

1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 2 *ante*.)
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. November. —Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April, 1881.
1881. Nov. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.

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## PART II.—POPULATION.

Population, 1884. 64. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1884\* was as follows:—

### POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	510,659
Females	...	...	...	...	...	450,617
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>961,276</u>

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\* The estimated population on the 31st March, 1885, was 967,187, viz., 514,203 males, and 452,984 females.

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

Estimates sometimes unreliable.

66. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population in this colony is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly, and, besides, there are persons living upon properties which are not rated of whom the valuers sometimes omit to make an estimate. The aggregate population returned by the municipalities for 1884 was 940,030 which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 953,322 or 7,954 less than the number above quoted.

Municipal estimate of population.

67. The mean or average population of a given year is calculated by adding the estimated numbers at the beginning and end of the year and of the three intermediate quarters, and dividing their sum by 5. Such a computation for 1884 gives the following result:—

Mean population, 1884.

MEAN POPULATION, 1884.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	501,640
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	444,460
						946,100
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	946,100

68. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1884 was 29,486, viz., 17,575 males and 11,911 females. Of this increase, 15,345, consisting of 7,169 males and 8,176 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 14,141, consisting of 10,406 males and 3,735 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of population, 1884.

69. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the

Increase of population, 1871 to 1884.

\* These reasons are briefly as follow:—All the births are not registered; no account is kept of the arrivals and departures overland; the departures by sea are not all noted.

† When the census of 1881 was taken, it was found that estimates brought on from 1871 in the manner stated gave numbers too high by 67,437 for Victoria; by 29,952 for New South Wales; and by 14,225 for Queensland. On the other hand, in South Australia, the actual exceeded the estimated numbers by 10,354.—See Government Statist's Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881, Parliamentary Paper No. 39, Session 1883, paragraph 60 *et seq.*

results of the last census. The reason of this is that the number of persons who leave the colony by sea without being recorded is greater than that of the infants whose births are not registered. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. In 1884 the apparent increase of population was greater than in any previous year since 1864, when the apparent increase was 29,784. The following are the figures for the last fourteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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

70. It may be mentioned that, should the population continue to increase at the same rate as is shown for 1884, Victoria would contain a million inhabitants about April or May 1886; also that, according to the present rate of increase of the population of New South Wales, that colony ought also to contain a million inhabitants in 1886, probably about three months later than Victoria.

71. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births in 1884 was greater by 810 than that in 1883, and was also greater than in any other year since 1873. The following are the numbers in the last fourteen years:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

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

72. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures overland, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is

Probable  
population,  
1886.

Increase by  
births.

Increase by  
immigra-  
tion.

believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passages beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,\* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was tolerably successful as regards past years; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient and Messageries lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not, as a rule, distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has quite recently been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,† and it is hoped this recommendation may be adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last fourteen years—and which, it will be observed, show a much larger increase for 1884 than for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.‡

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

74. The previous census of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia had been taken on the 2nd April, 1871. Queensland, however, did not take her census until the 1st September, 1871, or five months later, whilst Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand had already taken their censuses—the first on the 31st March, 1870, the second on the 7th February, 1870, and the third on the 27th February, 1871. As, therefore, the calculation does not start at the same period of time in all the colonies, it is not possible to obtain an exact account of the increase of the population of Australasia in the decade ended with the date of the census of 1881. All the colonies, however, made estimates of population at the end of 1871, by means of the returns of births and deaths and of arrivals and departures which had occurred between the census-taking and that period, and in so short a time it is not likely that the figures would be far wrong. The succeeding census was taken simultaneously in all the colonies, at the end of the first quarter of 1881, therefore a virtually accurate and comparable

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

† The returns of the Aborigines are imperfect in most of the colonies.—See footnotes to table following paragraph 81 *post*.

account of the increase of population during  $9\frac{1}{4}$  years is obtainable for all the colonies. This is given in the last column of the following table :—

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1871 TO 1881.

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

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

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

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

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

	Percentage of Increase in $9\frac{1}{4}$ years.
1. New Zealand ... ..	83.51
2. Queensland ... ..	70.62
3. South Australia ... ..	48.06
4. New South Wales ... ..	44.74
5. Western Australia ... ..	17.18
6. Victoria ... ..	15.38
7. Tasmania ... ..	13.68

Increase in  
Australia  
and Austral-  
asia.

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

Probable  
population  
of Austral-  
asia in 100  
years.

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

PROBABLE POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA AT TEN PERIODS.

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

Further  
estimates of  
Austral-  
asian popu-  
lation.

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

Chinese in  
Australasian  
colonies.

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

## CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

80. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines. Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.\* When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number had become reduced to 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females. The existence of the few that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever. The race will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

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

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

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

enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies :—

ABORIGINES ENUMERATED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Birthplaces,  
religions,  
ages, and  
occupations.

82. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria were compiled from the returns of the census of 1881. On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to 1884; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned at the census in each of the Australasian colonies.

Birthplaces,  
1884.

83. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1884 in the same proportion to the total population of that year as they did when the census was taken to the total population then enumerated :—

\* Returns were obtained of the "civilized" Aborigines only.

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

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

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

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1884 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	274,661	272,648	547,309
Other Australasian Colonies ... ..	21,202	22,483	43,685
England and Wales ... ..	94,790	67,197	161,987
Scotland ... ..	29,098	23,756	52,854
Ireland ... ..	45,745	49,300	95,045
Other British Possessions ... ..	6,723	4,431	11,154
Germany ... ..	6,818	2,630	9,448
The United States ... ..	1,826	756	2,582
China ... ..	13,031	61	13,092
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	7,746	1,198	8,944
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>501,640</b>	<b>444,460</b>	<b>946,100</b>
<b>ALLEGIANCE.</b>			
British Subjects (by birth) ... ..	472,219	439,815	912,034
Foreign Subjects ,, ... ..	29,421	4,645	34,066

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

Birthplaces in Australasian colonies, 1881.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Birthplaces.	Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>MALES.</b>							
The Colony* ... ..	247,528	234,453	54,281	85,228	10,528	39,894	136,772
Other Australasian Colonies	19,051	24,665	8,640	5,236	400	2,059	8,788
England and Wales... ..	85,426	70,787	22,608	33,833	4,980	11,383	70,704
Scotland ... ..	26,224	15,828	6,070	6,028	575	1,931	31,005
Ireland ... ..	41,226	36,494	14,842	9,060	1,519	3,401	27,666
Other British Possessions	2,348	2,674	884	903	23	364	2,429
France ... ..	1,042	1,205	261	213	21	28	614
Germany ... ..	6,144	5,367	6,891	5,234	61	464	3,188
The United States ... ..	1,645	1,947	261	†	68	96	637
China ... ..	11,743	10,141	11,224	4,146	145	842	5,017
Other Foreign Countries	5,888	6,038	9,339	2,390	305	303	5,885
Residue† ... ..	3,818	1,550	743	737	77	397	1,268
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>452,083</b>	<b>411,149</b>	<b>136,044</b>	<b>153,008</b>	<b>18,702</b>	<b>61,162</b>	<b>293,973</b>

\* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1881—continued.

Birthplaces.	Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales...	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	234
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	‡	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue † ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>410,263</b>	<b>340,319</b>	<b>98,066</b>	<b>133,203</b>	<b>13,352</b>	<b>54,543</b>	<b>240,057</b>

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

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

87. Natives of Victoria, backed by Victorian enterprise, energy, skill, and capital, have made their way into every colony of the group. The exact number of Victorians in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania was ascertained from their census returns, but it is to be regretted that in the tables of South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand the numbers born in Australasia outside those colonies were not shown separately, but were merely grouped under the head of "Other Australasian Colonies." Judging, however, from the

\* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

§ Captain Phillip landed in New South Wales on the 18th January, 1788. Batman arrived at Port Phillip on the 29th May, 1835, Fawcner's party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawcner himself on the 18th October, 1835.—See paragraphs 26, 39, and 41 ante.

Natives of Australia and Australasia.

Natives of Victoria and New South Wales.

Victorians in other colonies.

proportions shown in the colonies in which the numbers are known, and from other circumstances, it may fairly be estimated that one-third of those grouped as stated are natives of Victoria. This would give a total of 539,000 Victorians distributed throughout Australasia, of whom 40,000 were living outside the boundaries of the colony of their birth. These were spread over the different colonies as shown in the following table:—

VICTORIANS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

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

88. By comparing figures in the last two tables, it will be found that the natives of other Australasian colonies resident in Victoria were about equal to the Victorians resident in the other Australasian colonies, the numbers respectively being 39,906 and 39,766. Victorian males, however, living out of the colony were more numerous than male natives of the other colonies living in Victoria, the reverse being the case as regards the females. The following are the figures:—

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

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

89. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1884, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

Religions, 1884.

## RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1884 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England * ... ..	182,555	159,004	341,559
Presbyterians ... ..	76,290	69,160	145,450
Methodists † ... ..	63,667	62,483	126,150
Independents ... ..	10,939	10,855	21,794
Baptists ... ..	10,760	11,565	22,325
Other Protestants ... ..	12,744	8,365	21,109
Roman Catholics ‡ ... ..	111,677	111,407	223,084
Jews ... ..	2,659	2,095	4,754
Pagans ... ..	12,341	40	12,381
Other Sects ... ..	18,008	9,486	27,494
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>501,640</b>	<b>444,460</b>	<b>946,100</b>

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

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

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

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

† Including also Bible Christians.

‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

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

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

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

\*\* The Mahometans were combined with the Pagans in Queensland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proportions  
of different  
sects.

93. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1884, the numbers being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

Ages, 1884.

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

## AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1884 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ... ..	58,932	56,870	115,802
5 to 10 " ... ..	57,123	55,368	112,491
10 to 15 " ... ..	55,765	54,822	110,587
15 to 20 " ... ..	56,164	53,788	109,952
20 to 25 " ... ..	54,438	52,021	106,459
25 to 30 " ... ..	40,508	37,709	78,217
30 to 35 " ... ..	26,121	23,501	49,622
35 to 40 " ... ..	22,780	21,168	43,948
40 to 45 " ... ..	24,565	21,066	45,631
45 to 50 " ... ..	26,612	20,351	46,963
50 to 55 " ... ..	27,865	17,737	45,602
55 to 60 " ... ..	21,773	12,174	33,947
60 to 65 " ... ..	12,714	7,511	20,225
65 to 70 " ... ..	8,843	5,243	14,086
70 to 75 " ... ..	4,027	2,653	6,680
75 to 80 " ... ..	2,150	1,570	3,720
80 years and upwards ... ..	1,260	908	2,168
Total ... ..	501,640	444,460	946,100

Ages in Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ages in  
Victoria and  
New South  
Wales.

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

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

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

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

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

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Victoria and other colonies compared.

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

Relative effectiveness of male populations of Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

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

Victoria and other colonies compared.

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

Women at reproductive ages in Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

Effectiveness of population of England.

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

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

Women at  
reproductive  
period in  
England.

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

Relative  
effective-  
ness, 1881  
and 1884—  
Persons.

103. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1884, as shown in a previous table,\* a large accession to the population (amounting to 85 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  years from 5,908 to 6,136, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,864. This is made plain by the figures in the following table:—

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1884.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1884. (30th June.)	Increase in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1884. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	338,880	7,118	3,847	3,582
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	580,566	71,087	5,908	6,136
65 years and upwards...	21,105	26,654	5,549	245	282
Total ...	862,346	946,100	83,754	10,000	10,000

Comparison  
with other  
colonies.

104. It has been already shown† that, relatively to the total numbers, the population of Victoria, when the census was taken, was stronger in point of age than the population of any other Australasian colony except Queensland. The improvement since the census shows it to have been, at the middle of 1884, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census was taken.

Relative  
effective-  
ness, 1881  
and 1884—  
Males.

105. In the same  $3\frac{1}{4}$  years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 83 per cent. of the whole male increase; per 10,000 males living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,251, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,749. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1884:—

\* See table following paragraph 93 ante.

† See paragraph 96 ante.

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1884.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1884. (30th June.)	Increase in 3½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1884. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	171,820	4,801	3,695	3,425
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	313,540	41,199	6,024	6,251
65 years and upwards...	12,723	16,280	3,557	281	324
Total ...	452,083	501,640	49,557	10,000	10,000

106. As compared with the neighbouring colonies at the time the census was taken,\* Victoria, in regard to the proportion of males at the strongest ages, had risen in 1884 from the fifth place to the third, being above New South Wales and South Australia, as well as New Zealand and Tasmania, but was still below Western Australia and Queensland. It is not known, however, how much the proportionate numbers at different ages may have varied in the other colonies since the census was taken.

Comparison with other colonies.

107. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 209,253 at the middle of 1884, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,707. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is much higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census.

Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1884.

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

Men at "Soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

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

\* See table following paragraph 98 ante.

† See figures following paragraph 100 ante.

the soldiers' age were fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. In fact, it may be stated that the deficiency of males at this important period of life has for some years past been the weakest point in the Victorian population. The following are the numbers of such males in every 10,000 of the population of both sexes returned in each colony. The colonies being arranged in order, it is shown that Victoria occupied the lowest position, as has been already stated :—

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

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

Men at  
"Soldiers'  
age," 1881  
and 1884.

110. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1884 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census from 114,142 to 143,847, or by 29,705, which makes the total number higher by 12,042 than that in New South Wales when the census of 1881 was taken. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,520, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania or Western Australia at the time of the census, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

Occupations,  
1884.

111. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1884, in the same manner as the birthplaces and religions :—

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1884 (ESTIMATED).**

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government ... ..	5,228	264	5,492
"    religion ... ..	1,167	200	1,367
"    health... ..	2,108	1,733	3,841
"    law ... ..	1,371	...	1,371
"    education ... ..	2,907	4,523	7,430
"    art, science, and literature ... ..	2,883	1,160	4,043
Traders ... ..	15,885	2,117	18,002
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities... ..	7,356	714	8,070
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ... ..	16,288	29,287	45,575
Domestic servants ... ..	3,233	23,628	26,861
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics ... ..	50,849	1,145	51,994
Miners ... ..	39,092	5	39,097
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ... ..	919	3	922
"    pastoral pursuits and agriculture ... ..	85,424	44,775	130,199

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

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1884 (ESTIMATED)—continued.

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,691	1,092	4,783
„ land carriage ... ..	15,959	369	16,328
„ sea navigation ... ..	3,612	26	3,638
Dealing in food ... ..	15,377	1,883	17,260
Labourers ... ..	26,389	4	26,393
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits ... ..	1,026	111	1,137
Of independent means ... ..	2,614	1,262	3,876
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	184,146	324,631	508,777
Public burthen ... ..	6,970	3,922	10,892
Of no occupation, unspecified ... ..	7,146	1,606	8,752
Total ... ..	501,640	444,460	946,100

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

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Sub-orders.

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

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

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

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

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

Occupations  
in Australasian  
colonies.—  
Orders.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
<b>NUMBERS.</b>							
1	Government and defence ... ..	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars ... ..	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,277	19,938
5	Traders ... ..	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea ... ..	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,373
Engaged in—							
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ... ..	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions ... ..	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks ... ..	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances ... ..	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals ... ..	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank ... ..	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community ... ..	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
Population of specified occupations		854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120
<b>PROPORTIONS PER CENT.</b>							
1	Government and defence ... ..	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars ... ..	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders ... ..	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea ... ..	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
Engaged in—							
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions ... ..	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks ... ..	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances ... ..	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals ... ..	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank ... ..	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community ... ..	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
Total ... ..		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Occupations  
in Victoria  
and other  
colonies  
compared.

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

Occupations  
in Victoria  
and  
New South  
Wales.

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

#### OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

\* Some of the objections to the New South Wales mode of compilation were detailed in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, paragraph 98.

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

‡ Including those engaged in storage.

§ Including 9,813 unemployed.

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

Occupations in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

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

Unemployed in Victoria and New South Wales.

118. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1884. The first of these districts (Greater Melbourne) is that comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne;\* the second, the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third, the remainder of the colony:—

Urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1884.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1884.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	322,690	34.11	1,261
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan †	375	190,636	20.15	508
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,253	432,774	45.74	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	946,100	100.00	10.77

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

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

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

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

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

Districts.		Enumerated Population.		Increase* in Ten Years.	
		1871.	1881.	Number.	Per Cent.
Urban ...	{ Metropolitan ...	206,780	282,947	76,167	36·85
	{ Extra-Metropolitan...	194,293	189,583	—4,710	—2·42
Extra-Urban or Rural ...		330,455	389,816	59,361	17·96
Total of Victoria ...		731,528	862,346	130,818	17·88

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

120. In 1884 the population of the metropolis was equal to more than 34 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :—

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS TO TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

Per Cent.				Per Cent.			
1861	...	...	25·89	1881	...	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	1884	...	...	34·11

Increase of metropolitan population since census.

121. In the  $3\frac{1}{4}$  years from the census of 1881 to the middle of 1884, the population of Greater Melbourne is estimated to have increased by close upon 40,000 (39,743); the increase in the last year of the period (1883-4) being set down as 18,281.

Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

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

\* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1884.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	Year 1884.	
		Mean Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City ... ..	5,020	67,614	13·5
Hotham Town ... ..	565	19,370†	34·3
Fitzroy City ... ..	923	23,400	25·4
Collingwood City ... ..	1,139	25,631	22·5
Richmond City ... ..	1,430	26,662	18·6
Brunswick Borough ... ..	2,722	8,396	3·1
Northcote Borough ‡ ... ..	2,850	2,000	·7
Prahran City ... ..	2,320	27,000	11·6
South Melbourne City ... ..	2,311	32,500	14·1
Port Melbourne Borough ... ..	2,366	9,350	4·0
St. Kilda Borough ... ..	1,886	14,678	7·8
Brighton Borough ... ..	3,288	5,353	1·6
Essendon Borough ... ..	4,000	5,020	1·3
Flemington and Kensington Borough ... ..	1,088	4,157	3·8
Hawthorn Borough ... ..	2,389	7,919	3·3
Kew Borough ... ..	3,553	5,800	1·6
Footscray Borough ... ..	3,075	7,780	2·5
Williamstown Borough ... ..	2,775	9,374	3·3
Remainder of District ... ..	120,242	19,208	·2
Total ... ..	163,942	321,212	2·0
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,478§	...
Total population, including shipping	...	322,690	...

123. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 68,000 || inhabitants, and is more than twice as populous as South Melbourne, which has the largest population of any of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne (Emerald Hill), with 32,500 inhabitants; Prahran, Richmond, and Collingwood, with 27,000, 26,662, and 25,600 respectively; and Fitzroy, with 23,400. Flemington and Kensington and Northcote are the least populous of the suburban boroughs, and the only ones having less than 5,000 inhabitants.

124. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is Hotham, with 34 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 25 to the acre; Collingwood, with 22; Richmond, with nearly 19; Melbourne City, with 13½; and South Melbourne, 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

\* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres. † Including the Benevolent Asylum.

‡ Northcote Borough was proclaimed on the 22nd May, 1883.

§ Census figures.

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

of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,720 acres of such reserves; South Melbourne, 472 acres; Richmond, 196 acres; Fitzroy, 42 acres; and Collingwood rather more than 20 acres.\* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 26·6; Collingwood, 22·9; Richmond, 21·6; Melbourne City, 20·5; South Melbourne, 17·7.

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

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Name of City.	Males.	Females.	Total.†
1. Melbourne ... ..	139,006	143,941	282,947
2. Sydney ... ..	113,928	110,283	224,211
3. Adelaide ... ..	51,716	52,148	103,864
4. Dunedin ‡ ... ..	21,595	21,199	42,794
5. Brisbane ... ..	15,296	15,813	31,109
6. Hobart ... ..	13,162	14,086	27,248
7. Perth ... ..	2,981	2,841	5,822

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

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

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Adelaide ... ..	37·11	5. Perth ... ..	19·60
2. Melbourne ... ..	32·81	6. Brisbane ... ..	14·57
3. Sydney ... ..	29·84	7. Dunedin §	8·73
4. Hobart ... ..	23·55		

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

† In 1884, the estimated population of Melbourne was 322,690; Sydney 267,193; Adelaide 123,538; Hobart, 29,324. At the end of 1882, the estimated population of Brisbane was 36,169. Since the census, no estimate appears to have been made of the populations of Perth and Dunedin.

‡ Wellington is the capital of New Zealand, but it is not nearly so large as Dunedin. The population of the former, according to the census, was as follows:—Males, 10,226; females, 10,337; total, 20,563. In 1884, the population of Wellington was estimated to have increased to 22,458.

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

Metropolitan  
populations  
of Austral-  
asian colo-  
nies.

Proportions  
of metro-  
politan to  
total popu-  
lations.

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

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

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

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
1. Hobart ...	107.02	5. Sydney ...	96.80
2. Melbourne ...	103.55	6. Dunedin*	98.17
3. Brisbane ...	103.38	7. Perth ...	95.30
4. Adelaide ...	100.84		

128. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1884, were as follow:—

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1884.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat ...	41,073	Geelong ...	20,866
Sandhurst ...	36,822	Castlemaine ...	9,900

129. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these estimates were too high.† At the end of 1884, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 28,430, or 3,191 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 6,759 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow:—

Mining population.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1884.

Alluvial miners ...	15,442	European miners ...	23,071
Quartz miners ...	12,988	Chinese miners ...	5,359
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28,430</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28,430</b>

\* In Wellington, females were in the proportion of 101.09 per 100 males.

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

European  
and Chinese  
miners.

130. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1884 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,545, the numbers being 12,808 and 10,263 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 180, as against 5,179 engaged in alluvial mining.

Area of Aus-  
tralasian  
colonies.

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

#### AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

Area of  
Victoria  
and other  
colonies.

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

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

† Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 9,789 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow:—

	Square Miles.
Victoria .. ..	87,884
New South Wales (latest correction) .. ..	316,320
Queensland .. ..	668,224
South Australia .. ..	903,690
Western Australia .. ..	978,299
<b>Total Australia</b> .. ..	<b>2,954,417</b>
Tasmania .. ..	26,215

Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

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

Comparative areas of Victoria and Great Britain

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

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

Area of New South Wales and other countries.

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

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

Area of Queensland and other countries.

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

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

Area of South Australia and other countries.

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

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

Area of Western Australia and other countries.

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

\* See paragraph 3 ante.

Areas of  
Tasmania  
and Greece  
compared.

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

Areas of New  
Zealand  
and Italy  
compared.

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

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

Area of  
Australia  
and certain  
countries.

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

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

Area of  
Australasia  
and certain  
countries.

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

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

Area of  
Australasia,  
Europe, and  
United  
States.

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

Populations  
of Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

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

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

POPULATIONS\* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1881	464,222	418,010	882,232	90·05	10·039
	1882	477,475	428,750	906,225	89·80	10·312
	1883	493,084	438,706	931,790	88·97	10·602
New South Wales...	1881	429,278	351,987	781,265	82·00	2·527
	1882	449,342	368,126	817,468	81·93	2·644
	1883	480,497	388,813	869,310	80·92	2·812
Queensland ...	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
South Australia ‡ ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
Western Australia	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
New Zealand § ...	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·199

144. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; it and South Australia are the colonies in which the nearest approach to equality prevails in the numbers of the sexes. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two matters :—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1883.

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

\* For populations to the end of 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also tables in Appendix A *post*.

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

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

§ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, of whom 44,097 were enumerated at the census of 1881.

Sexes  
diverging  
from  
equality in  
some  
colonies.

145. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in the census year. In South Australia, since the census, the tendency has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality, but prior to 1881 the tendency was in the opposite direction. In 1874 there were in that colony as many as 95 females to 100 males, a higher proportion than now prevails in any Australasian colony.

Population  
of Australia  
and Austral-  
asia.

146. At the end of 1883 there were on the continent of Australia over two million four hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were for the first time upwards of three millions. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the three years ended with 1883, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1883.\*

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1881	1,195,938	1,010,864	2,206,802	84·51	·750
	1882	1,245,295	1,050,928	2,296,223	84·39	·780
	1883	1,332,165	1,102,625	2,424,790	83·40	·823
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,534,158	1,292,477	2,826,635	84·25	·919
	1882	1,593,729	1,342,680	2,936,409	84·25	·955
	1883	1,683,802	1,408,085	3,091,887	83·62	1·005

Sexes  
diverging  
from  
equality.

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

Proportion  
of Victorians  
in Austral-  
asia.

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

Increase of  
Austral-  
asian pop-  
ulation.

149. In the  $2\frac{3}{4}$  years between the date of the census and the end of 1883 the population of the Australian continent is estimated to have increased by 287,878, or in the proportion of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia by 349,337, or in the proportion of  $12\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The following table shows the population at both

\* At the end of 1884, the estimated population of Australia was 2,537,230, and that of Australasia was 3,232,075.

periods in each colony, also the numerical and centesimal increase during the interval:—

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1881 TO 1883.

Colony.	Population.*		Increase in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years.	
	1881. (Census of 3rd April.)	1883. (31st December, estimated.)	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria... ..	862,346	931,790	69,444	8·05
New South Wales ... ..	751,468	869,310	117,842	15·68
Queensland ... ..	213,525	287,475	73,950	34·63
South Australia ... ..	279,865	304,515	24,650	8·81
Western Australia ... ..	29,708	31,700	1,992	6·71
Total ... ..	2,136,912	2,424,790	287,878	13·47
Tasmania ... ..	115,705	126,220	10,515	9·09
New Zealand ... ..	489,933	540,877	50,944	10·40
Grand Total ... ..	2,742,550	3,091,887	349,337	12·74

150. By the figures in the last column it appears that, in proportion to numbers, the population of Queensland is increasing much faster than that of any other colony, and more than twice as fast as that of New South Wales, which again is increasing nearly twice as fast as that of Victoria. It should be mentioned that the high rate of increase in the former colony is entirely due to State assisted immigration.† The following is the order of the colonies according to the ratio in which their populations increased between the date of the census and the end of 1883:—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population since census.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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

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

Area and population of British dominions.

\* Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.  
 † See paragraph 174 *post*.

