

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

We learn from Behm and Wagner's statistical work on the population of the earth that the estimate of population of the globe for the past year amounted to 1,423,917,800, and the area of the land surface they calculate to be 51,340,000 square miles, thus giving an average density of about 28 people to one square mile. These data are apportioned among the various divisions of the globe as nearly as possible as follows:—

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Density per Square Mile.
Europe	3,776,493	309,178,300	82
Asia	17,079,383	824,548,500	48
Africa	11,415,894	199,921,600	17½
Australia and Polynesia ...	3,381,210	4,748,600	1-1.3
America	15,687,840	85,519,800	5½

It is stated that the area of the land surface of the globe has decreased in a year as much as 83,340 square miles. This decrease mainly affects America, and may be attributed to the result of a more accurate and extended survey of the United States. In all the other divisions of the land surface, however, the area is given as less than the previous year, and this has had the effect, along with the absolute increase of the population, of slightly raising the density per square mile. The increase of the population is estimated in a year as upwards of 27,000,000.

The following are the populations of the various States of Europe, according to latest estimates:—

Germany, 1875	42,723,242	Spain, 1870	16,551,647
Austro-Hungary, 1876 ...	37,700,000	Andorra	12,000
Switzerland, 1870 ...	2,669,147	Portugal, 1874	4,298,881
Netherlands, 1875 ...	3,809,627	Italy, 1875	27,482,174
Belgium, 1874	5,396,634	Monaco, 1873	5,741
Luxemburg, 1875	295,158	San Marino, 1874	7,816
Russia, 1870	71,730,980	Turkey, entire population	31,000,000
Sweden, 1875	4,383,291	Roumania, 1873	5,073,000
Norway, 1875	1,892,882	Servia, 1875	1,377,068
Denmark, 1876	1,903,000	Montenegro	190,000
France, 1872	36,102,921	Greece, 1870	1,457,894
Great Britain, 1876 ...	33,450,000		

The dates indicate the years in which the data were obtained on which Behm and Wagner have based their estimate. In the case of Great Britain, of course, the estimate is founded on the returns of the Registrar-General, for there has been no formal census since that of 1871. In the case of other countries in which the estimate is given for the years 1875 and 1876, it is the result generally of a regular census, for several Continental Governments are not content, like ourselves, with a census once every ten years. Since 1871 the population of Germany has increased by 1,693,762. There seems to have been a census taken in Norway in January of the present year, the details of which have not been published, though Behm and Wagner give the probable total as 1,815,000, an increase of about 12,000 on the estimate for 1875. The increase in the case of Great Britain over the estimate for 1875 is 352,000. Portugal shows an increase of about 310,000 since 1871, and, if the population of the Azores and Madeira be added, it will raise the number in the table by 378,681. The population of Turkey proper is given as 8,500,000; Roumania, 4,459,277; and Servia, 1,377,068, a little over one third being Mohammedans. The population of the whole of the Turkish empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa is given as 47,660,000, 20,500,000 being claimed by Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis, and 13,000,000 by Asia. The total population of Russia, both in Europe and Asia, is set down as 86,586,000, being an increase of 900,000 over the estimate for 1875. As might be surmised, this increase is mainly in Central Asia, and arises from additions to territory. The area given for the whole of the Russian empire is 8,456,500 square miles, being an increase of 26,000 square miles over that of 1875. This increase has occurred mainly in Central Asia, where the Russian territory covers an area of about 1,290,000 square miles, with a population of 4,650,213.

The entire population of Asia is larger by about 25,000,000 than the estimate given in last year's issue of Behm and Wagner's work. The increase mainly falls upon the East India Islands and Anam, the figures in the case of the latter being more than double those given in the tables of last year—viz., 21,000,000. The population of British India is rather less than last year, being 188,093,700, that of British Burmah being about 2,750,000; including tributary or protected States. The whole population of British India is close on 239,000,000.

The population of China is given as 405,000,000, with 28,500,000 of outlying people. Hong-Kong seems to have decreased by upwards of 2000 since last year, the number now given being 121,985. Japan is set down at 33,299,014.

