

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

The *Bevölkerung*, a well-known statistical publication, furnishes the following survey of the areas and populations of the several countries of the world, and their subdivisions per square kilometre:—

	Square Kilo.	Population.	No. per sq. Kilo.
Europe ... ..	9,730,576	327,743,400	34
Asia ... ..	44,580,859	795,591,000	18
Africa ... ..	20,823,253	205,823,500	7
America ... ..	38,473,138	100,415,400	2.6
Australia and Polynesia ...	8,952,855	4,232,000	0.5
Polar Regions ... ..	4,478,200	82,500	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>136,038,872</b>	<b>1,433,887,500</b>	<b>10.5</b>

As the population given two years ago was 1,455,923,500, it seems at first sight as if during that short time there had been a decrease of upwards of 22 millions. But this is explained by the difference of 55 millions between the population of China now given and that given in the previous issue, and therefore there is an actual increase of 33 millions. Indeed, the latest increase in all those countries that have taken censuses within the last two years actually amounts to 32 millions; and, as most of these censuses are decennial, this increase may be regarded as that of ten years. Even this can scarcely be accepted as strictly correct, since in America and the British Colonies the element of emigration should have been taken into account, and in India the additions made to British territory.

The following are the areas and populations of the various countries of Europe. The dates refer to when the Census was taken:—

Date.		Sq. Kil.	Inhabitants.
1870.	Austria ... ..	259,984	22,144,244
1879.	Azov, Sea of ... ..	37,496	—
"	Belgium ... ..	—	5,536,654
"	Bosnia ... ..	61,065	1,326,453
"	Herzegovina ... ..	—	—
"	Novi Bazar ... ..	—	—
1861.	Britain (Great) and Ireland	314,951	35,246,562
"	Bulgaria ... ..	63,865	1,988,983
1880.	Denish Kingdom (total) ...	233,000	2,086,400
"	Danish Antilles ... ..	58,000	33,763
"	Denmark ... ..	38,440	1,969,039
"	Faroes ... ..	1,333	11,220
1879.	Finland ... ..	373,603	3,028,021
1881.	France ... ..	528,671	37,321,186
1880.	Germany ... ..	540,496	45,234,061
1882.	Greece ... ..	64,688	1,979,423
1880.	Greenland ... ..	88,100	10,000
"	Holland ... ..	39,999	4,060,580
"	Hungary ... ..	322,628	13,695,184
"	Iceland ... ..	104,785	72,438
1881.	Italy ... ..	298,539	28,452,639
1880.	Luxemburg ... ..	2,587	209,570
1882.	Montenegro ... ..	9,030	236,000
1880.	Norway ... ..	325,422	1,913,500
1879.	Portugal ... ..	127,310	7,104,760
1878.	Portugal (including Azores and Madeira) ... ..	92,828	4,560,699
1881.	Roumania ... ..	129,947	5,376,000
1880.	Roumelia, East ... ..	35,901	815,513
1879.	Russia ... ..	5,427,124	83,626,590
"	Russia, European ... ..	4,888,713	74,493,809
1881.	Servia ... ..	48,582 (1880)	1,700,211
1877.	Spain ... ..	508,093	16,625,860
1880.	Sweden ... ..	450,574	4,565,668
"	Switzerland ... ..	413,390	2,846,102
1882.	Turkey ... ..	165,438	4,490,000

The results of the Census of 1881 for British India, according to the "Bevölkerung" do not quite accord with those given in Mr. Plowden's Report and Dr. Hunter's Gazetteer.

The total area ruled by the Queen in India, including Tributary States and Further India, is 1,457,244 square miles (3,774,193 square kilometres), and the population 252,641,210. For the Himalaya States (Nepal, Bhotan, &c.) an area of 234,000 square kilometres is given, and a population of 3,300,000; French possessions, 508 square kilometres; population (1879), 276,649; Portuguese possessions, 3355 square kilometres; population (1877), 444,987. The area of Ceylon is given as 24,702 square miles (63,976 square kilometres), and the population (1878), 2,606,930.

