

being added in parenthesis, after their names. If they are not out of the Colony they should also be enumerated at home, with the word "absent" after their names. All the persons marked "absent" should be omitted in the abstracts, otherwise the same person would be counted twice. This part of the Census, relating to the "floating population," will require great care. In England "Householder's Schedules" were left at each house a few days before the Census; and the enumerator had only to fill up those left blank by the householders who could not write, or who had neglected their duty.

4. It will be desirable, where there is a difficulty in obtaining information respecting the Aborigines, to confine the enquiry to males aged 20 years and upwards—the "fighting men." In such cases partial and imperfect information respecting the number of women and children leads to confusion and error. The supposed number of females of all ages, and of males under the age of 20, may, however, be stated. Men aged 20 years and upwards are generally one-fourth of the entire Population.

5. Wherever it is practicable every individual should be enumerated by *name*. Without this, experience has proved that there can be no security for the accuracy of the returns. The abstracts cannot otherwise be made satisfactorily and the Government will find the enumeration by *name* useful for many purposes connected with the Police and defence of the respective Colonies. The enumerations should be made by houses or "families" (hearths)—the names of the heads of the family being written first, with the children, resident visitors, and servants, following in succession.

6. The importance of enumerating the age and the race is sufficiently obvious. There will be sometimes a difficulty in ascertaining the age; but it can generally be learnt whether a man is about the age of 30, 40, 50, &c. &c., which will be an approximation sufficiently near for many statistical purposes.

The occupations should be defined and explained with a view to the classification of the colonists: householders, proprietors, and masters, should be distinguished from lodgers, tenants, and workmen.

From the information in the column headed "date of entering the Colony," besides other useful information, the annual accession of new settlers of each race, &c., &c., can be determined. "Birth," may be written against the names of persons born in the Colony.

In the last column it should be stated whether the person is labouring under any sickness—understanding thereby such severe sickness as incapacitates him from following his ordinary occupation—or any infirmity, such as blindness, deafness, idiotcy, lameness, or the feebleness of old age. An Abstract of the information in this column will show the sanitary state of different races and localities; as well as the relative proportions of the inefficient and efficient Population.

In addition to the Census I would suggest that the Marriages, Births and Deaths should be registered and abstracted annually. In some Colonies the age at death and the causes of death could probably be obtained; which would render the information complete.

In the Schedule I have set down no head for the "Religion" and other points sometimes enquired into; because I consider it important not to crowd the Census with too many particulars.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

The enumerators should not be called upon to make the Abstract, but should transmit the Schedules in books of a convenient form to the seat of Government; where the Abstracts should be made on an uniform plan under proper supervision.

Specimens