 in Victoria.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Birthplace.	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

Chinese
in Australasian
colonies.

122. It is estimated that in 1859 there were about 43,000 Chinese in the Australasian colonies, of whom 42,000 were in Victoria, chiefly upon the gold-fields. A year later a number of Chinese left Victoria, mainly for New South Wales, whilst some returned to their native country, with the effect that when a census was taken in 1861 the number was found to have become reduced in Victoria to 24,732, and in all the Australasian colonies to 38,300. At the census taken ten years later, viz., in 1871, the number had become still further reduced in Victoria to 17,935, and in Australasia to 31,100. Ten years still

* 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.

later, viz., at the census of 1881, the number of Chinese had fallen to 12,128 in Victoria; but in all Australasia it had increased to 43,706, that being, however, only 1,700 in excess of the estimated number resident in Victoria alone in 1859, or 22 years previously. The following table shows the number of Chinese of either sex in each colony as returned at the census of 1881:—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

123. 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.

Not all
Chinese
born in
China.

124. According to information brought down to the beginning of 1890, the total number of Chinese in the Australasian colonies was then 47,433, the increase since the census of 1881 having been 3,727. The following are the numbers in each colony compared with the numbers returned at the census of 1881:—

Chinese
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1890.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1890.

Colony.	Number of Chinese.		
	1881. (Enumerated).	1890. (Estimated).	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
Victoria ...	12,128	11,290	- 838
New South Wales ...	10,205	15,581	+ 5,376
Queensland ...	11,229	7,691	- 3,538
South Australia†... ..	4,151	6,660	+ 2,509
Western Australia ...	145	626	+ 481
Total ...	37,858	41,848	+ 3,990‡
Tasmania ...	844	1,000	+ 156
New Zealand ...	5,004	4,585	- 419
Grand Total ...	43,706	47,433	+ 3,727‡

* See table following paragraph 121 *ante*. † Chiefly in the Northern Territory. ‡ Net figures.

Aborigines.

125. 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 was 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females; all, however, were not enumerated at that time, and there are now believed to be about 800 in the colony, of whom 570 are pure blacks and the remainder half-castes. The existence of the few of the Aboriginal race that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever, and it will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

Aborigines
at stations,
etc.

126. 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, twelve depôts, where Aborigines who object to live on stations can obtain supplies. The following are the areas of the reserves at the stations, the average number of Aborigines living on each reserve, also the average number who from time to time receive supplies at the depôts or occasionally visit the stations:—

ABORIGINES, 1890.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines. (including half-castes), May, 1890.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	6,000	96
Framlingham	3,500	25
Lake Condah	4,000	90
Lake Wellington	2,363	62
Lake Tyers	5,000	90
Lake Hindmarsh	3,000	35
Occasional visitors to stations and depôts ...	...	250
Total	23,863	648

Aborigines
Protection
Act.

127. An Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1887,† in which provision was made for the gradual separation of the half-castes from the pure blacks, and the absorption of the former into

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

the general population. Half-castes of either sex over 34 years of age habitually living and associating with the Aborigines, female half-castes married to Aborigines, children unable to earn their own living, and other half-castes receiving licences from the Board to reside on an Aboriginal station, are excluded from the operation of the Act. Other half-castes, who prior to the passing of the Act had been maintained either wholly or in part by moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of the Aborigines, might at the discretion of the Board, if in necessitous circumstances, be supplied with rations or their equivalent in money for three years, with clothing for five years, and with blankets for seven years after the coming into operation of the Act.

128. In their report for 1888-9, dated the 4th November, 1889, the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines in the colony of Victoria wrote as follows:—

Report on
Aborigines
1889.

“The number of half-castes who, under the operation of the new Act for the merging of half-castes among the general population of the colony, are earning their living with some assistance from the Board is 113. Rations and clothing are still supplied to those of the half-castes who, according to the *Amended Act*, satisfy the Board of their necessitous circumstances. The Board are drawing up regulations for apprenticing boys and girls to trades and other useful occupations. The *Amended Act* makes provision that all able-bodied half-castes, who were under 34 years when the Act came into operation, will have to leave the stations by the last day of the present year. As the number of pure blacks is very small, the Board unanimously adhere to their general policy with regard to the amalgamation of stations, with the twofold object of first and primarily improving the condition and comfort of the full blacks themselves, and in the second place of reducing the annual expenditure. There are still some full blacks who have not settled down on any station. These are supplied with clothing and rations at depôts in different parts of the colony, and are regularly visited by the general inspector. The number of these depôts can soon be considerably reduced without any hardship to the Aborigines.”

129. According to the same report, the total amount expended on the Aboriginal stations in the year ended 30th June, 1889, was £9,206, from which if the income be deducted, amounting to £1,829, the net cost of the stations will be reduced to £7,377.

Expenditure
on Abori-
gines.

130. 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

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

the Aborigines in service. No Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania.* In New Zealand, an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies 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

131. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1889, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census ; except in

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

† Returns were obtained of the “civilized” Aborigines only.

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

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

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

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

the case of the Buddhists, Confucians, etc., which, as at the census, have been considered to be in the proportion of 92 per cent. to the number of Chinese:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1889 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England*	213,868	184,893	398,761
Presbyterians	89,308	80,406	169,714
Methodists†	70,330	68,418	138,748
Independents	12,809	12,609	25,418
Baptists	12,632	13,436	26,068
Other Protestants	19,154	13,952	33,106
Roman Catholics‡	130,906	129,498	260,404
Jews	3,114	2,428	5,542
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	10,660	50	10,710
Residue	24,769	11,060	35,829
Total	587,550	516,750	1,104,300

132. 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
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

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

* 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 religion 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, etc., in Queensland.
†† The Buddhists, Confucians, etc., 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.

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

Religions.	Numbers of Persons† of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
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, etc.	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

Religions in various countries.

133. The following table contains a statement of the number of persons nominally adhering to different religious bodies in most of the 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, etc.	Residue.	Total.††
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, etc.						
Algeria ..	15,402	408,479	..	35,665	2,850,866	..	..	..	3,310,412
Annam ..	113,000	420,000	..	120	232,000	4,000,000	1,234,880	..	6,000,000
Argentine Republic	27,300	2,621,094	3,200	3,000	448	3,406	2,552	281,000	2,942,000
Australasia††	2,745,000	846,000	..	16,000	..	..	67,000	113,000	3,787,000
Austria-Hun- gary	3,759,586	26,528,762	7,210,294	1,676,951	9,417	..	232	59,660	39,244,902
Belgium ..	15,000	5,835,278	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	5,853,278
Bolivia ..	..	1,251,900	..	189	..	700,000	..	..	1,952,089
Bosnia and Herzegovina	509	265,738	571,250	5,805	492,710	..	..	29	1,336,091
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
Chile ..	26,898	2,412,280	..	359	..	..	..	..	2,439,537
China ..	100,000	1,392,800	3,700	3,500	15,500,000	..	395,000,000	..	412,000,000

* See footnote (§) to preceding page.

† See footnote (¶) to preceding page.

|| See footnote (††) to preceding page.

** Edition 1890, pages 430 and 431: 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.

‡‡ Estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

† See footnote (||) to preceding page.

§ See footnote (§§) to preceding page.

¶ See footnote (††) to preceding page.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.	CHRISTIANS.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, etc.	Residue.	Total.*
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, etc.						
Corea ..	777	3,500	12	125	350,600	..	10,163,923	..	10,518,937
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
Greece ..	7,877	10,094	1,902,386	5,792	25,672	740	..	27,000	1,979,561
Guiana ..	33,345	7,517	..	1,114	1,429	24,457	4,198	473	72,533
Haiti ..	5,674	542,890	..	386	..	1,050	..	..	550,000
Hawaii ..	33,261	20,072	..	84	..	9,000	18,055	106	80,578
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
Java and Madura	32,824	3,764	..	378	16,366,097	4,012,632	214,407	..	20,630,102
Liberia ..	13,000	5,000	..	..	..	1,050,000	..	..	1,068,000
Luxemburg	1,167	211,077	21	866	..	..	..	152	213,283
Madagascar	350,000	55,000	..	1,000	..	5,094,000	..	..	5,500,000
Mexico ..	20,000	9,000,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,430,703	10,460,703
Montenegro	..	26,000	207,380	2,000	10,000	..	..	..	245,380
Morocco ..	500	700	300	340,000	5,798,500	..	..	..	6,140,000
Nepaul ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	2,000,000	..	3,000,000
Orange Free State	53,833	340	..	67	..	72,496	..	6,782	133,518
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	22,593	..	..	5,376,000
Roumelia (Eastern)	4,320	1,114	735,974	6,993	200,498	27,201	..	..	976,100
Russia ..	3,476,925	14,182,077	71,343,279	3,574,627	10,407,240	497,049	106,327	325,148	103,912,672
Samos ..	2	26	40,062	1	..	422	..	..	40,513
Servia ..	465	4,178	1,880,072	3,492	15,143	..	..	..	1,903,350
Siam ..	..	..	..	..	..	750,000	5,000,000	..	5,750,000
Sokoto ..	..	..	..	..	11,000,000	1,600,000	..	..	12,600,000
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
Transvaal ..	52,693	1,900	..	407	..	745,000	..	..	800,000
Tripoli ..	5,000	35,000	..	35,000	935,000	..	..	..	1,010,000
Tunis ..	100	35,000	400	45,000	1,419,500	..	..	..	1,500,000
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
Other coun- tries	5,850,161	12,114,159	1,124,616	717,469	133,838	14,501,434	1,127,812	174,868,998	210,438,487
The World ..	113,000,000	207,000,000	95,000,000	8,000,000	154,000,000	50,000,000	644,000,000	219,000,000	1,490,000,000

134. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been Ages, 1889.
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 1889, the number being supplemented by the
excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration

* See footnote (††) on preceding page.

authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1889
(ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	70,602	67,639	138,241
5 to 10	60,100	57,962	118,062
10 to 15	59,442	57,168	116,610
15 to 20	60,729	58,260	118,989
20 to 25	67,274	59,347	126,621
25 to 30	63,202	54,555	117,757
30 to 35	42,552	37,602	80,154
35 to 40	26,610	23,161	49,771
40 to 45	22,968	20,756	43,724
45 to 50	24,162	20,455	44,617
50 to 55	25,015	19,376	44,391
55 to 60	25,444	16,524	41,968
60 to 65	18,922	10,913	29,835
65 to 70	10,190	6,272	16,462
70 to 75	6,675	4,061	10,736
75 to 80	2,336	1,673	4,009
80 years and upwards	1,327	1,026	2,353
Total	587,550	516,750	1,104,300

135. 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 generally to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1889, as shown in the last table, a large accession to the population (amounting to 78 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 $8\frac{1}{4}$ years from 5,908 to 6,319, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,681. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

Relative
effective-
ness of
population,
1881 and
1889

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1889.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons Living.	
	1881 (3rd April).	1889 (30th June).	Increase in 8½ years.	1881 (3rd April).	1889 (30th June).
Under 15 years... ..	331,762	372,913	41,151	3,847	3,377
15 to 65 years	509,479	697,827	188,348	5,908	6,319
65 years and upwards ...	21,105	33,560	12,455	245	304
Total	862,346	1,104,300	241,954	10,000	10,000

136. In the same 8½ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 77 per cent. of the whole male increase; per 10,000 males living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,415, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,585. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1889:—

Relative effective-ness, 1881 and 1889—Males.

