POPULATION enumerated in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES in 1871 and 1881.

		Area		1871 (April 3)			1881 (April 4)		Increase or I	Decrease in
COUNTIES.	- 1	in Statute Acres.	H HTX	Population.			Population.		between 187	1 and 1881.
	- 19		Persons.	Males.	[Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease
ENGLAND AND WALES		37,319,221	22,712,266	11,058,934	11,653,332	25,968,286	12,624,754	13,343,532	3,256.020	-
ENGLAND WALES		32,597,398	21,495,131 1,217,135	10,454,334	11,040,797	24,608,391	11,947,726	12,660,665	3,113,260	-
THE STREET STREET, SAN THE STR	***	4,721,823	1,211,100	604,600	612,535	1,359,895	677,028	682,867	142,760	
ENGLAND.	1	10000		22.573				1		
Bedford-hire Berkshire	***	295,509 450,132	146,257 196,475	69,046 97,078	77,211 99,397	149,461	70,341	79,120	3,204	-
Berkshire	- :::	467,009	175,879	86,059	89,820	218,382 176,277	108,324 86,713	110,058 89,564	21,907	7
Cambridgeshire		524,926	186,906	92,115	94,791	185,475	91,156	94,319	398	1,43
Cheshire		705,493	561,201	271,033	290,168	643,237	310,163	333,074	82,036	1,40
Cornwall		869,878	362,343	169,706	192,637	329,484	153,779	175,705		32,85
Cumberland		970,161	220,253	109,079	111,174	250,630	124,575	126,055	30,377	-
Derbyshire	***	656,243	379,394	190,657	188,737	461,141	232,092	229,049	81,747	_
Devonshire	***	1,655,161	601,374	285,248	316,126	604,397	286,242	318,155	3,023	-
Oorsetshire	1.0	627,265	195,774 685,089	95,741	100,033	190,979	93,659	97,320	402.40	4,79
Ssex	222	647,592 1,055,133	466,436	353,117 233,903	331,972 232,533	867,586 575,980	444,137	423,449 288 234	182,497	-
Houcestershire	***	804,977	534,640	252,593	282,047	572,480	287,696 269,504	302,976	109 494	
Tampshire		1,032,105	544,447	275,268	269,179	593,487	292,935	300,552	37,840 49,040	-
Ierefordshire		532,898	125,370	62,562	62,808	121,042	59,746	61.296	-	4,32
Iertfordshire	***	391,141	192,226	93,244	98,982	202,990	98,644	104,346	10,764	1 2
Huntingdonshire		229,515	63,708	31,381	32,327	59,614	29,240	30,374	_	4,09
Kent	***	1,004,984	848,294	417,506	430,788	977,585	477,715	499,870	129,291	_
ancashire	***	1,207,926	2,819,495	1,358,387	1,461,108	3,454,225	1,667,979	1,786 246	634,730	-
	4.44	511,719	269,311 436,599	131,202	138,109	321,018	155,429	165,589	51.707	-
Ancolnshire	100	1,767,962 181,317	2,539,765	216,762 1,183,399	219,837 1,356,366	469,994 2,918,814	235,014	234,980	33,395	
Ionmouthshire	***	368,399	195,448	101,448	94,000	211,374	1,364,944 108,211	1,553,870 103,163	379,049 15,926	HILLIH
Vorfolk		1,356,173	438,656	210,999	227,657	444,825	215,007	229,818	6,169	
Northamptonshire	211	629,912	243,891	120,859	123,032	272,524	135,477	137,047	28,633	-
Northumberland	1	1,290,312	386,646	192,663	193,983	434,024	215,681	218,343	47,378	1 -
Nottinghamshire	***	526,176	319,778	154,407	165,351	391,984	190,547	201,437	72,226	
Oxfordshire	***	470,095	177,975	87,466	90,509	179,650	88,049	91,601	1,675	-
Rutlandshire	944	94,889	22,073 248,111	11,038	11,035	21,434	10,764	10,670	-	63
	***	841,167 1,049,815	463,483	123,472 218,454	124,639 245,029	247,993 469,010	124,016	123,977		11
Staffordshire		732,434	858,326	431,814	426,512	981,385	220,417 491,769	248,593 489,616	5,527	-
Suffolk		949,825	348.869	171,166	177,703	356,863	174,507	182,356	123,059 7,994	-
Surrey		483,178	1,091,635	517,111	574,524	1,435,842	682,224	753,618	344,207	
Sussex	***	934,006	417,456	199,532	217,924	490,316	232,020	258,296	72,860	-
Warwickshire	***	566,458	634,189	307,649	326,540	737,188	356,782	380 406	102,999	-
Vestmorland	22.5	500,906	65,010	32,985	32,025	64,184	31,501	32,683	-	85
Viltshire	***	859,303	257,177	126,828	130,349	258,967	128,012	130,955	1,790	-
7. 1. 1.1. TA. / TO. 1.		472,453 750,828	338,837 268,466	164,732 133,679	174,105 134,787	380,291	183,999	196,292	41,454	-
City		1,979	43,796	20,936	22,860	310,830	154,936	155,894	42,364	
,, North Riding		1,361,664	293,278	148,771	144,507	54,198 346,147	25,787 174,674	28,411 171,473	10,402 52,869	_
" West Riding	111	1,768,380	1,830,815	903,239	927,576	2,175,134	1,063,319	1,111,815	344,319	
WALES.	DATE							A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
inglesev	***	193,511	51,040	24,400	26,640	50,964	24,626	26,338	-	1
recknockshire		460.158	59,901	29,928	29,973	57,785	28,848	28.887	_	2,16
ardiganshire	***	443,387	73,441	33,396	40,045	70,226	31,469	38,757	_	3,21
armarthenshire	***	606,172	115,710	54,921	60,789	124,861	59,695	65,166	9,151	-
arnarvonshire		369,482	106,121	51,874	54,247	119,195	58,559	60.636	13,074	-
Denbighshire	•••	392,005 169,162	105,102	52,866	52,236	108,931	55,073	53,858	3,829	-
	***	547,070	76,312 397,859	38,350 205,660	37,962	80,373	40,219	40,154	4,061	-
ferionethshire		385,291	46,598	23,261	192,199 23,337	511,672 54,793	262,599	249,073	113,813	-
Iontgomeryshire		485,351	67,623	34,095	33,528	65,798	27,576 33,024	27.217 32,774	8,195	10
Pembrokeshire		393,682	91,998	42,782	49,216	91,808	43,401	48,407		1,89
Radnorshire	-	276,552	25,430	13,067	12,363	23,539	20,201	11,600	1000	1 13

