

PART III.—POPULATION.

Census of
1891.

307. A census of Victoria was taken on the 5th April, 1891, that being the date on which the census was also taken in the United Kingdom, in the other Australasian colonies, and in most other portions of the British Empire.

Population,
1891.

308. According to the Victorian census, the total population of the colony was as follows:—

POPULATION, CENSUS OF 5TH APRIL, 1891.*						
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	599,172
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	541,233
						<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140,405
						<hr/>

Increase of
population.

309. The increase of population between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 278,059, viz., 147,089 males and 130,970 females, as against an increase of 130,818, viz., 51,033 males and 79,785 females, between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, and an increase of 191,206, viz., 72,399 males and 118,807 females, between the censuses of 1861 and 1871. It will be observed that, whilst in the last intercensal period the increase of males was greater than that of females, in the two previous intercensal periods the increase of females was greater than that of males.

Rate of
increase of
population.

310. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the rate of increase of the total population (32·2 per cent.) was much greater than that between 1871 and 1881 (17·9 per cent.), but not so great as that between 1861 and 1871 (35·4 per cent.).

Rate of
increase of
males.

311. The rate of increase of the male population was considerably greater in the last than in either of the two previous intercensal periods, the percentage being 32·5 between 1881 and 1891, 12·7 between 1871 and 1881, and 22·0 between 1861 and 1871.

Rate of
increase of
females.

312. The rate of increase of the female population was—as in the case of the male population—greater in the last than in the middle period; but it was less than in the first period, the percentage being 31·9 between 1881 and 1891, 24·1 between 1871 and 1881, and 56·1 between 1861 and 1871.

Births over
deaths in
ten years.

313. According to the registrations, the excess of births over deaths between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 161,699, viz., 73,406 of males and 88,293 of females. Thus, the colony not only retained a number equivalent to the whole of this natural increase,

* The figures have not been finally checked, but it is believed they are very nearly accurate. The correct totals will be given in appendix to this volume.

but gained in addition 116,360 persons, viz., 73,683 males and 42,677 females, by immigration. In the previous intercensal period (1871 to 1881) the excess of registered births over registered deaths was, of males 66,923, and of females 78,980; but the colony lost by emigration a number of males equivalent to all those born and 15,890 more, and a number of females equivalent to all born except 805, the net loss in those ten years being thus 15,085.

314. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the excess of recorded arrivals by sea over recorded departures by sea was 183,347, viz., 126,817 of males, and 56,530 of females. If these numbers, and those just quoted showing the excess of births over deaths had been correct, and the arrivals and departures overland had balanced each other, the census would have shown a population of 1,207,392, viz., 652,306 males and 555,086 females, or 66,987, viz., 53,134 males and 13,853 females more than it actually did. The totals may to a certain extent have been affected by the overland emigration, of which no account is kept, but there is no doubt that the main disturbance has arisen from the circumstance that a large number of the departures by sea are unrecorded. The defective nature of the emigration returns being known, an allowance was made for it each quarter in the estimates of population published at those periods by the Government Statist, the whole allowance during the 10 years 1881-1891 being 52,131, viz., 41,333 males and 10,798 females; this reduction turned out to be insufficient, as the estimate brought on to the census day exceeded the population then enumerated by 14,856, viz., 11,801 males and 3,055 females. The following table shows the actual, apparent, and estimated population at the date of the census of 1891, and the numbers by which the apparent and estimated exceeded the actual population:—

ACTUAL, APPARENT, AND ESTIMATED POPULATION, 5TH APRIL, 1891.*

Sex.	Population of Victoria.			Excess over Actual Population of	
	Actual. †	Apparent. †	Estimated. §	Apparent Population.	Estimated Population.
Males	599,172	652,306	610,973	53,134	11,801
Females	541,233	555,086	544,288	13,853	3,055
Total	1,140,405	1,207,392	1,155,261	66,987	14,856

* See footnote to page 210.

† Enumerated at the census of 1891.

‡ Made up by adding excess of recorded births over recorded deaths, and of recorded arrivals over recorded departures, between censuses of 1881 and 1891.

§ Made up by deducting 41,333 males and 10,798 females from the apparent population for the estimated number of unrecorded departures.

315. During the period intervening between the last two censuses, the recorded departures from the colony numbered 602,189, viz., 411,792 males and 190,397 females. Adding the unrecorded departures as derived from the last column but one of the last table to these numbers, and calculating the proportion of such departures to the whole, it is found that nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those who left the colony in the ten years ended with the census day 1891, viz., $11\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. of the males, and $7\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the females—passed out by sea or over the borders without their departure being officially recognized. In the ten years 1871-81 these proportions were as follow:—Both sexes, 17 per cent. ; males, 19 per cent. ; females, 11 per cent.

316. It should be pointed out that the number by which the apparent exceeds the actual population does not represent all who leave the colony unobserved, as whilst, practically, all the deaths are registered, a number of the births escape registration, the population estimates being thereby disturbed in an opposite direction to that due to unrecorded departures, therefore the number of the latter must really be greater than that shown by the figures.

317. At the census of 1881 the actual was found to be less than the apparent population by 67,437, or 55,204 males and 12,233 females. These numbers are greater as regards the total by 450, and as regards the males by 2,070, but less as regards the females by 1,620 than the difference found to exist at the recent census.

318. The want of agreement between the estimated and the enumerated population will necessarily cause a reconsideration of the figures which in the *Victorian Year-Book* and *Statistical Register* have been set down as showing the probable population of each year, and the difference involved in this want of agreement will be distributed as fairly as possible over the different years of the intercensal period. All calculations of averages or proportions to population during these years will also be reworked, and may then be considered as final.*

319. Worked back from the census figures, the population of Victoria at the end of 1890 and the mean or average population of that year may be set down as follows†:—

Population, 31st December, 1890.			Mean Population, 1890.		
Males	...	596,064	Males	...	589,310
Females	...	537,202	Females	...	529,190
Total	...	<u>1,133,266</u>	Total	...	<u>1,118,500</u>

* 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.

† See footnote to page 210.

Proportion of unrecorded emigrants.

Disturbance by unregistered births.

Actual and apparent population, 1881.

Reconsideration of former estimates.

Population at end and middle of 1890.

320. The census of 1891 shows that the sexes in Victoria have slightly diverged from equality since the previous census, the population of females to every 100 males being 90·33, as against 90·75 in 1881. In 1871 the proportion of females was 82·4, and, in 1861, 64·4 to every 100 males.

Proportions
of the sexes.

321. The population returned at the recent census furnishes a proportion of nearly 13 (12·98) persons to the square mile, or 1,298 persons to 100 square miles. The proportion in 1881 was 9·8 persons, in 1871 8·3 persons, and in 1861 6·1 persons to the square mile.

Density of
population.

322. The compilation of the census returns of ages, birthplaces, religions, conjugal condition, education, and occupations of the people has not yet been effected. Such information upon these subjects as may become available before the work closes will be given in an Appendix to the second volume.

Ages, birth-
places,
religions,
etc.

323. 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 in Victoria was found to have become reduced 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 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. Since then, an estimate brought down to the beginning of 1890 gives the number in Victoria as 12,128, and in all Australasia as 43,706.

Chinese in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

324. According to a preliminary return ("first count") of the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of Chinese in Victoria (including half-castes) was 8,137, viz., 7,761 males and 376 females. It is almost certain these number understate the truth, and will be considerably added to when the census schedules have been closely examined. Such information as may become available respecting the correct numbers in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies will be published in an Appendix.

Chinese
according
to census
of 1891.

325. 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

Aborigines
at stations,
etc.

each reserve, also the average number who from time to time receive supplies at the depôts or occasionally visit the stations :—

ABORIGINES, 1891.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines. (including half-castes), May, 1891.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	6,000	94
Framlingham	500*	62
Lake Condah	4,000	94
Lake Wellington	2,363	83
Lake Tyers	5,000	74
Lake Hindmarsh	3,000	47
Occasional visitors to stations and depôts ... ..	...	152
Numbers wandering across to boundaries ... ..	...	125†
Total	20,863	731‡

*Aborigines
Protection
Act.*

326. 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 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.

*Report on
Aborigines,
1890.*

327. In their report for 1889-90, dated the 4th October, 1890, the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines in the colony of Victoria state that the number of half-castes who, under the operation of the Act just referred to, left the stations, and are now earning their living with some assistance from the Board, is 186; that regulations have been drawn up and approved of for apprenticing boys and girls to trades and other useful occupations, and in accordance therewith 28 half-caste girls have been placed in service, and several boys have been apprenticed, whilst 6 orphans have been transferred to the Orphanage and

* The Framlingham reserve has been reduced by 3,000 acres, leaving now only 500 acres. An Agricultural College is to be erected on the land taken away from the reserve.

† The numbers are only approximate, as these Aborigines are crossing and recrossing the boundary of the colony at certain intervals.

‡ According to the "first count" of the population obtained from the returns of the census of 1891, the Aborigines (including half-castes) numbered only 584, viz., 352 males and 232 females. These numbers will doubtless be added to after a closer investigation of the schedules has taken place. The full number returned will be given in an Appendix.

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

Industrial Schools; that several half-caste Aborigines who have selected land have received assistance, in accordance with the promise given in the Act; and that there were 3 marriages, 12 births, and 36 deaths (including 4 at depôts) at Aboriginal stations during the year.

328. According to the same report, the total amount expended on the Aboriginal stations in the year ended 30th June, 1890, was £8,967, from which if the income be deducted, amounting to £1,123, the net cost of the stations will be reduced to £7,844, as compared with £7,377 in 1888-9. Expenditure on Aborigines.