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1889.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males Living.	
	1881 (3rd April).	1889 (30th June).	Increase in 8½ Years.	1881 (3rd April).	1889 (30th June).
Under 15 years	167,019	190,144	23,125	3,695	3,236
15 to 65 years	272,341	376,878	104,537	6,024	6,415
65 years and upwards ...	12,723	20,528	7,805	281	349
Total	452,083	587,550	135,467	10,000	10,000

137. 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 soldier’s age.” The returns of the census of 1881 showed that the Australasian colonies as a whole could then have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, of which the contingent available from Victoria would have numbered 114,142, or 1,324 per 10,000 of her total population of both sexes. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1889 shows that up to that time the males at the soldier’s age in Victoria had increased to 199,638, or to 1,808 per 10,000 of the population.

Men at “soldier’s age.”

138. From 15 to 45 years of age may be called the fruitful or reproductive period of female life. At the last census the number of women between those ages in Victoria was found to be 186,277, and

Women at reproductive period 1881 and 1889

their proportion to every 10,000 of the whole female population was found to be 4,540. At the middle of 1889 the number of women at the fruitful period had increased to 253,681, and their proportion per 10,000 of the female population had increased to 4,908.

Ages in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	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
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

* 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.

140. 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
effective-
ness of
populations
of various
countries.

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

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

Countries
compared.

142. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1889, in the same manner as the religions, the only exception being the miners, an estimate of

Occupations,
1889.

the number of which has been obtained from the Department of Mines :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1889
(ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to Government	6,169	310	6,479
„ religion	1,410	258	1,668
„ health	2,526	2,015	4,541
„ law	1,645	...	1,645
„ education	3,466	5,270	8,736
„ art, science, and literature ...	3,408	1,344	4,752
Traders	18,802	2,480	21,282
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities ...	8,696	827	9,523
Ministering to entertaining and clothing... ..	19,272	34,157	53,429
Domestic servants	3,819	27,543	31,362
Contractors, artizans, and mechanics	60,283	1,344	61,627
Miners*	24,400	...	*24,400
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	600	...	600
„ pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	101,235	52,243	153,478
„ pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	4,348	1,292	5,640
„ land carriage	18,919	413	19,332
„ sea navigation	4,289	52	4,341
Dealing in food	18,214	2,222	20,436
Labourers	31,258	...	31,258
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,234	103	1,337
Of independent means	3,114	1,447	4,561
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	218,216	378,779	596,995
Public burthen	8,226	4,599	12,825
Of no occupation	1,586	52	1,638
Occupation unknown*	22,415	...	22,415
Total	587,550	516,750	1,104,300

Caution
necessary
in accepting
figures.

143. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the table of birthplaces and religions in 1889, has, except in the case of the miners, necessarily been for the most part constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census ; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth.

Occupations
in Austral-
asian
colonies.—
Sub-orders.

144. 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 :—

* According to the census proportions the number of persons engaged in mining pursuits should be 46,815, but the officers of the Department of Mines state the number does not exceed 24,400. The difference (22,415) has been set down as “unknown” near the foot of the table.

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	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, etc.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
„	4	Authors, literary persons, etc. ...	197	39	97	4	16	121
„	5	Scientific persons ...	300	84	204	19	26	270
„	6	Teachers ...	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
„	7	Artists ...	734	104	143	4	55	331
„	8	Musicians, music teachers, etc....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
„	9	Actors, etc. ...	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		21,215	105,658
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	Carriers on 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

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupation.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
		Engaged—						
9	1	In textile fabrics ...	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
	2	„ dress ...	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
	3	„ fibrous materials ...	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	„ animal food ...	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
	2	„ vegetable food ..	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
	3	„ drinks and stimulants ...	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	„ animal matters...	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
	2	„ vegetable matters ...	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	„ mining ...	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
	2	„ coal ...	444	339	46	12	59	294
	3	„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
	4	„ water... ..	124	388	64	1	15	56
	5	„ gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
	6	„ metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Orders. 145. 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 as shown:—

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	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	5,27	19,938

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

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand
NUMBERS— <i>continued</i> .							
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	11,375
	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
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances ...	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
	Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

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

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

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

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

Occupations.	Victoria.		New South Wales.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.
Government and municipal officers ...	3,995	·47	5,486	·75
Engaged in defence	499	·06	1,310	·18
Clergy and others engaged in religion ...	1,237	·14	725	·10
Lawyers, law court officers, etc. ...	1,243	·15	920	·12
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, etc. ...	1,595	·19	1,049	·14
Authors, scientific persons, artists, etc. ...	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 com-
pared.

148. 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 has been 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,

* 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.

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.

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

Unemployed
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

150. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the centre of the city; * the second, viz., the extra metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, viz., the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown at the end of 1889, as well as the average population during that year; also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile :—

Urban and
rural
population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1889.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population at end of 1889.			Mean Population, 1889.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	458,470	41·01	1,791	445,220
	Extra-Metropolitan†	376	196,110	17·54	522	196,400
Total Urban ...	632	654,580	58·55	1,036	641,620
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	463,448	41·45	5·3	462,680
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,118,028	100·00	12·7	1,104,300

* 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 estimated populations in 1888, are as follow :—Avoca, 1000; Beechworth, 2,300; Chiltern (1881), 1,243; Gisborne, 600; Graytown, 120; Guildford (1881), 765; Jamieson, 300; Kilmore (1881), 1,092; Kyneton, 3,800; Maldon, 2,650; South Barwon (1881), 1,474; Steiglitz (1881), 275; Taradale, 300; Walhalla, 2,000; Woodend, 800. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

151. In 1889 the population of the metropolis was equal to over two-fifths of that of the whole colony. This proportion is fast increasing, as will be observed by the following figures :—

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

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	1881	...	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	1889	...	...	41·01

Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

152. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1889, also the estimated mean population during that year, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne :—

SUB-DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE.—AREA AND
POPULATION, 1889.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At end of 1889.		Mean Population 1889.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.	
Melbourne City	5,020	74,985	14·9	74,985
North Melbourne Town	565	22,305†	39·5	22,155
Fitzroy City	923	31,930	34·6	31,780
Collingwood City	1,139	34,820	30·6	33,790
Richmond City	1,430	37,070	25·9	36,610
Brunswick Town	2,722	19,585	7·2	17,915
Northcote Borough	2,850	6,380	2·2	5,880
Prahran City	2,320	36,100	15·6	35,600
South Melbourne City	2,311	42,960	18·6	41,980
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	12,735	5·4	12,480
St. Kilda Borough	1,886	18,490	9·8	18,187
Brighton Town	3,288	8,966	2·7	8,596
Essendon Borough‡	4,000	10,960	2·7	10,215
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	9,129	8·4	8,664
Hawthorn Town... ..	2,389	16,436	6·9	15,440
Kew Borough	3,553	6,730	1·9	6,630
Footscray Town... ..	3,075	15,736	5·1	14,940
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,840	5·0	13,620
Remainder of District	120,242	37,835	·31	34,275
Total	163,942	456,992	2·8	443,742
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River§	...	1,478	...	1,478
Total Population including shipping	...	458,470	...	445,220

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres.
† Including the Benevolent Asylum.
‡ Essendon was proclaimed a town on the 7th January, 1890.
§ Census figures.

153. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 75,000* inhabitants, or about 32,000 more than South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne, with 43,000 inhabitants; Richmond, with 37,000; Prahran, with 36,000; Collingwood, with 35,000; and Fitzroy, with 32,000. Northcote, with 6,400 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban boroughs; the next one being Kew, with 6,700.

Populations
of suburban
municipi-
palities.

154. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the fourth column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne with nearly 40 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 35; Collingwood, with 31; Richmond, with 26; South Melbourne, with 19; Prahran City, with 16; and Melbourne City, with 15 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be borne in mind that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,723 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 474 acres; Williamstown, 446 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 250 acres; Richmond, $190\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Brighton, $166\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Port Melbourne, $80\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Essendon, 54 acres; Fitzroy, 41 acres; Collingwood, 39 acres; Footscray, 36 acres; and smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities.† If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 36·2; Collingwood, 31·6; Richmond, 29·9; South Melbourne, 23·4; Melbourne City, 22·7; Flemington and Kensington, 11·7; Williamstown, 5·9; Port Melbourne, 5·6; Footscray, 5·2; Brighton, 2·9; Kew, 2·3; and Essendon, 2·8.

Density of
metropoli-
tan popula-
tion.

155. According to the following figures, which show the density of the population in 21 towns situated in various parts of the world, North Melbourne is about as thickly peopled as Antwerp and Dresden, and Fitzroy rather less than Lille and Buenos Aires; the density of the population in Collingwood is about the same as that in Bordeaux, whilst the density in Richmond is greater than that in Ghent and less than that in Liège; and the density in South Melbourne, Prahran,

Density of
population
in various
towns.

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

† For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part "Social Condition," in the second volume.

and Melbourne City is less than that in any of the towns named except Marseille:—

DENSITY OF THE POPULATIONS IN VARIOUS TOWNS.*

Persons to the Acre.			Persons to the Acre.		
Buda-Pesth ...	...	775·3	Dresden ...	...	39·3
Paris ...	...	121·8	Lyon ...	...	37·7
Hamburg ...	...	108·1	Lille ...	...	36·0
Glasgow ...	...	85·4	Buenos Aires ...	...	36·0
Berlin ...	...	83·8	Bordeaux ...	...	28·7
Brussels ...	...	76·5	Liège ...	...	28·3
Dublin ...	...	65·6	Ghent ...	...	23·9
London ...	...	53·4	Munich ...	...	22·7
Edinburgh ...	...	43·3	Hanover ...	...	22·7
Breslau ...	...	40·1	Marseille ...	...	6·5
Antwerp ...	...	39·7			

Estimate of metropolitan population not altered.

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

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies, 1881.