Coming to Further India, the following figures are given for area and population of the various divisions:—British Burmah, 229,351 square kilometres, 3,707,646 inhabitants; Manipur, 19,675 and 126,000; people east and south of Assam, 65,600 and 200,000; Burmah, 457,000, and 4,000,000; Siam, 726,850 and 5,750,000; Annam, 440,500 and 2,100,000; French Cochinchina, 59,456 and 1,597,013; Cambodia, 83,861 and 890,000; Independent Malacca, 81,500 and 300,000; Straits Settlements, 3742 and 390,000. In their next issue it is not likely that Messrs. Dehm and Wagner will be able to place Annam in the position of an independent State. Under the East India Islands we find the following classification:—Andamans, 6497 square kilometres and 14,500 inhabitants; Nicobars, 1772 square kilometres and 5500 inhabitants; Sunda Islands and Moluccas, 1,693,757 square kilometres and 28,867,000 inhabitants; Philippines, 296,182 square kilometres and 6,300,000 inhabitants. For the Dutch possessions (including New Guinea and the Papuan Islands), 1,462,400 square kilometres, 27,962,000 inhabitants. For the British territory of North Borneo an area of 57,000 square kilometres, and a population of 150,000.

For Australasia the Census figures of 1881 are, for population:—New South Wales, 751,468; Victoria, 82,346; Queensland, 213,525; South Australia, 279,865; West Australia, 31,000; total—Australia, 2,138,204, or, with 55,000 natives, 2,193,200; Tasmania, 115,705; New Zealand, 498,932.

To New Guinea, an area of 785,362 square kilometres is assigned (or, with the neighbouring islands, 807,956), and a population of 500,000. Under the heading of Oceanic Islands, it is noted that since the last issue the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c.), the Tuamotu and Gambier Groups and other Pacific islands have been annexed by France, and that Rotumah has been taken over by Britain. For Fiji, the population of the

end of 1880 is given—121,884. For several other groups, new figures have been obtained, with the following general results:—Melanesia, 145,855 square kilometres, 617,400 inhabitants; Polynesia, 3791 and 121,500; Sandwich Islands, 17,008 and 57,985; Mikronesia, 3530 and 91,600.

Asia presents great difficulties with regard to Turkey, and Cyprus is still nominally a dependency of Turkey, and the Census of May, 1881, taken under the superintendence of Dr. Barry, gave the population as 185,916. About the exact area of the island there seems considerable doubt. The official statement gives 3723 square miles (9642 square kilometres). The area of the Turkish possessions in Asia is 1,899,069 square kilometres, and the population 13,375,000. Thus, the total area of Turkey in Europe and Asia is 2,225,445 square kilometres, and population 24,987,000.

Russia in Asia. The latest area changes were in the boundary between Russia and China in Kuljda and the Black Irtysh, and between Russia and Persia in the Caspian region, &c. The general result for Russia in Asia is as follows:—The Trans-Caucasus, 472,696 square kilometres, 5,546,554 inhabitants; Trans-Caspian territory, 327,068 square kilometres, 203,000 inhabitants; Siberia, 12,495,109 square kilometres, 3,911,200 inhabitants; Central Asia, 3,017,760 square kilometres, 5,036,000 inhabitants. Asiatic Russia has thus an area of 16,312,604 square kilometres and a population of 14,696,750; adding to this the figures for Russia in Europe, we have the total area of the Russian Empire as 21,739,728 square kilometres, and the population 98,323,000. In the Caucasus the population figures belong to various dates from 1873 to 1880, and in Siberia and Central Asia they are for 1878-9. The independent Turkoman regions show an area of 206,500 square kilometres, and a population of 450,000; for Khiva, 57,800 square kilometres, and 700,000 inhabitants (the estimate of 1873); and Bokhara (including Shignan, Roshan, Karategin, &c.), 239,000 square kilometres, and 2,130,000 inhabitants.

For Arabia the estimate last given is 3,156,600 square kilometres (including Sinai and the Syrian Desert), and 5,000,000 inhabitants; of this, an area of 2,507,390, with a population of 3,700,000, is independent of Turkey. The area of Persia is given as 1,647,070 square kilometres. Afghanistan is still given with an area of 721,664 square kilometres, and a population of 4,000,000 (including Wakhan, Badakshan, Kundus, Chalum, Balch, Maimeneh, and Herat). Kafiristan has an area 51,687 square kilometres, with an estimated population of 500,000 inhabitants.