329. 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 as enumerated at the recent census, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile; also the numerical and centesimal increase during the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1891:— Urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1891.†

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, 5th April, 1891.			Increase in 10 Years.	
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	Number.	Per Cent.
Towns { Metropolitan Extra-Metropolitan‡	256	491,378	43·09	1,919	208,431	73·67
	376	192,880	16·91	513	3,297	1·74
Total Urban ...	632	684,258	60·00	1,083	211,728	44·81
Extra-Urban or Rural	87,252	456,147	40·00	5·2	66,331	17·02
Total of Victoria	87,884	1,140,405	100·00	13	278,059	32·24

330. It will be observed that the urban exceeds the rural population by 228,000 persons, the increase of the former in ten years being 45 per cent., whilst that of the latter was only 17 per cent. The increase in the metropolitan district much exceeded that in any of the Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

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

† See footnote to page 210.

‡ In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their enumerated populations in 1891 (subject to future revision), are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 392; Jamieson, 286; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; South Barwon, 1,587; Steiglitz, 255; Taradale, 322; Walhalla, 1,771; Woodend, 707. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

others, its population being now equal to 43 per cent. of that of the whole colony, as against only 33 per cent. in 1881. The following were the proportions of the metropolitan to the whole population of the colony at the last four census periods:—

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

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	1881	...	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	1891	...	...	43·09

331. The following table shows the estimated area and the population in 1881 and 1891 of the various municipalities comprised in the metropolitan district; also the numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each municipality in the interval between the two periods, and the density of the population of each municipality at the latter period:—

GREATER MELBOURNE: AREA AND POPULATION OF SUB-DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891.

Municipal Sub-Districts (1891).	Estimated Area in acres, 1891	Enumerated Population.		Increase in 10 Years.		Persons to the Acre, 1891.
		1881.	1891.*	Number.	Per cent.	
Melbourne City ...	5,020	65,859	73,514	7,655	11·62	14·64
North Melbourne Town	565	17,839	20,985	3,146	17·64	37·14
Fitzroy City ...	923	23,118	32,455	9,337	40·39	35·16
Collingwood City ...	1,139	23,829	35,066	11,237	47·16	30·79
Richmond City ...	1,430	23,405	38,770	15,365	65·65	27·11
Brunswick Town ...	2,722	6,222	21,955	15,733	252·86	8·07
Northcote Town ...	2,850	1,584	7,741	6,157	388·70	2·72
Prahran City ...	2,320	21,168	39,699	18,531	87·54	17·11
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	25,374	41,730	16,356	64·46	18·06
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	8,771	13,058	4,287	48·88	5·52
St. Kilda City ...	1,886	11,654	19,885	8,231	70·63	10·54
Brighton Town ...	3,288	4,755	9,887	5,132	107·93	3·01
Essendon Town ...	4,000	5,061	14,411	19,308	381·51	3·60
Flemington and Kensing- ton Borough ...	1,088					
Hawthorn City ...	2,389	6,019	19,623	13,604	226·02	8·21
Kew Borough ...	3,553	4,288	8,476	4,188	97·67	2·39
Footscray City ...	3,075	5,993	19,149	13,156	219·52	6·23
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	9,034	15,936	6,902	76·40	5·74
Oakleigh Borough ...	2,178	178†	1,235	1,057	593·83	·57
Caulfield Shire ...	6,080	2,488	7,992	5,504	221·22	1·31
Malvern Shire ...	4,000	1,797	8,142	6,345	353·09	2·04
Boroondara Shire ...	8,320	1,525	6,206	4,681	306·95	·75
Preston Shire ...	8,900	1,410	3,563	2,153	152·69	·40
Coburg Shire ...	4,800	2,659	5,754	3,095	116·40	1·20
Remainder of District	85,964	7,439	14,217	6,778	91·12	·17
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	1,478	1,971	493	33·36	...
Total, including shipping	163,942	282,947	491,378	208,431	73·67	3·00

* Subject to future revision.

† In 1881 the present borough of Oakleigh was not formed, but this population was living within the same limits.

332. According to the recent census, Melbourne within its corporate limits contains 73,500* 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 41,700 inhabitants; Prahran, with 40,000; Richmond, with 39,000; Collingwood, with 35,000; and Fitzroy, with 32,500. Oakleigh, with 1,240 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban municipalities; the next one being Preston shire, with 3,560.†

Populous suburban municipalities, 1891.

333. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne in 1891 is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with over 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 35; Collingwood, with 31; Richmond, with 27; South Melbourne, with 18; Prahran, with 17; and Melbourne City, with 14 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be 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, 190½ acres; Brighton, 166½ acres; Port Melbourne, 80¼ 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, 36·8; Collingwood, 31·9; Richmond, 31·3; South Melbourne, 22·7; Melbourne City, 22·3; St. Kilda, 12·2; Flemington and Kensington, 12·7; Williamstown, 6·8; Footscray, 6·3; Port Melbourne, 5·7; Essendon, 3·6; Brighton, 3·2; and Kew, 2·9.†

Density of metropolitan population.

334. During the ten years intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the largest increases—aggregating nearly three-fifths of the total increase—were: 19,300 in Essendon and Flemington (one borough in 1881), 18,500 in Prahran, 16,300 in South Melbourne, 15,700 in Brunswick, 15,500 in Richmond, 13,600 in Hawthorn, 13,100 in Footscray, and 11,200 in Collingwood. On the other hand, the increase in proportion to the population at the earlier period was

Increases in sub-districts, 1881 to 1891 compared.

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

† All these numbers are subject to future revision.

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

greatest in Oakleigh Borough (not formed in 1881), where the population increased nearly seven times; next in Essendon and Flemington, Northcote and Malvern, where it increased more than four and a half times; Boroondara, more than four times; Brunswick, three and a half times; Hawthorn, Caulfield, and Footscray, about three and a quarter times; Preston, two and a half times; and Coburg and Brighton, more than two-fold. Many of these districts, however, had comparatively small populations in 1881; thus the area now embraced within the limits of Oakleigh Borough had less than 200 persons, and, with the exception of Brighton, Essendon and Flemington, Hawthorn, Footscray, and Brunswick—which had from about 5,000 to 6,000 (in 1881)—all the others had less than 3,000 inhabitants. Those districts where the population was densest, viz., North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, and Richmond, in which persons to the acre (in 1891) varied from 37 to 27 in the order named, the increases were only 18, 40, 47, and 66 per cent. respectively; whilst in South Melbourne and Prahran, which came next with 18 and 17 persons to the acre, the increases were 64 and 87 per cent. respectively. The population of Melbourne City increased since 1881 by only 7,655, or by nearly eleven and two-thirds per cent., which was much the smallest rate of increase in any metropolitan municipality.*

335. 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 Lyon, and Fitzroy rather less than Lille and Buenos Aires; the density of the population in Collingwood is somewhat greater, whilst that in Richmond is somewhat less, than that in Bordeaux and Liège; and the density in South Melbourne, Prahran, and Melbourne City, is less than that in any of the towns named except Marseille:—

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION 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		

* All these calculations are subject to future revision.

† The figures have been derived from a report on the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889, there given in hectares, which have been turned into acres upon the assumption that a hectare is the equivalent of 2·47 acres.

336. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, with the population thereof according to the last two census enumerations; also, the numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each city during the intervening decade, and the density of the population of such in 1891:—

Metropolitan populations, 1881 and 1891.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Name of City.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population.		Increase in 10 Years.		Persons to the Acre, 1891.
		1881.	1891.*	Number.	Per cent.	
Melbourne ...	163,942	282,947	491,378	208,431	73·67	3·00
Sydney ...	86,400	224,211	386,596	162,385	72·43	4·47
Brisbane ...	50,265	73,649†	91,955‡	18,306§	24·86§	1·83
Adelaide ...	170,850	103,942	133,220	29,278	28·17	·78
Perth ...	4,830	5,044	8,447	3,403	67·46	1·75
Hobart ...	47,560	27,248	33,450	6,202	22·76	·73
Wellington ||	9,032	21,746	33,220	11,474	52·76	3·68

337. According to the figures, both the numerical and centesimal increase of the Melbourne population during the ten years ended with April, 1891, have been much greater than those of any of the other metropolitan cities.

Increases of Melbourne population.

338. It will be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities, and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

339. From the results of the census of 1891 it appears that the metropolitan population forms a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria than it does in any other of the Australasian colonies; at the census of 1881 that position was occupied by Adelaide, which has since fallen to the second place. The following are the proportions in each colony at the present time:—

Proportions of metropolitan to total populations.

* Subject to further revision.

† Figures for 1886; the population of Brisbane in 1881, included in the area shown (within five mile radius), is not known; that counted over a smaller area was 31,109 in 1881.

‡ The population within a ten mile radius in 1891 was 102,167.

§ Increase in five years.

|| In 1891 three New Zealand towns had larger populations than Wellington, viz. :—Dunedin with 45,865, Christchurch with 47,846, and Auckland with 51,298 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Melbourne ...	43·09	Hobart ...	22·81
Adelaide ...	41·63	Perth ...	16·93
Sydney ...	34·09	Wellington ...	5·30
Brisbane ...	23·34		

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

340. 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; Stawell, comprising one; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 respectively, also the increase or decrease in each during the decade, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FIVE EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1881 AND 1891.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1891.*		
Ballarat ...	41,540	46,033	4,493	...
Sandhurst ...	36,640	37,238	598	...
Geelong ...	20,149	24,210	4,061	...
Stawell... ..	8,600	5,191	...	3,409
Castlemaine ...	7,348	6,802	...	546
Total ...	114,277	119,474	9,152	3,955

Population of principal towns of the world.

341. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the population 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†:—

* Subject to future revision.