THE CENSUS OF 1881.

At no period earlier than the commencement of the present century was it possible to form any trustworthy estimate as to the number of persons inhabiting this country. For all computations founded on domesday books, on subsidy rolls, on payments of poll or hearth tax, and the like, however ingenious they might be, involved of necessity so large an intermixture of guesswork as to deprive their results of any very substantial value.

No proposal to ascertain the number of the population by systematic enumeration appears to have been made until the middle of the last century. On March 30, 1753, Mr. Thomas Potter, who sat as member for St. Germans in the House of Commons, brought in a Bill "for taking and registering an annual account of the total number of the people, and of the total number of marriages, births, and deaths; and also of the total number of the poor receiving alms from every parish and extra-parochial place in Great Britain." This Bill apparently had the support of the Ministry of the day; for among those whose names appear on the back are Mr. George Greville, a Lord of the Treasury; Lord Barrington, a Lord of the Admiralty; and Mr. Charles Yorke, the Lord Advocate for Scotland.

The difficulty of taking an account of the population within the limits of a single day, a limitation which is a distinctive feature in the method of enumeration adopted in this country, becomes greater and greater at each recurring decennial period, owing to the rapid growth of the people and the increasing complexity of their local subdivisions. It is probably owing to the gradual dying out of the prejudices which hung about earlier Censuses, 594,837 upon the number in 1871.

and to the increased experience of the local officials in the process of enumeration, that each successive Census has been more accurately taken than that which preceded it.

The total number of persons returned as living in England and Wales at midnight on April 4, 1881, was 25,968,286.

This was an increase of 3,256,020, or of 14:34 per cent, upon the numbers living at the previous Census of April 3, 1871, and was almost exactly equivalent to the addition of another London with all its inhabitants to the population.

The rate of increase was higher than in any decennium since 1831-41, when it was 14*52. In the two succeeding decades (1841-51 and 1851-61) the rate fell, first to 12*65 and then to 11*93; but in 1861-71 the rate again rose to 13*19, to be, as already noted, still further advanced to 14*34 in the ten years just completed.

