

2.—POPULATION.

Population,
1897.

79. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1897* was as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	595,409
Females	...	...	...	...	...	580,839
Total						1,176,248

Mode of
forming
population
estimate.

80. This estimate shows an increase during the year of 1,304—resulting from an increase of 1,878 in the number of females, less a decrease of 574 in the number of males. The figures have been derived from the numbers returned at the census, brought on to the end of 1897 by means of the numbers expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures which took place since the census day. The official record of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand; but, the record of departure being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 49,019—viz., 38,179 males and 10,840 females—since the census. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made the apparent population at the end of 1897 would have been 1,225,267—viz., 633,588 males and 591,679 females.

Municipal
estimate of
population.

81. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1897 was 1,148,885,† which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 1,152,300, or about 73,000 less than the apparent population,‡ or 24,000 less than the reduced estimate adopted. Some uncertainty must always prevail in regard to estimates of population owing to the absence of any machinery at present for taking account of overland migration.

Mean popu-
lation, 1897.

82. The mean population of the year 1897 may be estimated as follows :—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1897.						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	593,180
Females	...	...	...	...	...	579,610
Total						1,172,790

* At the end of 1898, the estimated population was 1,175,460. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to this work.

† The returns for 1897 refer on the average to about the beginning of November.

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

83. According to the records of births and deaths and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1897 was 9,730—viz., 5,896 males and 3,834 females. This resulted from an increase of 16,184, consisting of 7,479 males and 8,705 females, by excess of births over deaths; less a decrease of 6,454, consisting of 1,583 males and 4,871 females, by excess of departures over arrivals. Apparent increase of population in 1897

84. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but they are not to be relied upon for individual years, being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that the number of persons who leave the colony by sea without being recorded is greater than that of the infants whose births are not registered. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland—a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. The figures for the last eight years are subjoined :— Increase of population, 1890 to 1897.

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1890	...	...	35,523	1894	...	...	12,979
1891	...	...	29,150	1895	...	...	10,383
1892	...	...	15,717	1896	...	...	1,917
1893	...	...	13,631	1897	...	...	9,730

85. A great diminution in the apparent increase of population is shown by the figures of all the years since 1891, more especially in the last two years, but it is satisfactory to find so large an increase in 1897 over the unprecedented low increase of 1896. Small increase since 1891.

86. 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 excess of births over deaths have fallen off steadily since 1892, when it was at a maximum—the decrease between 1892 and 1897 being almost 5,800, or over 26 per cent. The following are the numbers in the last eight years :— Increase by births, 1890 to 1897.

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.†

1890	...	...	19,566	1894	...	...	18,828
1891	...	...	19,874	1895	...	...	18,070
1892	...	...	21,980	1896	...	...	16,464
1893	...	...	20,044	1897	...	...	16,184

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

† The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to this work.

Increase by
immigra-
tion, 1890 to
1897.

87. The increase by excess of recorded arrivals over recorded departures reached its maximum in the Exhibition year (1888), which was also a period of great apparent prosperity. Since then there has been a continuous falling-off, until in the years 1892 to 1897, the known departures exceeded the known arrivals annually by numbers varying from 5,849 to 7,687, except in 1896 when the number was as high as 14,547. Such a circumstance has only twice previously occurred since 1843, viz., in 1861 and 1862, when the departures exceeded the arrivals by about 9,000 and 370 respectively. The figures for the eight years 1890 to 1897 are as follow:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.*

1890	...	...	15,957	1894	...	...	-5,849†
1891	...	...	9,276	1895	...	...	-7,687†
1892	...	...	-6,263†	1896	...	...	-14,547†
1893	...	...	-6,413†	1897	...	...	-6,454†

Populations
of Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1897.

88. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian Colony at the end of 1897—males and females being distinguished; also the increase of the total population and the total mean population of each colony during that year:—

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT END OF 1897.

Colony.	Estimated Population ‡ on the 31st December.			Both Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in 1897.	Mean Population, 1897.
Victoria	595,409	580,839	1,176,248	1,304	1,172,790
New South Wales ...	709,360	614,100	1,323,460	25,820	1,310,550
Queensland	271,372	213,328	484,700	12,521	478,440
South Australia (Proper)	183,920	174,304	358,224	2,938	356,755
South Australia (Northern Territory)	4,418	402	4,820	- 114	4,877
Western Australia ...	110,359	51,565	161,924	23,978	155,749
Total... ..	1,874,838	1,634,538	3,509,376	66,447	3,479,152
Tasmania	91,607	80,112	171,719	5,606	168,916
New Zealand § ...	384,703	344,353	729,056	14,894	721,610
Grand total	2,351,148	2,059,003	4,410,151	86,947	4,369,678

* The number of recorded arrivals and departures by sea in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to this work.

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

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

§ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 39,854—viz., 21,673 males and 18,181 females—in 1896.

89. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the $6\frac{3}{4}$ years which have elapsed since the census of 1891 was taken, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each :—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1891 TO 1897.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	225.2	5. New Zealand ...	16.3
2. Queensland ...	23.1	6. South Australia ...	13.3
3. Tasmania ...	17.1	7. Victoria ...	3.1
4. New South Wales ...	16.9		

90. If the totals in the last table be compared with similar totals for the census year it will be ascertained that, in 1897, the population of Continental Australia increased by 15.6 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 15.8 per cent. during the $6\frac{3}{4}$ years referred to.

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1897.

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

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1897.*

	Persons to the Square Mile.		Persons to the Square Mile.
1. Victoria ...	13.38	6. Queensland ...	.72
2. New Zealand ...	6.98	7. Western Australia ...	.17
3. Tasmania ...	6.51	8. South Australia (Northern Territory) ...	.01
4. New South Wales ...	4.28		
5. South Australia (Proper) ...	.94		

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1897.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
1. Victoria ...	97.55	6. Queensland ...	78.61
2. South Australia (Proper) ...	94.77	7. Western Australia ...	46.70
3. New Zealand ...	89.51	8. South Australia (Northern Territory) ...	9.10
4. Tasmania ...	87.45		
5. New South Wales ...	86.57		

92. The Chinese living in Victoria numbered only 2,341 in 1854 ; but, owing to the attraction of the gold-fields, they rapidly increased, until in 1857 there were 25,424. Since that year the number has fallen, at first slowly to 24,732 in 1861, and then rapidly from decade to decade until there were only 9,371 left in 1891. Of these only 607 were females. All were not pure Mongolians—417, or nearly 5 per cent., of the males, and as many as 471, or 78 per cent., of the females, in 1891 being half-castes.†

Chinese in Victoria, 1854 to 1891.

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

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

Chinese in
Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1861 to 1891.

93. The Chinese appear to be diminishing in numbers, not only in Victoria, but in all the colonies except New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Taking the colonies as a whole, however, the numbers appear to remain stationary at about 43,000. The following is a statement of the number of Chinese in each of the Australasian Colonies, according to the return of the last four decennial censuses :—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861 TO 1891.

Colony.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Victoria	24,732	17,857	12,128	9,377
New South Wales	12,988	7,220	10,205	14,156
Queensland	538	3,305	11,229	8,574
South Australia	?	?	4,151	3,997
Western Australia	?	?	145	917
Total	38,258	28,382	37,858	37,021
Tasmania	?	?	844	1,056
New Zealand	?	?	5,004	4,444
Grand total ... ..	...	...	43,706	42,521

All of
Chinese
race not
born in
China.

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

Chinese
females and
half-castes.

95. In 1891 there were only 605 Chinese females in Victoria, 601 in New South Wales, and 204 in all the other colonies combined. The numbers in 1891 also include 888 half-castes—of whom 471 were females—in Victoria ; 867—of whom 445 were females—in New South Wales ; and 117—of whom 55 were females—in Tasmania ; whilst 50 were included in Queensland who were born in Australia of Chinese parents. In the case of South Australia, all persons born in China (including those of European extraction) were regarded as Chinese, but the number of Chinese or of half-castes born elsewhere were not separately enumerated.

Aborigines
in Victoria,
1891.

96. At the census of 1891 only 565 Aborigines—viz., 240 males and 325 females—were enumerated in Victoria. It is tolerably certain, however, that there are more in the colony than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this race, some have probably been missed by the sub-enumerators; and it is, moreover, possible that the latter sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an Aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the census schedule, and in consequence the fact might possibly pass unrecorded. The Central

Board for the Protection of the Aborigines states that it has information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony. Of the Aborigines enumerated only 317—viz., 192 males and 125 females—were pure blacks. The remainder—numbering 248—viz., 133 males and 115 females—had a cross of European blood in their veins.

97. The following figures show the number of Aborigines enumerated or believed to exist in each Australasian Colony in 1891 :—

Aborigines in Australasian Colonies, 1891.

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

98. In most, if not in all, of the Australasian Colonies the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence. In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines, therefore the number returned in 1881—which is believed to understate the truth—has been repeated. In South Australia the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, the figures given being derived from estimates made by the census collectors. In Western Australia only civilized Aborigines were enumerated. In the numbers given for that colony, 575—viz., 293 males and 282 females—are half-castes. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines of unmixed race, the last male having died in 1869 and the last female in 1876. There are, however, a few half-castes. With the Maoris of New Zealand, 40 Morioris—viz., 26 males and 14 females—are included. These are the last surviving Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands, which are a group lying about 360 miles to the east of New Zealand, in latitude 43° 50' S., longitude 177° E., and form a dependency of that colony.

Enumeration of Aborigines incomplete.

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

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

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

§ Partly estimated.

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

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

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

Urban and
rural
population.

99. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city* ; the second, the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne ; and the third, the extra urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as at the end of 1897, as well as the average population during that year, also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1897.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at End of 1897.			Mean Population, 1897.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	458,610	38·99	1,791	454,852
{ Extra-Metropolitan †	376	197,170	16·76	524	197,110
Total Urban ...	632	655,780	55·75	1,038	651,962
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	520,468	44·25	5·9	520,828
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,176,248	100 00	13·4	1,172,790

Increasing
proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

100. At the end of 1897, according to the municipal estimates, the population of the metropolis did not bear so high a proportion to the total population as it did when the census of 1891 was taken; it was, however, still equal to 39 per cent. of that of the whole colony, which was nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ higher than in 1894. Up to 1891 the proportion had been fast increasing, as will be observed by the following figures :—

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

				Per Cent.					Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	|	1894	...	...	37·23
1871	...	...	28·87	|	1895	...	...	37·76
1881	...	...	32·81	|	1896	...	...	38·36
1891	...	...	43·05	|	1897	...	...	38·99

Area and
population
of metro-
politan sub-
distr.cts.

101. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1897, also the estimated mean population during that year,

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 60 square miles of the area named.

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

in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1897.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At End of 1897.		Mean Population, 1897.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	6,005†	69,649	11·60	69,977
North Melbourne Town ‡	565	17,932‡	31·74	17,749
Fitzroy City	923	29,580	32·05	29,289
Collingwood City	1,139	32,173	28·25	31,965
Richmond City	1,430	33,054	23·11	33,518
Brunswick Town	2,722	22,100	8·12	21,263
Northcote Town	2,850	7,400	2·60	7,425
Prahran City	2,320	35,956	15·50	36,228
South Melbourne City	2,311	35,000	15·14	35,044
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	10,885	4·60	10,901
St. Kilda City	2,046	19,195	9·38	18,775
Brighton Town	3,288	9,550	2·90	9,425
Essendon Town	4,000	15,024	3·75	13,895
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	10,305	9·47	10,255
Hawthorn City	2,400	20,000	8·33	19,934
Kew Borough	3,553	8,670	2·44	8,535
Footscray City	2,577†	16,522	6·41	16,253
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,090	4·72	12,970
Oakleigh Borough §	2,178	1,300	·59	1,192
Caulfield Shire	6,080	8,800	1·45	8,650
Malvern Shire	3,989	9,810	2·46	9,605
Boroondara Shire	8,320	7,350	·88	6,925
Preston Shire	8,800	3,500	·39	3,436
Coburg Shire	4,800	6,000	1·25	5,836
Remainder of District	84,135	13,800	·16	13,842
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,965||	...	1,965||
Total, including Shipping ...	162,660	458,610	2·80¶	454,852

102. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the third figure-column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipalities are Fitzroy and North Melbourne, with about 32 persons to the acre; then Collingwood, with over 28; Richmond, with 23; Prahran and South Melbourne, with over 15; and Melbourne City, with nearly 12 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people, who come to the latter on business daily, have their residences in the former, and would therefore be enumerated there. It should also be borne in mind that in some of the municipalities

Density of metropolitan population.

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 33,402 acres.
 † Area of city of Melbourne revise 1, and 1,116 acres of the West Melbourne Swamp, taken from the city of Footscray on the 7th March, 1894, added.
 ‡ Including the Benevolent Asylum.
 § Including 653 acres situated outside the 10-mile radius.
 || Census figures.
 ¶ In making this calculation, persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,723 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 482 acres; Williamstown, 446 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 250 acres; Richmond, 190 acres; Brighton, 167 acres; Port Melbourne, 80 acres; Essendon, 65 acres; Footscray, 46 acres; Fitzroy, 41 acres; Collingwood, 39 acres; and there are smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 33·3; Collingwood, 29·2; Richmond, 26·6; Melbourne City, 16·2; South Melbourne, 19·1; Flemington and Kensington, 13·2; St. Kilda, 10·8; Williamstown, 5·6; Footscray, 6·5; Port Melbourne, 4·8; Essendon, 3·8; Brighton, 3·6; and Kew, 2·9.