† 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.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1891	5,656,909*
Paris	France	1886	2,344,550
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Pekin	China ... ..	.....	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1885	1,547,588
New York	United States	1890	1,513,500†
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Tokio	Japan	1886	1,121,883
Chicago	United States	1890	1,098,576
Philadelphia	United States	1890	1,004,894
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	1890	806,243
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
Hang-Chow-Foo	China ... ..	...	600,000
Liverpool	England	1891	517,951§
Naples	Italy	1888	512,000
Manchester	England	1891	505,343||
Nankin	China ... ..	...	500,000
Melbourne (with suburbs)	Victoria	1891	491,378
Madrid	Spain	1889	480,000
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1890	477,288
Buenos Aires (with suburbs)	Argentine Republic...	1888	466,267¶
Buda-Pesth... ..	Hungary	1890	463,017
St. Louis	United States	1890	460,357
Warsaw	Russian Poland	1885	454,298
Boston	United States	1890	448,477
Baltimore	United States	1890	434,151
Birmingham	England	1891	429,171
Milan	Italy	1891	429,030
Rio de Janeiro (with suburbs)	Brazil	1888	409,000
Amsterdam	Holland	1890	406,083
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyon	France	1886	401,930
Rome	Italy	1888	401,000
Sydney (with suburbs)	New South Wales	1891	386,596
Marseille	France	1886	376,143

* This is the approximate population of Greater London, as returned at the census of 1891. The population of Inner London (Registration District) at the same time was 4,221,452. The district of Greater London embraces an area within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross.

† 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 2,524,392 inhabitants in 1890. 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 617,135 inhabitants in 1891.

|| Manchester, with Salford, contained 703,479 inhabitants.

¶ Without suburbs, 404,173.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Leeds	England	1891	367,506
Osaka	Japan	1886	361,694
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad	India	1881	354,692
Dublin (with suburbs)	Ireland	1881	349,648
Mexico	Mexico	1888	329,535
Breslau	Prussia	1889	324,400
Sheffield	England	1891	324,243
Copenhagen (with suburbs)	Denmark	1889	312,387
Hamburg (with suburbs)	Germany	1885	305,690
Turin	Italy	1888	305,000
Prague (with suburbs)	Bohemia	1889	304,356
San Francisco	United States	1890	297,990
Cincinnati	United States	1890	296,308
Munich	Bavaria	1885	285,000
Odessa	Russia	1887	270,643
Palermo	Sicily	1888	265,000
Dresden	Saxony	1888	264,196
Edinburgh	Scotland	1888	262,733
Cleveland	United States	1891	261,546
Lucknow	India	1881	261,303
Cologne	Prussia	1885	261,000
Buffalo	United States	1891	254,457
King Ki-Tao	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Barcelona	Spain	1890	247,187
Lisbon	Portugal	1878	246,343
Kioto	Japan	1886	245,675
New Orleans	United States	1890	241,995
Bordeaux	France	1886	240,582
Ningpo	China ... ..	...	240,000
Pittsburg	United States	1890	238,473
Alexandria	Egypt	1882	231,396
Washington	United States	1890	229,796
Stockholm	Sweden	1887	227,964
Antwerp	Belgium	1889	225,000
Bucharest	Roumania	1876	221,805
Bristol	England	1891	221,665
Bradford	England	1891	216,361
Leipzig	Saxony	1888	213,000
Nottingham	England	1891	211,984
Teheran	Persia ... ..	...	210,000
Belfast	Ireland	1881	208,122
Genoa	Italy	1888	206,000
Detroit	United States	1890	205,669
Milwaukee	United States	1890	204,150
Santiago	Chile	1885	200,000
Gwalior	India	1881	200,000
Montreal	Canada	1888	200,000
Victoria	Hong Kong	1889	200,000
Kingston-upon-Hull	England	1891	199,998
Benares	India ... ..	...	199,700
Havana	Cuba ... ..	...	199,000

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Salford	England	1891	198,717
Rotterdam	Holland	1888	197,722
Lille	France	1886	188,272
Newcastle-on-Tyne	England	1891	187,502
Hull	England	1891	184,267
Manila	Philippine Islands	...	182,242
Newark	United States	1890	181,518
Florence	Italy	1885	180,000
Riga	Russia	1885	175,332
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
Tabriz	Persia	...	165,000
Minneapolis	United States	1890	164,738
Jersey City	United States	1890	163,987
Louisville	United States	1890	161,005
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1889	161,000
Agra	India	1881	160,208
Portsmouth	England	1891	160,128
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
Christiania	Norway	1890	143,300
Jeypore	India	1881	142,578
Leicester	England	1891	142,051
Valencia	Spain	1887	141,842
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Liége	Belgium	1888	140,261
Dundee	Scotland	1881	140,239
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Omaha	United States	1890	139,526
Victoria	Hong Kong	...	139,144
Rochester	United States	1890	138,327
Genoa	Italy	...	138,081
Portland	England	1887	137,917
Bologna	Italy	1888	137,000
Florence	Italy	1890	134,992
Rangoon	India	1881	134,176

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Montevideo (with suburbs) ...	Uruguay ...	1887	134,000
Adelaide (with suburbs) ...	South Australia ...	1891	133,220
St. Paul ...	United States ...	1890	133,156
Kansas ...	United States ...	1890	132,416
Providence ...	United States ...	1890	132,043
Oldham ...	England ...	1891	132,010
Nagoya ...	Japan ...	1886	131,492
Seville ...	Spain ...	1887	131,048
Sunderland ...	England ...	1891	130,921
Pernambuco ...	Brazil ...	1883	130,000
Poonah ...	India ...	1881	129,751
Cardiff ...	Wales ...	1891	128,849
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
Khyraghush ...	India ...	...	122,264
Chemnitz ...	Saxony ...	1888	122,000
Soerabaya ...	Java ...	...	121,637
Blackburn ...	England ...	1891	120,496
Kishineff ...	Russia ...	1885	120,074
Leon ...	Mexico ...	1882	120,000
Yarkand ...	Turkestan ...	1886	120,000
Bremen ...	Germany ...	1886	118,615
St. Etienne ...	France ...	1886	117,875
Recife ...	Brazil ...	...	116,671
Brighton ...	England ...	1891	115,606
Bolton ...	England ...	1891	115,253
Dusseldorf ...	Prussia ...	...	115,183
Yokohama ...	Japan ...	...	115,012
Altona ...	Schleswig-Holstein ...	1885	115,000
Danzig ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,822
Athens ...	Greece ...	...	114,355
Magdeburg ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,291
Bareilly ...	India ...	1889	113,417
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
Valparaiso ...	Chile ...	1885	109,584
Barmen ...	Prussia ...	1888	108,000
Preston ...	England ...	1891	107,864
Indianapolis ...	United States ...	1890	107,445
Rouen ...	France ...	1886	107,163
Alleghany ...	United States ...	1890	106,967
Denver ...	United States ...	1890	106,760
Elberfeld ...	Prussia ...	1885	106,492
Catania ...	Italy ...	1885	106,000

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Oporto	Portugal	1878	105,838
Howrah	India	1881	105,206
Aberdeen	Scotland	1881	105,189
Tiflis	Asiatic Russia	1883	104,024
Bologna	Italy	...	103,998
Kobe	Japan	...	103,969
Aachen	Prussia	1888	103,000
Vilna	Russia	1885	102,845
Brisbane (with suburbs)	Queensland	1891	102,167*
Stettin	Pomerania	1885	102,000
Baroda	India	1881	101,818
Lima	Peru	1876	101,488
Krefeld	Prussia	1888	101,000
Norwich	England	1891	100,964
Roubaix	France	1886	100,299
Bogota	Colombia	1881	100,000
Bagdad	Asiatic Turkey	...	100,000
Bhurtpoor	India	...	100,000
Dhar	India	...	100,000
Erzeroum	Asiatic Turkey	...	100,000
Herat	Afghanistan	...	100,000
Abbeokoota	Western Africa	...	100,000
Oojein	India	...	100,000
Birkenhead...	England	1891	99,597
Huddersfield	England	1891	95,656
Derby	England	1891	94,496

342. According to the figures in the table, Melbourne is the most populous town in the Southern Hemisphere; is more populous than any town in the United Kingdom except London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester; than any town on the continent of Europe, except Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Naples; or than any town in the United States, except New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Brooklyn. 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 Melbourne and other cities compared.

343. 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 goldfields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The numbers of the mining population have not yet been extracted from the returns of the recent census, but according to the estimate of the Mining Department,

Mining population.

* These figures relate to an area comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Brisbane. It is pointed out, however, that the city, with its suburbs, cannot be said to extend further than five miles, the population within which radius is 91,555.

the gold miners at the end of 1890 numbered 23,712, or 335 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 11,477 less than the number returned at the census of 1881. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1890.

Alluvial miners	11,063	European miners	20,548
Quartz miners	12,649	Chinese miners	3,164
Total	23,712	Total	23,712

European
and Chinese
miners.

344. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1890 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 4,410, the numbers being 12,479 and 8,069 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 170, as against 2,994 engaged in alluvial mining.

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies,
1881 to 1891.

345. The enumerated population according to the censuses of 1881 and 1891, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile,* in each of the Australasian colonies, is shown in the following table:—

ENUMERATED POPULATIONS† OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Census Year.‡	Enumerated Population.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.*
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	{ 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	90·75	9·813
	{ 1891	599,172	541,233	1,140,405	90·33	12·976
New South Wales... ..	{ 1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	82·79	2·431
	{ 1891	616,008	518,199	1,134,207	84·12	3·668
Queensland	{ 1881	125,325	88,200	213,525	70·38	·320
	{ 1891	223,781	170,157	393,938	76·04	·589
South Australia§	{ 1881	149,530	130,335	279,865	87·16	·310
	{ 1891	166,374	153,632	320,006	92·34	·354
Western Australia... ..	{ 1881	17,062	12,646	29,708	74·12	·030
	{ 1891	29,878	19,957	49,835	66·80	·051
Tasmania	{ 1881	61,162	54,543	115,705	89·18	4·387
	{ 1891	77,560	69,107	146,667	89·10	5·561
New Zealand|| ... ..	{ 1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	81·70	4·700
	{ 1891	333,175	293,655	626,830	88·14	6·014

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

† The figures for Victoria and New South Wales contain a few Aborigines. In most other cases the Aborigines are omitted. The figures for 1891 are subject to future revision. For estimated populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.