Of the 25,968,286 persons enumerated 12,624,754 were males, and 13,343,532 were females. This gives an excess of females over males of 718,778; an excess which would, however, be considerably lessened were the Army, Navy, and merchant service abroad not excluded from the reckoning.

To each 100 males there were 105.7 females. This is a slightly higher proportion of females than existed at the previous Census. In fact, the proportion of females to males has been steadily increasing at each Census since 1851, having been successively 104.2, 105.3, 105.4, and 105.7.

The number of families (single lodgers to whom schedules were supplied counting as separate families) was 5,643,353, which was an increase of 594,337 upon the number in 1871.

The number of inhabited houses—that is, of houses in which any person slept on the night of April 3—was 4,833,844, showing an increase of 574,727 in the decennium. There were also 380,634 unoccupied houses and 46,759 in course of construction.

The inhabitants of the country may be divided for practical purposes into an urban and a rural population.

The urban population, as thus determined, consists of the inhabitants of the chief towns and their immediate neighbourhood, while the rural population includes the inhabitants of the smaller towns as well of the strictly country parishes.

Adopting this method of dividing the population, we have the following

	Area in Acres.	Years.	Population enumerated.	Increase in preceding Decennium,	Increase per cent in preceding De- cennium.
England and Wales	37,319,221	1851 1861 1871 1881	17,927,609 20,066,224 22,712,266 25,968,286	2,138,615 2,646,042 3,256,020	11.93 13.19 14.34
Town Population, i.e., inhabitants of the districts and sub-districts which include the chief towns	3,184,419	1851 1861 1871 1881	9,155,964 10 933,234 12,910,647 15,444,808	1,777,270 1,977,413 2,534,161	19.41 18.09 19.63
Country Population, i.e., inhabitants of the remainder of England and Wales, which comprises the smaller towns and the country parishes.	34,134,802	1851 1861 1871 1881	8,771,645 9,132,990 9,801,619 10,523,478	361,345 668,629 721,859	 412 732 736

The urban population therefore, using the term in the sense of the inhabitants of the chief towns only or their immediate neighbourhood, stood to the remaining or rural population in the proportion of 147 to 100; the proportion in 1871 having been 132 to 100. This change in the proportions was not due to any decrease of growth in the rural population, which fully maintained the rate of increase reached in the previous decade, but to a considerable rise in the rate of growth of the urban population, this rate having mounted from 18 09 per cent in the previous ten years to 19 63 in the decade just concluded.

The population of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the twenty great English towns of which the latest control of the lates

The population of the twenty great English towns, of which weekly statistics are published by the General Register Office, amounted to 7.578,815, being an increase of 16 9 per cent upon the numbers enumerated

in 1871.

The rate of increase varied very widely in the different towns, but in one only was there no increase at all. This exception was Manchester, where the population was found to have slightly fallen. With this, however, must be taken into consideration the fact that the closely adjoining town of Salford showed an increase of no less than 412 per cent. Taking the two continuous towns together, there was an increase of 8 8 per cent.

The spopulation of London was 3.514,571, and by itself somewhat exceeded the aggregate population of the nineteen large provincial towns, which amounted to 3.764,244.

No fewer than 560,311 persons were added to the inhabitants of the metropolis in the course of the decade, a number exceeding the entire population of the largest of the provincial towns.

The population of London has almost exactly doubled itself in the course of forty-one years, whereas the population of the rest of England and Wales has taken fifty-seven years to multiply in an equal degree. The metropolis has thus been gaining in its proportions as compared with the country at large; and, whereas at the beginning of the century out of ten inhabitants of England and Wales one lived in London, the proportion has now rises to one out of seven. More precisely, the proportions were 1:9 3 in 1801, and 1:63 in 1881. and 1: 6'8 in 1881.

Year	Population in England and Wales and in London at the Nine Enumerations.								
of Enumeration	England and Wales.	London.	Persons in London to 100 in England and Wales.						
1801	8,892,536	958,863	10.78						
1811	10,164,256	1,138,815	11.20						
1821	12,000,236	1,378,947	11:49						
1831	13.896,797	1,654,994	11.91						
1841	15,914,148	1,948,417	12.24						
1851	17,927,609	2,362,236	13.18						
1861	20,066,224	2,803,989	13.97						
1871	22,712,266	3,254,260	14.33						
1881	25,968,286	3,814,571	14:69						

The increase of population in the past, as also in the preceding, decade was entirely peripheral. In the centre of London is a compact area, consisting of ten registration districts, in which, owing to the substitution of business premises for dwelling-houses, the population has for a long period been undergoing diminution. The inhabitants of the Central area decreased by 78 per cent in the course of the past ten years, having also diminished by 58 per cent in the preceding decade.