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1883 (except where asterisks occur).	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.			
England and Wales† ... ..	58,489	27,132,449	464
Scotland ... ..	29,820	3,866,521	130
Ireland ... ..	32,531	4,952,895	152
British soldiers and sailors abroad ...	...	215,374*	...
Total United Kingdom, &c. ...	120,840	36,167,239	299
Gibraltar‡ ... ..	2	24,680	12,340
Malta‡ ... ..	119	154,256	1,296
Heligoland ... ..	1	2,001*	2,001
Total ... ..	120,962	36,348,176	300
ASIA.			
British India § ... ..	904,135	198,790,853*	221
Ceylon ... ..	24,702	2,763,984*	112
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,445	480,000	332
Labuan and smaller islands ... ..	30	6,298*	210
Hong Kong ... ..	32	160,402*	5,012
Aden ... ..	} 71 {	34,711*	} 491
Perim ... ..		149*	
Cyprus ... ..	3,723	186,084*	50
Total ... ..	934,138	202,422,481	217
AFRICA.			
Mauritius and dependencies ‡ ... ..	713	361,094	506
Natal ... ..	18,750	418,731	22
Cape Colony and dependencies    ... ..	221,950	1,249,824*	5
St. Helena ... ..	47	5,085	108
Ascension ... ..	34	300*	8
Lagos ... ..	73	87,165	1,194
Gold Coast ... ..	6,000	651,000	109
Sierra Leone ‡ ... ..	468	60,546*	129
Gambia ... ..	69	14,150*	205
Total ... ..	248,104	2,847,895	11.5
AMERICA.			
Canada ... ..	3,470,392	4,700,000	1.4
Newfoundland ... ..	40,200	179,509*	4
Bermudas ... ..	19	14,314	753
Honduras ... ..	7,562	27,452*	4
British Guiana ... ..	76,000	259,000	3

\* In these cases the figures are for 1881, the census year.

† 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 British Burma, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 509,284 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

|| Including not only Cape Colony proper (embracing British Kaffraria), but also Basutoland, with a population of 128,176; Griqualand East, with 78,352; Griqualand West, with 49,101; Transkei, with 58,623; and Tembuland, &c., with 124,122.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1883 (except where asterisks occur).	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>			
West Indies—			
Bahamas ... ..	5,390	43,521*	8
Turk's Island ... ..	169	4,732*	28
Jamaica ... ..	4,193	600,000	143
St. Lucia ... ..	237	40,532	171
St. Vincent ... ..	147	42,200	287
Barbadoes ... ..	166	171,860*	1,035
Grenada ... ..	133	44,729	336
Tobago ... ..	114	18,879	166
Virgin Isles ... ..	57	5,287*	93
St. Christopher	68	} 44,220	375
Nevis ... ..	50		
Antigua ... ..	170	39,600	233
Montserrat ... ..	32	10,589	331
Dominica ... ..	291	28,211*	97
Trinidad ... ..	1,754	155,532	89
Total ... ..	3,607,144	6,430,167	1·8
<i>AUSTRALASIA &amp; SOUTH SEAS.</i>			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ...	3,075,030	3,091,887†	1
Fiji † ... ..	7,740	129,894	17
Falkland Islands ... ..	6,500	1,553	·2
Total ... ..	3,089,270	3,223,334	1
Grand Total British dominions ...	7,999,618	251,272,053	31·4

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

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

\* In these cases the figures are for 1881, the census year.

† Exclusive of Aborigines.

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

## 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.
<b>EUROPEAN.</b>				
Austria-Hungary † ... ..	264,443	(c)1880	39,196,507	148
Belgium ... ..	11,370	1881	5,585,846	491
Denmark ... ..	14,784	(c)1880	1,969,039	133
„ colonies of ... ..	75,107	„	127,100	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	„	2,096,139	23
France ... ..	204,031	(c)1881	37,672,048	184
„ colonies of, Algeria § ...	122,876	„	3,310,412 ‡	27
„ „ others § ...	185,366	...	2,888,445	15
„ protectorates of § ...	32,370	1862	1,020,000	31
Total French dominions ...	544,643	...	44,890,905	82
Germany ... ..	208,640	(c)1880	45,234,061	216
Greece    ... ..	24,970	(c)1879	1,979,423	79
Holland ... ..	12,738	1882	4,172,971	327
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	1881	20,088,613	395
„ other colonies ... ..	713,500	1879-80	8,513,000	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,086	1879-82	32,774,584	42
Italy ... ..	114,381	(c)1881	28,459,628	249
Luxemburg ... ..	998	(c)1880	209,570	210
Montenegro ... ..	3,486	...	236,000	67
Portugal ... ..	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	922	„	269,401	292
„ „ Madeira ...	315	„	132,223	419
„ „ Others ...	704,546	1878-81	3,333,700	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	8,041,878	11
Roumania ... ..	50,160	1878	5,376,000	107
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper) ... ..	1,887,043	1880	75,731,393	40
Poland ... ..	49,142	„	7,245,419	147
Finland ... ..	144,210	1881	2,081,612	14
Total ... ..	2,080,395	1879-80	85,058,424	41

\* The figures in this table, except where stated to the contrary, have been taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1884. The areas have been reduced from the metrical to the English system on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to .386 of a square mile.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar, which contain an area of 24,247 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,326,453.

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

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

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Russia in Asia:—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	308,698	1880	6,290,539	20
Siberia ... ..	4,823,112	„	3,947,903	8
Central Asia ... ..	1,164,855	„	5,075,696	4
Total ... ..	6,296,665	...	15,314,138	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,377,060	...	100,372,562	12
Servia ... ..	18,756	1882	1,810,606	96
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	196,114	(c)1877	16,634,345	85
„ colonies of ... ..	165,641	1877-80	7,888,123	47
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,755	1877-80	24,522,468	67
Sweden and Norway ... ..	299,535	1880-82	6,492,115	21
Switzerland ... ..	15,977	(c)1880	2,846,102	178
Turkey† ... ..	1,192,068	...	21,673,000	18
Eastern Roumelia ... ..	13,858	1880	815,946	59
Bulgaria ... ..	24,693	1881	1,998,983	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,487,929	20
<b>ASIATIC.</b>				
China (proper) ‡ ... ..	1,553,530	...	350,000,000	225
„ dependencies of (including Corea)	2,998,390	...	28,500,000	9
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,551,920	...	378,500,000	83
Japan § ... ..	154,980	1880	36,364,252	234
Persia ... ..	636,203	...	7,653,600	12
Siam ... ..	280,560	...	6,000,000	21
<b>AFRICAN.</b>				
Egypt (proper) ... ..	394,243	1883	6,798,230	17
„ Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and other annexed districts of	758,700	...	10,800,000	14
Total Egyptian territories...	1,152,943	...	17,598,230	15

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

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

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

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

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>AFRICAN—continued.</i>				
Liberia ... ..	14,360	...	1,068,000	74
Madagascar ... ..	228,498	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco ... ..	313,500	...	6,140,000	20
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
<i>AMERICAN.</i>				
Argentine Confederation † ...	1,094,684	1882	2,942,000	2
Bolivia ... ..	500,740	...	2,325,000	5
Brazil ... ..	3,204,654	1882	12,831,326 ‡	4
Chili § ... ..	245,792	1883	2,239,180	9
Columbia ... ..	320,650	(c)1870	3,001,323	9
Costa Rica ... ..	19,980	1874	185,000	9
Ecuador ... ..	248,312	...	946,033 ¶	4
Guatemala ... ..	46,760	1881	1,252,497	27
Haiti ... ..	9,230	1878	550,000	60
Honduras ... ..	46,505	...	350,000	8
Mexico ... ..	750,951	...	9,787,629	13
Nicaragua ... ..	51,647	1883	275,815	5
Paraguay ... ..	91,980	(c)1879	346,048**	3
Peru § ... ..	432,297	...	3,008,000	7
San Domingo ... ..	20,590	1880	300,000	15
San Salvador ... ..	7,226	(c)1878	554,785	77
United States †† ... ..	3,557,000	(c)1880	50,445,336	14
Uruguay ... ..	72,151	„	438,245	6
Venezuela ... ..	429,855	(c)1881	2,075,245	5
<i>OCEANIA.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands ... ..	6,541	(c)1878	57,985	9
Grand Total of countries named	31,669,587	...	927,447,852	29
Grand Total of British dominions	7,999,618	1881-83	251,272,053	32
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,669,205	...	1,178,719,905	30

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

\* See footnote (\*) to page 66 *ante*.

† Including Patagonia.

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

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

|| Including wild Indians, estimated at 50,000.

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

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

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

as that of the United States, France and its possessions, or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about sixty-six times, and the population thereof nearly seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

155. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over four hundred and ninety, and the latter over four hundred and sixty, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and twenty-seven; next, Italy with two hundred and forty-nine; Japan with two hundred and thirty-four; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains about a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and twenty-five persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

Density of population in various countries.

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

Area and population of the world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.\*

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

157. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 153 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of countries named to world.

158. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover nearly two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain more than a sixth of its

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

\* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 69, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is  $\cdot386$  of a square mile.

population ; that the Australasian colonies cover nearly a seventeenth of its surface, but contain less than a five-hundred and twentieth of its population ; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a sixteen-hundredth of its population.

Overland  
migration  
not recorded.

159. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only ; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies are being rapidly increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication now exists between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales ; railways also run westward in this colony to within 40 miles of the South Australian border—the journey being continued onwards by means of coaches. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland ; but it seems that difficulties at present supposed to be insuperable stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative than to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Returns of  
arrivals and  
departures  
unduly  
swelled.

160. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—the latter, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being

dissatisfied with their prospects in that colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

161. The arrivals and departures by sea\* recorded during 1884, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1884.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1884.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ... ..	49,901	22,301	72,202
Departures by sea ... ..	39,495	18,566	58,061
Excess of arrivals ... ..	10,406	3,735	14,141

162. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1884 than for 1883 by 5,610, and the records of departures show larger numbers for 1884 than for 1883 by 2,499; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 3,111.

Gain by immigration, 1883 and 1884 compared.

163. 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 1884:—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1884.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals ... ..	64,535	6,644	1,023	72,202
Departures ... ..	52,521	4,594	946	58,061
Immigration in excess ... ..	12,014	2,050	77	14,141

164. 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

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

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

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

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,  
1884.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of—	
			Immigration.	Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	24,785	28,432	...	3,647
South and Western Australia ...	11,268	10,500	768	...
Tasmania ... ..	11,731	6,399	5,332	...
New Zealand ... ..	4,562	3,766	796	...
The United Kingdom ... ..	17,226	7,363	9,863	...
Foreign countries ... ..	2,630	1,601	1,029	...
Total ... ..	72,202	58,061	14,141*	...

State-assisted immigration.

165. 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 has declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. In the last two years no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State, so that the system may be said to have entirely ceased. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to :—

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1884.

Year.	Assisted and Free Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ... ..	1,413	1,799	3,212
1872 ... ..	468	625	1,093
1873 ... ..	456	407	863
1874 ... ..	64	85	149
1875 ... ..	50	52	102
1876 ... ..	34	37	71
1877 ... ..	9	8	17
1878 ... ..	8	10	18
1879 ... ..	7	8	15
1880 ... ..	...	5	5
1881 ... ..	...	...	...
1882 ... ..	...	2	2
1883 ... ..	...	...	...
1884 ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2,509	3,038	5,547

\* Net figures.

166. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1884 numbered 557, viz., 549 males and 8 females, or 119 males and 5 females more than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1884 is 627 (all males), as compared with 561 males and 7 females in 1883.

Chinese immigration.

167. Of the Chinese who arrived, 23 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 3 from South Australia, 71 from Tasmania, 7 from New Zealand, 431 from Hong Kong, and 22 from other Chinese ports. Of those who left, 66 went to New South Wales, 240 to South Australia, 70 to Tasmania, and 227 to Foreign Ports.

Chinese, where from and where to.

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

Chinese immigration, 1853 to 1884.

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

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

## ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1884.

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

Average number of Chinese immigrants.

169. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 24 years was 14,165, or an average of 590 per annum. It will be observed that only in three years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1884.

170. In the last three years an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures of the Chinese by sea. These have in each year considerably exceeded the arrivals, the total loss in the triennial period being 577, as will be seen by the following figures:—

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1884.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Departures over Arrivals.
1882 ...	327	699	372
1883 ...	433	568	135
1884 ...	557	627	70
Total ...	1,317	1,894	577

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

171. The arrivals in each Australasian colony of persons who made their way there without State assistance, and of those whose passages from the United Kingdom were paid either wholly or in part by the Colonial Governments, also the departures from each such colony, were as follow during the five years ended with 1883. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only:—

## IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1879	44,369	15	44,384	39,212	5,172
	1880*	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

\* An International Exhibition was held in Victoria in 1880.

## ERRATUM.

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After these pages had been printed, it was discovered that a mistake had been made in the return furnished by the Queensland Government of immigrants to that colony during 1883 ; the total number being 46,330, the number unassisted being 21,085, the excess of immigrants over emigrants being 34,371, and the excess of unassisted immigrants over emigrants being 9,126, instead of the numbers given at page 75 and the next two pages. The true figures would place Queensland first instead of second on the list at page 76, and third instead of last in the list at page 77.

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

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
New South Wales...	1879*	38,770	5,731	44,501	20,695	23,806
	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
Queensland ...	1879	10,106	3,722	13,828	11,150	2,678
	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	1,440	25,245	26,685	11,959	14,726
South Australia ...	1879	10,245	3,235	13,480	9,137	4,343
	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
Western Australia	1879	153	61	214	278	— 64
	1880	577	...	577	777	— 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932†	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
Tasmania ...	1879	10,522	56	10,578	9,932	646
	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
New Zealand ...	1879	13,646	10,311	23,957	5,234	18,723
	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029

172. With slight exceptions in the case of New South Wales, during 1879 and 1883—the former being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony—the returns show that more persons have in all the years come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and in all the years more persons have departed therefrom than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained † that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

\* An International Exhibition was held in New South Wales in 1879.

† The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

‡ See paragraph 160 *ante*.

to other places. In the last year named in the table the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales and Queensland. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1883 in reference to the apparent net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS  
OVER EMIGRANTS, 1883.

	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
1. New South Wales ...	32,810	5. South Australia ...	4,268
2. Queensland ...	14,726	6. Tasmania ...	1,604
3. Victoria ...	11,030	7. Western Australia ...	436
4. New Zealand ...	10,029		

Net gain by  
immigra-  
tion to Aus-  
tralia and  
Australasia.

173. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1883 by excess of immigration over emigration was 63,270; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 74,903. The defect, however, which has already\* been pointed out in reference to Victoria, viz., that persons leave by sea without their departure being noted, is known to exist to a greater or less extent in every one of the colonies; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is doubtless less than the records indicate.†

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

174. Whilst in 1883 immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria, and but little in Tasmania and Western Australia, it was still largely subsidized in the other colonies, especially in Queensland and New South Wales. Taking the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year, Victoria stands next to New South Wales; but Queensland—which, if there had been no State-assisted immigration, would actually have lost no fewer than 10,500 persons by excess of emigrants over immigrants—stands at the bottom of the list; South Australia also falls below Tasmania and Western Australia; but in other respects the positions of the colonies are not altered from those shown when the whole immigration is compared with the emigration as above. The following are the differences referred to:—

\* See paragraph 72 ante.

† According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1883 was 73,017, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom therefrom was 7,155. The excess in favour of departures was thus 65,862, the difference between which number and that showing the net immigration according to colonial returns is thus about 9,000; but portion of this difference is accounted for by persons coming direct to these colonies from other British possessions and from foreign countries. Some discrepancy, moreover, is doubtless due to the overlapping of the returns, owing to the time occupied on the voyage from England to Australia.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1883.

Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.			Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.		
1. New South Wales	...	24,441	5. Western Australia	...	140
2. Victoria	...	11,030	6. South Australia	...	139
3. New Zealand	...	4,127	7. Queensland...	...	— 10,519*
4. Tasmania	...	1,006			

175. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,† Imperial emigration returns. the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1884 numbered 303,901, and of these 45,944, or about 15 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows a falling-off of 93,000, and the number to Australasia of 27,000, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last twelve years ; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the eleven years ended with 1883 :—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1884.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1873 to 1880	285,003	195,143	89,860
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	44,539	28,478
1884	45,944	...	...
Total in twelve years	466,661.	...	...

176. In the eight years 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent. of the whole Destination of emigrants from the United Kingdom. emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, again increased to 9½ per cent. in 1882, further increased to 18½ per cent. in 1883, but fell to 15 per cent. in 1884. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881 and 1882, but not so high in 1883 and 1884, as the proportion to Australasia. The following figures express the emigration to Australasia, to British North America, to the United States, and to other countries, during the twelve years referred to :—

\* Emigrants in excess of unassisted immigrants.

† See Statistical Tables relating to Immigration and Emigration, 1884, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 19th February, 1885.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
1873 TO 1884.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1873 to 1880	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884	303,901	45,944	37,043	203,519	17,395
Total in 12 years	3,187,608	466,661	345,982	2,158,518	216,447
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1873 to 1880	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
Total in 12 years	100·00	14·64	10·85	67·72	6·79

Conjugal  
condition  
and occupa-  
tions of  
emigrants  
from Britain  
to Austral-  
asia.

177. Included in the 45,944 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1884 were 36,470 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 22,196 males and 14,274 females. Of the former, 5,660, or 25 per cent., and of the latter, 6,352, or 45 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 1,523; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 3,029; miners, quarrymen, 666; builders, 56; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 613; brick and tile makers, &c., 33; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 334; engineers, 340; engine-drivers, stokers, 131; cabinetmakers, 97; carpenters, joiners, &c., 1,049; turners, 19; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., 115; printers, 138; coopers, 24; tanners and curriers, 17; spinners and weavers, 43; shipwrights, 36; clock and watch makers, 60; locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c., 11; saddlers, 51; painters, plumbers, &c., 593; bootmakers, 173; tailors, 187; other artisans and mechanics, 423; shopkeepers, &c., 727; butchers, &c., 151; bakers, &c., 152; millers and maltsters, 47; sailors, 67; domestic servants, 95; general labourers, 3,209; sawyers, 34; clerks and agents, 829; army and navy officers, 16; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,592; other trades and professions, &c., 1,089; not stated, 4,427. Of the 14,274 adult females, 4,299 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 50 gentlewomen and governesses; 139 milliners, &c.; 21 shopwomen; 6 spinners and weavers; 139 of other occupations; and 9,620 unspecified.

178. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 7,155 in 1883, and 8,694 in 1884. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 65,862 in the former and 37,250 in the latter year.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

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

Municipalities.

180. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria have numbered 60 in the last two years; the shires numbered 119 in 1883, and 120 in 1884.

Number of municipalities.

181. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1884:—

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1884.‡

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat ... ..	3,840	2,780	552	139,320	13,932	2,187
Ballarat ... ..	4,090	21,639	4,982	1,597,790	138,939	26,753
Ballarat East ...	4,331	15,800	3,490	600,000	60,048	11,333
Belfast ... ..	5,902	1,889	334	220,000	11,015	1,914
Brighton ... ..	3,288	5,353	1,000	650,280	65,028	7,431
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	900	210	11,850	2,370	438
Brunswick ... ..	2,722	8,396	2,003	538,160	53,816	6,421
Buninyong... ..	3,424	1,450	340	61,690	6,169	910

\* For complete details of the organization of these two forms of local self-government, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 286 to 251.

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

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

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1884\*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Carisbrook... ..	5,395	1,094	245	50,000	5,000	1,235
Castlemaine ... ..	5,760	7,000	1,500	211,680	30,240	4,196
Chewton ... ..	5,760	1,700	558	35,190	7,038	690
Clunes ... ..	5,760	4,874	940	153,060	15,306	3,141
Collingwood ... ..	1,139	25,631	5,640	1,427,920	142,792	20,824
Creswick ... ..	4,760	3,800	800	79,512	13,252	2,451
Daylesford... ..	4,062	4,000	975	160,000	15,090	3,554
Dunolly ... ..	5,760	1,500	400	71,456	8,932	1,956
Eaglehawk ... ..	3,640	7,554	1,728	298,350	29,835	5,027
Echuca ... ..	4,308	5,000	1,072	409,620	34,135	5,935
Essendon ... ..	4,000	5,020	839	1,000,000	45,637	5,173
Fitzroy ... ..	923	23,400	5,182	1,900,850	190,085	23,762
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	4,157	800	697,200	34,860	4,640
Footscray ... ..	3,075	7,780	1,688	1,100,000	57,694	7,693
Geelong ... ..	3,012	10,000	2,260	711,630	71,163	12,595
Geelong West ... ..	859	4,700	1,220	189,120	18,912	3,169
Hamilton ... ..	5,100	3,028	640	197,945	17,995	3,145
Hawthorn ... ..	2,389	7,919	1,583	1,008,420	100,842	9,805
Heathcote ... ..	3,594	1,200	256	44,668	5,583	1,072
Horsham ... ..	5,760	1,850	412	270,000	18,206	3,071
Hotham ... ..	565	18,750	3,888	1,112,231	112,231	14,211
Inglewood ... ..	2,560	1,318	355	66,646	7,577	1,664
Kew ... ..	3,553	5,800	670	491,998	49,200	5,225
Koroit ... ..	5,599	1,437	268	174,360	11,624	1,457
Majorca ... ..	5,005	994	272	28,920	3,615	638
Malmsbury ... ..	4,214	1,350	360	73,350	7,335	2,092
Maryborough ... ..	5,760	4,000	780	180,680	18,068	3,013
Melbourne ... ..	5,020	67,614	14,040	10,699,000	1,069,900	143,356
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,670	981	226,710	22,671	2,507
Northcote ... ..	2,850	2,000	450	428,250	21,413	1,947
Portland ... ..	2,860	2,100	500	179,810	17,981	2,251
Port Melbourne ... ..	2,366	9,350	2,002	537,561	59,729	8,968
Prahran ... ..	2,320	27,000	5,645	3,373,044	281,087	24,833
Queenscliff ... ..	2,173	1,500	264	97,930	9,793	2,564
Raywood ... ..	5,760	520	120	17,022	2,134	382
Richmond ... ..	1,430	26,662	5,903	1,567,820	156,782	23,648
Rutherglen ... ..	1,280	500	120	24,000	2,476	765
Sale ... ..	5,442	3,800	652	236,870	23,687	3,945
Sandhurst ... ..	7,900	26,638	7,130	1,674,660	167,466	21,965
Sebastopol... ..	1,880	2,300	510	36,105	5,155	1,217
Smythesdale ... ..	1,440	550	150	11,062	2,212	229
South Melbourne ... ..	2,311	32,500	6,523	2,647,300	264,730	33,998
St. Arnaud ... ..	6,355	2,560	547	155,820	15,582	2,780
St. Kilda ... ..	1,886	14,678	2,680	2,100,000	165,804	17,325
Stawell ... ..	5,996	5,400	1,430	140,910	20,130	3,441
Talbot ... ..	5,578	2,000	500	39,563	7,913	1,196
Tarnagulla... ..	5,133	886	229	40,000	5,095	732
Walhalla ... ..	5,120	1,600	356	45,068	9,014	1,357
Wangaratta ... ..	3,932	1,500	337	99,400	9,940	1,358
Warrnambool ... ..	3,450	5,250	938	358,488	29,874	13,764
Williamstown ... ..	2,775	9,374	1,950	551,000	51,291	12,319
Wood's Point ... ..	2,560	500	125	10,375	2,075	251
Total ... ..	225,996†	474,515	102,324	41,261,664	3,847,498	535,919

\* See footnote (‡) to preceding page.

† Or 353 square miles.

182. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1884:—

SHIRES, 1884.\*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	3,850	730	337,224	28,102	5,237
Alexandra ...	744	2,750	600	203,000	20,834	5,130
Ararat ...	1,461	5,250	1,250	1,554,810	77,741	11,519
Avoca ...	437	5,550	1,585	248,280	24,828	3,583
Avon ...	318	1,750	330	410,640†	27,560	2,988
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,040	500	257,022	20,562	3,435
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	6,000	1,500	750,000	49,989	11,039
Ballan ...	347	6,500	1,375	560,000	37,534	5,147
Ballarat ...	182	7,600	1,000	385,880	38,588	5,028
Bannockburn ...	139	2,000	335	229,000	17,621	2,676
Barrabool ...	191	1,997	500	223,760	22,376	2,947
Beechworth ...	303	8,000	1,800	371,960	37,196	6,162
Belfast ...	200	3,180	490	810,000	33,818	4,670
Bellarine ...	124	3,544	750	296,241	26,931	3,649
Benalla ...	1,181	6,700	1,800	576,980	57,698	6,960
Berwick ...	500	3,668	980	594,000	34,357	3,744
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,100	200,000	23,963	2,590
Boroondara ...	12	1,704	339	614,960	30,748	3,083
Braybrook ...	89	1,129	246	222,210	22,221	3,000
Bright ...	833	5,600	1,100	233,090	23,309	4,932
Broadford ...	223	1,100	300	187,540	9,377	1,046
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,500	300	223,820	22,382	3,157
Bulla ...	105	2,020	250	260,240	24,016	2,186
Bulleen ...	33	1,650	340	248,800	12,140	1,951
Buln Buln ...	665	4,281	1,070	516,640	25,832	7,098
Bungaree ...	89	4,592	1,000	445,140	29,676	6,354
Buninyong ...	300	9,500	1,650	519,468	43,289	6,331
Caulfield ...	9	3,005	466	814,144	44,634	6,203
Chiltern ...	89	2,200	548	50,610	10,122	1,238
Coburg ...	7	2,510	412	216,490	21,649	2,102
Colac ...	1,090	5,500	1,100	981,792	81,817	9,092
Corio ...	230	2,630	500	290,000	28,443	3,624
Cranbourne ...	228	1,263	229	538,200	20,953	1,835
Creswick ...	202	10,500	1,660	1,055,070	70,338	10,935
Dandenong ...	58	1,410	280	187,890	15,658	2,670
Darebin ...	79	1,410	240	164,000	16,400	2,245
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	450	1,511,020	75,551	8,682
Dunmunkle ...	539	4,500	950	762,400	51,225	5,962
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	420	316,470	31,648	4,702
Echuca ...	1,304	8,100	1,900	1,289,590†	99,193	12,977
Eltham ...	208	2,400	506	300,000	15,236	2,761
Euroa ...	887	5,400	1,160	602,640	50,230	4,039
Flinders and Kangerong	176	1,750	445	204,490	16,035	2,377

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

† Estimated from the annual value.