‡ The censuses were taken on the 3rd and 5th April, 1881 and 1891 respectively.

§ 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 at the census of 1891, 4,958 persons, of whom 3,677 were Chinese.

|| The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 44,097, viz., 24,368 males and 19,729 females in 1881, and 41,523, viz., 22,633 males and 18,890 females in 1891.

346. 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, 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 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, 1891.

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

347. It will be noticed that, according to the census of 1891, the population of Victoria is still greater than that of New South Wales. The male population of the latter exceeds that of Victoria; but the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population is neutralized by the large excess of females in this colony. The official estimates published prior to the recent census indicated that New South Wales had a larger population than Victoria, but the simultaneous enumeration of the two colonies has shown the reverse to be the case.

More persons in Victoria than in New South Wales.

348. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a slightly higher, and in Western Australia in a much higher, degree now than it did in 1881; but in the other colonies the tendency since then has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

349. In the ten years which intervened between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the inhabitants on the continent of Australia increased by nine hundred and one thousand, and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, they increased by a million and sixty-nine thousand. The numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population, at both enumerations were as follow :—

Population of Australia and Australasia, 1881 and 1891.

ENUMERATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

Continent of—	Census Year.	Enumerated Population.*			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Australia	{ 1881	1,155,149	981,763	2,136,912	84·99	·726
	{ 1891	1,635,213	1,403,178	3,038,391	85·81	1·032
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	{ 1881	1,485,916	1,256,634	2,742,550	84·57	·892
	{ 1891	2,045,948	1,765,940	3,811,888	86·31	1·239

350. According to the experience of the intercensal period, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to diminish both on the Australian continent, and in Australasia as a whole.

351. 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.

352. The populations of the Australasian colonies at the last four decennial census periods are shown in the following table:—

CENSUS POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.*

Colony.	Population at end of First Quarter of—			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Victoria	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405
New South Wales	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,134,207
Queensland	30,059	117,960†	213,525	393,938
South Australia	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,006
Western Australia	15,100†	25,270†	29,708	49,835
Total Australia	1,063,171	1,564,365	2,136,912	3,038,391
Tasmania	89,977	101,020†	115,705	146,667
New Zealand	84,536†	257,810†	489,933	626,830
Total Australasia	1,237,684	1,923,195	2,742,550	3,811,888

* Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales. The figures for 1891 are subject to future revision; the final figures will be found in an Appendix to Vol. II.

† 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.

Sexes approaching equality.

Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

Population of Australasian colonies, 1861 to 1891.

353. From the figures in this table it may be found that, during the 10 years intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the population of the Australasian colonies as a whole increased by 1,069,000, 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 decennial period the increase of New South Wales was about 383,000, or nearly three-eighths of the whole; Victoria, 278,000, or over a fourth; Queensland, 180,000, or over a sixth; and New Zealand, 137,000, or over an eighth.

354. The following table shows the annual rate of increase of the population of each colony in each of the last three decennial periods:—

ANNUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

Colony.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent. between the Censuses of—		
	1861 and 1871.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891 (Not final).
Victoria	3·07	1·66	2·83
New South Wales	3·69	4·08	4·20
Queensland	14·65	6·11	6·32
South Australia	3·88	4·19	1·35
Western Australia	5·28	1·63	5·31
Total Australia	3·94	3·17	3·58
Tasmania	1·14	1·37	2·40
New Zealand... ..	11·80	6·63	2·49
Total Australasia	4·51	3·61	3·35

355. 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 1½ 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

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

reproductive ages, consequent on a considerable influx of immigrants. A glance at the last table will show that in Queensland, Western Australia, and New South Wales the annual rate of increase in the ten years ended with 1891 has been considerably over 3 per cent., and although in the other colonies it has been less than 3 per cent., the average for the whole of Australasia has been over $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and for the continent of Australia nearly $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Rate of increase at three periods compared.

356. On comparing the rates of increase at the three periods, it will be observed that the population of Victoria increased one and three-quarter times 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 increased much faster at the last than at the first, and a little faster than at the second period. Queensland and New Zealand had by far the highest rates of increase at the first and second periods; but, whilst Queensland still maintained a high position, New Zealand at the last period is shown to have had a lower rate than any colony except Tasmania or South Australia.

Probable Australasian populations, 1901.

357. 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 1901, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 4,310,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 5,300,000.

Time Australasian population doubles itself.

358. In the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1891, the rate of increase of the population of the Australian continent was a little over 42 per cent.; and of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, just 39 per cent. At these rates, the population of Australia would double itself in less than 20 years, and that of Australasia in 21 years.

Time Victorian population doubles itself.

359. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the increase of the Victorian population was $32\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. At this rate, that population would double itself in 25 years.

Area and population of British dominions.

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

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country 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	1890	29,407,649	503
Scotland	29,820	"	4,120,547	138
Ireland	32,531	"	4,699,125	144
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
Total United Kingdom	120,840	1890	38,443,295	318
Gibraltar†	2	1890	23,991	11,995
Malta†	119	"	163,850	1,377
Total	120,961	1890	38,631,136	319
ASIA.				
British India ‡	868,314	1887	210,754,578	243
Upper Burmah	190,500	1886	5,000,000	26
Ceylon	24,702	1887	3,000,000	121
Straits Settlements	1,472	1889	568,000	386
Protected Malay States	37,610	"	450,000	12
British North Borneo	31,100	"	175,000	6
Sarawak	45,000	"	300,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands†	30	"	6,015	200
Hong Kong	32	"	194,482	6,077
Aden... ..	} 75	"	34,860	465
Perim				
Bahrein Islands	270	1888	8,000	30
Cyprus	3,584	"	200,000	56
Total	1,202,689	...	220,690,935	183
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies†	881	1889	372,664	423
Natal	21,150	"	530,158	25
Zulu and Tonga Lands	14,220	"	180,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies §	233,430	(c) 1891	1,524,000	7
Basutoland	9,720	1889	200,000	21
British Bechuanaland	43,000	"	44,135	1
Bechuanaland Protectorate	119,000	"	50,000	.4
St. Helena	47	1887	5,100	109
Ascension	35	1888	240	7
Lagos	1,071	"	100,000	93
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	38,665	1890	1,500,000	39
Sierra Leone	4,000	"	75,000	19
Gambia	69	"	14,150	205
Total	485,288	...	4,595,447	9

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

† Exclusive of the military.

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

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

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,470,257	1889	5,075,855	1·5
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	162,000	„	197,335	1·2
Bermuda	19	„	15,743	829
Honduras	7,562	1888	27,452	4
British Guiana	109,000	1889	282,066	2·6
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	„	49,500	11
Turks Island	224	1888	5,200	23
Jamaica	4,200	1889	624,105	149
St. Lucia	238	„	43,124	181
St. Vincent	133	„	46,872	352
Barbados	166	„	182,000	1,096
Grenada	133	„	50,393	379
Tobago	115	„	20,626	179
Virgin Islands	58	1888	5,000	86
St. Christopher	} 115	„	45,000	391
Nevis				
Antigua	108	„	35,000	324
Montserrat	32	1889	11,458	358
Dominica	291	„	29,000	100
Trinidad	1,754	1888	196,172	112
Total	3,760,871	...	6,941,901	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,238†	(c) 1891	3,812,000‡	1·24
Fiji *	7,500	1889	124,919	17
Falkland Islands	7,500	„	1,926	·3
Total	3,090,238	1889-91	3,938,845	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	8,660,047	...	274,798,264	31·7

NOTE.—If Protectorates and “Spheres of Influence” should be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*), would be increased to 11,355,000 square miles, and the population to 366,642,000 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, the chief being Niger Territories and Oil Rivers; area, 290,000 square miles, population 17,000,000; Zambesia and Nyassaland, area 540,000 square miles, population 1,100,000; and British East Africa (from Zanzibar to Sokotra), area 1,097,367 square miles, population, 13,015,000. According to recent unofficial reports, the following were the populations of the countries named according to the census of 1891:—England and Wales, 29,001,018; Scotland, 4,033,000; Ireland, 4,670,000; Canada, 4,820,000.

361. The Australasian colonies occupy about seven-twentieths, and Victoria rather more than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a seventieth, and Victoria contains rather more than 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

* 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*.

‡ Approximate results, exclusive of Aborigines.

that of Australasia by 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.

362. 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 available dates :—

Foreign countries, area and population.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary†	264,443	1888-9	40,985,808	155
Belgium	11,370	1889	6,093,798	536
Denmark	14,784	(c)1890	2,172,205	147
„ colonies of	75,107	„	126,162‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1890	2,298,367	26
France	204,092	1886	38,218,903 †	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	184,474	1886-8	3,817,306§	21
„ „ others	494,660	„	4,725,587	10
„ protectorates of, Tunis ...	44,776	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Madagascar	228,498	„	5,000,000	22
„ „ others	145,486	„	18,053,000	124
Total French dominions ...	1,301,986	1886-8	71,314,796	55
Germany	208,640	(c)1885	46,857,705	225
Greece	24,970	(c)1889	2,187,208	88
Holland	12,648	1889	4,548,596	360
„ colonies of, Java and Madura	50,848	1888	22,818,179	449
„ other colonies	713,500	„	8,520,095	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	776,996	1888-9	35,886,870	46
Italy	114,410	1889	30,947,306	270
Luxemburg	998	1885	213,283	214
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	68

* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1891, and the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1891.