The City Day Census.—The City Day Census, taken three weeks after the Imperial Census of the past year, shows the following results:—Total residents, occupiers, and persons employed, 1881: Males, 195,287; females, 44,095; children, 21,288; total 260,670. The Imperial Census gives for the resident night population alone on Sunday night, April 4, 1881:—Males, 25,085; females, 25,441; total, 50,526. The mercantile and commercial population in 1881 is 210,144; in 1866 it was 170,133, being an increase of 40,011. The decrease in the night residents and caretakers since the Imperial Census of 1871 is 24,371; the persons resorting to the City on foot and in vehicles has greatly increased. In 1881, in a day of twelve hours, 5 a.m. to 5 p.m., 589,468; in 1866, in a day of 12 hours, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 549,613—an increase of persons, 59,896. The rateable value of the City keeps pace with the increase of population. In 1866, when the last day Census was taken, it was £2,109,935; it is now £3,537,561; increase £1,427,626.

CENSUS OF IRELAND-GENERAL SUMMARY.

CENSUS OF TRELAND—GENERAL SUMMARY.

5,159,839 persons (2,522,804 males and 2,637,035 females) were returned, thus showing a decrease since 1871 of 252,588 persons, or 4'7 per cent: the decrease in the number of males was equal to 4'4 per cent, and in the number of females to 4'9 per cent.

There was during the decade a decrease of 60,261 persons, or 4'5 per cent, in the province of Leinster; 69,575, or 5'0 per cent, in the province of Munster; 93,686 or 5'1 per cent, in the province of Ulster; and 29,016, or 3'4 per cent, in the province of Connaught.

The number of inhabitants in each of the provinces and in all Ireland in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, and the decrease between 1871 and 1881 are shown in the following statement:—

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY of the LAST FIVE DECENNIAL ENUMERATIONS.

Provinces.					2	Number of Persons in	1	Increase or Decrease betw 1871 and 1881.				
				1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.	
Leinster Munster Ulster Connaught			····	1,982,169 2,404,460 2,389,263 1,420,705	1,682,320 1 865,600 2,013,879 1,012,479	1,457,635 1,518,558 1,914,236 913,135	1,839,451 1,393,485 1,833,228 846,213	1,279,190 1,328,910 1,739,542 817,197	Ξ	60,261 69,575 93.686 29,016	4·5 5·0 5·1 3·4	
Total of Ireland		(999)	***	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967*	5,412,377	5,159,839		252,588	4.7	

Including 403 persons at sea on Census night of 1861 who were returned upon English shipping forms only.

The decrease of population in Ireland between 1861 and 1871 amounted to 67 per cent as against 4.7 per cent between 1871 and 1881; in the province of Leinster the decrease between 1861 and 1871 amounted to 8.1 per cent, between 1871 and 1881 to 4.5 per cent; in the province of Munster the decrease between 1861 and 1871 was 7.9 per cent, between 1871 and 1881 it was 50 per cent; in the province of Ulster the decrease between 1861 and 1871 and 1881 it was 5.2 per cent; between 1871 and 1881 it was 5.3 per cent; and in Connaught it was 7.3 per cent between 1861 and 1871, and 3.4 per cent between 1871 and 1881.

According to the summaries of the enumerators, 3.851,888 persons returned.

between 1871 and 1881.

According to the summaries of the enumerators, 3,951,888 persons returned themselves as Roman Catholics, this number being 198,979, or 4'8 per cent, under the number so returned in 1871; 635,670 were returned under the head of "Protestant Episcopalians," being a decrease of 32,328, or 4'8 per cent, compared with the number tabulated under that head in 1871; 485,503 were returned as Presbyterians, being a decrease of 12,145, or 2'4 per cent, compared with 1871; the number of Methodists returned on the present

occasion amounts to 47,669, being an increase of 4228, or 9.7 per cent on the

occasion amounts to 47.669, being an increase of 4228, or 9.7 per cent on the number returned on the Census Forms in 1871.

The number of uninhabited houses increased between 1871 and 1881 by 15,228, or 48.3 per cent—the increase in the province of Leinster being equal to 72.4 per cent; in Munster, to 27.6 per cent; and in Ulster, to 57.0 per cent; there was a decrease of eight in the number of uninhabited houses in Connaught. There were 1976 houses returned as "building," being a decrease of 194 compared with the number returned in 1871.