Decrease of
population
since 1891.

103. The growth of the population of Greater Melbourne in the ten years ended with 1891 was at the rate of nearly 21,000 per annum; but, according to the figures furnished by the municipal authorities, the population had fallen off by 32,286 between the date of the census (5th April, 1891) and the end of 1897. Adding to this the excess of births over deaths which occurred in the same period, viz., 48,422, it will be found that the district has—apart from deaths—suffered a total loss of population during the period of about 80,700. The following table shows the sub-districts in which the population increased and those in which it diminished in the period named, also the amount of increase or decrease which took place in each sub-district:—

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

From the date of Census (5th April, 1891) to end of 1897.

Sub-Districts in which Population increased.	Increase of Population.	Sub-Districts in which Population decreased.	Decrease of Population.
Flemington & Kensington	347	Melbourne	3,712
Hawthorn	415	North Melbourne	3,065
Malvern	1,674	Fitzroy	2,873
Boroondara	1,146	Collingwood	2,897
Coburg	248	Richmond	5,743
Brunswick	139	Northcote	58
Essendon	613	Prahran	3,747
Kew	208	South Melbourne	6,724
Oakleigh Borough	64	Port Melbourne	2,182
Caulfield	795	St. Kilda	643
		Brighton	308
		Footscray	2,627
		Williamstown	2,870
		Preston	69
		Remainder of District	417
Increase	5,649	Decrease	37,935
		Deduct Increase	5,649
		Net Decrease	32,286

104. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian Colonies, with the population thereof as enumerated at the last census and estimated at the end of 1897; also the increase of the population of each capital city since the census, the mean population of each during the year, and the density of the population of each at its close:—

Metropolitan populations, 1891 and 1897.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1897.

Name of City (with suburbs).	Area in Acres.	Population.		Increase since Census (6½ years).	Mean Population, 1897.	Persons to the Acre (31st Dec., 1897).
		Enumerated (5th April, 1891).	Estimated (31st Dec., 1897).*			
Melbourne...	162,660	490,896	458,610	- 32,286†	454,852	2·80‡
Sydney ...	86,400	387,434	417,250	29,816	414,020	4·83
Brisbane ...	50,240	93,657	105,734	12,077	103,324	2·10
Adelaide ...	167,680	133,252	146,125	12,873	145,669	·87
Perth§ ...	4,830	9,617	37,929	28,313	...	7·85
Hobart ...	47,560	33,450	38,772	5,322	38,264	·81
Wellington..	9,032	33,224	44,791	11,567	42,931	4·96

105. According to the estimates made, an increase will be observed in the population of all the capitals except Melbourne. The increase was relatively greatest in Perth, where the population nearly quadrupled itself; next in Wellington, where it increased by one-third; next in Hobart, and next in Adelaide.

Increase of population since census

106. It will, moreover, be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney and Wellington appear to dwell in much closer contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities except Perth; whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre. It should be pointed out, however, that the metropolitan area in each colony is determined somewhat arbitrarily, and that few colonies agree as to the basis; thus, Melbourne and Adelaide include all within a 10-mile radius, whilst the area taken for Sydney is little more than half that for either of those cities. Omitting the sparsely-populated outskirts (remainder of district) of Greater Melbourne, which embrace more than half the area but contain only 13,800 persons, so as to reduce it to somewhat the same size as Sydney, the proportion per acre would be 5·65 persons in Melbourne, or considerably higher than in Sydney.

Density of population in capital cities.

107. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Warrnambool, one; Castlemaine, two; and Stawell, one. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

* At the end of 1898, the estimated populations were as follow:—Melbourne, 469,882; Sydney, 426,950; Adelaide, 147,616; Hobart, 40,450; and Wellington, 47,207.

† Decrease.

‡ See next paragraph but one.

§ The Perth magisterial district has been taken. In 1897 the city of Perth alone contained 28,317 inhabitants.

results of the census of 1891, and an estimate brought down to about September in each of the last two years, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF SIX EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS,
1891, 1896, AND 1897.

Name of Town.	Population.		
	1891. (Census.)	1896.	1897.
Ballarat	46,158	45,315	46,137
Bendigo	38,348	41,660	43,075
Geelong	24,283	24,268	24,807
Castlemaine	6,804	6,925	6,932
Warrnambool	6,582	6,600	6,600
Stawell	5,183	5,506	5,556

Population
of principal
towns of
Australasia.

108. Victoria contains not only the most populous capital city in Australasia, but the three most populous provincial towns on the Australian continent, viz., Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. Launceston, the second largest town in Tasmania, however, has a slightly larger population than Geelong; whilst three provincial towns in New Zealand, viz., Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, have not only more inhabitants than Wellington itself, but even more than in Ballarat. The following is a list of the principal towns in the Australasian Colonies, with their populations in 1897, or the latest available year :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALASIA,
1897.

VICTORIA.			QUEENSLAND.*		
		Population.			Population.
Melbourne ... ..	...	458,610	Brisbane ... ..	...	105,734
Ballarat ... ..	...	46,137	Rockhampton ... ..	...	14,392
Bendigo ... ..	...	43,075	Charters Towers ... ..	...	13,320
Geelong ... ..	...	24,807	Maryborough ... ..	...	11,724
Castlemaine ... ..	...	6,932	Gympie ... ..	...	10,972
Warrnambool ... ..	...	6,600	Toowoomba ... ..	...	10,936
Stawell ... ..	...	5,556	Townsville ... ..	...	10,356
			Bundaberg ... ..	...	7,423
NEW SOUTH WALES.*			SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Sydney ... ..	...	417,250	Adelaide ... ..	...	146,125
Broken Hill ... ..	...	18,580	Port Pirie ... ..	...	4,929
Newcastle ... ..	...	14,800	Mount Gambier ... ..	...	2,985
Parramatta ... ..	...	12,500	Gawler ... ..	...	2,304
Goulburn ... ..	...	12,300	Kapunda ... ..	...	2,214
Maitland ... ..	...	10,600			
Bathurst ... ..	...	9,200	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Orange ... ..	...	5,850	Perth ... ..	...	37,929
Albury ... ..	...	5,650	Kalgoorlie ... ..	...	20,000
Wagga Wagga ... ..	...	4,600	Fremantle† ... ..	...	13,000

* The figures for the provincial towns of New South Wales and New Zealand relate to the year 1896; and for those of Queensland to 1891.

† Fremantle is only 12 miles from Perth.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALASIA,
1897—*continued.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA— <i>continued.</i>				NEW ZEALAND.*			
				Population.			
Coolgardie	...	...	11,000	Auckland	...	...	57,616
Albany	...	...	3,000	Christchurch	...	..	51,330
Geraldton	...	...	2,500	Dunedin	...	...	47,280
Kanowna	...	...	2,500	Wellington	...	...	44,791
TASMANIA.				Napier	...	...	9,231
Hobart	...	...	38,772	Invercargill	...	...	5,632
Launceston	...	...	25,148	Oamaru	...	...	5,225
				Timaru	...	...	3,613

109. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1891, were published in the issue of this work for 1892.† On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to the middle of 1897; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned in each of the Australasian Colonies. Birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations.

110. The following table contains an estimate of the number of males and females of different nationalities living in Victoria about the middle of 1897. The numbers have been derived from the returns of the census, allowance being made for the changes which have occurred since the census was taken:— Birthplaces, 1897.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1897 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population, 1897.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	427,377	432,839	860,216
Other Australasian Colonies	47,780	48,305	96,085
England and Wales	54,930	46,620	101,550
Scotland	16,235	15,570	31,805
Ireland	24,425	29,728	54,153
Other British Possessions	2,332	1,862	4,194
Germany	4,436	2,096	6,532
The United States	1,143	627	1,770
China	8,416	580	8,996
Other Countries	6,106	1,383	7,489
Total	593,180	579,610	1,172,790
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects by birth	573,079	574,924	1,148,003
Foreign subjects by birth	20,101	4,686	24,787

* The figures for the provincial towns of New South Wales and New Zealand relate to the year 1896; and for those of Queensland to 1891.

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

Birthplaces
of residents
in each
Austral-
asian
Colony.

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

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

Colony.	Number of Persons born in—						
	The Colony.	Other Australasian Colonies.*	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Germany.	The United States.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria ...	354,726	39,672	167,435	3,126	7,781	2,005	23,669
New South Wales	368,054	46,462	158,324	3,434	6,976	2,509	26,803
Queensland† ...	99,833	17,658	81,596	1,538	8,700	325	24,848‡
South Australia	108,276	5,760	38,604	1,032	5,076	271	7,782
W'st'rn Australia	17,261	2,195	9,821	587	259	132	2,775
Total ...	948,150	111,747	455,780	9,717	28,792	5,242	85,877
Tasmania ...	54,323	3,944	15,810	372	589	165	2,357
New Zealand ...	206,462	7,677	123,375	2,209	3,045	474	12,496
Total Males...	1,208,935	123,368	594,965	12,298	32,426	5,881	100,730
FEMALES.							
Victoria ...	358,859	40,047	131,446	1,726	2,994	900	6,019
New South Wales	365,241	38,692	107,777	1,200	2,591	870	3,301
Queensland† ...	97,723	10,678	61,027	421	6,210	102	3,644
South Australia	109,454	5,318	33,460	473	3,477	115	1,333
W'st'rn Australia	16,160	1,133	4,701	170	31	22	205
Total ...	947,437	95,868	338,411	3,990	15,303	2,009	14,502
Tasmania ...	53,578	3,384	11,165	310	329	56	285
New Zealand ...	202,247	8,266	95,459	1,494	1,618	193	3,636
Total Females	1,203,262	107,518	445,035	5,794	17,250	2,258	18,423
Both Sexes ...	2,412,197	230,886	1,040,000	18,092	49,676	8,139	119,153

Natives of
Australasia.

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

Victorians
in each
Austral-
asian
Colony.

113. From the census returns of the different colonies it is ascertained that Victorian natives living in Australasian Colonies other than the colony of their birth numbered 69,021, viz., 38,310

* Including Fiji and New Guinea.

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

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

males and 30,711 females. The numbers found to be living in each colony of the group are set down in the following table :—

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

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

114. The figures afford evidence of the existence in 1891 of 782,606 Victorians by birth, viz., 393,036 males and 389,570 females. There were doubtless also some living in the United Kingdom and other countries outside of Australasia, but of these there are no means of estimating the numbers. Between 1881 and 1891, the increase of known natives of Victoria since 1881 had been 243,501, viz., 123,119 males and 120,382 females ; and between 1891 and 1897 there has probably been a further increase of at least 160,000, making a total in 1897 of about 943,000. Victorian natives.

115. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1897, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being taken as identical with those obtaining at the last census :— Religions, 1897.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1897.
(Estimated.)

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population, 1897.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	219,539	212,729	432,268
Presbyterians	86,660	86,500	173,160
Methodists	78,256	85,865	164,121
Independents	11,180	11,778	22,958
Baptists	13,500	15,496	28,996
Other Protestants	24,630	21,528	46,158
Roman Catholics	126,053	132,020	258,073
Jews	3,540	3,145	6,685
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	6,622	138	6,760
Others (including no religion, &c., object to state, &c.)	23,200	10,411	33,611
Total	593,180	579,610	1,172,790

Religions
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

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

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Number of Persons of each Denomination.						
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria ...	219,573	86,665	78,297	49,246	126,017	3,540	34,751
New South Wales ...	272,009	59,438	56,358	34,364	149,390	3,038	33,406
Queensland... ..	79,814	25,473	16,073	28,077	48,688	483	25,171
South Australia ...	46,718	9,491	37,757	33,840	23,626	436	14,933
Western Australia ...	14,640	1,286	2,443	1,323	7,127	82	2,613
Total ...	632,754	182,353	190,928	146,850	354,848	7,579	110,874
Tasmania ...	40,401	4,957	8,657	5,458	13,210	55	4,749
New Zealand ...	134,263	74,766	31,601	24,524	44,982	774	21,967
Total Males ...	807,418	262,076	231,186	176,832	413,040	8,408	137,590
FEMALES.							
Victoria ...	197,378	80,246	79,711	45,284	122,568	2,919	13,645
New South Wales ...	234,859	49,945	53,752	29,108	137,527	2,446	8,314
Queensland... ..	62,741	20,166	14,795	24,352	44,077	326	3,482
South Australia ...	42,553	8,715	38,857	33,593	23,553	404	5,955
Western Australia ...	10,242	710	2,148	946	5,347	47	253
Total ...	547,773	159,782	189,263	133,283	333,072	6,142	31,649
Tasmania ...	35,609	4,789	8,482	5,482	12,566	29	2,084
New Zealand ...	119,068	66,711	31,814	23,903	42,290	689	9,306
Total Females ...	702,450	231,282	229,559	162,668	387,928	6,860	43,039
Both Sexes ...	1,509,868	493,358	460,745	339,500	800,968	15,268	180,629

Protestants
and Roman
Catholics
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

117. Combining the Protestant denominations so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony, and collating them with

the Roman Catholics, the proportions given in the following table are obtained :—

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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

118. From the figures given in the last two tables, it may be ascertained that Episcopalians (Church of England) form three-fourths of the Protestants in Western Australia ; about two-thirds in New South Wales and Tasmania ; and about one-half in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand ; but only one-third in South Australia. The last-named colony is especially strong in Methodists and "Other Protestants" (chiefly Lutherans, Baptists, and Independents, in the order shown), who form about 30 and 26 per cent. respectively of the Protestant population ; whilst New Zealand has by far the largest proportion of Presbyterians, who there form 28 per cent. of the Protestants. In Victoria, Presbyterians and Methodists form about one-fifth of the Protestant population, the proportion of the former being far larger than in any other colony except New Zealand, and that of the latter than in any colony except South Australia ; whilst the members of both these religions are numerically half as strong again in Victoria as in New South Wales.