Coming to America, the extension of the area of Manitoba must be taken into account, and the recent division of the North-West Territory, now divided into four new territories—Assiniboia, 95,000 square miles; Saskatchewan, 114,000 square miles; Alberta, 100,000 square miles; Athabasca, 122,000 square miles. The following are the areas and the populations of 1881 of the leading divisions:—Ontario, 107,760 square miles and 1,923,228 inhabitants; Quebec, 193,355 and 1,359,027; New Brunswick, 27,322 and 321,233; Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, 21,731 and 440,572; Manitoba, 150,000 and 65,954; Prince Edward Island, 2173 and 108,891; British Columbia, 355,999 and 49,459; Territories, 2,346,983 and 56,446; total, 3,205,343 square miles and 4,324,810 inhabitants. Newfoundland has an area of 42,734 square miles, and the population given is that of 1874—161,374; but in 1881 it was 181,753. The French possessions in North America (St. Pierre, Ile-aux-Chiens and Mizuelon) have an area of 235 square kilometres and a population (1879) of 5224. The statistics obtained at the last Census of the United States show a total area of 3,602,990 square miles and a total population 50,442,066. For the Central America States the figures are as follows:—Guatemala, 121,140 square kilometres, 1,252,497 inhabitants (1881); Honduras, 120,480 and 350,000; British Honduras, 19,585 and 24,710; Salvador, 18,720 and 554,785 (1878); Nicaragua, 133,500 and 300,000 (1877); Costa Rica, 51,760 and 185,000 (1874); Panama State, 81,823 and 224,600 (1870); total, 547,308 square kilometres and 2,891,600 inhabitants. The total area of the West Indies is 244,478 square kilometres, and the population (mostly that of 1879-81) 4,617,450. The British possessions have an area of 34,600 square kilometres, and a population of 1,206,522. Guiana is divided as follows:—French, 121,413 square kilometres and 36,000 inhabitants (1879); Dutch, 119,321 and 63,525 (1879); British, 221,243 and 248,110 (1879). For other South American States we find the following figures:—Venezuela, 1,137,615 square kilometres, 2,675,245 inhabitants (1881); Colombia, 830,670 and 3,000,000; Ecuador, 643,295 and 946,033, besides 200,000 wild Indians; Peru, 1,119,941 and (1876) 3,050,000; Bolivia (without considering probable results of recent war), 1,297,255 and 2,325,000; Chili (including results of recent division of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego between Chili and the Argentine Republic), 537,187 and 2,420,500; Argentine Republic, 2,835,969 and 2,540,000 (1880); Uruguay (1880), 186,820 and 428,245; Paraguay, 228,290 and 293,844; Brazil, 8,337,218 and 11,108,291.

In Africa we find several changes. From more recent data Morocco, it is stated, has 812,332 square kilometres and 6,140,000 inhabitants. For 1880 the area of the Civil Territory stands at 73,835 square kilometres, and its population 1,882,124. Tunis is placed under French protection, with an area of 116,348 square kilometres, and a population of 2,100,000. Tripoli, Fezzan, and Barka have an area of 1,033,349 square kilometres, and a population of 1,010,000. The Sahara, outside the Mediterranean and Soudan States, is credited with an area of 6,180,426 square kilometres, and a population of only 2½ millions. With reference to Egypt, a Census was taken in the May of 1882; but, considering what has since happened, we must adhere to that of 1877, with the results of new estimates as to the area. For Egypt proper we have an area of 935,275 square kilometres and a population of 5,583,774; adding to this the Libyan Oases and the Egyptian Soudan, the whole of the territory under the Khedive covers an area of 2,986,900 square kilometres, with a population of 16,400,000. For the States of Central Soudan (Wadai, Baghirmi, Bornu, Kanem, Sokoto, &c.) we find the total area 1,714,984 square kilometres, with a population of 31,500,000. For the French possessions in Senegambia the population is given at 192,924 for 1873; but this does not include the extensive territory in the Upper Niger brought under French "protection" in 1881. For Sierra Leone the population of the Census of 1881 is given—60,546; Lagos (1881), 75,270; Gold Coast (1872), 405,070. Liberia is given an area of 37,300 square kilometres and a population of 1,050,000, of whom, however, only 18,000 can certainly be regarded as civilized. For Abyssinia the old figures of 333,280 square kilometres and 3,000,000 inhabitants must be adhered to; Galland and Somali Lands have an area of 1,897,000 square kilometres and a population of 15½ millions. All the countries in the region of the Great Lakes lumped together as the Equatorial Regions, those north of the equator showing an area of 2,254,980 square kilometres and a population of 27,000,000, and those south of the equator 1,717,900 square kilometres and 20,000,000 inhabitants.