† 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.

|| According to unofficial reports recently received, the population of France by the census of 1891 was 38,095,000.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
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	1886	85,395,209	45
Poland	49,142	„	8,308,122	169
Finland	144,210	1888	2,305,916	16
Total	2,080,395	1886-8	96,009,247	46
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1885	7,284,567	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,313,680	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,327,068	5
Total	6,389,309	1885	16,925,315	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	1885-8	112,934,562	13
Servia	18,756	1890	2,096,043	112
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	(c)1887	17,550,246	89
Spain, colonies of	406,903	...	12,123,743	30
Total Spanish dominions ...	604,573	...	29,673,989	49
Sweden and Norway	295,327	1887-89	6,752,800	23
Switzerland	15,892	1888	2,934,057	185
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	(c)1888	960,441	69
Bulgaria	24,369	„	2,193,934	90
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	25,118,431	20

* See footnote (*) on page 233.

† 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	383,000,000	247
„ dependencies of	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	404,180,000	90
Corea	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡	147,589	1889	39,607,000	268
Nepaul	54,000	„	2,000,000	37
Persia	628,000	1881	7,653,600§	12
Siam	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	12,826||	(c)1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco ¶	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic... ..	121,854	1889	610,000	5
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1887	4,086,492	4
Bolivia	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil	3,204,654	1888	14,002,335††	4
Chile ‡‡	293,970	1890	2,715,400	9
Colombia	504,773	1881	4,000,000§§	8
Costa Rica	23,000	1889	209,644	9
Ecuador	118,630	1890	1,220,000|||	10
Guatemala	46,800	„	1,460,017	31
Haiti	10,204	1887	960,000¶¶	94
Honduras	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico	740,970	„	11,632,924	16
Nicaragua	51,647	1888	282,845	5
Paraguay	91,980	(c)1887	329,688***	4
Peru ‡‡	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
Salvador	7,226	1887	664,513	92
Santo Domingo	10,045	1888	610,000	61

* See footnote (*) on page 233.

† 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 kilomètres (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 †	3,602,990	(c)1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay	72,151	1888	648,297	9
Venezuela	429,855 ‡	„	2,234,385	5
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	1888	86,647 §	13
Samoa	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga	374	„	21,000	56
Grand total of countries named	31,795,104	...	1,034,730,817	32·4
Grand total of British Dominions	8,660,047	...	274,798,264	31·7
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	40,455,151	...	1,309,529,081	32·3

British dominions, compared with foreign countries.

363. 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, more than 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 times as large as that of France and its possessions, is nearly four and a half 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.

364. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing five hundred and thirty-six, and the latter over five hundred, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and sixty; Italy next, with two hundred and seventy; Japan with two hundred and sixty-eight; and then China, which, according

* See footnote (*) on page 233.

† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 37,000. Indians to the number of 253,700 are also included.

‡ Exclusive of disputed territory, which, if included, would bring the total area up to 632,635 square miles.

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

to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and forty-seven persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

365. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. The Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, the United States, and the Cape of Good Hope 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	Hungary (1880) ...	101·8
Scotland ...	107·6	European Russia (1885) ...	101·4
Norway and Sweden (1875-87)	106·1	France (1881) ...	100·8
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	Belgium (1886) ...	100·3
England and Wales ...	105·5	Croatia and Slavonia ...	100·1
United Kingdom (1881) ...	104·7	Russian Empire ...	99·7†
Austria (1887) ...	104·7	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Spain (1877) ...	104·5	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	United States (1880) ...	96·5
Denmark (1880) ...	103·6	Servia (1887) ...	95·5
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Roumania ...	94·4
Finland (1886) ...	103·5	Greece (1881) ...	90·6
Ireland (1891) ...	103·1	Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5
Holland (1888) ...	101·9		

366. 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.

* 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 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

Proportion of countries named to world.

367. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 362 *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.

368. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain between a fifth and a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover a little over 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.

Available land of the world.

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

Overland migration not recorded.

370. 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 is available, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been greatly 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 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. According to Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. (*vide Statesman's Year-Book* 1891) the world's population in 1890 was only 1,467,900,000.

† Moreover, the extension to Deniliquin, in the heart of Riverina, N.S.W., was opened for traffic on the 15th June, 1876.

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, 1877, 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 route by land 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 return 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.

371. 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.

Immigration
and emigra-
tion, 1890.

372. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1890, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1890.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	52,171	27,606	79,777
Departures by sea	42,740	21,080	63,820
Excess of arrivals	9,431	6,526	15,957

Gain by im-
migration,
1889 and
1890
compared.

373. The records of both arrivals and departures show smaller numbers for 1890 than for 1889—the former by 4,805, and the latter by 4,598; the apparent net gain being less than in 1889 by 207, viz., 53 males and 154 females.

Adults and
children
arriving
and
departing.

374. 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 1890:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, 1890.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	72,721	6,266	790	79,777
Departures	58,307	4,632	881	63,820
Immigration in excess	14,414	1,634	—91†	15,957‡

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

375. 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

* 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.

† Excess of emigration.

‡ Net figures.

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

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1890.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	30,396	26,362	4,034
South and Western Australia ...	4,969	6,391	-1,422*
Tasmania ...	21,779	14,831	6,948
New Zealand ...	5,613	4,314	1,299
The United Kingdom ...	11,715	8,213	3,502
Foreign Countries ...	5,305	3,709	1,596
Total ...	79,777	63,820	15,957†

376. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during the last eight months and twenty-seven days of 1881, each of the years 1882 to 1890, and the first three months and five days of 1891, the whole being the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, is shown in the following table:—

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1891.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1881 (8 months and 27 days)...	- 1,327	1,024	1,681	886	3,205	963	6,432
1882 ...	- 2,978	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	10,880
1883 ...	- 7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884 ...	- 3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885 ...	- 7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886 ...	- 4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	- 259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	- 1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 (3 months and 5 days) ...	2,019	178	2,871	290	- 835	107	4,630
Total ...	-10,114†	27,123†	52,433	18,539	82,304†	13,062	183,347†

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

† Net figures.

Net immi-
gration
from
various
countries.

377. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from the United Kingdom in all the periods shown, except during the first three months of 1891, when there was a slight loss; that it gained in all the periods from foreign countries, Tasmania, and New Zealand; that, moreover, it gained in all the periods but one from the western colonies, but lost to the eastern ones in all the periods but four, the net loss in that direction being over 10,000 in the ten years. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that so far as migration by the seaboard is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, whilst those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the recent enumeration of the population, taken in connection with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that in the intercensal period the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown in the table.

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

378. 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.

Legislation
respecting
Chinese.

379. 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

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

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 that census, two Acts imposing restrictions on 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 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.

380. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1890 numbered 232, all but 2 of whom were males, or 108 more than in 1889, but 140 less than in 1888. The number of Chinese emigrants

Chinese im-
migration
1890.

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

during 1890 was 593, viz., 583 males and 10 females, as compared with 646 males and 9 females in 1889.

Chinese
where from
and
where to.

381. Of the Chinese who arrived 3 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 158 from Tasmania, 17 from New Zealand, 1 from South Australia, 2 from the United Kingdom and France, and 51 from Hong Kong. Of those who left 149 went to New South Wales, and 444 returned to Hong Kong.

Arrivals of
Chinese,
1861 to 1890.

382. Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies, but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow :—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1890.

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	1890	...	...	232

Average
number of
Chinese
immigrants.

383. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 30 years was 18,720, or an average of 624 per annum. It will be observed that only 124 Chinese arrived in 1889, and 232 in 1890, and that only in five years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese,
1882 to 1890.

384. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last nine 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 apparently increased by 175. In the first three and in the last three years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA,
1882 TO 1890.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of	
			Arrivals (+).	Excess of Departures (-).
1882	327	699	-	372
1883	433	568	-	135
1884	557	627	-	70
1885	670	579	+	91
1886	1,108	492	+	616
1887	2,049	902	+	1,147
1888	372	582	-	210
1889	124	655	-	531
1890	232	593	-	361
Total	5,872	5,697	+	175

385. 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 1890; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1890.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria ..	52,171	27,606	79,777	42,740	21,080	63,820	9,431	6,526	15,957
New South Wales ..	48,338	22,575	70,913	30,100	15,139	45,239	18,238	7,436	25,674
Queensland ..	17,181	7,283	24,464	13,659	5,158	18,817	3,522	2,125	5,647
South Australia ..	6,932	2,472	9,404	5,060	2,054	7,114	1,872	418	2,290
Western Australia ..	2,815	752	3,567	1,502	494	1,996	1,313	258	1,571
Total ..	127,437	60,688	188,125	93,061	43,925	136,986	34,376	16,763	51,139
Tasmania ..	18,905	10,612	29,517	16,699	10,371	27,070	2,206	241	2,447
New Zealand ..	9,753	5,275	15,028	10,809	6,001	16,810	-1,056	-726	-1,782
Grand Total ..	156,095	76,575	232,670	120,569	60,297	180,866	35,526†	16,278†	51,804†

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

386. 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

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

* 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.

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 1890, the Australian continent apparently gained over 51,000, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained close on 52,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Male and female immigration to colonies.

387. 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 New Zealand was the only colony in which there was a recorded loss of population by emigration. It will also be noticed that although the net immigration of males to New South Wales was twice as great as that to Victoria, the net immigration of females was greater by only one-seventh.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

388. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1890, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1890.

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

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1881-90.

389. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the ten years ended with 1890, 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 RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. †
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria ...	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
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
New South Wales ...	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
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
Queensland ...	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	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
South Australia ...	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
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290

* 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, 1881 TO 1890—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Western Australia ...	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	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
Tasmania ...	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
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
New Zealand ...	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	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	-1,782

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

Immigration and emigration in different years.

390. 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.

* See footnote (*) on page 247.

† See footnote (†) on page 247.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 386 ante.

391. In 1890 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,* 1890.

	Excess.†		Excess.†
1. New South Wales ...	25,298	5. South Australia ...	2,290
2. Victoria ...	15,957	6. Western Australia ...	1,489
3. Tasmania ...	2,444	7. New Zealand ...	-1,926
4. Queensland ...	2,394		

392. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,‡ the emigrants from the United Kingdom in the ten years ended with 1890 numbered 3,555,655, and of these 383,729, or nearly 11 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of over 1,327,000, and the number to Australasia an increase of over 70,000, as compared with the previous decade. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last thirty-eight years, arranged as far as possible in periods of ten years, the numbers for the last five years being shown in individual years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted emigrants and those unassisted, as represented by the balance, during the last twenty years:—

Imperial emigration returns.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1853 TO 1890.

