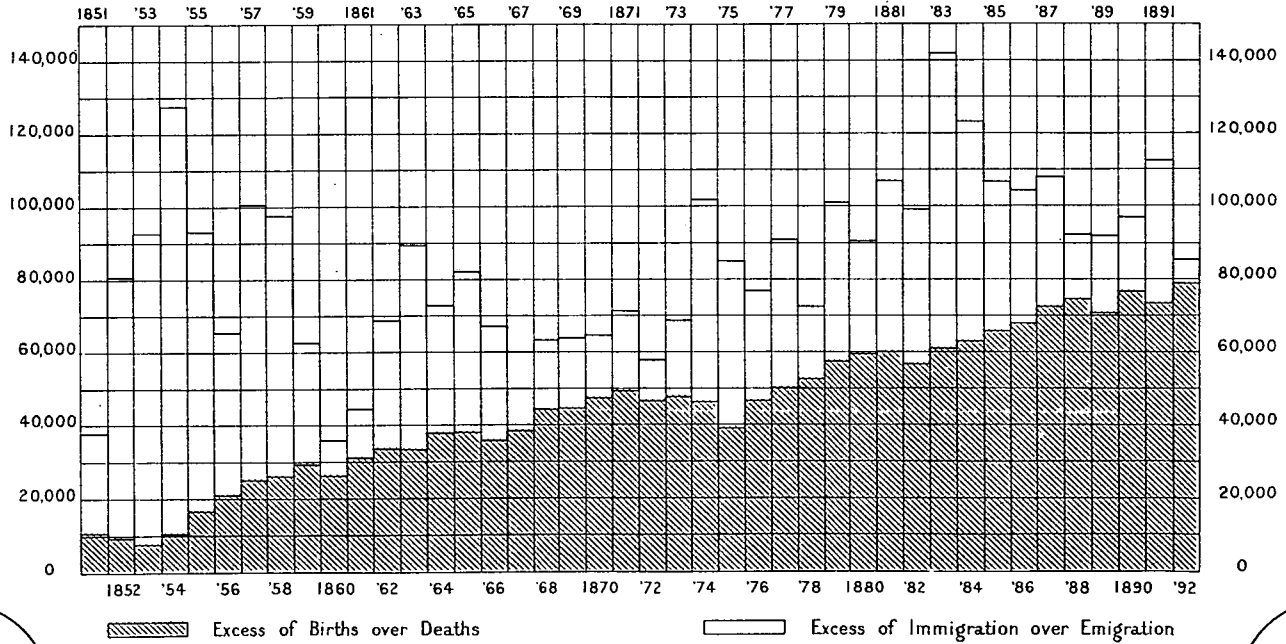


INCREASE OF POPULATION



POPULATION.

ON the 26th January, 1788, Captain Phillip arrived in Sydney Harbour, bringing with him an establishment of 1,030 people, all told. Settlement soon spread from the parent colony, first to Tasmania in 1803, and afterwards to other parts of the Continent and New Zealand; so that at the end of 1892 the population of Australasia had grown to 3,984,629 persons, thus distributed :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	646,378	550,672	1,197,050
Victoria	607,780	559,549	1,167,329
Queensland	237,965	183,332	421,297
South Australia	176,101	160,601	336,702
Western Australia	36,095	22,579	58,674
Tasmania	82,009	71,135	153,144
New Zealand	345,146	305,287	650,433
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Australasia.....	2,131,474	1,853,155	3,984,629

If to these numbers, which are principally those of the people of European descent, there be added an estimated population of 200,000 Australian aborigines in an uncivilized state in Western Australia, South Australia, and Queensland, and the Maoris in New Zealand, who, according to the returns, numbered 41,993, the total population of Australasia at the end of 1892 was 4,226,562.

The growth of the population of Australasia in different periods, commencing from the date of the first settlement, is

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

shown in the following series, an enumeration of the people having been taken in most of the years quoted :—

Years.	Population of Australasia.	Annual rate of Increase per cent.
1788	1,030	.....
1801	6,508	15·13
1821*	35,610	8·87
1831	79,306	8·34
1841	211,095	10·28
1851	430,596	7·36
1861*	1,252,994	11·30
1871*	1,924,770	4·39
1881*	2,742,550	3·60
1891*	3,809,895	3·34
1892	3,984,629	2·60

* Census populations.

Ratio of increase.