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

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

158. 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

*The figures have been derived from a report on the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1880, there given in hectares, which have been turned into acres upon the assumption that a hectare is the equivalent of 2·47 acres.
†See paragraph 101 ante.

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

159. Estimates, without distinction of sexes, of the population of all these cities have been made for the middle of the year 1889, and in the following table the figures representing these are placed side by side with the figures derived from the returns of the census of 1881 ; the numerical and centesimal increases in the $8\frac{1}{4}$ years since the census was taken being also shown :—

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions, 1881
and 1889.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,*
1881 AND 1889.

Name of City.	Population.		Increase in $8\frac{1}{4}$ years.	
	1881 (End of First Quarter, enumerated).	1889 (Middle of the Year, estimated).	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ..	282,947	445,220	162,273	57·35
Sydney ...	224,211	374,207	149,996	66·90
Adelaide ...	103,864	120,600	16,736	16·11
Brisbane ...	31,109	91,300	60,191†	193·48†
Hobart ...	27,248	35,043	7,795	28·61
Wellington ...	20,563	32,050‡	11,487	55·86
Perth ...	5,822	9,000	3,178	54·59

160. According to the figures, the numerical increase of the Melbourne population has been greater than that of any of the other metropolitan cities of Australasia. In point of centesimal increase, Brisbane and Sydney appear to have outstripped Melbourne, but it is doubtful whether the boundaries within which the population was calculated as at the middle of 1889, do not extend further than those

Increases
of metro-
politan
populations
compared.

* The population of Suva, the capital of Fiji, is stated to be about 700.

† As regards Brisbane it is thought probable that the population given for 1889 has been estimated over a larger suburban area than that given for 1881. If this is the case, the numerical and centesimal increases shown would obviously be too high.

‡ According to the census of New Zealand, 1886, the population of Wellington was then 27,833. Three New Zealand towns had larger populations, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.

within which that population was made up when the returns of the census of 1881 were compiled.

Proportions
of metro-
politan to
total popu-
lations.

161. 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; in the middle of 1889, however, that position was occupied by Melbourne, Adelaide having fallen to the second place. The following were the proportions in each colony at that time:—

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
Melbourne	...	40·32	Brisbane	...	22·99
Adelaide	...	37·52	Perth	...	20·97
Sydney	...	33·90	Wellington	...	5·22
Hobart	...	23·55			

Population
of chief
extra-
metropoli-
tan towns.

162. 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 1889, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1889.

Town.		Population.	Town.		Population.
Ballarat	...	42,547	Geelong	...	21,380
Sandhurst	...	36,630	Castlemaine	...	9,220

Population
of principal
towns of
the world.

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

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

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
New York	United States	1889	1,775,000†
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Pekin	China ... ..	...	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1889	1,454,000
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Philadelphia	United States	1889	1,200,000
Tokio	Japan	1886	1,121,883
Chicago	United States	1889	1,100,000
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	873,565
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India	1881	871,504
St. Petersburg	Russia	1888	842,883‡
Brooklyn	United States	1889	840,000
Hankow	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Moscow	Russia	1884	753,469
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674,095
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	600,000
Liverpool	England	1888	599,738§
Naples	Italy	1888	512,000
St. Louis	United States	1889	500,000
Nankin	China ... ..	...	500,000
Madrid	Spain	1889	480,000
Baltimore	United States	1889	480,000
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1889	471,606
Buenos Aires (with suburbs)	Argentine Republic	1888	466,267||
Melbourne (with suburbs)	Victoria	1889	458,470
Warsaw	Russian Poland	1885	454,298
Buda-Pesth... ..	Hungary	1888	452,907
Birmingham	England	1888	447,912
Boston	United States	1889	416,000
Rio de Janeiro (with suburbs)	Brazil	1888	409,000
Milan	Italy	1885	407,000
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyon	France	1886	401,930
Rome	Italy	1888	401,000
Amsterdam... ..	Holland	1888	399,424
Sydney (with suburbs)	New South Wales	1889	381,730
Manchester... ..	England	1888	378,164¶
Marseille	France	1886	376,143

* This was the population of Greater London, as returned at the census of 1881. The population of Inner London (Registration District) at the same time was 3,816,483. It is estimated that by the middle of 1888 the population of Greater London had increased to 5,500,000, and that of Inner London to 4,282,921.

† New York, combined with Brooklyn, from which it is separated by the East River, and Jersey City and Hoboken, from which it is separated by the North River, contained 2,885,000 inhabitants. This combination, if allowed, would show New York to be the most populous city in the world except London.

‡ This is the summer population ; it is said to be much larger in winter.

§ Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 699,831 inhabitants. This combination would place Liverpool above Glasgow.

|| Without suburbs, 404,173.

¶ Manchester, with Salford, contained 604,500 inhabitants.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Osaka	Japan	1886	361,694
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad	India	1881	354,692
Leeds	England	1888	351,210
Dublin (with suburbs)	Ireland	1881	349,648
Mexico	Mexico	1888	329,535
Cincinnati	United States	1889	325,000
Sheffield	England	1888	321,711
San Francisco	United States	1889	320,000
Hamburg (with suburbs)	Germany	1885	305,690
Turin	Italy	1888	305,000
Prague (with suburbs)	Bohemia	1889	304,356
Breslau	Prussia	1885	299,640
Copenhagen (with suburbs)	Denmark	1887	286,900
Munich	Bavaria	1885	285,000
Odessa	Russia	1887	270,643
Detroit	United States	1889	270,500
Cleveland	United States	1889	270,000
Buffalo	United States	1889	265,000
Palermo	Sicily	1888	265,000
Dresden	Saxony	1888	264,196
Edinburgh	Scotland	1888	262,733
Lucknow	India	1881	261,303
Cologne (Köln)	Prussia	1885	261,000
New Orleans	United States	1889	255,000
Kioto	Japan	1886	245,675
King Ki-Tao	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Lisbon	Portugal	1878	246,343
Pittsburg	United States	1889	245,000
Barcelona	Spain	1887	241,962
Bordeaux	France	1886	240,582
Ningpo	China ... ..	...	240,000
Alexandria	Egypt	1882	231,396
Nottingham	England	1888	230,921
Minneapolis	United States	1889	230,000
Bradford	England	1888	229,721
Washington	United States	1889	229,000
Stockholm	Sweden	1887	227,964
Bristol	England	1888	226,510
Salford	England	1888	226,336
Antwerp	Belgium	1889	225,000
Bucharest	Roumania	1876	221,805
Leipzig	Saxony	1888	213,000
Teheran	Persia ... ..	...	210,000
St. Paul	United States	1889	210,000
Milwaukee	United States	1889	209,000
Belfast	Ireland	1881	208,122
Genoa	Italy	1888	206,000
Hull	England	1888	202,359
Benares	India	1881	200,000
Santiago	Chile	1885	200,000
Gwalior	India	1881	200,000

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Montreal	Canada	1888	200,000
Louisville	United States	1889	200,000
Victoria	Hong Kong	1889	200,000
Havana	Cuba ... ..	...	199,000
Rotterdam	Holland	1888	197,722
Kansas City	United States	1889	195,000
Jersey City	United States	1889	190,000
Lille	France	1886	188,272
Manila	Philippine Islands ... ..	...	182,242
Florence	Italy	1885	180,000
Riga	Russia	1885	175,332
Newark	United States	1889	175,000
Delhi	India	1881	173,393
Kharkoff	Russia	1885	171,416
Patna	India	1881	170,654
Kieff	Russia	1887	170,216
Toronto	Canada	1888	166,809
Bremen	Germany	1885	165,255
Tabriz	Persia ... ..	...	165,000
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1889	161,000
Agra	India	1881	160,208
Newcastle	England	1888	159,003
Königsburg	Prussia	1889	158,000
Bangalore	India	1881	155,857
Frankfort	Prussia	1885	154,513
The Hague	Holland	1888	153,440
Amritsar	India	1881	151,896
Cawnpore	India	1881	151,444
Allahabad	India	1881	150,378
Fez	Morocco ... ..	...	150,000
Venice	Italy	1888	150,000
Hanoi	Tonquin ... ..	...	150,000
Smyrna	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	150,000
Damascus	Syria ... ..	...	150,000
Lahore	India	1881	149,369
Ghent	Belgium	1888	147,912
Toulouse	France	1886	147,617
Leicester	England	1888	146,790
Jeypore	India	1881	142,578
Valencia	Spain	1887	141,842
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Liege	Belgium	1888	140,261
Dundee	Scotland	1881	140,239
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Portsmouth	England	1888	139,575
Oldham	England	1888	138,220
Portland	England	1887	137,917
Bologna	Italy	1888	137,000
Christiania	Norway	1888	135,615
Rangoon	India	1881	134,176
Montevideo (with suburbs)	Uruguay	1887	134,000
Nagoya	Japan	1886	131,492
Seville	Spain	1887	131,048

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Indianapolis	United States	1889	130,000
Providence	United States	1889	130,000
Pernambuco	Brazil	1883	130,000
Poonah	India	1881	129,751
Sunderland	England	1887	129,684
Dusseldorff	Prussia	1885	129,000
Ahmedabad	India	1881	127,621
Nantes	France	1886	127,482
Nuremberg	Bavaria	1885	126,000
Stuttgart	Wurttemberg	1885	125,906
Tunis	Tunis ... ..	...	125,000
Saratoff	Russia	1885	122,829
Chemnitz	Saxony	1888	122,000
Adelaide (with suburbs)	South Australia	1889	121,735
Soerabaya	Java ... ..	...	121,637
Kishineff	Russia	1885	120,074
Leon	Mexico	1882	120,000
Yarkand	Turkestan	1886	120,000
Brighton	England	1888	119,983
Blackburn	England	1888	119,039
St. Etienne	France	1886	117,875
Altona	Schleswig-Holstein	1885	115,000
Danzig	Prussia	1885	114,822
Magdeburg	Prussia	1885	114,291
Bolton	England	1888	113,506
Surat	India	1881	113,417
Lodz	Russia	1885	113,413
Havre	France	1886	112,074
Strasburg	Alsace-Lorraine	1885	111,987
Colombo	Ceylon	1881	111,942
Malaga	Spain	1887	110,575
Lemberg	Galicia	1884	110,250
Bareilly	India	1881	109,844
Valparaiso	Chile	1885	109,584
Cardiff	Wales	1888	108,570
Barmen	Prussia	1888	108,000
Rouen	France	1886	107,163
Elberfeld	Prussia	1885	106,492
Catania	Italy	1885	106,000
Oporto	Portugal	1878	105,838
Howrah	India	1881	105,206
Aberdeen	Scotland	1881	105,189
Tiflis	Asiatic Russia	1883	104,024
Preston	England	1888	103,234
Aachen	Prussia	1888	103,000
Vilna	Russia	1885	102,845
Stettin	Pomerania	1885	102,000
Baroda	India	1881	101,818
Lima	Peru	1876	101,488
Krefeld	Prussia	1888	101,000
Roubaix	France	1886	100,299
Birkenhead	England	1888	100,093
Bogota	Colombia	1881	100,000
Bagdad	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	100,000

164. According to the figures in the table, Melbourne is now more populous than any other town in the Southern Hemisphere except Buenos Aires; than any town in the United Kingdom except London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester (with Salford); than any town on the continent of Europe except Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Naples, Madrid, and Brussels; or than any town in the United States except New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Louis, and Baltimore. It should, however, be remembered that the population of the suburbs is included in the case of Melbourne, but it may not be so in the case of some of the towns which appear by the table to have smaller populations.