The population of the city of Dublin increased during the decade by 1.3 per cent; the increases in the suburban townships ranged as follows:—Clontarf, 22.3 per cent; Rathmines and Rathgar, 17.9; Kingstown, 11.3; Blackrock, 11.0; Pembroke, 10.5; and New Kilmainham, 8.7. The total population of the city and its suburban townships increased between 1871 and 1881 by 4.0 per cent. The township of Drumcondra, Clonliffe, and Glasnevin, having, in 1881, a population of 4865, has been formed since 1871.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.

The Census of 1881 shows the population of all Scotland, including the seamen belonging to the mercantile shipping in Scottish ports or on Scottish waters, amounted to 3,734,441 persons, of whom 1,797,592 were males, and 1,936,849 females. Comparison with the Census numbers of 1871

shows an increase of 194,449 males and 179,974 females, or a total increase of 374,423 persons in ten years. Hence there has been in the course of the last ten years an increase of 11°1 per cent in the amount of the population of Scotland, or a male increase of 12°1 per cent, and a female increase of 10°2 per cent. Consequently, it appears that during the last decennium the population of all Scotland has been augmented in a ratio exceeding that observed in any decennial period since 1821-31.

POPULATION of SCOTLAND in 1871 and 1881, arranged in Five Groups of Districts (including Shipping).

							1871.			1881.			
						Population.		Number	Population.				
		T.W.				Males.	Females.	Total.	separate Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Principal Towns Large Towns Small Towns Mainland—Rural Insular—Rural				2 2	::	507,301 156,776 368,945 509,080 61,041	571,910 170,257 403,054 540,691 70,963	1,079,211 327,033 771,999 1,049,771 132,004	271,179 96,531 189,263 221,483 27,427	568,436 217,495 420,385 530,200 61,076	634,256 231,755 452,582 549,043 69,213	1,202,692 449,250 872,967 1,079,243 130,289	
Scotland	344		74.4			1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	805,883	1,797,592	1,936,849	3,734,441	

HOUSES and POPULATION in the DIVISIONS and CIVIL COUNTIES in 1881, together with the Number of Families, and the Number of Rooms with Windows. (Including Shipping.)

D	Divisions		Number		Houses.		Population.			Number of Rooms with one	
Civi	and Counties			separate Families.	Inhabited.	Vacant.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.	or more Windows.
Scotland			***	 805,883	729,010	62,501	4,980	1,797,592	1,936,849	3,734,441	2,340,264
D	visions.						7				
I. Northern II. North-Wes III. North-East IV. East-Midla V. West-Midla VI. South-Wes VII. South-East VIII. Southern	tern ern nd and tern ern			27,460 37,421 90,982 139,445 60,240 284,794 119,931 45,610	24,488 32,874 79,159 120,097 55,613 271,263 103,817 41,699	989 1,358 3,597 8,993 5,305 31,600 8,369 2,290	138 199 492 484 533 1,550 1,309 275	57,180 80,792 200,408 277,721 139,366 882,257 260,577 99,291	66,777 88,161 218,960 321,974 142,504 702,633 284,834 111,006	123,957 168,953 419,368 599,695 281,870 1,384,890 545,411 210,297	71,113 113,781 303,371 409,254 187,034 708,252 378,674 168,785

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

The following is the official unrevised statement of the population of Canada at the Census recently taken, compared with preceding Censuses:—

					19.		Pol	ulati	on.	THE.		
	The state of the				1861.		1	871.		Increase	· c	Per-
Prince Edv		sland	***		80,857		9	4.021		13,164		16.2
Nova Scoti	a	****		-	330,857		88	7,800		56,943		17.2
New Bruns	swick		1000		252,047			5,594		33,547		13.3
Quebec		***			1,111,566		1,191					7.2
Ontario	(A)	923			1,396,091					224,760		16.1
Manitoba	forme			3.50	1,000,001	•		,728	***	221,100		
British C	olumb	oia (ding		***	4.4	,120			***	
Indians)					-	300	33	,586	313.7	-	0.5	-
Territories sion (In	dians	anitol	ba Er led),	esti-								
mated	***	1999	***	***	775	•••	60	,500		3500	•••	1
	Total		***				3,686	,596				
							P	pula	tion			
					1881.			Inc	reas	e.		er-
Prince Edv		sland			108,928		***	14.	907			5.85
Nova Scoti	a				440,585				785			3.61
New Bruns	swick	****			321,129				535			2.44
Quebec	***				1,858,469			166,			1	4.01
					1,913,460			292.				8.05
Ontario					49,509				781	***		9.00
	forme						10.00			20 (5.55)	-	- 00
Manitoba British (columb	oia (iding	2000000							
Manitoba British (Indians)	olumb , estin	oia (inclu	ding	60,000			26,	414		7	8.64
Manitoba British (Indians) Territories	olumb , estinand M	oia (nated (anito)	ba E	iding	60,000		***	26,	414		7	8.64
	olumb , estinand M	oia (nated (anito)	ba E	iding	60,000				414 500			8·64 5·28