It would be but a reasonable expectation that the ratio of increase should fall as the population advanced, and such has been the case since 1851. The high rate of 11·3 per cent. from 1851 to 1861 is, of course, due to the gold discovery, which was so strong an incentive to immigration. The high annual increase between 1831 and 1841 is owing to the policy of State-aided immigration, which was then in vogue. Prior to this period the high average arose from the small number operated on.

Increase in other countries.

The following are the annual rates of increase over various periods in certain countries undergoing extensive settlement :—

Country.	Period.	Annual rate of Increase.
Argentine Republic	1869-87	4·62
Cape Colony (European or white races)	1875-91	2·23
Brazil	1872-88	2·17
Canada	1881-91	1·12
Chili	1885-91	1·83

Increase of Australasian population.

The population of Australasia, as shown by the Census of 1891, had increased threefold since 1861, and nearly twofold since 1871, while the annual *ratio* of increase for the whole thirty years was 3·78 per cent. Taking the Colonies individually, the rate of increase for Queensland is the highest, a circumstance partly to be attributed to the large numbers introduced under the system

of State-aided immigration which has prevailed in that Colony for many years, but the largest numerical increase was that of New South Wales. The population of each Colony (exclusive of Aborigines, a few in New South Wales and Victoria excepted) in Census periods is shown below, commencing with 1861 :—

Colony.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	Annual Increase per cent., 1861-1891
New South Wales	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	3·98
Victoria	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	2·52
Queensland	30,059	120,104	213,525	393,718	8·95
South Australia	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	3·12
Western Australia	15,691	25,353	29,708	49,782	3·92
Tasmania	90,211	101,785	115,705	146,667	1·63
New Zealand.....	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	6·34
Australasia	1,252,994	1,924,770	2,742,550	3,809,895	3·78

The following table gives the total increase of each colony for the thirty-two years, 1861-92, and also distinguishes the natural increase arising through the excess of births over deaths from the increase caused by the excess of arrivals over departures :—

Natural increase and increase from immigration.

Colony.	Excess of		Total Increase.
	Births over Deaths.	Immigration over Emigration.	
New South Wales.....	502,526	345,978	848,504
Victoria	498,901	130,581	629,482
Queensland	139,535	253,706	393,241
South Australia	173,139	39,451	212,590
Western Australia.....	17,474	25,700	43,174
Tasmania.....	62,780	2,589	65,369
New Zealand	308,445	262,877	571,322
Australasia	1,702,800	1,060,882	2,763,682

The information conveyed by the above figures is important, as illustrating not only the movement of population but also the effect of local influences upon immigration ; as, for example, the attraction of liberal land laws, the fertility of the soil, the permanence of employment, and the policy of assisted immigration. The bare statement, however, of the gross increase of each

Movements of Population.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

colony due to immigration, if taken by itself is apt to be misleading, since the original density of population must be deemed a factor affecting the current of immigration. The following figures show the density of population in each colony at the various dates corresponding with those given in a preceding table :—

Density of Population.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
New South Wales	1·13	1·62	2·42	3·65
Victoria	6·15	8·32	9·81	12·98
Queensland	·04	·18	·32	·59
South Australia.....	·14	·20	·31	·35
Western Australia	·01	·02	·03	·05
Tasmania	3·44	3·88	4·41	5·59
New Zealand	·95	2·45	4·69	6·00
Australasia.....	·40	·61	·87	1·21

The population of Australasia, even including the native races, only reaches a density of 1·28 persons per square mile, which is far below that of any other civilised country. Excluding, however, Australian Aborigines and Maoris, the density is not more than 1·21 per square mile.

Density of population in other countries.

A comparison with the density of population in the older countries of the world is of little practical use, unless as giving some indication of the future of Australasia, when its population shall have reached the proportions found in the old world. The latest authoritative statement, that compiled early in 1891 for the *Statesman's Year Book*, by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S., gives the density of the populations of the great divisions of the Globe, as follows :—

Continent.	Area in square Miles.	Population.	Persons per square Mile.
Europe	3,555,000	380,200,000	106·9
Asia	14,710,000	830,000,000	56·4
Africa	11,514,000	127,000,000	11·0
North America	6,446,000	89,250,000	13·9
South America	6,837,000	36,420,000	5·3
*Australasia	3,288,000	4,730,000	1·4
Polar Regions.....	4,889,000	300,000	0·06
The World	51,239,000	1,467,900,000	28·6

*Inclusive of Pacific Islands.