Population
of Mel-
bourne and
other cities
compared.

165. 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. At the end of 1889 the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 24,047, or 1,095 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 11,142 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow:—

Mining
population.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1889.

Alluvial miners	...	...	11,686	European miners	...	...	20,668
Quartz miners	...	...	12,361	Chinese miners	...	...	3,379
Total	...	...	<u>24,047</u>	Total	...	...	<u>24,047</u>

166. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1889 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 3,758, the numbers being 12,213 and 8,455 respectively. The Chinese seldom practice quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 148, as against 3,231 engaged in alluvial mining.

European
and Chinese
miners.

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

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

* For areas of the Australasian colonies, see paragraph 7 *ante*.

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria† ...	1881	462,491	417,727	880,218	90·32	10·015
	1882	472,770	427,452	900,222	90·41	10·243
	1883	484,961	436,782	921,743	90·06	10·486
	1884	498,479	447,566	946,045	89·79	10·765
	1885	512,953	458,192	971,145	89·32	11·050
	1886	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
	1887	550,044	486,075	1,036,119	88·37	11·790
	1888	581,333	509,536	1,090,869	87·65†	12·413†
	1889	593,798	524,230	1,118,028	88·28	12·722
New South Wales...	1881	426,944	351,746	778,690	82·39	2·519
	1882	443,314	367,519	810,833	82·90	2·623
	1883	470,009	387,735	857,744	82·50	2·774
	1884	495,581	408,377	903,958	82·40	2·924
	1885	527,533	430,381	957,914	81·58	3·098
	1886	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
	1887	574,012	468,907	1,042,919	81·69	3·373
	1888†	599,107	486,633	1,085,740	81·23	3·512
	1889	618,300	503,900	1,122,200	81·50	3·630
Queensland ...	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
	1884	178,530	123,560	302,090	69·21	·452
	1885	185,735	129,754	315,489	69·86	·472
	1886	201,024	141,590	342,614	70·43	·513
	1887	214,531	152,409	366,940	71·04	·549
	1888	225,516	161,947	387,463	71·81	·580
	1889	235,607	171,051	406,658	72·60	·609
South Australia§ ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
	1884	164,877	147,904	312,781	89·70	·346
	1885	163,641	149,782	313,423	91·53	·347
	1886	162,980	149,778	312,758	91·89	·346
	1887	165,199	152,247	317,446	92·16	·351
	1888†	164,121	154,187	318,308	93·95	·352
	1889	167,441	157,043	324,484	93·79	·359
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

* The figures for Victoria and New South Wales contain a few Aborigines. In other cases the Aborigines are omitted. For populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet in the second volume).

† On the 31st March, 1890, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,125,193.

‡ Figures revised and amended since last publication.

§ The population of South Australia, as here given, is inclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1881 was taken, 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese; and in 1889, about 5,320 inhabitants.

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Western Australia— <i>continued.</i>	1886	23,044	16,540	39,584	71·78	·041
	1887	24,807	17,681	42,488	71·27	·044
	1888	24,275	17,862	42,137	73·58	·043
	1889	25,066	18,632	43,698	74·33	·045
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
	1884	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
	1885	71,081	62,710	133,791	88·22	5·073
	1886	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
	1887	76,245	66,233	142,478	86·87	5·402
	1888	78,029	68,120	146,149	87·30	5·541
New Zealand† ...	1889	80,811	70,661	151,472	87·44	5·743
	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·806
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·967
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·189
	1884	301,374	255,736	557,110	84·86	5·345
	1885	310,732	264,494	575,226	85·12	5·519
	1886	317,632	271,734	589,366	85·55	5·654
	1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	85·90	5·788
	1888	324,948	282,432	607,380	86·92	5·827
	1889	331,771	288,508	620,279	86·96	5·951

168. 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 of these two matters:—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1889.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 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, 1889.

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

169. It will be noticed that in the last five years the male population of New South Wales has been more numerous than that of Victoria; but, until 1887, the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population was neutralized by the large excess of females in the

More persons now in New South Wales than in Victoria.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, estimated to number about 42,000.

latter. In 1887, however, for the only time since 1853, the total population of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria, the excess in favour of the mother colony being 6,800; and, although Victoria temporarily regained her position in 1888 as the most populous colony of the Australasian group, she was again overtaken by New South Wales by the end of 1889, when the excess of her population over that of Victoria amounted to 4,172.

Sexes
diverging
from
equality in
some
colonies.

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

Increase of
population
in all the
colonies.

171. In 1889, as compared with 1888, a substantial increase, it will be noticed, took place in the populations of all the Australasian colonies.

Population
of Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

172. At the end of 1889 there were on the Continent of Australia over three million inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were close on three million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the nine years ended with 1889, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1889.

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia	1881	1,191,873	1,010,340	2,202,213	84·77	·748
	1882	1,234,562	1,049,023	2,283,585	84·97	·775
	1883	1,303,554	1,099,623	2,403,177	84·36	·816
	1884	1,356,090	1,141,742	2,497,832	84·19	·848
	1885	1,409,851	1,183,306	2,593,157	83·93	·881
	1886	1,469,843	1,230,122	2,699,965	83·70	·917
	1887	1,528,593	1,277,319	2,805,912	83·56	·953
	1888*	1,594,352	1,330,165	2,924,517	83·43	·993
	1889	1,640,212	1,374,856	3,015,068	83·82	1·024
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,530,093	1,291,953	2,822,046	84·44	·918
	1882	1,582,996	1,340,775	2,923,771	84·70	·951
	1883	1,665,191	1,405,083	3,070,274	84·39	·999
	1884	1,726,604	1,458,879	3,185,483	84·50	1·036
	1885	1,791,664	1,510,510	3,302,174	84·30	1·074
	1886	1,860,812	1,565,750	3,426,562	84·14	1·114
	1887	1,929,396	1,622,355	3,551,751	84·09	1·155
	1888*	1,997,329	1,680,717	3,678,046	84·15	1·196
	1889	2,052,794	1,734,025	3,786,819	84·47	1·231

* Figures for 1888 revised and altered since last publication.

173. According to the experience of the nine years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase rather than to diminish on the Australian continent, but this is not the case in Australasia as a whole. Sexes diverging from equality.

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

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

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales * ...	58,489	1889	29,015,613	496
Scotland ...	29,820	„	4,077,070	137
Ireland ...	32,531	„	4,716,209	145
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	1889	38,024,866	315
Gibraltar† ...	2	1888	18,464	9,232
Malta† ...	119	„	162,423	1,365
Heligoland‡ ...	1	1887	2,200	2,200
Total ...	120,962	1888	38,207,953	316
ASIA.				
British India § ...	868,314	1887	210,754,578	243
Upper Burmah ...	190,500	...	3,000,000	16
Ceylon ...	24,702	1887	3,000,000	121
Straits Settlements ...	1,472	1888	552,000	375
Protected Malay States ...	15,664	„	450,000	29
British North Borneo ...	31,100	„	220,000	...
Sarawak ...	41,000	„	300,000	...
Labuan and smaller islands† ...	30	„	6,000	200
Hong Kong ...	32	„	215,800	6,744
Aden... }	71	(c) 1881	34,860	491
Perim ... }	3,584	1888	200,000	56
Cyprus ...				
Total ...	1,176,469	...	218,733,238	186

* 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.

‡ Ceded to Germany when these pages were passing through the press.

§ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1887 covered an estimated area of 509,730 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

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.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies* ...	881	1888	385,323	437
Natal	18,750	"	481,361	26
Zululand	8,900	"	119,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies † ...	213,917	"	1,428,729	7
Basutoland	10,293	"	176,000	17
British Bechuanaland	162,000	"	44,000	·3
St. Helena	47	1887	5,100	109
Ascension	34	1888	300	9
Lagos	1,071	"	100,000	93
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	29,401	"	1,500,000	51
Sierra Leone	3,000	"	75,000	25
Gambia	69	"	16,000	232
Total	448,363	...	4,330,813	10
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,470,257	1888	4,972,101	1·4
Newfoundland... ..	162,000	"	200,000	1·2
Bermuda	19	"	15,534	818
Honduras	7,562	"	30,000	4
British Guiana	109,000	"	278,477	2·6
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	"	49,062	11
Turks Island	169	"	5,200	31
Jamaica	4,282	"	617,446	144
St. Lucia	238	"	42,504	179
St. Vincent	133	"	46,872	352
Barbados	166	"	181,000	1,090
Grenada	133	"	49,337	371
Tobago	115	"	20,679	180
Virgin Islands	58	"	5,000	86
St. Christopher	} 153	"	44,101	288
Nevis				
Antigua				
Montserrat				
Dominica	291	"	29,000	100
Trinidad	1,754	"	189,566	108
Total	3,761,013	1888	6,821,879	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,238§	1889	3,781,550||	1·23
Fiji ‡	7,500	1888	125,441	17
Falkland Islands	7,500	"	1,890	·3
Total	3,090,238	1888-89	3,908,881	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	8,597,045	...	272,002,764	31·6

* Exclusive of the military.

† Including not only Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also Griqualand and the Transkeian territories.

‡ The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80 ; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is estimated to be 7,740 square miles. Of the population, in 1881, 115,635 were Fijians ; 2,193 Europeans ; 5,637 Polynesians ; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).

§ For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 7 ante.

|| Exclusive of Aborigines.

176. The Australasian colonies occupy less than three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a seventieth, and Victoria contains nearly a two hundred and fortieth, 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 not quite a million and a quarter. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Burmah, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope and the Gold Coast.