Period.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants (Balance).
1853 to 1860 (8 years) ...	397,389	§	§
1861 to 1870 (10 years) ...	280,198	§	§
1871 to 1880 (10 years) ...	313,106	208,522	104,584
1881 to 1885 (5 years) ...	222,347	115,205	107,142
1886 ...	44,055	17,173	26,882
1887 ...	35,198	13,760	21,438
1888 ...	31,725	9,444	22,281
1889 ...	28,834	6,976	21,858
1890 ...	21,570	3,858	17,712
Total in 38 years ...	1,374,422	...	
„ 20 „ ...	696,835	374,938	321,897

* Indicated by the minus sign (—).

† See footnote (†) on page 247.

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

§ Information incomplete. The number for all the colonies, except New Zealand, was 190,695 for the period 1853-60; and 81,966 for the period 1861-70. No record of unassisted immigrants into New Zealand is available for any year prior to 1870.

Destination
of emi-
grants from
the United
Kingdom.

393. Although the emigration from the United Kingdom has increased gradually from an average of less than 200,000 per annum in the eight years 1853-60 to an average of over 355,000 in the ten years 1881-90, the emigration from that country to Australasia has not increased in anything like the same proportion. Excluding the exceptional period 1853-60, when—owing to the attractions offered by the opening up of the gold-fields and the consequent rapid development of the colonies—the emigration to Australasia averaged close on 50,000 per annum, or a fifth of the whole; the average annual number only increased during the three subsequent decades from 28,000 in 1861-70 and 31,300 in 1871-80 to 38,400 in 1881-90, the proportion to the total emigration from the United Kingdom being less than 11 per cent. at the last as compared with 14 per cent. at the two previous periods. This falling-off has been more than counter-balanced by the increase to the United States and British North America, which have of recent years been absorbing British emigrants at the rate of nearly 300,000 per annum. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the thirty-eight years referred to:—

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1853 TO 1890.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1853 to 1860 (8 years)	1,582,475	397,389	159,807	983,625	41,654
1861 to 1870 (10 years)	1,967,570	280,198	195,250	1,424,466	67,656
1871 to 1880 ,,	2,228,396	313,106	232,213	1,531,851	151,226
1881 to 1890 ,,	3,555,655	383,729	395,160	2,546,018	230,748
Total in 38 Years ..	9,334,096	1,374,422	982,430	6,485,960	491,284
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1853 to 1860 ...	100·00	25·11	10·10	62·16	2·63
1861 to 1870 ...	100·00	14·24	9·92	72·40	3·44
1871 to 1880 ...	100·00	14·05	10·42	68·74	6·79
1881 to 1890 ...	100·00	10·79	11·11	71·61	6·49
Total in 38 Years ...	100·00	14·72	10·53	69·49	5·26

394. Included in the 21,570 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1890 were 18,539 so-called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 11,031 males and 7,508 females. Of the former, 2,456, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 3,201, or 43 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations :—Farmers and graziers, 606 ; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, etc., 1,170 ; miners, quarrymen, 100 ; builders, 45 ; bricklayers, plasterers, etc., 72 ; brick and tile makers, etc., 6 ; iron and brass founders, moulders, etc., 4 ; blacksmiths, braziers, tin-smiths, etc., 36 ; engineers, 113 ; engine-drivers, stokers, 11 ; cabinet-makers, 12 ; carpenters and joiners, 195 ; turners (wood), 3 ; coach-makers, wheelwrights, millwrights, etc., 10 ; printers, 30 ; coopers, 7 ; tanners and curriers, 4 ; spinners and weavers, 37 ; shipwrights, 4 ; clock and watchmakers, 26 ; saddlers, 5 ; painters, plumbers, etc., 76 ; railway servants, 10 ; bootmakers, 42 ; tailors, 36 ; other artisans and mechanics, 118 ; shopkeepers, etc., 269 ; butchers, etc., 69 ; bakers, etc., 126 ; millers and maltsters, 9 ; seamen, 58 ; domestic servants, 90 ; general labourers, 1,662 ; sawyers, 2 ; clerks and agents, 587 ; army and navy officers and men, 35 ; gentlemen, professional men, etc., 1,730 ; other trades and professions, etc., 292 ; not stated, 3,324. Of the 7,508 adult females, 1,663 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc. ; 47 gentlewomen and governesses ; 118 milliners, etc. ; 4 shopwomen ; 3 spinners or weavers ; 70 of other occupations ; and 5,603 unspecified.

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

395. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 10,637 in 1889, and 10,385 in 1890. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 18,197 in the former and 11,185 in the latter year.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

396. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 8, and boroughs 41, or 60 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area ; the population, and number of dwellings in each of these according to the census of 1891 ; also the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each during the year 1890.* The areas have been quite recently carefully revised by the Lands Department :—

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1890-91.

* For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see paragraph 56 *et seq. ante.*

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1890-91.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	On the 5th April, 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
CITIES.						
Ballarat ...	4,090	24,199	4,791	2,478,096	165,207	28,957
Collingwood ...	1,139	35,066	7,807	2,738,480	273,848	31,692
Fitzroy ...	923	32,455	6,627	3,405,530	340,553	42,081
Footscray †	3,075	19,149	4,100	2,500,000	155,648	23,045
Hawthorn †	2,389	19,623	4,248	2,431,950	243,195	39,207
Melbourne ...	5,020	73,514	13,658	18,084,080	1,808,408	223,878
Prahran ...	2,320	39,699	8,666	7,470,708	533,622	52,557
Richmond ...	1,430	38,770	8,902	4,670,520	311,368	42,334
Sandhurst (Bendigo)§	7,900	26,735	5,817	1,670,230	167,023	22,450
South Melbourne ...	2,311	41,730	8,645	11,363,880	568,194	88,191
St. Kilda †	2,046	19,885	4,115	3,965,351	305,027	35,016
TOWNS.						
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,597	3,735	731,450	73,145	11,894
Brighton ...	3,288	9,887	2,110	2,890,500	144,525	17,516
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,955	5,216	2,483,064	206,922	31,918
Essendon †	4,000	14,411	3,265	2,594,004	196,829	21,786
Geelong ...	3,012	11,673	2,365	896,650	89,665	15,308
North Melbourne ...	565	20,985	4,306	1,731,760	173,176	25,571
Northcote †	2,850	7,741	1,764	1,939,600	96,980	13,203
Williamstown ...	2,775	15,936	3,413	1,044,100	104,410	15,463
BOROUGHES.						
Ararat ...	3,840	3,139	563	165,000	16,500	2,447
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	687	162	10,845	2,169	311
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,181	291	65,000	6,500	1,455
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,134	253	56,900	5,690	1,597
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,476	1,109	209,825	29,975	9,835
Chewton ...	5,760	1,213	368	33,717	6,743	2,049
Clunes ...	5,760	3,469	739	129,250	12,925	2,526
Creswick ...	4,760	3,104	747	86,864	10,858	2,540
Daylesford ...	4,062	3,839	879	167,280	16,728	4,069
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,442	359	67,800	8,557	1,511
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,195	1,639	318,980	31,898	4,744
Echuca ...	4,308	3,419	736	391,530	32,695	4,417
Flemington & Ken- sington }	1,088	9,958	2,122	1,990,180	99,509	12,960
Geelong West ...	859	5,777	1,342	306,528	25,544	3,664
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,373	650	200,000	20,000	3,621
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,085	267	28,500	5,734	1,038
Horsham ...	5,760	2,651	534	208,000	25,420	5,140
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,365	373	46,744	8,499	1,667
Kew ...	3,553	8,476	1,452	1,954,650	130,310	12,824
Koroit ...	5,599	1,697	335	188,676	15,723	2,051
Majorca ...	5,005	997	263	35,840	4,480	720
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,358	287	60,500	7,000	1,241
Maryborough ...	5,760	4,981	1,067	271,370	27,137	4,541

* The census returns have not been finally checked, but it is believed that the figures in these two columns will be found to be very nearly correct.

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

‡ The Borough of Essendon was proclaimed a Town on the 7th January, 1890; the Town of Hawthorn and Borough of St. Kilda were created Cities, and the Borough of Northcote a Town on the 8th September, 1890; and the Town of Footscray was proclaimed a City on the 20th January, 1891.

§ Name changed to Bendigo on the 4th May, 1891.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	On the 5th April, 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
BOROUGHS—contd.						
Newtown & Chilwell	1,422	5,173	1,070	463,020	30,868	4,107
Oakleigh‡ ...	2,178	1,235	285	‡	‡	‡
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,861	404	260,000	12,888	3,269
Portland ...	2,860	2,281	500	124,730	12,473	2,784
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	13,065	2,792	1,272,072	106,006	13,180
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,878	360	150,252	12,521	2,423
Raywood ...	5,760	470	110	21,900	2,190	349
Rutherglen ...	1,280	706	141	42,000	4,152	797
Sale ...	5,442	3,453	761	367,000	29,342	6,790
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,580	562	75,000	7,500	1,258
Smythesdale ...	1,440	420	109	19,730	1,973	172
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,046	445	171,730	17,173	2,680
Stawell ...	5,996	5,191	1,141	125,000	19,100	3,307
Talbot ...	5,578	1,419	355	33,935	6,787	1,247
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	709	201	40,000	5,330	813
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,039	422	133,155	13,315	3,140
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,571	1,203	825,300	41,265	10,100
Wood's Point ...	2,560	299	86	18,210	1,821	187
Total ...	223,214 or 349 sq. mls.	618,422	131,034	86,226,966	6,833,043	925,638

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 census of 1891, were as follow :—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,000; Maldon, 1,692; Benalla, 2,455; Beechworth, 2,528; Shepparton, 1,678; Walhalla, 1,771; Colac, about 2,000; Camperdown, 1,434; Avoca, 787. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 329 ante.

397. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 134; Shires, 1890-91. together with a statement of the estimated area, the population, and number of dwellings according to the census of 1891, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1890 :—

SHIRES, 1890-91.

Name.	Esti- mated Area. §	On the 5th April 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,413	5,682	1,371	566,580	51,658	11,581
Alexandra... ..	766	2,409	526	300,000	33,592	7,454
Arapiles ...	769	3,081	611	761,300	37,565	5,179

* See footnote (*) on page 252.

† The financial year of the Boroughs and Shires ends on the 30th September.

‡ Borough only formed on the 10th March, 1891; the amounts of rateable property and revenue included with those of Oakleigh Shire 256 post.

§ These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*	On the 5th April, 1891. †		In the Financial Year ‡ 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Ararat	1,556	4,621	943	1,631,510	81,575	11,405
Avoca	453	4,582	1,157	251,420	25,142	5,213
Avon	640	2,383	523	520,000	34,784	3,752
Bacchus Marsh	210	2,479	525	330,000	25,500	3,808
Bairnsdale	1,130	7,590	1,696	1,033,000	72,319	15,136
Ballan	359	6,500	1,469	372,530	37,253	5,564
Ballarat	182	4,479	849	852,175	42,608	5,977
Bannockburn	136	1,799	321	265,000	18,303	2,434
Barrabool	195	2,098	426	323,193	24,861	3,129
Beechworth	316	7,355	1,648	378,930	37,893	6,081
Belfast	201	2,650	486	1,018,000	40,720	6,254
Bellarine	128	4,906	1,013	515,052	42,921	5,401
Benalla§	1,140	8,744	1,698	944,238	94,424	12,583
Berwick	387	4,098	920	1,313,905	65,695	9,465
Bet Bet	337	3,545	1,081	200,000	22,740	2,818
Boroondara	13	6,206	1,401	3,138,700	156,935	20,037
Borong|| ... ..	852	4,579	839	||	||	||
Braybrook	92	1,604	379	853,620	42,681	4,112
Bright	1,292	4,268	968	230,860	23,086	4,787
Broadford... ..	218	1,641	337	224,580	11,229	1,426
Broadmeadows	74	1,778	341	442,260	44,226	4,060
Bulla	112	2,133	327	700,000	26,630	3,731
Bulleen ¶	20½	817	196	412,740	20,637	1,768
Buln Buln	592	5,578	1,279	1,221,580	61,079	15,130
Bungaree	88	4,251	912	503,225	27,957	5,795
Buninyong	296	6,967	1,486	598,452	49,871	6,949
Caulfield	9½	7,992	1,939	3,781,548	210,086	36,837
Chiltern	95	2,260	484	48,860	9,772	1,714
Coburg	7½	5,754	1,282	874,720	87,472	14,558
Colac	1,094	7,468	1,498	1,617,015	107,801	12,860
Corio	243	2,172	456	300,000	29,626	3,690
Cranbourne	218	2,079	491	735,160	36,758	4,351
Creswick	198	8,015	1,707	1,265,660	63,283	9,100
Dandenong	60	2,147	494	634,250	42,350	7,445
Darebin	81	1,269	251	297,000	19,800	2,086
Dimboola**	4,756	3,741	649	872,380	43,619	5,674
Doncaster††	13½	836	169	579,900	28,995	...
Dundas	1,364	3,423	686	1,796,700	89,832	10,163
Dunmunkle	551	4,717	866	994,760	55,140	7,854
East Loddon	455	1,712	320	333,820	33,382	4,604
Echuca	1,260	7,642	1,504	1,907,040	95,352	12,648
Eltham	216	2,876	627	641,560	32,078	5,147
Euroa	860	8,186	1,681	816,768	68,064	8,906

* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (*) on page 252. ‡ The financial year of the Shires ends on the 30th September.

§ A portion of the Shire of Benalla was severed therefrom and added to the Shire of Yarrawonga on the 20th January, 1890.

|| Shire of Borong created on 27th January, 1891, being severed from Shire of St. Arnaud. The value of rateable property and revenue included under St. Arnaud.

¶ The Shire of Bulleen was reduced on the 6th May, 1890, by the creation of the Shire of Doncaster.

** Portion of the Shire of Dimboola was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Wimmera, on the 26th May, 1890. †† Shire formed on 26th May, 1890. See footnote (¶) *supra*.

SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*	On the 5th April, 1891. †		In the Financial Year ‡ 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Fern Tree Gully ...	120	1,675	350	682,560	34,128	4,265
Flinders & Kangerong	184	2,501	558	487,600	24,380	3,077
Gisborne ...	100	2,179	455	241,770	24,177	2,940
Glenelg ...	1,411	4,872	960	1,868,080	93,404	11,558
Glenlyon ...	121	2,716	646	171,140	17,114	2,456
Gordon ...	856	4,033	864	1,177,200	58,860	7,346
Goulburn ...	257	2,559	496	250,000	30,860	4,032
Grenville ...	315	3,555	943	272,700	32,660	4,861
Hampden ...	1,738	8,288	1,667	2,926,300	146,315	17,439
Healesville ...	197	1,185	246	260,000	13,257	4,278
Heidelberg ...	41	4,413	802	1,294,690	64,734	6,850
Howqua ...	834	1,381	438	25,000	5,000	1,386
Huntly ...	335	3,403	780	362,412	30,201	3,907
Kara Kara ...	911	4,481	1,118	436,827	43,682	6,092
Keilor ...	53	596	144	216,450	21,645	1,860
Kilmore ...	92	2,440	529	216,295	21,629	3,066
Korong ...	1,121	7,982	1,960	1,227,000	73,340	9,788
Kowree ...	1,448	2,928	623	1,104,920	55,246	6,627
Kyneton ...	253	8,734	1,834	1,388,890	69,445	11,982
Lancefield §	38	1,302	252	224,295	14,953	1,056
Leigh ...	381	1,697	372	394,400	39,440	5,008
Lexton ...	300	2,031	509	397,395	26,493	3,597
Lilydale ...	180	4,612	1,019	750,980	50,065	7,377
Lowan ...	4,554	9,713	2,056	1,700,000	99,612	12,155
Maffra ...	966	3,476	738	902,780	45,139	5,307
Maldon ...	212	4,344	1,064	284,000	28,400	6,181
Malvern ...	6¼	8,142	1,790	4,144,180	207,209	29,128
Mansfield ...	825	3,795	884	803,840	41,192	4,807
Marong ...	562	7,347	1,668	654,800	65,480	9,048
Melton ...	101½	1,170	227	390,000	18,107	2,880
Meredith ...	181	1,259	267	137,400	13,740	1,961
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	216,684	18,057	1,635
Metcalfe ...	213	3,086	690	332,006	26,000	6,098
Mildura || ...	4,564	2,235	423	250,000	20,000	505
Minhamite ...	541	1,383	280	1,407,702	45,860	6,281
Moorabbin ...	32	6,820	1,468	2,297,055	153,137	16,497
Mornington ...	118	3,693	872	110,750	55,375	7,687
Mortlake ...	815	2,933	554	853,265	85,326	11,698
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,375	849	69,234	11,539	3,598
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,917	765	146,700	14,643	2,097
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,158	444	1,213,900	60,695	7,954
McIvor ...	566	2,970	692	572,150	28,607	4,617
Narracan ...	706	4,265	999	747,620	37,381	7,220
Newham ...	91	2,491	508	265,245	17,683	2,692
Newstead ...	105	2,161	614	241,500	16,100	3,355

* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (*) on page 252.

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

§ The Shire of Lancefield was created on the 7th January, 1890, out of portion of the Shire of Romsey.

|| Shire of Mildura constituted on the 7th January, 1890, out of portion of the Shire of Swan Hill.

SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*	On the 5th April, 1891. †		In the Financial Year ‡ 1890.		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
North Ovens ...	235	1,369	269	421,900	21,095	3,140
Numurkah ...	620	7,008	1,374	1,460,640	73,032	9,446
Nunawading ...	23½	4,455	1,021	1,580,000	79,000	10,317
Oakleigh shire ...	25½	1,677	364	1,445,880	72,294	8,623
(Oakleigh borough) ...	§	§	§			
Omeo ...	2,211	3,526	950	604,900	30,245	12,209
Oxley ...	1,005	3,509	716	676,420	33,821	5,010
Phillip Island ...	304	1,986	420	464,580	23,229	3,153
Portland ...	1,460	5,116	1,034	1,500,660	75,033	7,807
Preston ...	13¾	3,557	724	1,469,710	73,485	7,677
Pyalong ...	238	1,197	220	293,640	14,682	4,366
Ripon ...	588	4,503	1,085	940,553	61,621	7,832
Rodney ...	400	6,102	1,131	843,150	56,210	5,404
Romsey|| ...	85	1,900	365	529,000	26,450	4,911
Rosedale ...	804	3,680	732	993,940	49,697	6,258
Rutherglen ...	205	4,035	778	437,920	27,370	3,532
Seymour ...	382	4,262	818	308,876	38,609	5,759
Shepparton ...	208	3,776	730	415,390	41,539	5,495
South Barwon ...	63	2,158	458	146,960	14,696	2,615
Springfield ...	111	1,006	193	303,880	15,194	2,196
St. Arnaud ...	1,690	7,345	1,485	2,063,196	114,622	14,083
Borong ...	¶	¶	¶			
Stawell ...	994	3,807	931	832,316	52,026	6,600
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,328	751	205,650	20,565	3,476
Swan Hill** ...	5,621	7,573	1,517	1,473,720	73,686	11,343
Talbot ...	184	1,724	451	171,690	17,169	2,287
Tambo ...	4,928	4,634	932	585,185	29,259	7,914
Towong ...	2,545	4,856	999	1,048,780	52,439	11,135
Traralgon ...	478	4,379	1,016	375,340	37,534	8,255
Tullaroop ...	222	3,752	928	263,100	26,310	3,577
Upper Yarra ...	454	782	255	270,000	13,528	4,144
Walhalla ...	409	2,264	564	57,768	14,442	4,792
Wannon ...	753	2,478	474	1,465,840	73,292	10,818
Waranga ...	700	5,732	1,226	1,255,360	62,768	8,159
Warragul ...	157	4,373	823	1,038,720	51,936	14,320
Warrnambool ...	610	9,265	1,729	2,539,820	126,990	16,720
Whittlesea ...	138	1,848	444	271,500	18,100	3,246
Wimmera †† ...	1,140	9,064	1,122	1,490,000	74,500	8,014
Winchelsea ...	630	3,507	714	700,000	48,692	5,899
Wodonga ...	104	1,736	361	137,130	13,713	2,408
Woorayl ...	520	1,990	430	449,800	22,489	5,978
Wyndham... ...	275	3,551	840	1,400,000	71,192	6,845
Yackandandah ...	812	4,061	874	763,140	38,197	9,249
Yarrawonga †† ...	844	9,618	1,764	2,189,620	109,480	10,509
Yea ...	600	1,907	449	693,300	34,665	7,237
Total ...	86,728½	518,890	110,953	108,086,680	6,432,500	925,673

* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (*) on page 252.