Component parts of the Protestant section.

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

Colonies in which Roman Catholics were most numerous.

most numerous in Western Australia, next in New South Wales, and next in Queensland, these being the only colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole.

Proportions
of Protestants
and Catholics in
Australasia.

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

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN
AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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

Ages, 1897.

121. In the following table an estimate is given of the number of males and females living in Victoria at each quinquennial age-period about the middle of 1897. This estimate has been based upon the ages at which the persons returned at the census of 1891 must have arrived at that period, an allowance being made for the ages of those who have been born, have died, have arrived in, or have left the colony since the census was taken. The calculation was made in single years, and the numbers have been grouped in quinquennial periods for the purpose of this table.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE 1897 (ESTIMATED).*

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	73,168	70,880	144,048
5 to 10 ,, ...	72,980	72,426	145,406
10 to 15 ,, ...	63,368	63,246	126,614
15 to 20 ,, ...	51,030	53,187	104,217
20 to 25 ,, ...	38,913	48,717	87,630
25 to 30 ,, ...	47,874	56,396	104,270
30 to 35 ,, ...	57,440	54,256	111,696
35 to 40 ,, ...	47,118	40,565	87,683
40 to 45 ,, ...	30,744	26,524	57,268
45 to 50 ,, ...	21,700	20,223	41,923
50 to 55 ,, ...	19,016	18,113	37,129
55 to 60 ,, ...	19,420	17,686	37,106
60 to 65 ,, ...	18,430	14,768	33,198
65 to 70 ,, ...	16,392	11,457	27,849
70 to 75 ,, ...	8,870	6,120	14,990
75 to 80 ,, ...	4,433	3,270	7,703
80 and upwards ...	2,284	1,776	4,060
Total	593,180	579,610	1,172,790

* For numbers in the years 1894 to 1896, see Part Population of the *Statistical Register* for 1897.

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

Ages in Australasian Colonies, 1891.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years ...	75,185	83,640	30,458	23,015	3,394	10,829	42,266
5 to 10 ,, ...	65,418	72,511	23,820	21,827	2,729	9,870	43,502
10 to 15 ,, ...	58,996	61,840	19,902	19,162	2,357	8,276	40,763
15 to 20 ,, ...	57,264	53,931	18,203	15,363	2,199	7,066	32,586
20 to 25 ,, ...	63,413	57,666	24,094	15,380	3,337	7,148	28,445
25 to 30 ,, ...	63,080	59,752	25,723	14,400	3,825	7,454	23,797
30 to 35 ,, ...	47,864	51,933	21,356	13,426	2,880	6,056	22,106
35 to 40 ,, ...	31,824	40,238	15,593	10,758	1,946	4,473	20,594
40 to 45 ,, ...	24,034	31,227	12,217	8,115	1,412	3,316	17,824
45 to 50 ,, ...	22,111	26,865	10,538	6,827	1,225	2,574	17,094
50 to 55 ,, ...	22,804	22,586	9,192	5,401	1,208	2,296	16,836
55 to 60 ,, ...	22,264	16,644	5,448	4,094	1,041	1,932	10,981
60 to 65 ,, ...	20,213	12,504	3,596	3,529	875	1,900	7,716
65 to 70 ,, ...	11,144	6,945	1,793	2,378	520	1,492	3,939
70 to 75 ,, ...	7,240	4,997	1,079	1,723	370	1,405	2,515
75 to 80 ,, ...	3,210	2,837	505	850	130	790	1,195
80 and upwards	2,025	1,887	262	553	66	610	718
Total Males...	598,089	608,003	223,779	166,801	29,514	77,487	332,877
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years ...	73,471	81,354	29,874	22,266	3,336	10,618	40,955
5 to 10 ,, ...	63,966	70,977	23,275	21,267	2,562	9,512	42,596
10 to 15 ,, ...	57,878	60,867	19,258	18,641	2,351	8,169	40,338
15 to 20 ,, ...	57,859	54,160	17,131	15,617	2,036	6,813	32,665
20 to 25 ,, ...	61,655	53,133	18,718	14,923	2,146	6,577	29,855
25 to 30 ,, ...	55,220	46,673	15,964	12,937	1,862	6,061	22,416
30 to 35 ,, ...	39,840	36,424	12,161	10,690	1,391	4,931	17,923
35 to 40 ,, ...	26,508	27,110	8,548	8,290	959	3,438	15,133
40 to 45 ,, ...	21,430	22,003	6,869	6,339	754	2,748	13,459
45 to 50 ,, ...	19,747	18,491	6,108	5,517	643	2,336	11,854
50 to 55 ,, ...	19,290	14,662	4,690	4,931	557	2,141	9,940
55 to 60 ,, ...	16,220	10,721	2,983	3,837	442	1,782	6,161
60 to 65 ,, ...	12,915	7,677	1,991	3,251	279	1,486	4,475
65 to 70 ,, ...	7,181	4,865	1,145	2,169	159	969	2,568
70 to 75 ,, ..	4,803	3,658	727	1,534	124	766	1,878
75 to 80 ,, ...	2,267	1,903	301	830	52	401	936
80 and upwards	1,501	1,273	196	591	40	293	629
Total Females	541,751	515,951	169,939	153,630	19,693	69,041	293,781

123. In 1891, according to the ages of its inhabitants, Western Australia had the strongest population in proportion to its numbers of any of the Australasian Colonies, Victoria in this respect standing second. By the following table, which shows the proportions living

Relative strength of populations of Australasian Colonies.

at the supporting and dependent ages, the relative strength of the population of each colony, as existing in 1891, will be at once recognised :—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891—BOTH SEXES.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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

Effective strength of population in various countries.

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

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

Country.	Census Year.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
		At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
			Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Ireland ...	1891	6,110	3,251	639
2. England ...	1891	6,020	3,507	473
3. Scotland ...	1891	5,937	3,558	505
4. United States ...	1880	5,846	3,810	344
5. Cape of Good Hope	1891	5,394	4,318	288

Strength in colonies and countries compared.

125. The figures in the last two tables show that relatively to the total numbers in each country the populations of Ireland, England, and Scotland were stronger than those of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, or Tasmania, although not so strong as those of Victoria, Queensland, or Western Australia. New South Wales, however, had a relatively stronger population than the United States or the Cape of Good Hope, whilst New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania had each a relatively stronger population than the latter.

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

126. It will be observed that the proportion of children was largest in the Cape of Good Hope, and smallest in Ireland, but that those countries almost change places in regard to the proportion of old people.

The following is the order in which the Australasian Colonies and the countries named stand in these respects, also in regard to the proportion of persons at the effective period of life :—

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

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

127. Victoria, it will be noticed, had, relatively to its numbers, a stronger population than any of the other countries named except Western Australia. With the exception of Western Australia and Ireland, it is, however, at the bottom of the list in regard to the proportion of children it contains; whilst in regard to the proportion of old people, the only countries above it are Tasmania and the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

Strong and weak in Victoria and other countries.]

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

Women at reproductive age in Australasian Colonies

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

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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

Occupations
in each
colony—
Numbers.

129. Returns of the occupations of the people, based upon information obtained at the census of 1891, have been published by all the Australasian Colonies. The following is a statement of the numbers following the various occupations, grouped under twenty-five heads, under fifteen of which, it will be noticed, the number was greater in Victoria than in New South Wales; consisting chiefly of dealers, carriers, and workers in art and mechanical productions, in textiles and dress, in minerals, on buildings railways and roads, and in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers):—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zea- land.
NUMBERS.							
1. Ministering to government, law, and order†	6,942	7,362	3,610	1,911	605	1,056	3,047
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, &c.	22,786	24,129	6,866	5,348	872	2,862	12,774
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	57,530	58,867	20,386	14,001	2,622	7,180	24,928
4. Dealing in money and real property	9,278	7,919	2,926	1,843	423	1,662	3,756
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2,532	3,159	592	338	84	275	1,296
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	6,064	5,822	1,429	1,526	110	587	3,144
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	14,453	13,802	4,370	3,317	244	1,277	7,035
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4,772	3,143	903	576	89	125	1,495
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1,961	1,529	405	374	16	168	846
10. Dealing in fuel and light ..	1,665	1,349	66	450	1	196	397
11. General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	26,961	18,739	6,789	6,862	1,144	2,032	8,779
12. Engaged in storage	390	314	397	568	33	4	1,035
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	31,474	30,853	13,394	9,895	2,876	3,267	15,413
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	21,516	19,117	5,013	6,110	952	1,564	9,672
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	37,439	24,601	7,415	7,665	437	2,803	19,437
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,617	7,923	2,280	1,958	264	815	4,453
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	6,683	9,193	2,886	923	595	788	3,563
18. Working in minerals and metals	14,414	12,091	4,059	3,719	509	1,383	5,513
19. Working in fuel, light, and energy	1,025	1,634	142	119	12	107	255
20. Working in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	41,201	39,083	10,767	5,994	1,777	5,166	12,679
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	38,544	26,912	14,622	10,423	1,789	3,390	14,949
22. Engaged on land and animals ..	128,934	137,026	67,992	37,864	8,630	23,568	90,546
23. Of independent means	17,743	10,223	464	1,578	229	671	3,103
24. Performing household duties and being educated	619,627	643,554	209,546	187,319	24,369	83,463	369,178
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	11,354	12,546	4,470	2,138	432	1,793	4,717
Total of specified occupations	1,132,905	1,120,890	391,789	312,814	49,114	146,202	622,010

* In South Australia the Chinese are excluded as well as the Aborigines.

† See footnote to last table.

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

Occupations in each colony—Proportions per 1,000.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
PROPORTIONS PER 1,000.							
1. Ministering to government, law, and order †	6·13	6·56	9·21	6·11	12·32	7·22	4·90
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, &c.	20·11	21·53	17·52	17·10	17·76	19·58	20·54
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	50·78	52·52	52·03	44·76	53·39	49·11	40·07
4. Dealing in money and real property	8·19	7·06	7·47	5·89	8·61	11·37	6·04
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2·24	2·82	1·51	1·08	1·71	1·88	2·09
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5·35	5·19	3·65	4·88	2·24	4·02	5·05
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	12·76	12·31	11·15	10·60	4·97	8·73	11·31
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4·21	2·80	2·31	1·84	1·81	·86	2·40
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1·73	1·36	1·03	1·19	·33	1·15	1·36
10. Dealing in fuel and light ..	1·47	1·20	·17	1·44	·02	1·34	·64
11. General undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	23·80	16·72	17·33	21·94	23·29	13·90	14·11
12. Engaged in storage	·34	·28	1·01	1·82	·67	·03	1·66
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	27·78	27·52	34·19	31·63	58·56	22·35	24·78
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	18·99	17·06	12·80	19·53	19·38	10·70	15·55
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	33·05	21·95	18·93	24·50	8·90	19·17	31·25
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	6·72	7·07	5·82	6·26	5·38	5·57	7·16
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	5·90	8·20	7·37	2·95	12·12	5·39	5·73
18. Working in minerals and metals	12·72	10·79	10·36	11·89	10·36	9·46	8·86
19. Working in fuel, light, and energy	·91	1·46	·36	·38	·25	·73	·41
20. Working in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	36·37	34·87	27·48	19·16	36·18	35·33	20·39
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	34·02	24·01	37·32	33·32	36·41	23·19	24·03
22. Engaged on land and animals ..	113·81	122·25	173·54	121·04	175·71	161·20	145·57
23. Of independent means ..	15·66	9·12	1·19	5·05	4·66	4·59	4·99
24. Performing household duties (if any) or being educated	546·94	574·15	534·84	598·82	496·17	570·87	593·53
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	10·02	11·20	11·41	6·82	8·80	12·26	7·58
Total	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

131. In proportion to population, dealers and workers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), dealers in food and drink (group 7), dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), dealers and workers in minerals and metals (groups 9 and 18), dealers in fuel and light (group 10), persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group

Occupations in Victoria.

* In South Australia the Chinese are excluded as well as the Aborigines.
 † See footnote to table on page 48 ante.

11), workers in buildings, railways, and roads (group 20), and persons of independent means (group 23) were more numerous, whilst persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22) were less numerous in Victoria than in any other colony named.

Occupations
in New
South
Wales.

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

Occupations
in Queens-
land.

133. In Queensland, the proportion of labourers (group 21) was higher, whilst that of persons of independent means (group 23), was lower than in any other colony.

Occupations
in South
Australia.

134. The proportion of persons engaged in storage (group 12), and of persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties or being educated (group 24), was higher in South Australia than in any of the other colonies; whilst in the same colony the proportions of persons ministering to religion, charity, and science (group 2), of dealers in money and real property, and in art and mechanic productions (groups 4 and 5), of workers in animal and vegetable substances (group 17), of workers in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks (group 20), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were lower than in any of the other colonies.

Occupations
in Western
Australia.

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

Occupations
in Tas-
mania.