According to late statistics, the whole population of Australia amounts to 1,867,000; of New Zealand to 421,326. In the Fiji Islands the native population seems to be rapidly decreasing. It is calculated now not to exceed 70,000, while the whites, who in 1872 numbered 2940, were last year only 1650.

With regard to Africa, the population of Algeria was in 1875 estimated to be 2,448,961. The population of Egypt shows a slight increase over last year, being now 17,000,000. The inhabitants of Port Said now number 9650, and of Ismailia 3779. The British possessions in South Africa show an increase of territory and population, the latter numbering according to latest data, 1,338,702.

There is an increase over the whole of America of upwards of 1,200,000 over the number given last year. This increase seems to a considerable extent due to the fact that more recent statistics have been obtained since last year, the data in many instances referring to 1875 and 1876. The population of Newfoundland—e.g. is that of 1874, and is 161,388, showing a large increase over that of 1869. Canada is still 3,672,116, and the United States nearly 40,000,000. Mexico stands at 9,276,079, and this must be from quite recent data, as last year's number was that of 1872. The Central American States show a slight decrease, the number this year being 2,828,164; the West Indies, 4,316,178, and all South America 26,309,700, of which Brazil claims upwards of 11,000,000.

About 215 towns contain 100,000 or more inhabitants. There are twenty-nine towns whose population reaches or surpasses 500,000. Those at or above a million are—Berlin, 1,045,000; Canton, 1,000,000; London (1876), 3,489,428; New York with Brooklyn (1875), 1,535,622; Paris, 1,851,792; Seangtan, Shanchowfu, and Singanfu (China), each 1,000,000; and Vienna, 1,001,999.

The entire area of British possessions abroad is given at 7,964,752 square miles, with a population of 203,941,766, excluding, of course, the protected Indian States. The average increase of population is largest in

England. While its birth-rate is not so high as that of some other States, its death-rate is among the lowest. It seems probable that at the end of the present century the population of England and Wales will have risen to 30,000,000. Next in rank in respect to increase of population come Sweden and Denmark, both with a moderate birth-rate, but an exceedingly low death-rate, that of Denmark being the lowest of any of the nine States. The population of Sweden might be expected to rise to about 5,500,000 by the end of the century, and that of Denmark to 2,250,000. Next in order stood Prussia, which has a very high birth-rate and a very high death-rate, which latter, however, is steadily decreasing, and the population of Prussia might be expected to be about the same as England at the end of the century. It is known that the population of the other German States did not increase so much as in Prussia, but it might be fairly calculated that the great Empire of Central Europe would have about 50,000,000 in the year 1900. The Netherlands stood fifth in the list as to increase, with a birth-rate nearly equal to England, but a much higher death-rate, and the population will probably be 5,000,000 by the end of the century. These five States, England, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and the Netherlands—all, it will be noted, inhabited by Teutonic races—virtually comprised all out of the nine in which there was a tendency to marked increase of population. In three more, Austria, Spain, and Italy, the birth-rate is high, but the death-rate is still higher, with a tendency even to mount upwards, and the growth of population, therefore comparatively slow. Still Austria and Italy might both be expected to add about 1,500,000 to their respective populations before the century had run out, and Spain nearly 1,000,000. The only country among the nine enumerated—and probably the only State of Europe—showing scarcely any increase of population whatever is France. As exhibited in the figures of one of the tables giving the average annual birth-rates and death-rates, these were not very far from equal. The returns for the twenty-two years from 1853 to 1874—a period including some years of disaster, but likewise many years of the highest material prosperity, such as the country scarcely ever before knew—gave the average annual birth-rate at 26½ per 1000 of the population, while the annual death-rate was 24.2 per 1000. Thus the excess of birth-rate over death-rate in France was not more than 1.9 per 1000, while in England it was 12.7 per 1000. At the same time, the average annual marriage-rate of France was above that of Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the Netherlands, and very nearly as high as that of England and Wales.