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

§ For these particulars see Oakleigh borough, page 253 ante.

¶ See footnote (§) page 255.

|| These particulars are included under Borong, page 254 ante.

** See footnote (||) on page 255.

†† See footnote (**), page 254 ante.

‡‡ See footnote (§), page 254 ante.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	349
Shires	86,728½
Total	87,077½

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

400. The population of the two kinds of districts, as returned at the census of 1891, was as follows :— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, CENSUS OF 1891.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	618,422
Shires	518,890
Total	1,137,312

401. According to the census, the total population of the colony, including those living outside municipalities, and in the shipping, amounted to 1,140,405, and it thus appears that only 3,093 persons in Victoria did not enjoy the benefits of local government. Population outside municipalities.

402. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1890. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property :— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	137,944
Shires	135,908
Total	273,852

403. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the census of 1891 :— Dwellings in municipalities.

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

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	131,034
Shires	...	...	...	110,953
Total	...	...	...	<u>241,987</u>

Persons to a dwelling in municipalities.

404. According to the census returns, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is about $4\frac{2}{3}$ in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4.70 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4.66 in shires.

Persons to a dwelling in Victorian and other towns.

405. 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 list:—

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

Turin	...	65.0	Brussels	...	9.0	†Port Melbourne	4.7
Berlin	...	62.0	Marseille	...	9.0	†Williamstown	4.7
Vienna	...	60.0	London	...	8.0	†Footscray	4.7
Milan	...	49.0	Boston	...	8.0	†Hawthorn	4.6
St. Petersburg	...	43.0	Antwerp	...	7.0	†Prahran	4.6
Madrid	...	40.0	†Kew	...	5.8	†Sandhurst	4.6
Bombay	...	31.0	†Melbourne	...	5.4	†Collingwood	4.5
Paris	...	29.0	†Ballarat	...	5.1	†Ballarat East	4.4
Rome	...	27.0	Philadelphia	...	5.0	†Essendon	4.4
Genoa	...	25.0	†Fitzroy	...	4.9	†Richmond	4.4
Hamburg	...	17.0	†North Melbourne	4.9	†Northcote	4.4	
New York	...	13.0	†Geelong	...	4.9	†Brunswick	4.2
Buenos Aires	...	13.0	†St. Kilda	...	4.8	Naples	4.0
Calcutta	...	11.0	†South Melbourne	4.8	Baltimore	4.0	
Amsterdam	...	11.0	†Brighton	...	4.7	Chicago	3.0
Pekin	...	10.0	†Flemington	...	4.7		

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

406. The area contained in shires is about 251 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population and dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a fifth.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

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

* 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. Census figures, 1891.

RATINGS* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>										
0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
0 9	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4	2
0 10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0	25	22	21	19	18	112	114	112	113	115
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2
1 2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
1 3	7	6	6	6	6	4	2	2	5	5
1 4	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
1 6	14	17	16	18	20	3	2	2	4	4
1 6½	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
1 9	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	...	...	...
1 10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0	3	5	4	8	7	1	1	3	1	1
2 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Total	59	59	59	59	59	125	126	128	130	133

408. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that only one municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound. High and low ratings.

409. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 42 per cent. in 1886, 37 per cent. in 1887, 36 per cent. in 1888, 32 per cent. in 1889, and 31 per cent. in 1890, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, 88 per cent. in 1888, 87 per cent. in 1889, and 86 per cent. in 1890, were rated at the same amount. Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

410. In 1886, 3; in 1887, 4; in 1888, 6; in 1889, 5; and 1890, 4 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1886, 43; in 1887, 44; in 1888, 45; in 1889, 52; and in 1890, 55 municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

411. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the seventeen years ended with 1890, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1890 as compared with 1889 the increase of the whole number of properties was 13,285, of which 1,704 were in cities, towns, Classification of properties rated.

* Including general and special rates.

and boroughs, and 11,581 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase except those relating to properties rated at between £200 and £300, and at £500 and over in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, and those relating to properties rated at £500 and over in the case of shires:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1890.

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
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
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
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
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
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578

412. In the sixteen years ended with 1890 the total increase in the number of properties was 163,536, of which 74,276 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 89,260 in shires. Increase in sixteen years.

413. 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 seventeen years ended with 1890, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1890, as compared with 1889, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in shires, and all the heads but that relating to properties valued at £200 or upwards in cities, towns, and boroughs. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £6,755,135, made up of an increase of £1,015,408 in urban, and of £5,739,727 in country properties:— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1890.

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
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
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

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1890—*continued.*

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>SHIRES—continued.</i>					
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
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
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
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646

Increase in
total value
of property.

414. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has more than doubled in the last seven years; and that in cities, towns, and boroughs has more than doubled in the last six years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last nine years. In other words, the value of property in both districts has been increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; that in cities, towns, and boroughs at the rate of 12 per cent.; and that in shires at the rate of nearly 8 per cent.

Annual
value of
rateable
property.

415. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £173,308 in the urban, and of £160,709 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £334,017. The only group which shows decrease is that embracing properties of an annual value of £200 and upwards:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1890.

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
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
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
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
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

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1890—*continued.*

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS— <i>continued.</i>					
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
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543

Increase in annual value of property.

416. During the sixteen years ended with 1890 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £7,270,066, viz., to £3,976,561 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,293,505 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

417. 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 sixteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1890, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires:—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1890.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Sixteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50	131,469	£53,586,250	£2,894,190
£50 to £100	20,346	24,249,983	1,318,749
£100 to £200	7,253	18,180,499	1,022,335
£200 and upwards	4,468	36,075,275	2,034,792
Total increase	163,536	£132,092,007	£7,270,066

Largest increase in small properties.

418. 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.

419. 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 1890 and the previous nineteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1890.

Native Countries.	Nineteen Years: 1871 to 1889.	Year 1890.
France	69	6
Belgium	11	...
Holland	13	...
Austria	54	5
Germany	768	42
Italy	38	...
Spain	5	...
Portugal	2	...
Russia	49	20
Other European countries	460	67
United States	22	...
South and Central American States	1	...
China	2,969	...
Other countries...	19	1*
Total	4,480	141

420. 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

* Philippine Islands.

natural-born subjects of Her Majesty should, on entering the colony, be subject to an immigration tax,* and should be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers, determined to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one since 1887.

Occupations
of persons
naturalized,
1890.

421. The persons naturalized since 1890 were of the following occupations:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1890.

Accountant	...	...	1	Lady	...	...	1
Agent	...	...	5	Labourer	...	...	12
Biscuit manufacturer	...	...	1	Manager of coffee palace	...	...	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	...	...	1	Mariner	...	...	27
Boot finisher	...	...	1	Master mariner	...	...	4
Bootmaker	...	...	2	Mechanical engineer	...	...	2
Bricklayer	...	...	1	Merchant	...	...	1
Cabinetmaker	...	...	2	Miner	..	...	1
Carpenter	...	...	2	Minister of religion	...	...	2
Cheesemaker	...	...	1	Nurseryman	...	...	1
Cigar sorter	...	...	1	Oyster merchant	...	...	1
Civil engineer	...	...	2	Pawnbroker	...	...	2
Coachman	...	...	1	Photographer	...	...	1
Commercial traveller	...	...	2	Platelayer	...	...	1
Compositor	...	...	1	Presser	...	...	1
Confectioner	...	...	1	Printer	...	...	1
Contractor	...	...	1	Professor of music	...	...	1
Cooper	...	...	1	Railway-porter	...	...	1
Dealer	...	...	1	Restaurant-keeper	...	...	4
Draper	...	...	1	Retired naval officer	...	...	1
Engineer	...	...	1	Sawmiller	...	...	1
Engine-fitter	...	...	2	Shipbuilder	...	...	1
Farmer	...	...	9	Slipper maker	...	...	2
Fitter	...	...	1	Storeman	...	...	1
Fruiterer	...	...	1	Surgical instrument maker	...	...	1
Fruit preserver	...	...	1	Tailor	...	...	1
Gardener	...	...	1	Tailor's cutter	...	...	1
Gas-stoker	...	...	1	Tanner	...	...	1
Gripman	...	...	1	Vignerons	...	...	1
Hairdresser	...	...	1	Warder	...	...	1
Hawker	...	...	2	Watchmaker	...	...	3
Hotelkeeper	...	...	5	Wine merchant	...	...	4
Hotel manager	...	...	1				
Journalist	...	...	1				
				Total	...	...	141

* The tax has since been abolished. See paragraph 379 *ante*.