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

Occupations
in New
Zealand.

137. In New Zealand, the proportions which were higher than in any of the other colonies were those of workers in food and drink (group 16); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), dealers in money and real property (group 4), and workers in minerals and metals (group 18).

138. The number of breadwinners and the number of dependents in each of the colonies named are given in the following table, the sexes being distinguished. It is worthy of note that over one-fifth of the female population in Victoria are breadwinners, about 18 per cent. in Queensland and Tasmania, and from 15 to 16 per cent. in the other colonies :—

Breadwinners and dependents in Australasian Colonies.

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

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

Colony.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.
Victoria ...	387,658	204,921	114,266	426,060	501,924	630,981
New South Wales ...	382,306	223,182	82,484	432,918	464,790	656,100
Queensland ...	146,161	76,064	31,612	137,952	177,773	214,016
South Australia ...	99,109	61,870	24,253	127,582	123,362	189,452
Western Australia ...	21,361	8,083	2,952	16,718	24,313	24,801
Tasmania ...	48,515	28,727	12,431	56,529	60,946	85,256
New Zealand ...	204,624	125,531	43,491	248,364	248,115	373,895

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

Relative proportion of breadwinners and dependents in Australasian Colonies.

In South Australia	100 breadwinners supported	154 dependents.
„ New Zealand	„ „	151 „
„ New South Wales	„ „	141 „
„ Tasmania	„ „	140 „
„ Victoria	„ „	125 „
„ Queensland	„ „	120 „
„ Western Australia	„ „	102 „

140. A special column for ascertaining the numbers of the unemployed was provided in the householder's schedule for each of the colonies, but no use seems to have been made of it in Queensland or New Zealand. The following are the numbers returned as being out of work in the five colonies which have compiled the information :—

Unemployed in Australasian Colonies.

UNEMPLOYED IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Numbers Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ...	19,930	3,317	23,247
New South Wales ...	19,518	2,865	22,383
South Australia ...	2,898	414	3,312
Western Australia ...	826	52	878
Tasmania ...	1,331	229	1,560

Order of the colonies in regard to proportion of unemployed.

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

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

				Percentage of Breadwinners.
1. New South Wales	...	...	...	4·82
2. Victoria	...	...	...	4·63
3. Western Australia	...	...	...	3·61
4. South Australia	...	...	...	2·68
5. Tasmania	...	...	...	2·56

Area and population of British dominions.

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

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales*	58,489	1896	30,731,092	525
Scotland	29,820	„	4,186,849	140
Ireland	32,531	„	4,547,779	140
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	1891	224,211	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	1896	39,689,931	328
Gibraltar†	2	1896	20,658	1,033
Malta†	117	„	176,231	1,506
Total	120,959	...	39,886,820	330
ASIA.				
British India‡	944,489	1896	221,172,952	234
Feudatory Native States ...	642,996	„	66,050,479	102
Ceylon	25,365	„	3,008,466	119
Straits Settlements	1,472	„	558,935	379
Protected Malay States ...	32,610	„	484,254	15
British North Borneo	31,106	„	120,000	3
Sarawak	45,000	„	350,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	„	5,853	196

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 302 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 147,842.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah.

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.			
<i>ASIA—continued.</i>							
Hong Kong	32	1896	261,258	8,164			
Aden... ..	} 75	1891	41,910	559			
Perim							
Bahrein Islands	270	1888	8,000	30			
Cyprus	3,584	1896	221,843	62			
Total	1,727,029	...	292,283,950	169			
<i>AFRICA.</i>							
Mauritius and dependencies ...	881	1896	374,942	426			
Natal... ..	20,461	"	598,621	29			
Zululand	12,000	"	180,372	15			
Cape Colony and dependencies* ...	233,430	"	2,060,300	8			
Basutoland	9,720	"	1,321,551	136			
British Bechuanaland	43,000	"	73,000	1			
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	119,000	1889	50,000	0·4			
St. Helena	47	1896	3,890	82			
Ascension	35	"	160	4			
Lagos	1,071	"	85,607	80			
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	46,600	"	1,473,882	32			
Sierra Leone	4,000	"	126,885	32			
Gambia	69	"	13,057	190			
Total	490,314	...	6,362,267	13			
<i>AMERICA.</i>							
Canada	3,456,383	1896	5,083,424	1			
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	162,000	"	212,106	1			
Bermuda	20	"	15,952	798			
Honduras	7,562	"	33,811	4			
British Guiana	109,000	"	278,257	3			
Falkland Islands	7,500	"	1,992	0·3			
West Indies—							
Bahamas	4,466	"	52,000	12			
Turk's Island	169	"	5,251	31			
Jamaica	4,200	"	703,366	166			
St. Lucia	238	"	46,671	196			
St. Vincent	132	"	45,300	343			
Barbados	166	"	189,000	1,139			
Grenada	133	"	60,367	453			
Tobago	114	"	20,463	180			
Virgin Islands	58	"					
St. Christopher	} 115	"	} 122,723	} 185			
Nevis							
Antigua		170			"		
Montserrat		32			"		
Dominica	291	"					
Trinidad	1,754	"	240,826	138			
Total	3,754,503	1896	7,111,509	2			

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

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,474†	1896	4,323,148‡	1
Fiji *... ..	7,740	„	120,500	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	„	1,992	0·3
Total	3,089,714	1896	4,445,640	1
Grand Total British Dominions ...	9,182,519	...	350,090,186	38·1

NOTE.—If Protectorates and “Spheres of Influence” be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*) would be increased to 11,371,391 square miles, and the population to 383,883,685 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, embracing territories known as British Central Africa, East Africa, Niger Territories, Oil Rivers Protectorate; South Africa and Zanzibar having an area of about 2,120,000 square miles, and a population of about 35,000,000.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.§

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary || ... ..	263,476	1890	42,766,204	162
Belgium	11,370	1893	6,069,321	534

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

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

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines, except 565 in Victoria and 8,280 in New South Wales.

§ The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1898.

|| Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1888 of 1,407,000.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Denmark	14,799	1890	2,172,380	147
„ colonies of *	87,128	„	127,184	1.5
Total Danish dominions ...	101,927	1890	2,299,564	23
France	204,092	1896	38,517,975	189
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,450	„	4,429,421	17
„ „ Senegal, &c. ...	140,000	1887-91	182,764†	1
„ „ French Soudan ...	50,000	„	283,660†	6
„ „ Gaboon, Guinea Coast & Congo Region ...	267,900	„	686,500	2.6
„ „ Tonquin ...	34,700	„	12,000,000	346
„ „ Madagascar ...	228,500	„	3,500,000	15
„ „ others ...	83,998	„	2,874,970	34
„ ‡ protectorates of, Tunis ...	45,000	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Annam ...	106,250	„	5,000,000	47
„ „ Sahara, &c. ...	1,568,000	„	1,120,000	0.7
„ „ others ...	33,190	„	1,547,000	47
Total French dominions ...	3,019,080	1887-96	71,642,290	23
Germany	208,694	1895	52,279,901	250
Greece	24,970	1896	2,430,807	97
Holland	12,648	1889	4,511,415	356
„ colonies of, Java & Madura ...	50,848	1892	29,911,900	588
„ other colonies	668,826	„	6,776,368	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	732,322	...	41,199,683	56
Italy	110,646	1897	31,479,217	284
Luxemburg	998	1895	217,583	219
Montenegro	3,630	...	200,000	55
Portugal	34,336	1890	4,660,095	135
„ possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	1881	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	743,204	„	5,371,200	7
Total Portuguese dominions	779,050	...	10,432,919	13
Roumania	48,307	1893	5,800,000	120

* Inclusive Farøe islands.

† Excluding natives

‡ Including spheres of influence.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>EUROPEAN—continued.</i>				
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1897	94,188,750	50
Poland	49,142	„	9,442,590	192
Finland	144,211	„	2,527,801	17
Total	2,080,396	1897	106,159,141	51
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasia	182,449	1897	9,723,553	53
Siberia	4,823,112	„	5,731,732	1·2
Central Asia	1,364,124	„	7,596,687	5·6
Total	6,369,685	1897	23,051,972	3·6
Total Russian Empire ...	8,450,081	...	129,211,113	15
Servia	18,645	1896	2,312,484	124
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	1895	18,217,538	93
Spain, colonies of	405,338	1887	9,695,567	24
Total Spanish dominions ...	603,008	...	27,913,105	46
Sweden and Norway	297,284	1896	6,963,485	23
Switzerland	15,976	1894	2,986,848	189
Turkey*	1,115,667	1895	24,128,690	21
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia)	37,860	„	3,309,816	87
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,152,927	1895	27,438,506	24
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)†	1,336,841	{ 1879 & 1882 }	386,000,000	289
„ dependencies of	2,881,560	...			16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,218,401	...	402,680,000	95
Corea	82,000	...	10,528,937	128
Japan	147,655	1896	42,708,264	289
Nepaul	54,000	1889	2,000,000	37
Persia	628,000	1894	9,000,000 ‡	14
Siam	250,000	„	5,000,000	20

* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 62,744 square miles, and 5,711,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 653,423 square miles, and 17,117,690 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,900 square miles, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

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

‡ Including wandering tribes.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)*	12,826	1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco†	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic ...	113,642	1896	867,897	8
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation, including Patagonia	1,117,184	1895	3,964,000	3·5
Bolivia	567,360	1890-93	2,019,549	4
Brazil ‡	3,218,166	1890	14,333,915	4·5
Chile §	293,970	1895	2,712,145	9·2
Colombia || ... ..	504,773	1881	3,878,600	8
Costa Rica	37,000	1892	243,205	7
Ecuador	120,000	...	1,270,000	11
Guatemala	46,800	1894	1,438,242	31
Haiti ¶	10,204	1887	960,000	94
Honduras	43,000	1895	400,000	9
Mexico	765,547	„	12,619,949	16
Nicaragua **	49,500	„	380,000	8
Paraguay ††	98,000	1893	480,000	5
Peru **	713,674	...	3,000,000	4
Salvador	7,225	1892	780,426	108
Santo Domingo	18,045	1888	610,000	34
United States ††	3,602,990	1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay	72,151	1896	818,843	11
Venezuela	599,358	1894	2,444,816	4
OCEANIC.				
Hawaiian Islands §§	6,640	1896	109,020	16
Samoa	1,701	1889	34,000	20
Tonga	374	1893	17,500	47
Grand total of countries named	33,475,877	...	1,069,092,675	31·9
Grand total of British Dominions	9,182,519	...	350,090,186	38·1
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	42,658,396	...	1,419,182,861	33·2

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

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

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

§ Not including wild Indians to the number of 50,000.

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

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

** Not including wild Indians to the number of 40,000 in Nicaragua, and 350,000 in Peru.

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

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

§§ Of the population given 31,019 were natives, 8,485 half-castes, 21,616 Chinese, 24,407 Japanese, 455 Polynesians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 378 Norwegians, 101 French, and 600 other foreigners.

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

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

Density of population in various countries.

146. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, the next Egypt, and the next England and Wales—the first containing five hundred and thirty-four, the second five hundred and thirty-one, and the third five hundred and twenty-five persons to the square mile. Holland comes next with three hundred and fifty-six; then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and eighty-nine persons to the square mile; Japan with two hundred and eighty-nine; Italy next, with two hundred and eighty-four; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Scotland and Ireland, which are of equal density, are a little less densely populated than Denmark.

Proportions of sexes in various countries.

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

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Paraguay (1887)	... 112·1	Hungary (1880)	... 101·8
Portugal (1878)	... 109·2	European Russia (1885)...	101·4
Scotland (1891)	... 106·7	France (1881) ...	... 100·8
Sweden and Norway (1890)	106·5	Denmark (1890)	... 100·6
England and Wales (1891)	106·4	Belgium (1890)...	... 100·5
United Kingdom (1891)...	106·0	Egypt (1882) ...	... 100·4
Mexico (1882)...	... 105·9	Russian Empire	... 99·7*
Switzerland (1888)	... 105·6	Italy (1881) ...	... 99·5
Austria (1890) ...	... 104·4	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Germany (1885)	... 104·3	Corea	... 98·2
Spain (1887) ...	... 103·9	Japan (1890) ...	... 97·9
Prussia (1885) ...	... 103·8	Canada (1881) ...	... 97·6
Finland (1886) ...	... 103·5	United States (1880)	... 96·5
Ireland (1891) ...	... 103·1	British India (1891)	... 95·8
Holland (1890)...	... 102·4	Servia (1891) ...	... 94·7

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

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Roumania ...	94.4	Tasmania (1891) ...	89.1
Brazil (1872) ...	93.8	New Zealand (1891) ...	88.3
Greece (1891) ...	92.9	Australasia (1891) ...	86.6
Uruguay (1889) ...	92.3	Australia (1891) ...	86.1
South Australia (1891) ...	92.1	New South Wales (1891)	84.8
Victoria (1891) ...	90.6	Queensland (1891) ...	75.9
Bosnia (1885) ...	89.5	Western Australia (1891)	67.0

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

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

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

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

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

150. Comparing the totals in the table those in the lowest line of the table at page 87, *ante*, it appears that more than four-fifths of the earth's surface, and 97 per cent. of its population, are included in the countries named.

* Beyond the north limit of cereals.

† Polar islands only.

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

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

151. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain about a fourth of its population; that the Australasian Colonies cover a little over a seven-teenth of its surface, but contain only about a three hundred and fiftieth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains nearly a thirteen-hundredth of its population.