177. 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	1887-8	40,727,418	154
Belgium ...	11,370	1888	6,030,043	530
Denmark ...	14,784	1886	2,096,780	142
„ colonies of ...	75,107	(c)1880	127,428‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1880-6	2,224,208	25
France ...	204,092	1886	38,218,903	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,420	„	3,817,465§	15
„ „ others ...	432,739	1882-4	12,642,530	29
„ protectorates of, Tunis ...	44,910	1882-6	2,000,000	45
„ „ others ...	139,864	„	7,553,000	54
Total French dominions ...	1,079,025	1882-6	64,231,898	60
Germany ...	208,640	(c)1885	46,855,704	224
Greece|| ...	24,970	(c) 1879-81	1,979,561	79
Holland ...	12,648	1888	4,505,932	356
„ colonies of, Java and Madura ...	50,848	1886	21,997,560	433
„ other colonies ...	713,500	1887	8,520,095	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	776,996	1886-8	35,023,587	45

* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1889.

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

‡ Including Farøe islands.

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

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>EUROPEAN—continued.</i>				
Italy	114,410	1888	30,565,253	267
Luxemburg	998	1885	213,283	214
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	68
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	704,546	1872-85	4,987,900	7
Total Portuguese dominions	740,651	1872-85	9,696,078	13
Roumania	48,307	1888	5,376,000	111
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	(c)1885	81,725,185	43
Poland	49,142	„	7,960,304	162
Finland	144,210	1886	2,232,378	15
Total	2,080,395	1885-86	91,917,867	44
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1885	7,284,547	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,313,680	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,327,098	5
Total	6,389,309	„	16,925,325	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	„	108,843,192	13
Servia	18,756	1887	2,010,612	107
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,667	1887	17,545,160	89
Spain, colonies of	163,876	1877-83	9,996,058	61
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,543	...	27,541,218	76
Sweden and Norway	295,327	1885-8	6,707,257	22
Switzerland	15,892	1888	2,934,057	185
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1885	975,030	70
Bulgaria	24,369	(c)1881	2,007,919	82
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	24,947,005	20

* See footnote (*) on page 101.

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)	1,553,530	1879-85	381,555,000	246
„ dependencies of	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	402,735,000	90
Corea	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡	147,589	1888	39,069,007	265
Persia	636,203	1881	7,653,600 §	12
Siam	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	12,826 ||	(c) 1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Madagascar	228,500	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco ¶	219,000	...	6,000,000	27
South African Republic ...	112,600	1887	360,000	3
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1888	3,807,530	3
Bolivia	500,740	1884	3,303,000	7
Brazil	3,204,654	1888	14,002,335 ††	4
Chile ‡‡	293,970	1889	3,115,000	11
Colombia	504,773	1881	4,000,000 §§	8
Costa Rica	23,000	1886	213,785	9
Ecuador	248,370	(c) 1885	1,004,651 |||	4
Guatemala	46,800	1888	1,417,116	30
Haiti	10,204	1887	960,000 ¶¶	94
Honduras	46,400	„	331,917	7
Mexico	751,268	1888	11,487,210	15
Nicaragua	51,647	1886	262,372	5
Paraguay	91,980	1887	239,774 ***	3
Peru ‡‡	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
San Domingo	10,045	1887	504,000	50
San Salvador	7,226	1887	664,513	92

* See footnote (*) on page 101.

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

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

§ Including 1,910,000 nomads.

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

¶ The estimates of population of Morocco, according to *L'Almanach de Gotha*, vary from six to ten millions.

** Including Patagonia.

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

‡‡ The populations given for Peru and Chile include wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000 in the former, and about 50,000 in the latter.

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

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

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

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
United States †	3,557,000	1884	55,554,000	16
Uruguay	72,151	1887	614,257	9
Venezuela	429,855 ‡	1886	2,198,320	5
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	1888	86,647 §	13
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	33
Tonga	385	1884	22,937	60
Grand total of countries named	31,355,378	...	1,007,903,971	32
Grand total of British Dominions	8,597,045	1887-9	272,002,764	31·6
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	39,952,423	...	1,279,906,735	32

British dominions, compared with foreign countries.

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

Density of population in various countries.

179. 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, and the latter four hundred and ninety-six, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and fifty-six; next Italy, with two hundred and sixty-seven; Japan with two hundred and sixty-five; and then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world,

* See footnote (*) on page 101.

† 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

with two hundred and forty-six persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Denmark.

180. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Greece, Roumania, and Bosnia. The Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire and the United States also contain more males than females:—

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Portugal (1878) ...	108·4	Holland (1888) ...	101·9
Scotland ...	107·6	Hungary (1880) ...	101·8
Norway and Sweden (1875-87)	106·1	European Russia (1885) ...	101·4
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	France (1881) ...	100·8
England and Wales ...	105·5	Belgium (1886) ...	100·3
United Kingdom (1881) ...	104·7	Croatia and Slavonia ...	100·1
Austria (1887) ...	104·7	Russian Empire ...	99·7†
Spain (1877) ...	104·5	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Finland ...	104·4	Servia (1887) ...	95·5
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	Greece (1881) ...	90·6
Ireland ...	104·3	United States (1880) ...	96·5
Denmark (1880) ...	103·6	Roumania ...	94·4
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5
Finland (1886) ...	103·5		

181. 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 five-ninths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there, is little more than half that of Europe:—

Area and
population
of the
world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.‡

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe ...	3,713,340	349,873,000	94·2
Asia ...	17,150,210	830,599,000	48·4
Africa ...	11,514,770	203,321,000	17·7
America ...	15,311,400	121,335,000	7·9
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,455,760	5,071,000	1·47
Polarland ...	1,728,640	82,000	·05
Total ...	52,874,120	1,510,281,000	28·6

* Some of the figures in this list have been derived from Hübner's *Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde* for 1889: Wilhelm Rommel, Frankfurt.

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

‡ The areas and populations in this table have been taken from Otto Hübner's tables for 1889. 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.

Proportion
of countries
named to
world.

182. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 177 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than five-sixths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion
of British
dominions,
etc., to
world.

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

Overland
migration
not
recorded.

184. 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, and this has now been extended on to the capital of Queensland. Similar communication has also existed since the 19th January, 1887, between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient, as well as more expeditious, to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard

are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

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

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

186. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1889, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1889.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1889.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	56,163	28,419	84,582
Departures by sea	46,679	21,739	68,418
Excess of arrivals	9,484	6,680	16,164

187. Whilst the records of arrivals show smaller numbers for 1889 than for 1888 by 17,450, the records of departures show larger numbers by 8,189, the apparent net gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore less in the year under review than the previous one by 25,639. In reference to this large falling off in the net immigration it should be explained that the immigration in 1888 was much swelled by the large number of persons who were attracted by the opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition in that year,

Gain by immigration, 1888 and 1889 compared.

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

whilst the emigration in 1889 was swelled by these persons who left the colony about the time of the closing of the Exhibition in that year.

Adults and
children
arriving
and
departing.

188. 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 1889 :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, 1889.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	75,421	8,104	1,057	84,582
Departures	61,859	5,630	929	68,418
Immigration in excess	13,562	2,474	128	16,164

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

189. 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, 1889.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	30,142	30,401	259
South and Western Australia	6,625	6,118	507
Tasmania	18,436	13,177	5,259
New Zealand	5,288	4,927	361
The United Kingdom	19,282	8,995	10,287
Foreign Countries	4,809	4,800	9
Total	84,582	68,418	16,164

Net immi-
gration
from
various
countries.

190. It appears from the records that in each of the six years ended with 1886 persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but in the two subsequent years the reverse was the case, the balance of sea migration between those colonies and Victoria being against the former by 939 persons in 1887, and by 10,517 in 1888. In 1889, however, the excess was again slightly in

favour of New South Wales and Queensland. From all the other Australasian colonies, as well as from the United Kingdom and foreign countries, Victoria gained considerably in population in most of the years; the gain in 1889, however, from South and Western Australia, New Zealand, and foreign countries having been considerably below the average. On the other hand, the gain from the United Kingdom was only exceeded in 1886, and that from Tasmania was fully up to the average. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last nine years. The figures must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table:—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1889.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—						Emigration to, in Excess of Immigration from New South Wales and Queensland.	Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.		
1881	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	1,924	7,322
1882	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	2,978	10,880
1883	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	7,441	11,030
1884	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	3,647	14,141
1885	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	7,492	14,982
1886	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	4,479	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	...	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	...	41,803
1889	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	259	16,164
Total	27,535	43,801	17,336	80,392	11,350	16,764*	163,650

191. It appears from the table that, in the nine years ended with 1889, Victoria lost 16,764 persons to New South Wales and Queensland, but gained 88,672 from the other colonies of the group. The net gain from her neighbours during the period was thus 71,908.

Net immigration from neighbouring colonies.

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

State-assisted immigration.

* Net figures.

Legislation
respecting
Chinese.

193. 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 that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 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, two Acts imposing restrictions of Chinese immigration have been passed, the first being the *Chinese Act* 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723 (1st April, 1882), which limited the number of Chinese immigrants a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposed on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he left the vessel. These provisions were repealed by the *Chinese Immigration Restriction Act* 1888, 52 Vict. No. 1005 (22nd December, 1888), which was introduced in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives of Australasian Governments held at Sydney in June, 1888, each colony engaging to introduce a similar measure. The Victorian Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this colony having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer should be liable to a penalty of £500 for every Chinese by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and, failing to do so, should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20, and in addition to or substitution for such penalty, to be

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

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

deported to the colony whence he came; the Governor in Council, however, being at liberty to hold this provision in abeyance should he see fit to do so. Chinese duly accredited or sent on a special mission to an Australasian Government by any other Government; Chinese forming portion of the crews of vessels, and Chinese naturalized in Victoria are exempted from the provisions of this Act. The result of this Act will be virtually to put a stop to Chinese immigration in the future.

194. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1889 numbered 124, all males, or 248 less than in 1888, and 1,925 less than in 1887. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1889 was 655, viz., 646 males and 9 females, as compared with 575 males and 7 females in 1888. In addition to the Chinese immigrants and emigrants referred to, 51 Chinese arrived during 1889 from Tasmania, but were transhipped to Hong Kong without landing.

Chinese im-
migration
1889.

195. Of the Chinese who arrived 2 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 107 from Tasmania, 9 from New Zealand, and 6 from Hong Kong. Of those who left 147 went to New South Wales, and 508 returned to Hong Kong.

Chinese,
where from
and where to.

196. 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,
1861 to 1889.

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1889.

1861	...	...	154	1876	...	...	377
1862	...	...	175	1877	...	...	449
1863	...	...	80	1878	...	...	819
1864	...	...	978	1879	...	...	875
1865	...	...	1,085	1880	...	...	947
1866	...	...	974	1881	...	...	1,348
1867	...	...	317	1882	...	...	327
1868	...	...	300	1883	...	...	433
1869	...	...	1,121	1884	...	...	557
1870	...	...	584	1885	...	...	670
1871	...	...	704	1886	...	...	1,108
1872	...	...	385	1887	...	...	2,049
1873	...	...	269	1888	...	...	372
1874	...	...	386	1889	...	...	124
1875	...	...	521				

197. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 29 years was 18,438, or an average of 638 per annum. It will be observed that only 124 Chinese arrived in 1889, and that only in five years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Average
number of
Chinese
immigrants

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese,
1882 to 1889.

198. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last eight years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures as well as the arrivals of Chinese by vessels—the Chinese population increased by 536. In the first three years and in the last two 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 three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1889.

Year.			Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882	...	...	327	699	- 372
1883	...	...	433	568	- 135
1884	...	...	557	627	- 70
1885	...	...	670	579	+ 91
1886	...	...	1,108	492	+ 616
1887	...	...	2,049	902	+ 1,147
1888	...	...	372	582	- 210
1889	...	...	124	655	- 531
Total	...	...	5,640	5,104	+ 536

Immigration
and emigra-
tion in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1889.

199. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1889; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria ..	56,163	28,419	84,582	46,679	21,739	68,418	9,484	6,680	16,164
New South Wales	44,348	19,849	64,197	29,789	13,768	43,557	14,559	6,081	20,640
Queensland ..	24,713	10,893	35,606	18,141	6,539	24,680	6,572	4,354	10,926
South Australia	6,608	2,622	9,230	5,866	2,870	8,736	742	- 248	494†
Western Australia	2,086	764	2,850	1,708	564	2,272	378	200	578
Total ...	133,918	62,547	196,465	102,183	45,480	147,663	31,735	17,067†	48,802†
Tasmania ..	15,249	8,194	23,443	13,699	7,072	20,771	1,550	1,122	2,672
New Zealand ..	10,158	5,234	15,392	9,493	5,685	15,178	665	- 451	214
Grand Total ..	159,325	75,975	235,300	125,375	58,237	183,612	33,950	17,738†	51,688†

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

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

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

‡ Net figures.

200. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1889, the Australian continent apparently gained 48,802, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained 51,688 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,372 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

201. It will be noticed that the net immigration during the year was very much larger to Victoria than to any other colony of the group, except New South Wales; also that whilst South Australia gained 742 males, she lost 248 females, the net gain being 494; and that New Zealand lost 451 females, but gained 665 males, the net gain during the year being 214. It will also be noticed that to New South Wales the net immigration was greater than to Victoria in the case of males only, that of females having been less by 599.

Male and female immigration to colonies.

202. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1889, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1889.

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

203. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the ten years ended with 1889, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments,* being distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1880-89.

* It has not been possible to give the returns of assisted and free immigrants for Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand later than 1888; the figures for 1889 will be published in an Appendix.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1880	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
New South Wales ...	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	66,243	1,362	67,605	44,089	23,516
	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
Queensland ...	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	22,993	9,400	32,393	16,414	15,979
	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
	1889	...	...	35,606	24,680	10,926
South Australia ...	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	-7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	-7,608
	1887	15,468	...	15,468	17,667	-2,199
	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	-113
	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494

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

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

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1880 TO 1889—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
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	2,434	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	2,921	1,529	4,450	2,400	2,050
	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	— 1,196
	1889	...	...	2,850	2,272	578
Tasmania ...	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	14,797	183	14,980	12,288	2,692
	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
New Zealand ...	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	12,403	1,286	13,689	12,712	977
	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	— 9,175
	1889	...	...	15,392	15,178	214

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

204. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the three years ended with 1885, the arrivals in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria, but in all the other years the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In 1888, the net immigration to Victoria was much larger than that to New South Wales, but the reverse was the case in all the other years named.

Immigration
and
emigration
in different
years.

* See footnote (*) on page 114.

† See footnote (†) on page 114.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 185, *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

205. In 1888 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia or Tasmania; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales and New Zealand. 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 THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,* 1888.

	Excess.†		Excess.†
1. Victoria	41,803	5. South Australia ...	— 113
2. New South Wales ...	21,017	6. Western Australia ...	— 1,246
3. Queensland	3,456	7. New Zealand ...	— 9,660
4. Tasmania	898		

Imperial emigration returns.

206. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,‡ the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1889 numbered 342,641, and of these 28,834, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows a decrease of nearly 56,000, and the number to Australasia a decrease of nearly 2,900, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last seventeen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted emigrants and those unassisted, as represented by the balance, during the same period:—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.				From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
				Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants (Balance).
1873 to 1880				285,003	195,143	89,860
1881				24,093	7,609	16,484
1882				38,604	15,519	23,085
1883				73,017	44,539	28,478
1884				45,944	28,443	17,501
1885				40,689	17,498	23,191
1886				44,055	16,798	27,257
1887				35,198	13,760	21,438
1888				31,725	9,444	22,281
1889				28,834	6,976	21,858
Total in 17 years ...				647,162	355,729	291,433

* Indicated by the minus sign (—).

† See footnote (†) on page 114.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration, 1889, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 21st March, 1890.

207. 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, but again suddenly rose to over 18 per cent. in 1883. Since then it has been gradually falling off, the proportion in 1888 and 1889 being only about 8 per cent. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the seventeen years referred to:—

Destination
of emi-
grants from
the United
Kingdom.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1889.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1873 to 1880 ...	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881 ...	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882 ...	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883 ...	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884 ...	303,901	45,944	37,043	203,519	17,395
1885 ...	264,385	40,689	22,928	184,470	16,298
1886 ...	330,801	44,055	30,121	238,386	18,239
1887 ...	396,494	35,198	44,406	296,901	19,989
1888 ...	398,494	31,725	49,107	293,087	24,575
1889 ...	342,641	28,834	38,056	240,395	35,356
Total in 17 Years ..	4,920,423	647,162	530,600	3,411,757	330,904

PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1873 to 1880 ...	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881 ...	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882 ...	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883 ..	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884 ...	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
1885 ...	100·00	15·39	8·67	69·77	6·17
1886 ...	100·00	13·32	9·11	72·06	5·51
1887 ...	100·00	8·88	11·20	74·88	5·04
1888 ...	100·00	7·96	12·32	73·55	6·17
1889 ...	100·00	8·41	11·11	70·16	10·32
Total in 17 Years ...	100·00	13·15	10·78	69·34	6·73

208. The emigration from Great Britain to the United States, which had considerably fallen off between 1881 and 1885, but had been gradually reviving since the latter year, again fell off in 1889, when it was lower than in any of the previous years shown except 1884, 1885, and 1886. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last seventeen years is greater by nearly 400,000 than the whole population of Continental Australia (3,015,000) at the end of 1889.

Emigration
to the
United
States.

Emigration
to British
North
America.

209. The emigration from the United Kingdom to British North America has also undergone similar fluctuations to that to the United States. The emigration to the former became greatly diminished in the three years ended with 1886; in 1887 and 1888 they were more numerous than in any year since 1883; but in 1889 they again fell off, and were fewer than in any previous year except 1881, 1884, 1885, and 1886.

Conjugal
condition
and occu-
pations of
emigrants
from
Britain to
Australasia.

210. Included in the 28,834 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1889 were 24,404 so-called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), *viz.*, 14,602 males and 9,802 females. Of the former, 3,162, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 4,119, or 42 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 948; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, etc., 2,536; miners, quarrymen, 303; builders, 33; bricklayers, plasterers, etc., 122; brick and tile makers, etc., 13; iron and brass founders, moulders, etc., 10; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, etc., 47; engineers, 130; engine-drivers, stokers, 19; cabinetmakers, 16; carpenters and joiners, 225; turners (wood), 8; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, etc., 18; printers, 76; coopers, 5; tanners and curriers, 7; spinners and weavers, 54; shipwrights, 2; clock and watch makers, 31; saddlers, 10; painters, plumbers, etc., 126; railway servants, 29; bootmakers, 54; tailors, 55; other artisans and mechanics, 175; shopkeepers, etc., 322; butchers, etc., 73; bakers, etc., 173; millers and maltsters, 15; seamen, 38; domestic servants, 79; general labourers, 1,724; sawyers, 5; clerks and agents, 599; army and navy officers and men, 50; gentlemen, professional men, etc., 1,747; other trades and professions, etc., 269; not stated, 4,456. Of the 9,802 adult females, 2,304 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc.; 44 gentlewomen and governesses; 82 milliners, etc.; 10 shopwomen; 2 spinners or weavers; 53 of other occupations; and 7,307 unspecified.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australasia.

211. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 10,632 in 1888, and 10,637 in 1889. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 21,093 in the former and 18,197 in the latter year.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs,
1889.

212. 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 1889* :—

* For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see paragraph 57 *et seq. ante*.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1889.*

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Ararat ...	3,840	3,500	530	160,000	16,000	2,312
Ballarat, City ...	4,090	21,321	5,222	2,340,636	162,544	29,335
Ballarat East, Town	4,331	16,000	3,500	688,900	68,890	11,773
Brighton, Town ...	3,288	8,319	1,839	2,797,740	139,887	13,732
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	857	205	11,210	2,242	404
Brunswick, Town ...	2,722	18,472	3,908	1,843,790	184,379	26,590
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,440	305	64,055	6,405	917
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,550	288	58,000	5,580	1,122
Castlemaine ...	5,760	6,500	1,500	210,350	30,050	4,553
Chewton ...	5,760	1,522	450	34,250	6,850	1,291
Clunes ...	5,760	3,574	862	131,550	13,155	2,561
Collingwood, City ...	1,139	34,395	8,100	3,288,000	273,961	29,230
Creswick ...	4,760	3,170	773	90,512	11,314	2,189
Daylesford ...	4,062	3,897	866	166,080	16,608	4,238
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,380	410	68,000	8,573	1,654
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,562	1,750	316,010	31,601	4,682
Echuca ...	4,308	4,850	1,076	391,530	32,627	4,140
Essendon, Town ...	4,000	9,226	2,014	2,165,984	180,732	19,220
Fitzroy, City ...	923	31,783	5,453	3,897,984	324,832	51,458
Flemington & Kensington }	1,088	9,069	1,750	1,760,115	83,815	12,586
Footscray, Town ...	3,075	15,506	3,530	3,112,960	155,648	21,135
Geelong, Town ...	3,012	10,281	2,520	879,060	87,906	12,988
Geelong West ...	859	4,840	1,400	283,344	23,612	2,872
Hamilton ...	5,100	2,999	668	189,670	18,960	3,292
Hawthorn, Town ...	2,389	16,436	3,449	2,028,740	202,874	39,301
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,052	262	28,350	5,655	1,043
Horsham ...	5,760	3,000	630	205,384	25,673	2,967
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,355	404	44,704	8,128	1,380
Kew ...	3,553	6,700	1,179	1,821,180	121,412	11,686
Koroit ...	5,599	1,720	281	183,432	15,286	1,922
Majorca ...	5,005	2,000	314	36,160	4,520	900
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,500	260	60,000	7,031	1,054
Maryborough ...	5,760	4,800	1,010	255,570	25,570	4,152
Melbourne, City ...	5,020	76,536	15,535	17,161,660	1,716,166	215,867
Newtown & Chilwell	1,422	4,714	1,000	420,180	28,012	4,098
Northcote ...	2,850	6,300	1,141	1,768,040	88,402	12,483
North Melbourne, Town }	565	21,600	4,320	1,167,757	167,757	22,041
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,857	330	158,295	13,191	3,525
Portland ...	2,860	1,950	560	123,670	12,367	4,296
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	12,629	2,815	1,215,477	101,289	12,474
Prahran, City ...	2,320	36,066	8,237	7,488,544	534,896	50,685
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	335	145,740	12,145	2,082
Raywood ...	5,760	519	110	21,825	2,172	359
Richmond, City ...	1,430	36,996	8,652	4,503,300	300,220	35,958
Rutherglen ...	1,280	560	130	39,630	3,963	716
Sale ...	5,442	5,000	775	353,000	28,227	6,661