THE CENSUS OF AUSTRALIA.

THE CENSUS OF AUSTRALIA.

In 1871 the population of Victoria was 731,000. It is now 855,000. The increase in the ten years is, therefore, 124,000, or 17 per cent. In 1871 the population of New South Wales was 503,000; it is now 750,000—an increase of 247,000, or nearly 50 per cent. The estimated population of Victoria at the time of the present Census was 930,000, so that 75,000 people have departed from that colony in the decade without being registered at the Custom House. But the worst feature of the data in regard to Victoria is that the actual increment is less than it would be if immigration and emigration had exactly balanced each other. The excess of births over deaths during the ten years is computed at 146,000; in reality, therefore, so far from the Colony of Protection having gained by immigration, she has lost no fewer than 22,000 souls by excess of departures over arrivals. In the

mean time, the Free Trade Colony, contrariwise, has added 106,000 to the number of her inhabitants by excess of immigration over emigration. Leaving Sydney and Melbourne out of the question, the increase in New South Wales is from 366,000 in 1871 to 520,000 in 1881, or over 42 per cent; while in Victoria the increase is only 9 per cent. In other words, Melbourne has been growing at the expense of the country districts—the producing industries of Victoria have been paying tribute to the manufacturing. A more remarkable verification of the doctrines of political economy would be hard to discover. Yet the advance of Melbourne is proportionately much less than that of New South Wales as a whole, and very much less than the growth of Sydney. During the decade the population of Melbourne grew from 208,000 to 281,000—a very notable and gratifying progression, only it swallows up three fiths of the increase for the whole of Victoria. The advance of Sydney, however, was from 136,000 to 222,000—an increase of 86,000, but not much over one third of the increase for the whole of New South Wales. The growth of the Free-trade capital was therefore much larger than the growth of the Protection capital, notwithstanding that the process in the latter instance was accelerated by a fiscal policy which impelled the people to forsake the plough and the shovel and flock to the city of manufacturers.

We have seen that the actual population of Victoria is smaller by about 75,000 than the official estimate, and that the Census indicates a net loss by emigration of 22,000. But the figures tell an even more dolorous tale. In round numbers the estimate stood thus:—

round numbers the estimate stood thus:

Population in 1871	***		731,000
Increase by births over deaths 1871-81	***	***	146,000
Increase by immigration at ports	***	***	52,000
			929,000

Attention in Victoria has been directed to the paucity of marriages in that community, and various causes have been assigned for the condition. The marriage rate there for several years past has been 1½ per thousand smaller than in New South Wales; and the birth rate has been nearly 4 per thousand smaller. Accordingly we find in the latter colony, with a population averaging about 200,000 less than the former during the ten years, the excess of births over deaths aggregates fully 140,000—only 6000 short of the gross increase from the same source in Victoria.

Of course there is still difference of opinion as to how much of the disparity in the growth of the two colonies is due to the disparity of fiscal systems. The Protectionist organs in Melbourne argue that the arrest of progress in Victoria is to be accounted for by the decadence of the mining industry, which they say is in no way traceable to the high tariff, and by the comparative smallness of her territory. But this theory is evidently wrong. The Victorian mines are not worked out, and to contend that a fertile tract as extensive as Great Britain is fully populated with \$50,000 people is simply absurd. The truth is, that the cost of mining has been increased in an enormous ratio by the efforts of the Government to establish manufactures by artificial means; and the same remark applies to the agricultural industry. The energies of the people have been diverted from the natural channels of industry into the purely adventitious openings formed by the erection of a Customs barrier. Manufactures have been assigned to the land, and, since Victorian manufacturers have no market resources of the land, and, since Victorian manufacturers have no market

for their wares outside of the protected area, the result is general stagnation. The interest in the returns for the other colonies is not so great. As nearly as they can be at present ascertained they are as follows:—