Available
land of the
world.

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

Mining
population,
1897.

153. When the census of 1891 was taken, the number of gold miners in Victoria was found to be 21,206 as against 35,189 returned ten years previously. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines for the end of 1897 was 32,820, or 11,614 more than the number returned at the census. Of the number in 1897 15,181 were engaged in alluvial and 17,639 in quartz mining, and about 2,200 of the whole were Chinese. It is probable that in the Departmental estimate referred to some men were considered as miners who would return themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.; whilst some selectors who were in the habit of dividing their time between mining and farming would return themselves as farmers. The Departmental estimates for the last five years are subjoined:—

—	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Alluvial	11,847	13,019	14,421	15,450	15,181
Quartz	13,672	14,837	15,476	16,673	17,639
Totals	25,519	27,856	29,897	32,123	32,820

European
and Chinese
miners.

154. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1897 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,458, the numbers being 17,639 and 15,181 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the estimated numbers engaged in that industry being only 40 as against 2,160 engaged in alluvial mining.

Immigration
and emigra-
tion, 1892-7.

155. In the six years—1892 to 1897—the recorded departures by sea exceeded the recorded arrivals by sea*; the excess of the former having varied from 5,849 in 1894 to 14,547 in 1896, and averaged nearly 8,000 per annum during the whole period.† Such a circumstance had not occurred for 30 years previously. The numbers of

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

† In 1898 the excess was only 3,789.

arrivals and departures in the years referred to, with the excess of the latter over the former, were as follow:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1892 TO 1897.

Year.			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1892	...	...	62,951	69,214	6,263
1893	...	...	74,047	80,460	6,413
1894	...	...	84,261	90,110	5,849
1895	...	...	81,199	88,886	7,687
1896	...	...	84,872	99,419	14,547
1897	...	...	90,847	97,301	6,454
Total			478,177	525,390	47,213

156. In all the years shown in the table, the departures exceeded the arrivals; but only thrice previously did such an event occur since the first settlement of the colony, viz., in 1843, 1861, and 1862. In the first of these, the excess was 736, and in the second 8,986, and in the third 367.

Years in which departures exceeded arrivals.

157. 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 the age of 1 year and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following table shows the excess of recorded departures over arrivals under each of those heads who came and went during each of the five years ended with 1897:—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

EXCESS OF DEPARTURES OVER ARRIVALS OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1893 TO 1897.

Year.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893	2,634	2,058	714	450	249	308	3,597	2,816	6,413
1894	2,626	2,124	389	162	189	359	3,204	2,645	5,849
1895	3,968	2,799	384	93	228	215	4,580	3,107	7,687
1896	8,872	3,886	803	721	166	99	9,841	4,706	14,547
1897	397	3,744	1,151	997	35	130	1,583	4,871	6,454
Total	18,497	14,611	3,441	2,423	867	1,111	22,805	18,145	40,950

158. It will be noticed that during the five years, the colony lost about 18,500 adult males, 15,000 adult females, and 8,000 children and infants. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in 1897 the emigration of adult males had almost ceased, whereas the emigration of 4,000 adult females, and 2,300 children—large proportions as compared with earlier years—seems to indicate that the wives and children left behind are departing to join their husbands in Western Australia and elsewhere.

Emigration of adult males, falling-off.

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

159. The Victorian returns as to the origin of immigrants and destination of emigrants are defective, inasmuch as they are inflated on both sides of the account by the inclusion of persons who have no intention of settling (even temporarily) in the colony, but merely pass through Victorian ports *en route* to other colonies or countries. Hence an apparent gain in the movements of population as (say) between this colony and New South Wales conveys in reality little or no information, since the destination of such persons may really be (say) Western Australia, in which case they would be included (and their identity lost) as emigrants to that colony. Hence only general conclusions can be drawn from the returns. For example, the net emigration to Western Australia, according to Victorian returns, may be regarded, not as the emigration from Victoria alone (as one would suppose), but from the whole of Eastern Australasia, since most emigrants therefrom pass through Melbourne *en route* for the Western colony. Taking the returns as they stand, however, they show, during the last four years, a balance in favour of immigrants of 24,768 from New South Wales and Queensland, of 5,127 from Tasmania, and of 1,073 from foreign ports; but a balance in favour of emigration of 54,342 to South and Western Australia (chiefly the latter colony), of 4,860 to New Zealand and the South Seas, of 5,015 to South Africa, and of 1,288 to the United Kingdom. Most of those coming from New South Wales and Tasmania, however, did not stay in Victoria, but in all probability went to Western Australia, and are included in the 54,000 emigrants who are recorded as having proceeded to the latter colony. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the eleven years ended with 1897, is shown in the following table for what it is worth:—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1887 TO 1897.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*							Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	South Africa	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	...	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	...	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	- 259	507	5,259	361	...	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	- 1,422	6,948	1,299	...	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 ...	4,018	- 100	3,129	715	...	993	521	9,276
1892 ...	- 5,526	- 6,259	5,827	- 847	...	174	368	- 6,263
1893 ...	- 447	- 2,627	2,047	- 3,209	...	- 1,616	- 561	- 6,413
1894 ...	5,384	- 9,064	1,034	- 1,339	...	- 1,068	- 796	- 5,849
1895 ...	4,156	- 10,281	1,258	- 1,563	- 1,388	219	- 88	- 7,687
1896 ...	12,209	- 24,173	1,669	- 592	- 2,881	- 484	- 295	- 14,547
1897 ...	3,019	- 10,824	1,166	- 1,366	- 746	45	2,252	- 6,454
Total	38,044	- 56,850	40,092	3,472	- 5,015	30,759	7,511	58,013

* Where the minus sign (-) occurs it indicates that emigration was in excess of immigration by the number against which it is placed. Particulars as to the arrivals and the departures will be found in the *Statistical Register*.

160. It should also be borne in mind that, so far as migration by the sea-board is concerned, to which the table alone refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, whereas those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the latest enumeration of the population, taken in connexion with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that, in the intercensal period ended with 1891, the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown by the records of arrivals and departures.

Defects in migration returns.

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

State-assisted immigration.

162. In only two of the colonies—viz., New South Wales and Western Australia—has any State assistance been granted to immigrants during the last five years, and this only to a very limited extent. The following are the numbers so assisted during that period :—

State-assisted immigration in Australasian Colonies.

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
— 1893 TO 1897.

Year.	New South Wales.	Western Australia.	Total, Australasia.
1893	120	186	206
1894	67	199	266
1895	37	144	181
1896	17	136	153
1897	35	180	215

NOTE. - For number of State-assisted immigrants, not only in Victoria but also in the neighbouring colonies, since 1850, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., page 463.

163. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1897 numbered 762, all but 2 of whom were males, or 53 more than in 1896, and 193 more than in 1895. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1897 was 435, viz., 431 males and 4 females, as compared with 500 males and 12 females in 1896.

Chinese immigration, 1897.

164. Of the Chinese who arrived in 1897, 60 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 21 from South and Western Australia, 169 from Tasmania, 12 from New Zealand, 8 from the United Kingdom, and 492 from foreign ports. Of those who left, 27 went to New South Wales and Queensland, 113 to South and Western Australia, 2 to Tasmania, and 293 returned to China.

Chinese, where from and where to.

165. In the last eleven years the Chinese population apparently increased by 874. In the first year of that period there was an excess of arrivals over departures of 1,147, but in the five subsequent years there was an excess of departures amounting to 1,538, since which

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1887 to 1897.

time the arrivals have each year been somewhat in excess, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1887 TO 1897.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1887	2,049	902	+1,147
1888	372	582	-210
1889	124	655	-531
1890	232	593	-361
1891	293	604	-311
1892	584	709	-125
1893	1,094	507	+587
1894	416	415	+1
1895	569	416	+153
1896	709	512	+197
1897	762	435	+327
Total	7,204	6,330	+874

Defective record of departures of Chinese.

166. It may be remarked that it is probable the returns of the departures of Chinese are defective, as the census of 1891 showed smaller numbers of Chinese by 2,751 than that of 1881, whilst the returns of departures and deaths of Chinese during the intercensal period showed that they exceeded the arrivals by only 874.

Immigration and emigration in Australasian Colonies, 1897.

167. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian Colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1897; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished. In the returns all persons arriving from and departing for the neighbouring colonies are included, as well as those from and for distant countries:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (BY SEA) OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

Colony.	Gross Arrivals.	Gross Departures.*	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.†		
			Males	Females.	Total.
Victoria	90,847	97,301	-1,583	-4,871	-6,454
New South Wales	67,016	60,410	6,434	172	6,606
Queensland	19,615	15,760	3,043	812	3,855
South Australia—Proper	57,932	58,748	421	-1,237	-816
Ditto—Northern Territory	541	611	-48	-22	-70
Western Australia... ..	49,387	26,787	13,196	9,404	22,600
Total	285,338	259,617	21,463	4,258	25,721
Tasmania	20,735	16,693	2,647	1,395	4,042
New Zealand	18,592	15,840	1,903	849	2,752
Grand Total	324,665	292,150	26,013	6,502	32,515

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

† Where the minus sign (—) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed. The totals represent the net figures.

168. During the five years ended with 1897, there was an apparent gain of population by excess of arrivals over departures of about 98,000 in Western Australia, 34,000 in New South Wales, 18,000 each in Queensland and New Zealand, and 10,000 in Tasmania; whereas there was an apparent loss by excess of recorded departures over arrivals of 41,000 in Victoria, and of nearly 10,000 in South Australia. The following are the figures for each year of that period :—

Net immigration into Australasian Colonies, 1893-7.

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893 TO 1897.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.		Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
				Proper.	Northern Territory.			
1893 ...	- 6,413	8,059	1,723	- 226	- 69	5,223	- 560	10,412
1894 ...	- 5,849	9,612	3,908	- 2,104	- 197	15,966	1,223	2,253
1895 ...	- 7,687	9,717	4,938	- 3,727	82	18,394	1,599	895
1896 ...	- 14,547	117	3,445	- 3,033	191	35,949	3,657	1,472
1897 ...	- 6,454	6,606	3,855	- 816	- 70	22,600	4,042	2,752
Total in 5 years	- 40,950	34,111	17,869	- 9,906	- 63	98,132	9,961	17,784

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

169. The sum of the figures in the above table would give, if the records were accurate, the total immigration of the Australasian colonies from countries out of Australasia; but, unfortunately, the results are in excess of the truth—to what extent it is difficult to say—owing to a large proportion of the departures not being recorded. The results are, however, given for what they may be worth :—

Net immigration into Australasia.

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION INTO THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893 TO 1897.

1893	...	...	...	...	18,149
1894	...	...	...	...	24,812
1895	...	...	...	...	24,211
1896	...	...	...	...	27,251
1897	...	...	...	...	32,515

170. The chief feeders to the rapidly-growing population of Western Australia are the eastern colonies of Australasia. Of the 108,000 immigrants who settled in that colony during the last eight years nearly two-thirds came from Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The net immigration into Western Australia was comparatively unimportant prior to 1894, in which year it jumped up to 16,000, and then rapidly increased to a maximum of 36,000 in 1896, which was, however, a most exceptional year in this respect. The following table shows the net immigration into Western

Immigration into Western Australia.

Australia in each year from 1890, also the number of such immigrants drawn from Eastern Australasia and all other places :—

EXCESS OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1890 TO 1897.

Year.	Net Immigration.		
	From Eastern Colonies.*	Balance from other Countries.	Total.†
1890	1,422	149	1,571
1891	100	3,585	3,685
1892	6,259	-1,787	4,472
1893	2,627	2,596	5,223
1894	9,064	6,902	15,966
1895	10,281	8,113	18,394
1896	24,173	11,776	35,949
1897	10,824	11,776	22,600
Total in 8 years	64,750	43,110	107,860

Immigrants to various countries.

171. The following statement of the number of immigrants arriving in various countries in each year from 1890 to 1897 has been taken—except that for Australasia, which is derived from colonial returns—from the abstracts of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, England :—

IMMIGRANTS ENTERING VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1890 TO 1897.

Year.	Australasia.†	Canada.	United States § (30th Jan.)	Argentine.	Brazil.	Uruguay.	Paraguay.
1890 ...	52,304	75,067	455,302	110,594	107,856	24,117	1,419
1891 ...	39,445	82,165	560,319	52,097	277,905	11,916	448
1892 ...	15,995	No information available.	623,084	73,242	86,269	11,871	539
1893 ...	18,149		502,917	84,420	127,279	9,543	656
1894 ...	24,812		314,467	80,671	60,200	11,875	468
1895 ...	24,211		279,948	80,988	169,524	9,158	?
1896 ...	27,251		343,267	102,673	157,948	10,505	?
1897 ...	32,515		230,832	72,978	?	9,140	?

* These figures represent the net emigration from Victoria to Western and South Australia (as shown in the table following paragraph 159, ante), which may be regarded as the emigration from Eastern Australasia, since the majority of them are either from, or pass through, Victoria. The emigration from South Australia is not taken into account.

† According to Western Australian returns.

‡ Recorded excess of total immigrants over total emigrants. The numbers are, however, in excess of the truth, as many of the departures are not recorded.

§ Citizens of the United States returning from abroad, and aliens not intending to remain in the country, are excluded.