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

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

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1889—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Sandhurst, City ...	7,900	26,627	6,330	1,649,870	164,987	23,900
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,300	520	71,050	7,105	1,034
Smythesdale ...	1,440	399	125	20,755	2,075	274
South Melbourne, } City ... }	2,311	42,469	8,725	13,404,300	674,215	69,128
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,974	656	167,850	16,785	3,016
St. Kilda ...	2,046	18,435	3,967	3,586,044	298,837	31,141
Stawell ...	5,996	4,785	1,219	120,000	18,000	3,095
Talbot ...	5,578	1,700	443	34,765	6,953	1,209
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	772	270	40,000	5,283	857
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,000	350	129,310	12,931	2,254
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,839	1,180	786,320	39,316	11,584
Williamstown, Town	2,775	13,619	3,000	1,010,000	100,300	13,864
Wood's Point ...	2,560	263	90	10,926	1,821	140
Total ...	221,036 or 345 sq. mls.	589,485	127,523	85,211,558	6,659,735	861,420

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several large towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the latest dates, were as follow :—Kyneton, 3,800 ; Bairnsdale, 3,000 ; Maldon, 2,650 ; Benalla, 2,455 ; Beechworth, 2,300 ; Shepparton, Walhalla, Colac, about 2,000 each ; Camperdown, 1,434 ; Avoca, 1,000.

Shires, 1889. 213. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population, and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1889 :—

SHIRES, 1889.*

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	7,750	1,530	629,040	52,420	✓10,460
Alexandra...	745	2,648	740	250,000	30,069	6,405
Arapiles ‡...	780	3,000	605	716,380	35,819	3,182
Ararat ...	1,461	5,500	1,200	1,635,540	81,777	8,612
Avoca ...	437	4,018	1,000	248,422	24,842	3,099
Avon ...	620	2,500	480	506,190§	33,937	3,931
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,500	580	328,900	25,300	3,568
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	5,479	2,090	1,033,001	67,055	15,180
Ballan ...	347	5,688	1,300	373,780	37,378	5,237
Ballarat ...	182	7,560	800	845,210	42,260	5,437

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.
† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.
‡ The Shire of Arapiles was created on the 22nd May, 1888, being severed from the Shire of Wimmera.
§ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1889—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Population	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Bannockburn ...	139	2,050	331	265,000	18,286	2,288
Barrabool ...	191	2,050	408	313,430	24,110	2,749
Beechworth ...	308	7,985	1,800	368,850	36,885	5,808
Belfast ...	200	3,070	522	1,011,700	40,468	4,653
Bellarine ...	124	4,278	956	513,168	42,764	4,274
Benalla ...	1,150	9,195	2,400	875,180	87,518	8,702
Berwick* ...	387	4,730	1,100	1,305,900	65,297	9,368
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,100	200,000	22,740	2,463
Boroondara ...	12	4,416	1,049	3,013,540	150,677	17,457
Braybrook ...	89	1,441	299	701,420	35,071	4,031
Bright ...	1,320	3,654	1,000	230,300	23,030	3,714
Broadford ...	223	1,196	300	202,960	10,148	1,040
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,300	312	502,570	50,257	3,371
Bulla ...	105	2,030	235	760,000	37,832	2,393
Bulleen ...	33	1,680	300	879,040	43,952	3,382
Buln Buln ...	630	7,380	1,200	1,205,240	60,262	10,028
Bungaree ...	89	5,000	1,060	503,226	27,957	5,795
Buninyong ...	290	9,591	1,610	499,430	49,943	5,938
Caulfield ...	9	6,406	1,600	3,835,674	213,093	21,139
Chiltern ...	89	2,300	584	48,585	9,717	1,321
Coburg ...	7	4,268	1,050	931,940	93,194	10,567
Colac ...	1,091	6,337	1,300	1,617,015	107,801	12,007
Corio ...	230	2,083	500	300,000	29,150	3,175
Cranbourne ...	228	1,359	270	704,460	35,223	4,234
Creswick ...	202	8,199	1,690	1,262,340	63,117	7,309
Dandenong ...	58	2,008	470	525,792	43,816	4,905
Darebin ...	79	1,072	170	248,279	16,553	2,025
Dimboola ...	4,700	4,232	1,100	719,787†	41,221	4,122
Dundas ...	1,364	3,309	500	1,796,650	89,832	9,198
Dunmunkle ...	545	5,035	940	862,400	54,953	6,028
East Loddon ...	455	2,100	400	317,033	31,703	4,257
Echuca ...	1,304	7,585	1,900	1,887,740	94,387	10,776
Eltham ...	208	2,049	560	630,000	31,553	3,163
Euroa ...	887	6,379	1,250	756,408	63,034	7,133
Fern Tree Gully* ...	113	1,373	259	682,560	34,128	...
Flinders & Kangerong	176	1,700	440	487,600	24,380	3,151
Gisborne ...	100	1,677	376	234,290	23,429	2,865
Glenelg ...	1,311	4,060	842	921,000	92,100	10,671
Glenlyon ...	127	2,611	500	170,250	17,025	2,331
Gordon ...	845	3,907	700	1,132,520	56,626	5,211
Goulburn ...	290	2,393	511	216,800	27,100	3,166
Grenville ...	320	4,560	1,192	272,750	33,010	4,165
Hampden ..	1,738	6,825	1,380	2,650,460	132,523	14,917
Healesville ...	230	1,225	200	250,000	12,851	3,772
Heidelberg ...	41	4,000	400	1,224,000	61,200	7,050
Howqua ...	842	2,390	500	27,755	5,551	1,366
Huntly ...	327	4,000	720	360,018	30,019	3,896
Kara Kara ...	915	4,389	1,400	436,827	43,682	4,865
Keilor ...	53	670	133	48,390	9,677	1,185

* The Shire of Berwick was reduced on the 21st May, 1889, by the creation of the Shire of Fern Tree Gully.

† Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1889—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Population	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Kilmore ...	86	2,186	650	209,785	20,978	2,346
Korong ...	1,113	9,626	2,600	1,207,583	72,455	7,755
Kowree ...	1,448	4,310	1,163	1,106,480	55,324	6,936
Kyneton ...	253	10,000	1,870	129,551	64,775	10,792
Leigh ...	379	1,560	500	378,540	37,845	4,777
Lexton ...	297	2,700	550	423,950	26,435	3,145
Lilydale ...	166	3,542	790	734,000	48,935	6,598
Lowan ...	4,670	7,840	2,100	1,598,505	93,465	9,638
Maffra ...	985	3,500	600	893,080	44,654	5,435
Maldon ...	215	5,000	1,380	360,000	28,420	4,292
Malvern ...	6	6,405	1,500	4,060,000	203,000	20,841
Mansfield ...	836	4,500	700	610,000	34,577	3,839
Marong ...	560	7,473	1,784	622,810	62,281	9,364
Melton ...	104	1,000	200	360,000	18,067	2,478
Meredith ...	171	1,299	255	137,405	13,740	1,867
Merriang ...	123	1,095	183	323,940	16,469	1,579
Metcalfe ...	204	3,824	780	129,865	25,973	2,571
Minhamite ...	542	1,918	475	1,354,881	46,235	4,830
Moorabbin ...	31	5,615	1,113	1,788,060	149,005	11,993
Mornington ...	115	3,500	720	1,570,000	78,500	6,372
Mortlake ...	915	2,513	450	840,265	84,026	6,909
Mt. Alexander ...	52	2,750	726	70,050	11,675	2,327
Mt. Franklin ...	118	3,293	720	146,700	14,663	2,123
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,150	500	1,213,900	60,695	6,821
McIvor ...	570	2,459	795	538,100	26,905	2,978
Narracan *	712	3,500	900	671,300	33,565	11,947
Newham ...	90	3,366	600	264,375	17,625	2,503
Newstead ...	105	1,798	607	240,828	16,055	2,240
North Ovens ...	229	1,948	390	417,080	20,854	2,202
Numurkah ...	648	6,800	1,400	1,292,920	64,646	6,483
Nunawading ...	23	3,465	718	1,516,840	75,842	7,188
Oakleigh ...	29	2,384	473	1,667,800	83,398	5,390
Omeo ...	2,210	2,850	450	550,000	28,175	7,277
Oxley ...	1,025	4,739	839	664,700	33,235	3,876
Phillip Island ...	290	1,420	330	450,000	22,500	2,489
Portland ...	1,560	6,050	900	1,191,500	59,575	6,349
Preston ...	11	3,300	452	1,824,800	91,242	5,125
Pyalong ...	216	900	290	281,620	14,081	1,556
Ripon ...	587	3,842	1,270	771,437	61,715	8,144
Rodney ...	433	3,940	863	678,870	45,258	5,575
Romsey† ...	126	2,569	700	285,313	40,759	4,395
Rosedale ...	810	2,988	529	492,370	49,237	7,086
Rutherglen ...	212	2,317	590	572,810	28,640	2,847
Seymour ...	370	3,163	270	293,920	36,990	3,859
Shepparton ...	220	4,525	753	410,000	41,000	4,892
South Barwon ...	53	2,046	580	146,600	14,660	2,187
Springfield ...	113	816	160	304,760	15,238	1,557
St. Arnaud ...	2,580	11,402	2,485	1,779,471	98,859	11,259
Stawell ...	995	4,286	1,000	808,352	50,522	5,578
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,576	910	205,115	20,511	2,333

* The Shire of Woorayl was created on the 22nd May, 1888, out of portion of the Shire of Narracan.