## SHIRES, 1884\*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Gisborne ...	100	2,360	395	150,355	15,036	2,153
Glenelg ...	1,311	5,500	685	847,610	84,761	10,071
Glenlyon ...	127	2,600	550	150,000	15,000	2,041
Goulburn ...	290	2,240	446	188,970	23,621	2,683
Grenville ...	310	5,370	1,210	263,400	32,091	4,746
Hampden ...	1,738	6,487	1,150	2,349,800	117,491	14,897
Heidelberg ...	41	2,800	430	432,200	21,610	2,774
Howqua... ...	842	1,000	500	26,000	6,158	1,347
Huntly ...	321	3,764	635	343,528	28,624	4,426
Jika ...	11	1,900	350	284,000	14,200	2,575
Keilor ...	53	760	150	96,423	9,642	1,144
Kilmore... ...	86	2,130	539	181,420	18,142	2,443
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,350	1,002,815	65,183	9,881
Kowree ...	1,448	3,700	740	986,360	44,659	7,096
Kyneton ...	273	9,000	1,800	1,249,999	60,750	13,965
Leigh ...	379	1,730	400	378,100	37,810	3,431
Lexton ...	297	2,645	550	510,816	25,676	3,180
Lilydale ...	166	2,700	550	314,661	26,222	3,247
Lowan ...	9,540	7,500	2,000	875,940†	65,113	7,148
Maffra ...	1,064	4,000	894	809,460	40,473	4,816
Maldon ...	215	5,050	1,360	360,000	28,400	4,397
Malvern ...	6	2,000	380	697,500	34,875	4,527
Mansfield ...	864	3,500	600	488,000	24,404	3,465
Marong ...	566	7,912	1,900	610,015	61,002	8,346
Melton ...	104	1,300	200	151,010	15,101	1,496
Meredith ...	171	1,540	263	136,590	13,659	2,263
Merriang ...	123	915	183	323,940	16,198	1,187
Metcalfe ...	204	3,750	810	250,140	25,014	3,732
Minhamite ...	542	2,100	500	712,773	42,902	5,140
Moorabbin ...	31	3,940	786	386,232	32,186	4,733
Mornington ...	115	2,300	500	481,920	24,046	3,574
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	400	804,600	80,460	11,868
Mount Alexander ...	52	3,000	1,003	89,763	14,960	2,032
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	788	147,000	14,750	3,859
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	480	950,000	62,228	7,655
McIvor ...	570	3,440	845	290,540	23,244	3,610
Narracan ...	865	2,500	1,000	252,200	25,220	4,174
Newham ...	80	2,081	500	402,900	13,430	2,290
Newstead ...	105	3,000	500	174,770	17,477	3,068
North Ovens ...	234	2,000	374	168,322	15,302	1,419
Nunawading ...	23	1,900	350	183,950	18,395	2,797
Oakleigh ...	29	1,850	371	145,380	14,538	3,198
Omeo ...	1,674	1,900	430	319,270	15,964	3,564
Oxley ...	967	3,150	620	264,890	26,489	3,006
Phillip Island and Woolamai	290	1,600	360	117,430	11,743	1,556
Portland ...	1,560	6,420	1,160	745,320	62,110	7,540
Pyalong ...	216	900	275	182,925	12,195	1,445
Ripon ...	587	4,650	1,300	637,420	63,742	8,280
Romsey ...	116	3,010	530	590,820	29,541	3,185
Rosedale ...	810	2,650	600	420,800	42,080	6,048

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

† Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1884\*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Rutherglen ...	212	3,000	700	366,000	18,301	2,296
Seymour ...	370	2,580	500	212,640	26,580	3,564
Shepparton ...	648	8,975	1,984	1,141,650	68,499	7,542
South Barwon ...	53	1,975	400	127,520	12,752	2,384
South Shepparton	220	†	†	†	†	†
Springfield ...	113	820	160	228,420	15,228	2,226
St. Arnaud ...	3,602	13,900	3,476	2,110,572	117,254	15,484
Stawell ...	1,001	3,800	840	588,861	45,297	5,413
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	3,610	860	130,332	21,722	2,737
Swan Hill ...	11,078	10,000	2,600	1,313,000	101,076	14,344
Talbot ...	183	2,450	550	174,590	17,459	2,242
Tambo ...	3,150	1,600	360	340,000	17,000	3,240
Towong ...	2,545	4,003	1,100	421,137	33,691	7,425
Traralgon ...	441	3,200	520	212,660	21,329	5,067
Tullaroop ...	219	5,000	1,080	188,118	26,874	3,612
Wannon ...	753	2,680	520	1,292,080	64,604	7,516
Waranga ...	1,126	14,000	2,000	1,869,620	93,481	11,307
Warragul ...	120	2,500	462	570,000	28,696	4,868
Warrnambool ...	610	8,275	1,780	2,049,800	106,669	15,931
Whittlesea ...	138	1,800	320	152,460	15,246	2,738
Wimmera ...	1,670	9,500	1,662	1,785,320	89,266	10,364
Winchelsea ...	609	3,000	600	580,000	40,780	5,270
Wodonga ...	97	1,471	287	105,460	10,546	1,477
Wyndham ...	275	1,400	215	750,000	37,166	4,569
Yackandandah ...	836	5,643	967	552,360	27,618	6,195
Yarrawonga ...	830	7,500	2,200	1,300,000	66,945	7,056
Yea ...	602	1,400	260	277,780†	21,500	3,778
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>82,858</b>	<b>455,505</b>	<b>96,581</b>	<b>62,534,168</b>	<b>4,251,316</b>	<b>593,249</b>

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1884.

	Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	353
Shires ...	82,858
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>83,211</b>

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

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

† No returns; shire only recently formed (10th April, 1884).

‡ Estimated from the annual value.

Population of municipalities. 185. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1884 :—

## POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1884.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	474,515
Shires	...	...	...	455,505
Total	...	...	...	<u>930,020</u>

Proportion to population of Victoria. 186. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1884 was 946,100. It therefore follows that ninety-eight out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government.

Ratepayers in municipalities. 187. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1884 :—

## RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1884.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	115,693
Shires	...	...	...	110,367
Total	...	...	...	<u>226,060</u>

Proportion of ratepayers to population. 188. By comparing these figures with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer.

Dwellings in municipalities. 189. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1884 :—

## DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1884.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	102,324
Shires	...	...	...	96,581
Total	...	...	...	<u>198,905</u>

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities. 190. The dwellings in the whole colony were returned at the census of 1881 as 179,816. All of these, except 1,121, were situated in municipal districts.

Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared. 191. The area contained in shires is about 235 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs ; the ratepayers in the cities, towns, and boroughs, however, exceed those in shires by a twentieth ; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a twenty-fourth ; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by a seventeenth.

Amount of rating in municipalities. 192. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in the last six years at the amounts set down in the first column :—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1879 TO 1884.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.					
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
0s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
0 9 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	2	2	2
0 10 ...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 ...	21	22	22	25	26	26	102	103	103	111	111	113
1 2 ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 ...	8	7	8	10	10	9	3	2	2	1	2	1
1 4 ...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
1 6 ...	16	12	13	12	11	11	3	5	4	3	1	1
1 6½ ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 ...	1	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 ...	3	3	4	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 0 ...	5	4	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	...
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	57	57	57	58	60	60	115	117	117	119	119	120

193. It will be observed that no municipality in the year 1884 was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. High and low ratings.

194. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 37 per cent. in 1879, 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, and 43 per cent. in 1884, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 89 per cent. in 1879, 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, and 94 per cent. in 1884, were rated at the same amount. Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

195. In 1879, 5; in 1880, 1881, and 1882, 6; in 1883, 5; and in 1884, 4 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1879, 44; in 1880 and 1881, 43; in 1882, 35; in 1883, 37; and in 1884, 5 municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

196. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the eleven years ended with 1884, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1884, as compared with 1883, the increase of the whole number of properties was 8,187, of which 5,767 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 2,420 in shires. All the groups relating to the urban municipalities showed increase, as also did all relating to shires except the group embracing properties rated at and between £300 and £400, in which there was a slight decrease:— Classification of properties rated.

## CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1884.

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

Increase in  
ten years.

197. In the ten years ended with 1884 the total increase in the number of properties was 54,717, of which 27,878 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 26,839 in shires.

Total value  
of rateable  
property.

198. 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 eleven years ended with 1884, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1884, as compared with 1883, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £8,184,873, made up of an increase of £3,906,293 in urban, and of £4,278,580 in country, properties :—

**CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1884.**

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

199. According to the above table, during the ten years ended with 1884, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £13,937,059, and in shires to £27,637,134. Increase in ten years.

200. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1884, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £276,217 in the urban, and of £129,891 Annual value of rateable property.

in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £406,108. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1884.

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

Increase in  
ten years.

201. During the ten years ended with 1884 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £991,016 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £1,112,321 in shires.

202. 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 ten years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1884, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,  
1874 TO 1884.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Ten Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50 ... ..	45,532	20,235,922	1,053,259
£50 to £100 ... ..	6,186	7,779,749	391,901
£100 to £200 ... ..	2,048	4,601,751	222,258
£200 and upwards ... ..	951	8,956,771	435,919
Total increase ... ..	54,717	41,574,193	2,103,337

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

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

Largest increase in small properties.

204. 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 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

Naturalization.