172. The numbers of emigrants of the respective nationalities departing from various European countries for places out of Europe during each year from 1890 to 1897 are given in the following table. They indicate that in 1897 more Italians than British emigrated from their respective countries ; but that the British emigrants were more numerous than the emigrants from all the other countries combined, if Italy be excepted. The figures have been taken partly from the returns of the British Board of Trade and partly from a Report on Emigration for 1897 by the Director-General of Statistics for Italy :—

Emigrants from various countries.

EMIGRANTS OF RESPECTIVE NATIONALITIES LEAVING VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR PLACES OUT OF EUROPE, 1890 TO 1897.

Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Austria-Hungary.	Holland.	Belgium.	Sweden.
1890	218,116	20,560	97,103	74,002	3,526	2,976	30,128
1891	218,517	6,217	120,089	81,407	4,075	3,456	38,318
1892	210,042	5,528	116,339	74,947	6,290	5,174	41,275
1893	208,814	5,586	87,677	65,544	4,820	3,881	37,504
1894	156,030	No information available.	40,964	25,536	1,146	1,267	9,678
1895	185,181		37,498	63,552	1,314	1,318	15,104
1896	161,925		32,152	66,547	1,387	1,429	12,919
1897	146,460		23,249	35,634	?	760	8,926

Year.	Norway.	Denmark.	Russia.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.
1890	10,991	10,298	85,548	6,693	37,025	28,945	115,595
1891	13,341	10,382	109,415	6,521	37,721	33,234	189,746
1892	17,049	10,422	74,681	6,689	30,190	20,772	116,642
1893	18,778	9,150	40,545	5,229	38,707	30,093	142,269
1894	5,642	4,105	17,792	2,863	34,102	26,656	114,566
1895	6,207	3,607	36,725	3,107	36,220	44,429	187,908
1896	6,679	2,876	32,127	2,441	45,317	27,625	197,554
1897	4,669	2,260	18,107	1,778	?	?	174,545

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs,
1897.

173. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 10, and boroughs 37, or 58 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings about the end of 1897; the total* and annual value of rateable property in 1897-8, and the total revenue for 1896-7† of each city, town, and borough:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1897.‡

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres at end of 1897.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.§		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Unin- habited	Total.*	Annual.	
					£	£	£
CITIES.							
Ballarat ...	4,090	22,392	5,525	286	2,340,108	156,007	28,694
Bendigo ...	7,900	30,349	6,842	455	2,196,108	183,009	28,007
Collingwood ...	1,139	31,885	6,698	932	2,666,933	160,014	18,953
Fitzroy ...	923	29,574	6,596	444	4,188,940	209,447	24,040
Footscray ...	2,577	16,522	3,918	120	1,229,775	81,985	13,109
Hawthorn ...	2,400	19,868	4,201	305	3,274,500	163,725	17,423
Melbourne ...	6,005	70,180	14,577	498	13,110,490	1,311,049	182,351
Prahran ...	2,320	36,092	9,000	200	4,697,000	335,500	36,479
Richmond ...	1,430	32,716	8,374	500	3,418,500	170,925	23,149
South Melbourne	2,311	36,468	8,585	525	5,175,100	258,755	43,472
St. Kilda ...	2,049	19,195	4,119	128	2,157,492	179,791	26,665
TOWNS.							
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,750	4,100	150	784,270	78,427	11,730
Brighton ...	3,288	9,534	2,208	216	1,424,000	71,200	11,256
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,117	5,251	80	1,831,120	91,556	15,652
Essendon ...	4,000	15,200	3,495	160	2,193,840	109,692	19,542
Geelong ...	3,012	12,500	|| 3,102	...	1,758,000	87,900	16,723
Northcote ...	2,850	7,400	1,794	80	1,262,000	52,602	7,065
North Melbourne	565	¶ 18,225	3,940	271	2,041,100	102,055	12,046
Port Melbourne...	2,366	10,968	2,340	160	829,272	69,106	7,552
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,000	1,500	50	733,020	36,651	10,416
Williamstown ...	2,775	13,139	2,896	394	739,350	73,935	12,056
BOROUGHS.							
Ararat ...	3,840	3,985	570	47	180,000	18,000	2,591
Browns & Scarsdale	5,760	905	157	4	11,060	2,218	258
Buninyong ...	3,424	** 1,208	¶ 304	¶ 4	61,950	6,195	916
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,500	276	8	48,400	5,974	536
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,700	1,100	30	309,950	30,995	4,732
Chewton ...	5,760	1,355	322	22	29,475	5,895	478
Clunes ...	5,760	2,611	654	52	74,375	10,625	2,234
Creswick ...	4,760	3,191	670	14	99,370	9,937	2,375

* See paragraph 190, *post*.

† For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 36 *et seq*.

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

§ The population and number of dwellings of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the 20th November.

|| Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

¶ Including Benevolent Asylum, containing 676 inmates.

** No estimate made for 1897-8; figures for 1896-7 repeated.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1897—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres at end of 1897.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.	Annual.	
BOROUGHES—contd.							
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,050	818	50	£ 158,980	£ 15,898	£ 2,777
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,390	330	20	77,240	7,724	1,325
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	8,240	1,847	2	462,560	34,907	5,221
Echuca ...	4,308	4,102	*894	*116	300,000	24,460	4,944
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	10,280	2,212	81	1,313,340	65,667	7,834
Geelong West ...	859	5,668	1,327	177	373,422	26,673	2,723
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,545	584	11	450,000	23,355	4,120
Horsham ...	5,760	2,320	515	93	280,280	14,014	2,396
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,309	310	12	69,380	6,938	1,004
Kew ...	3,553	8,650	1,500	70	1,156,515	77,101	6,378
Koroit ...	5,599	1,620	310	Nil	163,500	10,900	1,316
Majorca ...	5,005	1,007	†257	...	31,520	3,940	402
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,250	248	24	31,355	6,271	811
Maryborough ...	5,760	5,057	900	135	248,400	24,840	3,128
Newtown & Chilwell	1,422	4,893	1,083	94	564,700	28,235	3,023
Oakleigh ...	2,178	1,130	263	10	281,930	14,099	2,003
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,837	377	8	175,000	11,200	2,841
Portland ...	2,860	2,200	†552	...	206,805	13,787	2,823
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	371	12	109,880	10,988	1,861
Raywood ...	5,760	480	91	Nil	22,910	2,291	249
Rutherglen ...	1,280	1,300	330	Nil	75,000	7,393	1,171
Sale ...	5,442	3,245	776	37	287,380	14,369	4,882
Sebastopol ...	1,880	3,000	712	10	93,494	9,511	1,106
Smythesdale ...	1,440	435	98	5	18,330	1,833	118
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,500	731	4	178,550	17,855	3,217
Stawell ...	5,996	5,706	1,450	20	163,170	23,310	5,304
Talbot ...	5,578	1,454	351	27	117,840	5,892	1,194
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	905	205	42	30,000	4,664	563
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,167	450	5	285,160	14,250	3,140
Total ...	217,561 or 340 sq. m.	588,269	133,006 †	7,200	66,592,139	4,595,535	658,374

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several important towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the census of 1891, were as follow:—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,270; Beechworth, 2,528; Benalla, 2,509; Colac, 2,204; Walhalla, 1,771; Seymour, 1,740; Maldon, 1,692; Shepparton, 1,679; Warragul, 1,634; Camperdown, 1,627. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 99, ante.

174. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 150; Shires, 1897. together with a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings about the end of 1897; the total§ and annual

* No estimate made for 1897-8: figures for 1896-7 repeated.

† Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

‡ In the case of 3,911 dwellings the uninhabited were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 190, post.

value of rateable property in 1897-8, and the total revenue for 1896-7. The areas have been recently revised by the Lands Department:—

SHIRES, 1897.

Name.	Estimated Area on 31st De- cember, 1897.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.§
			Inhabited.	Unin- habited.	Total.‡	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.				£	£	£
Alberton* ...	1,037	5,140	700	80	767,000	38,353	3,597
Alexandra ...	766	2,300	630	20	596,000	29,300	2,266
Arapiles ...	769	2,622	470	38	406,920	20,346	1,565
Ararat ...	1,556	4,710	865	45	1,677,145	83,858	5,955
Avoca ...	453	4,263	900	25	247,330	24,733	2,207
Avon ...	652	2,370	474	6	457,680	30,512	2,327
Bacchus Marsh ...	210	2,710	447	7	329,693	25,361	2,124
Bairnsdale ...	1,118	8,550	1,850	150	1,068,360	53,418	5,416
Ballan ...	359	6,490	1,195	30	644,880	32,244	2,839
Ballarat ...	182	5,400	700	12	962,400	48,120	3,784
Bannockburn ...	136	1,925	332	5	267,000	18,116	1,520
Barrabool ...	195	1,947	387	9	341,366	24,369	1,730
Beechworth ...	314	9,000	1,445	55	535,830	35,722	5,938
Belfast ...	201	2,750	514	Nil	750,000	35,919	3,161
Bellarine ...	128	4,428	1,074	26	578,100	38,540	2,902
Benalla* ...	1,074	9,000	2,495	30	1,491,860	74,593	6,723
Berwick ...	387	5,100	925	75	684,600	34,230	3,631
Bet Bet ...	337	3,600	800	100	217,000	21,700	1,250
Birchip*|| ...	572	3,465	790	200	548,920	27,446	1,686
Boroondara ...	13	7,318	1,580	69	1,641,445	82,072	7,519
Borong* ...	744	6,700	1,200	Nil	1,159,120	57,956	4,260
Braybrook ...	92	1,363	305	33	573,860	28,643	2,340
Bright ...	1,543	4,410	1,003	10	452,940	22,647	2,018
Broadford ...	218	1,580	350	Nil	268,000	13,400	915
Broadmeadows ...	74	1,391	¶ 429	...	247,080	24,708	1,996
Bulla ...	112	1,896	320	20	450,000	22,351	1,667
Buln Buln ...	472	4,400	970	30	663,180	33,159	3,421
Bungaree ...	88	6,200	1,100	100	699,300	33,465	3,075
Buninyong ...	296	6,900	1,300	30	500,870	50,087	4,133
Castle Donnington* ...	3,392	3,880	670	30	315,528	26,294	2,529
Caulfield ...	9½	9,345	1,950	70	2,025,600	101,280	10,873
Charlton* ...	455	2,600	590	10	732,800	36,640	2,264
Chiltern ...	95	2,690	620	15	116,840	11,684	1,483
Coburg ...	7½	6,000	1,217	65	731,540	36,577	5,379
Colac ...	1,094	8,860	1,306	20	2,214,300	110,715	8,178
Corio ...	243	2,060	453	Nil	388,300	33,830	2,088
Cranbourne ...	290	3,045	600	12	700,940	35,047	2,675
Creswick ...	198	8,254	1,700	15	1,217,060	60,853	4,914
Dandenong ...	60	2,234	538	9	403,290	26,886	3,604
Deakin* ...	366	1,705	350	48	603,800	30,190	2,109
Dimboola ...	3,253	5,000	1,000	20	536,760	35,784	2,696
Donald** ...	503	4,210	750	50	822,180	41,109	4,917
Doncaster ...	13½	925	184	10	207,480	10,374	957

† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average date being about the middle of October.

‡ See paragraph 190, *post*.

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

|| Formerly called Wirmbirchip. name altered on the 4th November, 1895.

¶ Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

** Donald was formerly called St. Arnaud. The name was altered on the 11th February, 1897.

SHIRES, 1897—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area on 31st De- cember, 1897. Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7. £
			Inhabited.	Unin- habited.	Total. £	Annual. £	
Dundas ...	1,364	2,600	460	10	1,231,870	82,126	5,724
Dunmunkle ...	571	5,580	1,050	Nil	1,250,000	57,285	6,338
East Loddon ...	455	1,890	280	10	338,570	33,857	2,761
Echuca ...	749	4,465	1,040	40	1,183,400	59,170	3,972
Eltham ...	216	3,200	588	18	570,220	28,511	2,299
Epping ...	81	1,170	273	8	282,600	18,840	1,266
Euroa* ...	564	6,004	1,044	45	793,224	44,068	3,809
Fern Tree Gully	120	2,433	715	17	382,120	29,106	2,661
Flinders and Kan- gerong	184	2,540	620	Nil	496,160	24,808	1,881
Frankston and Hastings	83	2,350	†550	...	412,430	20,621	1,878
Gisborne ...	100	1,900	428	31	197,540	19,754	1,592
Glenelg ...	1,411	4,209	892	6	1,220,235	81,349	6,523
Glenlyon ...	121	3,030	700	Nil	161,590	16,160	1,224
Gordon* ...	772	3,880	750	3	954,680	47,734	3,644
Goulburn ...	260	3,138	620	50	484,940	24,247	1,809
Grenville ...	315	3,675	870	40	673,540	33,677	2,863
Hampden* ...	1,030	5,700	980	30	2,483,780	124,189	8,334
Healesville ...	241	1,350	215	16	200,000	11,133	1,104
Heidelberg ...	41	4,069	919	45	690,820	34,541	3,570
Heytesbury* ...	708	3,012	712	4	720,000	36,000	1,947
Howqua* ...	838	2,700	600	Nil	37,206	7,441	1,227
Huntly ...	335	4,100	650	50	600,420	30,021	2,345
Kara Kara ...	911	5,000	1,094	6	490,620	49,062	3,284
Karkaroc* ...	1,778	2,492	764	50	600,000	30,000	1,265
Keilor ...	53	676	135	27	230,000	11,517	969
Kilmore ...	92	2,286	469	57	186,380	18,638	1,535
Korong* ...	925	7,000	1,820	40	965,380	48,264	3,941
Kowree ...	2,114	5,310	1,180	12	1,107,680	55,384	3,952
Kyneton ...	253	8,980	1,710	93	1,276,640	63,832	7,132
Lancefield ...	38	1,200	260	15	270,440	13,522	1,075
Lawloit ...	2,265	2,179	431	40	425,460	28,364	2,408
Leigh ...	381	2,102	396	Nil	383,630	38,363	2,759
Lexton ...	300	2,130	460	20	422,640	28,176	2,327
Lilydale ...	180	5,327	†1,060	...	865,835	41,437	3,271
Lowan ...	1,623	4,200	677	183	701,899	36,271	2,266
Maffra ...	966	3,800	675	15	930,000	46,780	3,500
Maldon ...	212	4,626	1,300	Nil	600,400	30,020	2,639
Malvern ...	6¼	9,757	1,969	79	2,406,520	120,326	10,339
Mansfield ...	825	4,500	660	40	630,000	31,435	3,414
Marong ...	562	7,725	1,530	30	1,343,610	67,180	4,991
Melton ...	101½	1,301	215	18	306,620	15,331	1,146
Meredith ...	181	1,425	408	49	290,380	14,519	1,196
Merriang* ...	121	775	188	Nil	230,055	15,337	825
Metcalf ...	213	3,810	578	21	351,225	23,415	1,800
Mildura ...	4,564	2,500	642	55	361,140	18,057	2,673
Minhamite ...	541	2,108	440	Nil	1,007,616	40,304	2,689
Mirboo* ...	77	995	194	7	184,320	9,216	667
Moorabbin ...	32	7,118	1,460	37	1,152,400	57,620	6,902

† Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

SHIRES, 1897—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area on 31st De- cember, 1897.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.				£	£	£
Mornington ...	35	1,350	†270	...	298,280	14,914	1,275
Mortlake ...	815	2,986	554	Nil	853,610	85,361	5,973
Morwell ...	255	2,000	510	15	384,180	19,209	1,410
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,700	590	31	107,730	10,773	1,068
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,825	660	25	145,000	14,442	1,242
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,250	460	10	1,176,220	58,661	4,587
Mulgrave† ...	25½	1,607	379	20	393,788	19,689	2,461
McIvor ...	580	4,123	883	100	670,200	33,510	2,440
Narracan* ...	552	3,800	950	20	520,000	26,000	2,224
Newham ...	91	2,206	495	5	234,915	15,661	1,635
Newstead ...	105	1,841	460	Nil	211,960	14,144	1,051
North Ovens ...	237	2,224	448	19	374,250	18,712	1,463
Numurkah ...	765	7,192	1,395	40	1,567,740	78,387	6,632
Nunawading ...	23½	4,071	887	130	769,780	38,489	4,311
Oakleigh (now Mulgrave)							
Omeo ...	2,211	5,493	1,002	102	670,820	34,485	4,063
Orbost ...	3,721	2,386	503	Nil	341,060	17,053	3,542
Oxley ...	1,005	3,764	756	40	678,400	33,920	2,830
Phillip Island ...	304	2,350	501	23	536,000	26,800	2,010
Poowong & Jeetho	176	7,300	1,500	Nil	806,080	40,304	4,210
Portland ...	1,460	5,555	1,600	... §	1,264,500	63,225	5,439
Preston ...	13¾	3,500	787	40	608,575	30,429	3,137
Pyalong ...	229	1,150	220	... §	288,000	14,400	891
Ripon ...	588	3,692	903	... §	1,173,660	58,683	4,872
Rodney ...	400	5,142	1,000	... §	1,045,915	52,295	3,623
Romsey ...	85	1,706	350	Nil	418,940	20,947	1,671
Rosedale ...	804	3,910	780	10	991,600	49,580	3,674
Rutherglen ...	205	4,482	1,247	25	512,528	32,033	2,393
Seymour ...	382	3,134	†659	...	507,210	33,814	2,913
Shepparton ...	208	4,100	809	10	798,991	37,571	2,720
South Barwon ...	63	2,002	419	Nil	349,500	17,475	1,837
South Gippsland*	512	2,400	590	10	402,760	20,138	1,578
Springfield ...	111	670	110	Nil	252,140	12,607	927
St. Arnaud (now Donald)							
Stawell ...	994	3,933	804	50	916,188	46,984	3,576
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,755	890	Nil	187,700	18,770	1,665
Swan Hill ...	1,465	7,000	1,400	Nil	1,465,200	73,260	7,419
Talbot ...	184	1,750	450	Nil	169,570	16,957	1,178
Tambo ...	1,295	2,005	409	28	310,200	15,510	2,251
Templestowe ...	20½	840	200	Nil	207,100	10,355	825
Towong ...	2,545	5,650	1,500	30	1,128,960	56,448	4,715
Traralgon ...	199	2,100	616	66	105,075	20,255	2,052
Tullaroop ...	222	3,300	800	55	240,500	24,050	2,332
Tungamah ...	602	5,573	1,350	25	1,293,480	64,674	5,045
Upper Yarra ...	454	1,500	300	50	186,075	9,304	671
Violet Town *	359	3,000	500	50	480,600	24,030	1,561

† Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

‡ Mulgrave was formerly called Oakleigh; the name was altered on the 11th February, 1897.

§ Information not furnished.

SHIRES, 1897—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area on 31st December, 1897.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.				£	£	£
Walhalla ...	409	3,641	915	200	163,755	18,195	3,142
Wannon ...	753	2,667	508	47	1,338,900	66,950	5,063
Waranga ...	700	5,403	1,300	255	1,237,400	61,870	4,726
Warragul ...	123	3,900	991	10	700,500	35,025	3,499
Warrnambool ...	610	9,400	†1,647	...	2,355,040	117,752	9,348
Whittlesea* ...	134	1,774	364	10	283,350	18,890	1,619
Wimmera* ...	1,043	4,910	†798	...	1,033,340	51,667	3,931
Winchelsea ...	630	3,229	559	54	961,090	48,054	3,849
Wodonga ...	104	1,741	323	16	123,360	12,336	1,546
Woorayl* ...	527	3,000	600	Nil	564,820	28,241	2,299
Wycheproof* ...	1,134	3,276	700	Nil	827,380	41,369	2,730
Wyndham ...	275	2,050	400	26	1,121,400	56,073	3,998
Yackandandah ...	561	3,755	864	13	663,780	33,189	2,637
Yarrawonga ...	242	3,200	†600	...	723,680	36,184	2,798
Yea ...	556	3,300	750	Nil	546,460	27,223	2,183
Total ...	86,981½	560,616	116,354	4,556	102,019,767	5,556,965	472,127

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1897.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	340
Shires ...	86,981½
Total ...	87,321½

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

NOTE.—In cases where an asterisk (*) occurs the area or constitution of the shire was altered since last publication, as follows :—

In 1894 the following new shires were constituted :—South Gippsland, being portion of the Shire of Alberton, on 13th February ; Mirboo, being portions of the Shires of Narracan and Woorayl, on 3rd April ; Wycheproof, being portion of Shire of St. Arnaud, on 23rd April. On 29th May, 1894, a portion of the unincorporated districts, formerly the Borough of Wood's Point, was annexed to the Shire of Howqua. In 1895 the following new shires were constituted :—Wimbirchip, out of portion of Shire of St. Arnaud, on 26th March ; Violet Town, out of portions of Shires of Benalla and Euroa, on 9th April ; Heytesbury, out of portion of Shire of Hamden, on 28th May ; Charlton, out of portions of Shires of Gordon, Korong, and St. Arnaud, on 28th May. In 1896 (19th May) the new Shire of Karkaroc was created out of portion of the Shire of Borung. In 1897 the following alterations took place in areas of shires :—Borong increased by 79 square miles, and Wimmera correspondingly reduced, on 2nd April ; Dimboola reduced by 397 square miles, and Karkaroc correspondingly increased, on 29th May ; Castle Donnington reduced by 773 square miles, and Karkaroc by 130, whilst Wycheproof was increased by 506 on 31st May ; Merriang increased by 4 square miles, and Whittlesea reduced to a like extent, on same date. Since 31st December, 1897, the areas of the following shires have been altered, the areas at the end of 1898 being shown :—Donald, 475 square miles ; Fern Tree Gully, 121 ; Healesville, 283 ; Howqua, 806 ; Lilydale, 179 ; Phillip Island, 258 ; Poowong and Jeetho, 222 ; Upper Yarra, 444 ; Wycheproof, 1,162 square miles.

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

† Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

‡ In the case of 6,013 dwellings returned for 1897-8 the uninhabited were not distinguished.

177. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows about the end of 1897:—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1897.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	588,269
Shires ...	...	...	...	560,616
				1,148,885
Total	...	...	...	1,148,885

178. According to the census of 1891, the shore residents living outside municipalities numbered only 91, whilst persons in ships and vessels numbered 2,439, or 2,530 in all. If this number be added to the municipal estimate of population, the total would be 1,151,415, or 24,833 less than the estimated population at the end of the year, already stated to have been 1,176,248. The municipal estimate is made up about August, or four months before the other one, still the difference between the two estimates is wider than it would be if both had been correct. There is no doubt sufficient pains are not taken in some municipalities to secure a correct return of the population.

179. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts, including female ratepayers, numbered as follow, in 1897. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each property:—

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1897.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	151,654
Shires ...	...	...	...	157,354
				319,008
Total	...	...	...	319,008

180. The following is a statement of the number of inhabited dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned about the end of 1897—a deduction being made for uninhabited houses being included in a few shires:—

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1897.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	132,806
Shires ...	...	...	...	116,170
				248,976†
Total	...	...	...	248,976†

181. According to the census of 1891, the inhabited dwellings in the colony numbered 224,021. All of these except 26 were situated in municipal districts, hence there has been an increase in the last $6\frac{3}{4}$ years of nearly 25,000 in the number of such dwellings.

182. The area contained in shires is about 255 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by about a twentieth, and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a seventh.

* Including both male and female ratepayers; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear. For number of freehold ratepayers and others, together with annual values at which rated; also for the number of female ratepayers, see issue of this work for 1881-2, paragraphs 158 and 159.

† In addition, there was about 7,400 dwellings in cities, towns, and boroughs and 4,740 in shires, returned as uninhabited.

Population
of municipi-
palities.

Population
outside
municipi-
palities.

Ratepayers
in municipi-
palities.

Inhabited
dwellings
in municipi-
palities.

Increase
since 1891.

Area, popu-
lation, &c.,
in shires
and
boroughs
compared.

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

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1894 TO 1898.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
s. d.										
0 9	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	3
1 0	15	16	14	16	12	131	128	126	127	127
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3	6	6	7	5	5	4	3	7	5	4
1 4	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	2	3
1 6	14	12	10	10	8	3	7	4	8	7
1 7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	3	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	2
1 9	8	8	7	8	9	1	4	4	2	1
1 10	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
1 11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0	8	8	9	10	11	...	3	3	2	1
2 2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
2 4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 6	1	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total	58	58	58	58	58	145	149	150	150	150

184. It will be observed that, not one municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the £1; also, that in 1898 four municipalities levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the £1.

High and low ratings.

185. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 26 per cent. in 1894, 28 per cent. in 1895, 24 per cent. in 1896, 28 per cent. in 1897, and 21 per cent. in 1898, were rated at 1s. in the £1; of the shires, 90 per cent. in 1894, 85 per cent. in 1895, 84 per cent. in 1896, 85 per cent. in 1897, and 85 per cent. in 1898, were rated at that amount.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the £1.

186. In 1894, 3; in 1895, 2; in 1896, 1897, and 1898, 3 of the municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the £1. In 1894, 54; in 1895, 61; in 1896, 65; in 1897, 62; and in 1898, 66 of the municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

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

187. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, in every fifth year from 1874 to 1890, and in each year since 1890, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. It will be noticed that there has been an almost uninterrupted increase in the total number of properties and

Classification of properties rated.

* Including general and special rates.

in the number rated at under £50 ; but a marked decrease occurred in the numbers rated at higher amounts in 1897 as compared with 1890 or 1891, when they were at a maximum, although they are even now more numerous than in 1884 or previous years :—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES* RATED, 1874 TO 1897.

Year ended 30th Sept.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
1891	153,012	18,497	6,224	1,600	697	422	1,087	181,539
1892	155,629	17,725	5,949	1,669	653	416	1,091	183,132
1893	158,006	15,824	5,076	1,451	596	389	1,012	182,354
1894	162,380	12,554	4,477	1,214	506	349	765	182,245
1895	165,640	11,046	4,261	1,100	462	289	685	183,483
1896	166,496	10,499	4,126	1,054	463	282	671	183,591
1897	169,248	9,769	3,775	971	428	249	645	185,085
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
1891	153,300	19,126	6,468	1,561	637	366	968	182,426
1892	156,198	19,171	6,677	1,572	616	343	914	185,491
1893	155,015	18,864	6,423	1,484	559	286	850	183,481
1894	163,472	18,521	6,177	1,343	540	280	806	191,139
1895	168,234	16,834	5,454	1,161	469	258	729	193,139
1896	165,910	15,971	5,228	1,088	430	259	711	189,597
1897	166,703	15,956	5,252	1,053	432	230	740	190,366
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578
1891	306,312	37,623	12,692	3,161	1,334	788	2,055	363,965
1892	311,827	36,896	12,626	3,241	1,269	759	2,005	368,623
1893	313,021	34,688	11,499	2,935	1,155	675	1,862	365,835
1894	325,852	31,075	10,654	2,557	1,046	629	1,571	373,384
1895	333,874	27,880	9,715	2,261	931	547	1,414	376,622
1896	332,406	26,470	9,354	2,142	893	541	1,382	373,188
1897	335,951	25,725	9,027	2,024	860	479	1,385	375,451

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

* A rateable property for the purposes of this return has recently been thus defined:—All contiguous pieces or parcels of land occupied by the same person or persons must be reckoned as only one property ; but every house constitutes a separate property together with all land attached thereto.