			Population in 1881.	 Increase since 1871.		Increase per cent.
New Zealand	***		489,000	 233,000		91
South Australia	***	***	277,500	 91,500	***	49
Tasmania	***		115,600	 16,300	***	16

No returns are yet to hand from Queensland. The enormous growth of New Zealand and the small increase in the population of Tasmania require some explanation. The first-named, as is well known, has been following a "progressive policy" with unparalleled energy and perseverance. She has borrowed immense sums, and spent the money in importing people and providing them with remunerative employment. So far, she seems to have retained the immigrants; but lately there has been quite a large influx of navvies and other labourers into New South Wales from her shores. Tasmania has not advanced much during the decade, but this is because she has suffered several years of extreme depression.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND, 1880.

There was very much said during the discussion on the Irish Land Bill upon the question of emigration. But the emigration clause of the Bill limits the sum to be spent, which is far too small to be of any value, considering that the normal emigration from Ireland often approaches 100,000 a year.

The number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1880 was 95,857, an increase of 48,493 as compared with 1879; the number of males being 50,189, or 24,174 more than in the previous year; and of females, 45,668, an increase of 24,319.

of the 95,857 emigrants in 1880, 95,517 were natives of Ireland, and 340

Of the 30,507 emigrants in 1880, 95,517 were natives of Ireland, and 340 were persons belonging to other countries.

The total number of emigrants—natives of Ireland—who left the Irish ports from May 1, 1851, the date at which the collection of returns commenced, to Dec. 31, 1880, is 2,637,187–1,406,476, males and 1,230,711 females. The following table shows the number for each year, from May 1, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1880. 1851, to Dec. 31, 1880.

Years.	Number of Emi- grants.	Years.	Number of Emi- grants.	Years.	Number of Emi- grants,	Years.	Number of Emi- grants.
1851*	152,060	1859	80,599	1867	80,624	1875	51,462
1852	190,322	1860	84,621	1868	61,018	1876	37,587
1853	173,148	1861	64,292	1869	66,568	1877	38,503
1854	140,555	1862	70,117	1870	74,855	1878	41,124
1855	91,914	1863	117,229	1871	71,240	1879	47,065
1856	90,781	1864	114,169	1872	78,102	1880	95,517
1857	95,081	1865	101,497	1873	90,149	2000	
1858	64,337	1866	99,467	1874	73,184	Total	2,637,187

From May 1, the date at which the collection of these returns commenced.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Census of the population of the United States taken on June 1, 1880, gives an approximate total of 50,152,559. This is subject to a few minor corrections that may slightly change the figures, but practically this is the population of the country—showing an increase of 11,594,188 in the ten years since the Census of 1870, or about 30 per cent. Of this increase not quite one fourthis said to be made by immigration, the remaining three fourths being the natural growth of the population. In considering the different sections of the country, it is found that, while all portions show a steady growth, by far the greatest growth has been west of the Mississippi. The unexpected fact is also demonstrated that the country south-east of the Mississippi has made a greater proportionate increase of population than that north-east of the Mississippi. The great growth of all has, however, been in the Northern States, west of the Mississippi, in the Pacific States, and in the territories. Nebraska and Colorado have quadrupled their populations in the decade; Kansas has grown almost threefold; and Oregon and Minnesota have nearly doubled. In the south-west Arkansas and Texas have also nearly doubled. The greatest growth of all has been in some of the territories, and there are five of them that have each a greater population than the State of Nevada. The smallest proportion in growth is shown in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Delaware. The following shows the population of the country by sections, according to the two Censuses:—