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 1884 and the previous thirteen years:—

## NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1884.

Native Countries.						Thirteen Years: 1871 to 1883.	Year 1884.
France	...	...	...	...	...	33	11
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	25	3
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	574	29
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	32	3
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	26	4
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	...	303	12
United States	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	601
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Total						2,047	665

Chinese naturalized.

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

Occupations of persons naturalized.

206. Of the 665 persons naturalized in 1884, 41 were storekeepers, 11 teadealers, 1 tobacconist, 2 pawnbrokers, 59 hawkers, 138 miners, 17 farmers, 2 vigneron, 158 gardeners, 4 tobacco planters, 1 grazier, 1 blacksmith, 13 carpenters, 12 cabinetmakers, 2 watchmakers and jewellers, 1 soapmaker, 1 hotelkeeper, 3 barbers, 4 bootmakers, 2 butchers, 2 fishermen, 4 biscuit bakers, 1 cook-shop keeper, 3 fruiterers, 8 storemen, 3 agents, clerks, &c., 14 cooks, 1 master mariner, 2 stevedores, 133 labourers, 9 doctors, 1 was a missionary, 1 a sculptor, 1 a merchant, and 9 were of other occupations.

\* See paragraph 168 ante.

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

Number of electoral districts and members.

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

Members to each district.

209. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1883-4 and 1884-5 is shown in the following table:—

Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1884 AND 1885.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Ratepayers' Roll ... ..	104,332	106,947	168,653	173,056
General Roll ... ..	1,151	967	31,179	17,391
Total ... ..	105,483	107,914	199,832	190,447

210. The reduction of the qualification of electors for the Upper House by the Legislative Council Act 1881 resulted in the immediate addition of 74,000 fresh electors to the rolls of that House, and caused such electors to be nearly three and a half times as numerous as they were before that Act came into operation.

Increase of electors for Upper House.

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

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

Proportion of rate-paying electors to ratepayers.

211. Of the ratepayers in the colony, numbering 226,060, it is estimated that 207,975, or 92 per cent., are males. Of these, in 1884-5, 51 per cent. were on the rolls of the Upper House, and 83 per cent. on the rolls of the Lower House.

Proportion of rate-paying and non-rate-paying electors.

212. In 1884-5, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Upper House, 99 per cent. were ratepayers and 1 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Of the total number on rolls of the Lower House, 91 per cent. were ratepayers and 9 per cent. were non-ratepayers.

Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

213. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council which took place in September, 1884, the seat was contested in only four provinces out of eight in which elections were held, and in these 57 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors of such provinces; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1884-5:—

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

Electoral Provinces.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	Number of Electors—				On the Rolls, 1884-5.
		At Biennial Election, 1884—				
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.			
Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.					
Melbourne ...	24,299	14,321	*	*	13,870	
North Yarra ...	19,003	8,678	5,547	63·92	9,267	
South Yarra ...	17,710	10,465	†	†	11,626	
Southern ...	14,182	6,688	3,294	49·25	7,220	
South-Western ...	12,643	6,016	*	*	6,052	
Nelson ...	13,279	4,579	1,801	39·33	4,472	
Western ...	11,145	6,160	*	*	6,316	
North-Western ...	16,628	8,898	†	†	9,155	
Northern... ..	17,501	7,081	*	*	6,903	
Wellington ...	17,771	7,166	4,729	66·00	7,366	
North-Central ...	12,615	5,514	†	†	5,448	
North-Eastern ...	15,093	7,420	†	†	7,625	
Gippsland ...	11,234	5,301	*	*	5,714	
South-Eastern ...	10,260	6,418	*	*	6,880	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>213,363</b>	<b>104,705</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>107,914</b>	
Deduct for uncontested provinces and provinces in which elections were not held .. .. .	...	77,594				
<b>Net result ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>27,111</b>	<b>15,371</b>	<b>56·7</b>		

\* No election.

† No contest.

214. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd February, 1883, all the seats were contested except twelve. Returns have been received from all the districts except two, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 14th July, 1880, whilst the electors on the rolls numbered about the same as on the last occasion, 66 per cent. in contested districts recorded their votes. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the more recent election referred to; also the number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census; and the number of electors on the rolls in 1884-5:—

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, February, 1883, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1884-5.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat ... ..	1,651	1,374	936	68·12	1,146
Avoca ... ..	6,255	5,230	3,056	58·43	5,004
Ballarat East ... ..	4,252	4,895	3,594	73·42	3,906
Ballarat West ... ..	7,199	6,980	4,633	66·38	6,098
Barwon ... ..	2,360	2,023	1,391	68·76	1,933
Belfast ... ..	1,017	1,048	776	74·05	1,010
Benambra ... ..	1,962	1,972	*	*	1,945
Boroondara ... ..	2,698	2,642	1,979	74·91	2,858
Bourke, East ... ..	2,094	1,574	*	*	1,586
Bourke Boroughs, East ...	3,287	2,252	1,691	75·09	2,734
Bourke, South ... ..	2,344	2,294	†	...	2,531
Bourke, West ... ..	5,267	4,864	3,346	68·80	4,928
Brighton ... ..	1,730	1,606	*	*	1,661
Carlton ... ..	3,042	3,261	2,254	69·12	3,236
Castlemaine ... ..	3,551	3,363	2,151	64·00	2,931
Collingwood ... ..	5,058	4,826	2,728	56·53	4,800
Creswick ... ..	6,928	6,625	4,831	72·92	6,037
Dalhousie ... ..	1,871	1,696	1,142	67·34	1,684
Delatite ... ..	2,567	2,391	1,275	53·32	2,421
Dundas ... ..	1,623	1,498	*	*	1,379
Emerald Hill ... ..	6,104	5,697	3,309	58·08	6,443
Evelyn ... ..	1,890	1,585	*	*	1,572
Fitzroy ... ..	6,067	5,379	3,482	64·73	5,405
Footscray ... ..	1,551	2,533	950	37·50	2,492
Geelong ... ..	4,106	4,592	2,974	64·76	4,144
Gippsland, North ... ..	5,484	4,511	†	...	4,445
Gippsland, South ... ..	2,868	3,116	*	*	3,175
Grant... ..	3,563	3,312	2,118	63·95	3,008
Grenville ... ..	2,903	2,963	2,164	73·04	2,685
Kara Kara ... ..	3,415	2,981	*	*	2,749
Kilmore and Anglesey ...	2,667	2,314	*	*	2,117
Kyneton Boroughs ...	1,329	1,218	*	*	1,105
Maldon ... ..	1,494	1,424	*	*	1,272
Mandurang ... ..	8,878	7,925	5,092	64·25	7,223

\* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, February, 1883, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1884-5.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,653	2,597	71·09	3,400
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,149	2,782	67·05	3,833
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	6,239	3,700	59·30	6,155
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	4,882	3,282	67·23	4,693
Moira... ..	9,007	8,154	5,499	67·44	8,245
Mornington ... ..	3,146	3,135	*	*	3,285
Normanby ... ..	1,985	1,834	1,005	54·80	1,665
Ovens ... ..	3,880	3,318	2,392	72·09	3,149
Polwarth & South Grenville	1,970	1,887	1,159	61·42	1,816
Portland ... ..	1,586	1,432	*	*	1,533
Richmond ... ..	6,548	6,484	4,292	66·20	6,488
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,025	1,323	65·33	1,845
Rodney ... ..	5,884	4,843	3,051	63·00	4,384
Sandhurst ... ..	6,615	6,491	4,409	67·92	5,510
Sandridge ... ..	2,183	2,091	1,524	72·90	2,156
St. Kilda ... ..	7,778	7,467	4,855	65·02	8,120
Stawell ... ..	1,944	1,710	1,168	68·30	1,386
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,915	2,463	62·91	3,621
Warrnambool ... ..	1,613	1,457	1,032	70·83	1,596
Williamstown ... ..	2,035	2,288	1,302	56·90	2,277
Wimmera ... ..	7,982	7,193	4,099	56·98	7,627
Total ... ..	213,363	196,611	...	...	190,447
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those for which re- turns were not furnished }	...	30,660			
Net result ... ..	...	165,951	107,806	64·96	

Proportion  
of electors  
and mem-  
bers to  
population.

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

Members,  
electors,  
&c., in Aus-  
tralasian  
colonies.

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

\* No contest.

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

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

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

Colony.	Members, 1880-81.		Electors on Rolls, 1880-81.		Electors who Voted.*		
	Total Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population at Census 1881.	Total Number.	Percentage of Adult Male Population at Census 1881.	At General Election of—	Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Victoria ...	86	10·0	207,117	91·3	1883	107,806	64·96
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	88·2	1882	86,842	52·23
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1883	30,027	61·48
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1882	4,241	65·19
New Zealand ...	88†	16·5	83,851†	55·4	...	...	...

217. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members, but more electors, of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and that Tasmania has just the opposite. Of the five colonies of which the records are at hand, those in which the largest proportion of electors exercised the franchise were Victoria and Tasmania, which in this respect were about equal.

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

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

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

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

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

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

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

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

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