188. During the last four years there was an increase of nearly 10,000 in the number of properties rated, of which nearly 3,000 took place in cities, towns, and boroughs, and about 7,000 in shires; but such increase was confined to properties of less than £50 annual rating—there having been a decrease in those rated at higher amounts. In the 23 years ended with 1897, the total increase in the number of properties was 184,409, of which 81,379 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 103,030 in shires.

Increase in
4 and 23
years.

189. A return was laid before the Legislative Council in October, 1898,* purporting to show the number of ratepayers in Victoria whose properties are valued for rating at various amounts under £20 per annum, and the whole number over £20. The total number of ratepayers according to the return was 360,254, exclusive of six shires and one town which did not supply the information in time. As, however, the total number of ratepayers returned by municipalities is, according to paragraph 179, *ante*, only 319,008, the figures in this return most probably relate to properties rated, which by the last table number 375,451, and not to ratepayers. Increasing the numbers according to the return proportionally so as to arrive at the total for all districts, the following are the number of rateable properties at different ratings under £50, and the whole number over £50, which will supplement the information contained in the preceding table:—

Classification
of rateable
properties
under £50.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES, DISTINGUISHING VARIOUS RATINGS BELOW £50 PER ANNUM, 1897-8.

Rated at—	No. of Properties Rated.
£5 or under	60,404
£5 to £7	24,348
£7 to £10	46,879
£10 to £20	113,825
£20 to £50	90,495
£50 and upwards	39,500
 Total	 375,451

190. The total value of properties, as returned by the municipalities, and dealt with in various portions of this section, is not to be relied on as showing the actual value, or as a basis of comparison between different municipalities, owing to there being no general rule or practice as to the computation of total from annual values. As will be seen from the table following paragraph 173, *ante*, the total value of rateable property in Melbourne is returned as only 10 times the annual value; in the case of Ballarat, 15 times; of Ballarat East, 10 times; Fitzroy, 20 times; Port Melbourne, 12 times; Northcote, 24 times, &c. This may not, however, affect materially the value of the returns for comparative purposes between different years.

Total values
inaccurate.

* Parliamentary Paper C. 2, Session 1898.

Total value
of rateable
property.

191. The following table gives the total value* (or value in fee simple)—as estimated by the municipalities—of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the same periods as given in the case of the number of properties, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1897, as compared with 1896, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated in cities, towns, and boroughs under all the heads, except those valued at from £100 to £200, in which a slight decrease occurred; and an increase in shires under the heads relating to properties valued at between £100 and £200, and £200 and upwards, but a small decrease under those relating to properties rated at lower amounts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of about £2,800,000, made up of an increase of about £2,600,000 in urban, and of £200,000 in country, properties:—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL* VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1897.

Year.	Total* Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
1891	39,072,130	16,152,230	11,377,190	24,674,540	91,276,090
1892	38,521,240	15,055,360	10,777,530	23,784,590	88,138,720
1893	35,857,460	12,798,010	9,629,230	21,321,570	79,606,270
1894	33,756,570	10,034,549	7,892,675	18,739,221	70,423,015
1895	32,943,848	8,977,031	7,293,014	16,486,687	65,700,580
1896	32,241,400	8,669,470	7,271,820	17,443,610	65,626,300
1897	33,974,576	8,841,860	7,145,623	18,293,655	68,255,714
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
1891	43,934,720	20,993,170	14,591,210	32,556,170	112,075,270
1892	42,479,450	20,795,360	14,763,930	31,189,480	109,228,220
1893	43,865,620	21,078,210	14,665,400	30,245,850	109,855,080
1894	43,526,766	20,247,725	13,472,028	27,315,317	104,561,836
1895	44,602,832	19,223,953	12,477,533	25,192,882	101,497,200
1896	45,720,200	19,145,500	12,407,900	25,527,800	102,801,400
1897	44,953,315	19,099,925	12,611,672	26,333,358	102,998,270

See preceding paragraph.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1897—*continued.*

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646
1891	83,006,850	37,145,400	25,968,400	57,230,710	203,351,360
1892	81,000,690	35,850,720	25,541,460	54,974,070	197,366,940
1893	79,723,080	33,876,220	24,294,630	51,567,420	189,461,350
1894	77,283,336	30,282,274	21,364,703	46,054,538	174,984,851
1895	77,546,680	28,200,984	19,770,547	41,679,569	167,197,780
1896	77,961,600	27,814,970	19,679,720	42,971,410	168,427,700
1897	78,927,891	27,941,785	19,757,295	44,627,013	171,253,984

NOTE.—See note at foot of table following paragraph 187, *ante.*

192. It will be noticed that 46 per cent. of the total* valuation in 1897 was in small properties rated at an annual value of under £50; 16 per cent. in those rated at between £50 and £100; 12 per cent. in those rated at between £100 and £200; and 26 per cent. in those at £200 and upwards. In cities, towns, and boroughs a somewhat larger proportion of the total value was in properties rated at under £50, and at over £200, than in shires; but the reverse was the case in regard to properties rated at between £50 and £100, and at between £100 and £200.

Relative valuation of property under different ratings.

193. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1897 there was a very slight decrease on the previous year in both urban and rural properties—amounting altogether to less than £50,000 :—

Annual value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1897.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
1891	3,056,930	1,263,720	890,130	1,930,490	7,141,270
1892	3,062,000	1,196,730	856,690	1,890,610	7,006,030
1893	2,839,360	1,013,400	762,490	1,688,340	6,303,590
1894	2,648,876	789,761	619,335	1,468,120	5,526,092
1895	2,456,978	669,514	543,918	1,229,590	4,900,000
1896	2,353,270	632,780	530,760	1,273,190	4,790,000
1897	2,373,962	617,822	499,298	1,278,263	4,769,345

* See paragraph 190, *ante.*

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1897—continued.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
1891	2,584,330	1,234,860	858,290	1,915,020	6,592,500
1892	2,566,760	1,256,530	892,090	1,884,580	6,599,960
1893	2,585,900	1,242,570	864,530	1,783,010	6,476,010
1894	2,558,451	1,190,117	791,870	1,609,549	6,149,987
1895	2,522,964	1,087,405	705,793	1,425,038	5,741,200
1896	2,492,500	1,042,600	676,300	1,391,600	5,603,000
1897	2,433,815	1,034,050	682,685	1,425,640	5,576,190
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543
1891	5,641,260	2,498,580	1,748,420	3,845,510	13,733,770
1892	5,628,760	2,453,260	1,748,780	3,775,190	13,605,990
1893	5,425,260	2,255,970	1,627,020	3,471,350	12,779,600
1894	5,207,327	1,979,878	1,411,205	3,077,669	11,676,079
1895	4,979,942	1,756,919	1,249,711	2,654,628	10,641,200
1896	4,845,770	1,675,380	1,207,060	2,664,790	10,393,000
1897	4,807,777	1,651,872	1,181,983	2,703,903	10,345,535

NOTE.—See note at foot of table following paragraph 187, *ante*.

Increase in annual value of property.

194. During the 23 years ended with 1897 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £4,350,058, viz., to £1,912,863 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £2,437,195 in shires.

Depreciation in value of real estate since the inflation of 1891.

195. Consequent on the intense land speculation which culminated in 1888, the value* of real estate rose rapidly to an inflated value—reaching a maximum in 1891, when, according to municipal valuations, rateable property in Victoria was worth £203,000,000 sterling. After that year, however, the value fell rapidly to a minimum of £167,000,000 in 1895, since which a gradual improvement has taken place—the value having risen to £171,000,000 in 1897. Comparing 1897 with 1891, there was thus a fall in the total value of real estate in the colony of about £32,000,000, or nearly 16 per cent., being especially marked in the case of properties rated at various amounts at from £50 upwards, the value of which depreciated by from 22 to 25 per cent., whereas those

* See paragraph 190, *ante*.

rated at under £50 depreciated in value by only 5 per cent. Moreover, the depreciation was mainly confined to urban property, which showed a fall of about £23,000,000, or 25 per cent., as against £9,000,000, or only 8 per cent., in rural property ; whilst the only instance where an actual increase occurred was in properties rated at under £50 per annum in shires, which showed a rise of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The depreciation in the annual value of property was considerably greater than in the total value—amounting to about £3,300,000, or nearly 25 per cent., in the whole colony ; £2,400,000, or 33 per cent., in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £1,000,000, or 15 per cent., in the case of shires. The relative decreases in the total, and in the annual, value of properties rated at various amounts in both kinds of municipalities are set forth in the following table :—

DECREASE IN THE RELATIVE VALUE* OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1891 to 1897.

Properties Rated Annually at—	Decrease per cent. in—					
	Total Value.*			Annual Value.		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
Under £50 ...	13·0	- 2·3†	4·9	22·3	5·8	14·8
£50 to £100 ...	45·3	9·9	24·8	51·1	16·2	33·9
£100 to £200 ...	37·2	13·6	23·9	43·9	20·5	32·4
£200 and upwards	25·9	19·1	22·0	33·78	25·6	29·7
Total ...	25·2	8·1	15·8	33·2	15·4	24·7

196. It is, however, satisfactory to find, notwithstanding the depreciation just referred to, that the value* of real estate shows a substantial improvement as compared with the period just before the mania of speculation broke out, or say in 1884. In 1897, as compared with that year, the total valuation of all rateable property increased by £67,000,000, or by 65 per cent. ; that in cities, &c., by £27,000,000, or by $65\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; and that in shires by £40,000,000, or by $64\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. ; whilst the annual value rose by £2,200,000, or by 28 per cent.—that in cities by £900,000, or by 24 per cent., and that in shires by £1,300,000, or by 31 per cent. The proportionate increase in the total value in cities, towns, and boroughs, varied from 15 per cent. in the case of properties valued at between £50 to £100, to 112 per cent. in the case of those valued at £200 or upwards ; and in shires from 35 per cent. in the case of those valued at £200 or upwards, to 92 per cent. in those valued at £100 to £200. In regard to the annual value, a decrease occurred in only one instance, viz., in properties rated at between £50 and £100 in shires, whereas there was an increase in other cases varying from 6 per cent. in the case of properties valued at £100 to £200, to 59 per cent. in the case of those rated at £200 and upwards,

Substantial increase in value of real estate since 1884.

* See paragraph 190, ante.

† Increase.

and in shires an increase varying from 7 per cent. in the case of properties valued at £200 or upwards, to 53 per cent. in the case of those valued at between £100 and £200. These results will be found in the subjoined table :—

INCREASE IN THE RELATIVE VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1884 TO 1897.

Properties Rated Annually at—	Increase per cent. in—					
	Total Value.*			Annual Value.		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
Under £50 ...	71·1	72·1	71·8	28·2	37·1	32·6
£50 to £100 ...	14·6	84·7	54·7	– 14·12 †	47·2	16·1
£100 to £200 ...	41·1	91·8	69·8	5·7	52·8	28·6
£200 and upwards	112·0	34·9	58·6	58·9	7·4	26·9
Total ...	65·4	64·7	65·0	24·0	31·2	27·7

Increase in number and value of properties rated in 23 years.

197. 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 twenty-three years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1897, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires. 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 :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE* OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1897.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Twenty-three Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.*	Annual Value.
Under £50 ...	168,779	£ 53,201,871	£ 2,234,771
£50 to £100 ...	10,207	17,670,412	621,674
£100 to £200 ...	3,665	12,720,354	485,042
£200 and upwards ...	1,758	25,439,708	1,008,571
Total increase ...	184,409	109,032,345	4,350,058

Largest increase in small properties.

198. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to eleven-twelfths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover, the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about half the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest

* See paragraph 190, *ante*.
† Decrease.

increase in the value of properties was in those rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of both the total* and the annual value amounted to about a fourth of the whole increase.

199. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1063), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate of identification and good character. Should letters be granted, the applicant, prior to issue, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In order to qualify a foreigner to become a member of the Upper House, it is necessary he should have been naturalized for at least ten years; or to become a member of the Lower House, he must have been naturalized for at least five years, for at least two of which he must have been resident in Victoria. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the twenty-three years ended with 1893, and in each of the last four years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 to 1897.

Native Countries.				Twenty-three Years: 1871 to 1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
France	...	...	...	97	7	7	2	16
Belgium	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	89	10	7	5	26
Germany	...	...	...	1,068	129	81	88	440
Italy	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	131	28	7	9	61
Norway and Sweden	...	...	...	772	20	21	20	114
Other European countries	...	...	80		81	44	264	
United States	...	...	...	34	7	7	1	5
South and Central American States	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	2,969	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	...	...	21	...	10	5	20
Total				5,251	281	221	174	946

* See paragraph 190, ante.

Naturaliza-
tion of
Chinese.

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

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