† See footnote (§) on page 123, *post*.

SHIRES, 1889—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Swan Hill...	10,233	9,812	1,800	1,631,020	81,551	9,706
Talbot ...	183	2,366	500	172,760	17,276	2,108
Tambo ...	4,965	2,866	650	530,300	26,515	4,424
Towong ...	2,545	5,197	1,526	960,200	48,010	9,698
Traralgon ...	480	4,178	820	368,830	36,883	7,895
Tullaroop ...	219	4,600	925	264,170	26,417	3,537
Upper Yarra*	436	500	250	236,900	11,845	1,738
Walhalla ...	404	2,465	817	55,412	13,853	5,509
Wannon ...	753	2,607	550	1,464,880	73,244	8,912
Waranga ...	693	5,636	1,047	1,201,960	60,098	6,401
Warragul ...	155	3,507	390	958,640	47,932	9,582
Warrnambool ...	610	9,300	1,862	2,509,880	125,494	14,481
Whittlesea ...	138	1,512	282	271,890	18,126	2,486
Wimmera †	980	4,385	900	1,206,380	60,319	7,771
Winchelsea ...	608	2,902	650	650,000	44,792	6,127
Wodonga ...	97	1,559	319	132,300	13,230	2,387
Wyndham...	275	1,535	290	1,705,640	85,282	3,746
Woorayl ‡...	172	1,500	450	417,800	20,892	5,906
Yackandandah ...	836	5,500	1,100	735,400	36,770	7,936
Yarrawonga ...	830	9,800	2,000	2,112,320	105,616	9,925
Yea ...	602	3,000	650	693,300	34,665	8,316
Total§ ...	86,860	506,965	109,485	102,346,953	6,271,791	754,069

214. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipi- Area of mu-
palities is as follows :— nicipalities.

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1889.

				Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	345
Shires ...	...	...	...	86,860
Total	...	...	...	87,205

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

216. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by Population
the municipal authorities, was as follows in 1889 :— of muni-
palities.

* Shire only created on the 16th October, 1888; the country included had not previously been included in any municipality.
† See footnote (§), page 120, ante.
‡ See footnote (*), page 122, ante.
§ In addition to the shires named in the table, the Shire of Lancefield has been created quite recently, viz., on the 7th January, 1890; it was severed from the Shire of Romsey.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1889.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	589,485
Shires	...	...	...	506,965
Total	...	...	...	1,096,450

Population of Victoria by municipal estimate.

217. Including the persons living in ships, the population living outside municipalities, including the shipping, is believed to amount to 2,675, and it is estimated that the increase between the date of the municipal returns of population and the end of the year was 10,225. Adding these numbers to the municipal estimate, there results a total of 1,109,350, or 8,678 less than the estimated population of the colony already adopted, viz., 1,118,028.

Ratepayers in municipalities.

218. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1889. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property :—

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1889.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	129,314
Shires	...	...	...	129,666
Total	...	...	...	258,980

Dwellings in municipalities.

219. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1889 :—

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1889.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	127,523
Shires	...	...	...	109,485
Total	...	...	...	237,008

Persons to a dwelling in municipalities.

220. According to the figures for 1889, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is something less than $4\frac{2}{3}$ in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4.62 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4.63 in shires.

Persons to a dwelling in Victorian and other towns.

221. The average number of persons to a dwelling is generally much smaller in Victorian towns than it is in those of other countries. This is made plain by the figures placed opposite the various towns in the following lists :—

* Including both male and female ratepayers; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear as well as the others.

PERSONS TO A DWELLING IN TOWNS OF VICTORIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.*

Turin	...	65·0	Brussels	...	9·0	†St. Kilda	...	4·6
Berlin	...	62·0	Marseille	...	9·0	†Ballarat East	...	4·6
Vienna	...	60·0	London	...	8·0	†Port Melbourne	...	4·5
Milan	...	49·0	Boston	...	8·0	†Williamstown	...	4·5
St. Petersburg	...	43·0	Antwerp	...	7·0	†Brighton	..	4·5
Madrid	...	40·0	†Fitzroy	...	5·8	†Prahran	..	4·4
Bombay	...	31·0	†Kew...	...	5·7	†Footscray	...	4·4
Paris	...	29·0	†Northcote	...	5·5	†Richmond	...	4·3
Rome	..	27·0	†Flemington	...	5·2	†Sandhurst	...	4·2
Genoa	...	25·0	†North Melbourne	...	5·0	†Collingwood	...	4·2
Hamburg	...	17·0	Philadelphia	...	5·0	†Ballarat	...	4·1
New York	...	13·0	†South Melbourne	...	4·9	†Geelong	...	4·1
Buenos Aires	...	13·0	†Melbourne	...	4·9	Naples	...	4·0
Calcutta	...	11·0	†Hawthorn	...	4·8	Baltimore	...	4·0
Amsterdam	...	11·0	†Brunswick	...	4·7	Chicago	...	3·0
Pekin	...	10·0	†Essendon	...	4·6			

222. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs ; but the population and dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a sixth.

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

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

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS‡ IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1883 TO 1889.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.							Number of Shires.						
			1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
s.	d.															
0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	4	4
0	10	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	...	26	26	25	25	22	21	19	111	113	109	112	114	112	113
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
1	3	...	10	9	4	7	6	6	6	2	1	3	4	2	2	5
1	4	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	6	...	11	11	18	14	17	16	18	1	1	4	3	2	2	4
1	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	4	6	4	3	3	4	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0	...	3	2	3	3	5	4	8	1	...	2	1	1	3	1
2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated...			...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...
Total ...			60	60	60	59	59	59	59	119	120	123	125	126	128	130

* The figures, except those relating to Victorian towns, have been derived for the most part from an official report upon the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889. They must be received with some caution.

† Victorian towns. Figures are for 1889.

‡ Including general and special rates.

224. It will be observed that no municipality during the last six years 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.

225. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 43 per cent. in 1883 and 1884, 42 per cent. in 1885 and 1886, 37 per cent. in 1887, 36 per cent. in 1888, and 32 per cent in 1889, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 93 per cent. in 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, 89 per cent. in 1885, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, 88 per cent. in 1888, and 87 per cent. in 1889, were rated at the same amount.

226. In 1883, 5; in 1884, 4; in 1885 and 1886, 3; in 1887, 4; in 1888, 6; and in 1889, 5 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1883, 37; in 1884, 35; in 1885, 44; in 1886, 43; in 1887, 44; in 1888, 45; and in 1889, 52 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

227. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the sixteen years ended with 1889, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1889, as compared with 1888, the increase of the whole number of properties was 30,254, of which 10,293 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 19,961 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
1888	141,416	15,714	5,519	1,355	708	376	897	165,985
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1889—*continued*.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
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
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
1888	121,794	14,717	5,342	1,289	622	282	1,008	145,054
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015

SHIRES.

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	933	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,918	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
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390
1888	263,210	30,431	10,861	2,644	1,330	658	1,905	311,039
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293

228. In the fifteen years ended with 1889 the total increase in the number of properties was 150,251, of which 72,572 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 77,679 in shires. Increase in fifteen years.

229. 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 sixteen years ended with 1889, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1889, as compared with 1888, 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 £20,173,301, made up of an increase of £8,260,318 in urban, and of £11,912,983 in country properties :— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1889.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	
	£	£	£	£	
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
1888	33,157,265	13,041,125	9,989,043	20,763,807	76,951,240
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	12,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
1888	34,243,310	15,571,870	10,960,090	29,658,700	90,433,970
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701
1888	67,400,575	28,612,995	20,949,133	50,422,507	167,385,210
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511

230. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has about doubled in the last seven and a half years; and that in cities, towns, and boroughs has more than doubled in the last five years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last eleven years.

231. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1889, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £358,535 in the urban, and of £659,518 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £1,018,053. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1889.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
1888	2,715,100	1,067,880	817,960	1,700,260	6,301,200
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
1888	2,125,117	966,380	680,176	1,840,600	5,612,273
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1889—continued.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771
1888	4,840,217	2,034,260	1,498,136	3,540,860	11,913,473
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526

Increase in annual value of property.

232. During the fifteen years ended with 1889 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £6,936,049, viz., to £3,803,253 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,132,796 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

233. 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 fifteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1889, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1889.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Fifteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50 ...	120,362	£49,898,716	£2,682,955
£50 to £100 ...	18,680	22,521,915	1,224,649
£100 to £200 ...	6,838	16,790,638	947,272
£200 and upwards ...	4,371	36,125,603	2,081,173
Total increase ...	150,251	£125,336,872	£6,936,049

Largest increase in small properties.

234. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50 ; moreover the largest increase in the total and in the

annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to not quite a third of the whole increase.

235. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Statute* 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate, to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1889 and the previous eighteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1889.

Native Countries.					Eighteen Years : 1871 to 1888.	Year 1889.
France	...	...	...	...	65	4
Belgium	...	...	...	...	11	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	47	7
Germany	...	...	...	...	720	48
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	36	13
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	422	38
United States ...	...	...	...	...	22	...
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	2,969	...
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	17	2*
Total	...	...	...	...	4,368	112

* Syrians.

Chinese
naturalized

236. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provided that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subject to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers, determined to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one in 1888 or 1889.

Occupations
of persons
naturalized
1889.

237. The persons naturalized in 1889 were of the following occupations:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1889.

Agent	1	Hawker... ..	1
Agriculturist	1	Hospital wardsman	1
Barber and hairdresser	1	Hotelkeeper	2
Barman	1	Hotel manager	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	2	Importer	4
Bootmaker	2	Labourer	8
Butcher	2	Lady	1
Cabinetmaker	1	Master mariner	2
Carpenter	4	Mariner	8
Caterer	1	Miner	5
Clergyman	1	Pawnbroker	3
Clerk	3	Physician and surgeon	1
Clothier	1	Printer	1
Commercial traveller	2	Restaurant-keeper	5
Contractor	1	Shipwright	1
Cook	1	Stonemason	1
Cordialmaker	1	Storekeeper	2
Dealer	1	Tanner and currier	1
Draper	1	Tailor	3
Electric engineer	1	Timber merchant	1
Engine-driver	1	Upholsterer	1
Farmer	6	Vigneron	2
Farmer and hawker	1	Violinist... ..	1
Fireman	1	Warehouseman	1
Fruit dealer	3	Watchmaker and jeweller	2
Fruit grower	1	Wine and champagne manu- facturer	1
Gardener	2	Wine dealers	3
Gentleman	2		
Grocer	1		
Hardware merchant	2		
		Total	112

* The tax has since been abolished. See paragraph 193 *ante*.