New Engla	and States:	_			188	30.		1870.	
	aine	***			648,	945		626,915	
Ne	w Hampsh	ire			347,	784		318,300	
	rmont				332,			330,551	
M	assachusett	8			1,783,			1,457,351	
Ri	ode Island	1000			276,			217,353	
Co	nnecticut				622,			537,454	
					4,011,	312		3,487,924	
In	crease abou	it 15	per cer	nt				523,388	
Middle Sta	tes:-	OCCUPATION.	*						
Ne	w York		***		5,083,	173		4,382,759	
Ne	w Jersey	***		***	1,130,	892		906,096	
Pe	nnsylvania				4,282,			3,521,951	
	laware				146.			125,015	
M	aryland	***	•••		935,	139	***	780,894	
					11,578,	596		9,716,715	
In	crease abou	it 19 7	ner cer	nt:				1,861,881	
Western S	tates (east	2420	Mine		.,	1000	***	1,001,001	
OF		or the	MISSI	sarbl				2 222 333	
	diana	***	***	***	3,197,		***	2,665,260	
TII	uana	***	***	***	1,978,		3.69	1,680,637	
36	inois	***	***	***	3,078,		***	2,539,891	
717	ichigan	***	***	***	1,634,		200	1,184,059	
W	isconsin	•••	***		1,315,	386	•••	1,054,670	
				*	11,204,	270		9,124,517	
In	crease abou	it 223	per ce	ent		***		2,079,753	

~						
Southern States:						
Virginia				1,512,203	***	1,225,468
West Virgin	ia			618,193		442,014
North Carol	ina		***	1,400,000		1,071,361
South Carol				995,706		705,606
Georgia			***	1,538,983		1,184,109
Florida	ATE.			266,566		187,748
Alabama		***	200		***	
	***	***	***	1,262,344	***	996,992
Mississippi		***		1,131,899	***	827,922
				8,725,894		6,641,215
Increase abo	ut 31	l per d	ent.		200	2,084,679
South-Western State		2 Post				2,002,01
Kentucky			424	1,648,599		1,321,01
Tennessee				1,542,463		1,258,520
Missouri				2,169,091	***	
Arkansas	***	***	***		***	1,721,295
	***		***	802,564	***	484,471
Louisiana	***	***	111	940,263	***	726,915
Texas				1,597,509	•••	818,579
				9 700 490		e 990 701
Increase abo	nt 97	l ner c	ont	8,700,489	•••	6,330,791 2,369,698
					***	2,900,000
Western States (west		ne Mis	sissip			4 404 000
lowa	***	***	***	1,624,463	***	1,194,020
Minnesota	***	***	***	780,807	***	439,708
Kansas		***		995,335	***	364,399
Nebraska			***	452,432		122,993
				9 959 097		9 191 116
Increase abo	nt 81	9_3 ne	reent	3,853,037		2,121,118
Pacific States:	uo OI	z-o pc	i come	*** ***	****	1,731,919
California				864,686		560,247
Oregon	***	***	•••		***	
	***	***	•••	174,767	***	90,923
Nevada	***	***	***	62,165	***	42,491
Colorado	***	***		174,649	***	39,864
				1,276,267		733,525
Increase abo	ut 74	per ce	nt		***	542,742
Cerritories :		- Contraction				
Arizona				40,441	-	9,658
Dakota		- 100	***	134,502		14,181
District of C				177,638		131,700
T 3 1			***			
	***	374		32,611	***	14,999
Montana	***	122		39,157	***	20,595
New Mexico	***	***	***	118,430	***	91,874
Utah	***	644	2380	143,907	***	86,786
Washington	***	5445	***	75,120		23,955
Wyoming	***	1210	199	20,788		9,118
				700 KQ4		400.000
Inomones ob a	n+ 00	-		782,594		402,866
Increase abo		ber ce	nt		***	379,728
Total popula			***	50,152,559		38,558,371
	7 per					11,594,188

The growth of the United States since the first Census was taken, in 1790, is shown by the following statement of the aggregate population given by each Census:

			Population.		Per cent increase.
7000	444		3,929,827		-
111	2.2	***	5,305,925		35.03
		***	7,239,814		36.45
			9,638,131		33.13
100			12,866,020		33.49
					32.67
					35.87
					35.59
					22.63
	100				30.07
	111			3,929,827 5,305,925 7,229,814 9,638,131 12,886,020 17,069,453 23,191,876 31,443,322 38,558,371	3,929,827 5,305,925 7,239,514 9,638,131 12,866,020 17,069,463 23,191,876 31,443,322 38,568,371

The chief cities of the United States and all having over 30,000 population

			1870.			7000
California	1227		48,790	7		1880. 75.122
Idaho			4,267			3,378
Oregon	***	222	3,326	***	***	9,515
Nevada	***	***	3,143	***	***	5,423
Washington	*****		234		· ****	3,237

In the Eastern States, the Chinese element is really very small, and altogether inappreciable among the foreign admixture of population. New York contains but 942; Massachusetts, 256; Illinois, 214, &c. So that all the anticipations as to the displacement of native by Chinese labour are shown to be utterly without foundation.