THE POPULATION OF TURKEY.

The Turkish census is of a very imperfect character, owing to the fact that the Government returns exclude not only all adult women but also non-adults of both sexes. The age at which boys in Turkey become liable to tribute is eighteen for Muslims, and twelve or thirteen for non-Muslims. By the treaty of Berlin certain provinces of the Danube and Bosnia have been lost to the Sultan. The population of the province of the Danube as last given was 907,714, which, when made to include women and children, would give a total of 2,723,322; that of Bosnia, 2,829,384. Sofia, 213,180; Nish, 237,000; and, together with Shehr-Kijayi, 200,000; when tripled, these give a total of 1,950,540. Grand total of losses, 7,503,296. The further losses of Roumania, 5,073,000; Servia, 1,366,923; Montenegro, 185,000; total, 6,521,923; bring up the Turkish loss to 14,000,000; and if to this the loss of East Roumelia, 1,000,000, be added it will give a total of 15,000,000. The population of Turkey in Asia is estimated at 24,000,000, but this is exclusive of Arabs and Egyptians. The district ceded to Russia in Asia, consisting of one half of the country of Lazistan or Batoum, that is of about 35,000 males; and that of Childir and Kars 84,632, gives an additional total of 800,000 souls, nearly all Muslims, and deducts another 500,000 of the Sultan's subjects, most of whom are of Turkish race and speech.

The population of the Island of Cyprus is given at 21,700 adult males, which means about 65,000 in all. The entire estimated population still stands at a total of 31,000,000 exclusive of the African dependencies. The Turks now number 12,000,000; Arabs, 9,000,000; Armenians, 2,000,000; Greeks, 2,000,000; Albanians, 2,000,000; Kurds, 1,000,000; and, mixed, Christians, Jews, Muslims, Turkomans, &c., 3,000,000.

POPULATION OF TURKEY, 1878, BEFORE THE WAR.

Provinces.	Jakschitsch's Numbers.			From Sal-Nama, for 1878.		
	Muslims.	Non-Muslims.	Total.	Triple of Male Adults for Women and Children.	Non-Muslims.	Muslims.
Constantino.	183,540	144,210	327,750	983,250	422,630	550,620
Chatalja.....	Omitd.	64,107	?	?
Adrianople	523,009	891,558	1,354,567	2,597,568	1,247,337	1,350,231
Danube	819,226	1,175,601	1,994,827	2,723,322	1,763,401	959,921
Selanik	429,410	598,371	1,028,141	1,653,837	898,977	755,740
Kosova	789,934	550,537	1,340,471	2,519,316	825,805	1,693,511
Bosnia	493,148	864,836	1,357,984	2,829,384	1,297,254	1,532,130
Yanya	259,649	460,601	711,250	1,104,156	690,900	413,255
Iskodra	Omitd.	366,567	?	?
Total Continental	3,488,916	4,622,074	8,114,990	14,841,507	7,370,761	7,470,746
Crete	38,000	162,000	200,000	628,869	243,000	385,869
Total	3,526,916	4,788,074	8,314,990	15,470,376	7,613,761	7,856,615

GREAT AMERICAN COUNTRIES.—Hitherto little or no account has been given of any other part of America than the United States, but a table is now introduced giving some few particulars relating to the chief countries of America. The area of the United States is put at 3,603,800 square miles, and the population at 40,000,000 souls. Canada, 3,512,268 square miles, and 3,718,745 population; Brazil, 3,218,166 square miles, and 10,700,187 population; the Argentine Republic, 1,619,463 square miles, and 2,250,000 population; Mexico, 743,713 square miles, and 9,343,470 population; Columbia, 726,384 square miles, and 3,000,000 population; Peru, 642,976 square miles, and 3,199,000 population; Bolivia, 507,598 square miles, and 2,000,000 population; Venezuela, 403,155 square miles, and 1,800,000 population; Chili (exclusive of Patagonia), 122,939 square miles, and 2,068,424 population. The other countries are smaller and less populous.