There had always been, even in the earliest years of settlement, a steady if not a large stream of immigration to these colonies, but in 1851, memorable for the finding of gold, this condition of things showed a marked change. Thousands of men in the prime of life were attracted to the shores of Australia by the hope of speedily acquiring wealth from the rich gold-fields then recently discovered, and by far the greater number of these new arrivals settled in the new colony of Victoria, which had then just been separated from New South Wales. This rush continued for some years afterwards, causing an unprecedented increase in the population of the newly formed colony. In 1850, just previous to the gold rush, the population of the northern and southern portions of New South Wales was :—

New South Wales—

Port Phillip (now known as Victoria).....	76,162
Remaining portion of the Colony.....	189,341

But five years afterwards the positions were reversed, for Port Phillip, then an independent Colony, had a population considerably larger than that of its parent, New South Wales :—

Victoria	364,324
New South Wales	277,579

Victoria enjoyed the advantage in population and increased the lead yearly until 1871, when its population exceeded that of New South Wales by no less than 228,230. That year marked the furthest period of separation ; nearly every subsequent year showed a nearer approach in numbers, until at the census of 1891 the Southern Colony had only a lead of 8,171, but at the end of that year the positions were again reversed, and New South Wales had a larger population than Victoria by about 7,500. By the end of 1892 the parent Colony, it is estimated, had increased her lead to nearly 30,000.

Queensland and New Zealand, also, owe much of their remarkable progress to the discovery of gold. In New Zealand the gold fever broke out in 1861, when the population numbered only 99,021, and the period of its activity extended over many

Effect of the
discovery of
gold.

Effect of the dis-
covery of gold in
Queensland and
New Zealand.

INCREASE BY IMMIGRATION.

years. At the census taken in 1891, the population had reached 626,658 souls, exclusive of Maoris, or fully six times that of 1861. In Queensland the attractive force of the gold-fields came into active operation at a later date, and may still be considered a strong factor in stimulating the growth of population in that Colony.

Increase due to immigration.

Much of the increase, especially in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, was due to assisted immigration. The following table shows the number of all immigrants introduced into the Colonies, either wholly or partly at the expense of the State, to the end of 1891 :—

Colony.	Prior to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	Total.
New South Wales.....	114,253	34,269	148,522
Victoria	140,102	.....	140,102
Queensland	52,399	106,059	158,458
South Australia	88,050	7,298	95,348
Western Australia.....	889	4,686	5,575
Tasmania	18,965	2,734	21,699
New Zealand	*100,920	14,658	*115,578
Australasia.....	515,578	169,704	685,282

* Exclusive of number prior to 1870, of which no record can be found.

The following tables shows the increase of population by excess of immigration over emigration for four decennial periods ending with 1890 and for the two years 1891 and 1892 :—

Colony.	1851-60.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-92.
New South Wales..	95,041	45,539	103,284	164,200	26,983
Victoria	398,753	38,935	*12,682	112,093	*7,872
Queensland	†	69,191	73,849	116,060	9,135
South Australia ...	33,024	17,949	34,569	*16,189	3,122
Western Australia..	6,867	5,319	*339	12,496	10,550
Tasmania	6,770	*3,228	*1,427	5,572	1,672
New Zealand.....	44,142	119,237	132,976	9,065	1,599
Australasia ...	584,597	292,942	330,230	403,297	45,189

* Denotes excess of emigrants. † Included in New South Wales figures.

Taking the last eleven years, which the following figures illustrate, it will be seen that no Colony exhibits uniformity in the immigration returns, while some show in several years an excess of departures:—

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
1882	16,034	6,563	16,456	186	263	587	2,375	42,464
1883	27,278	6,597	33,656	3,665	562	689	8,657	81,104
1884	23,944	8,525	17,543	584	1,075	816	7,724	60,211
1885	24,829	9,027	9,829	6,895 ^o	1,883	388 ^o	2,757	41,042
1886	18,073	15,436	7,695	8,586*	4,208	302 ^o	199*	36,325
1887	7,202	15,445	11,527	2,884 ^o	2,421	1,797	211	35,719
1888	6,633	25,757	5,651	8,477*	1,053*	383*	10,548*	17,580
1889	8,241	9,794	4,340	2,453*	816	1,172	701*	21,209
1890	15,293	9,973	764*	2,951*	1,869	418	3,181 ^o	20,657
1891	20,268	4,538	7,820	985*	6,078	4,043	3,359*	38,403
1892	6,715	12,410*	1,315	4,107	4,472	2,371*	4,958	6,786

* Denotes excess of departures.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The average age of the population of Australasia was 24·5 years; the average age of the males was 25·5 years, and that of the females was 23·3 years. Taking the colonies separately it will be seen from the following table that the oldest average population was that of Victoria 25·6 years, and the youngest that of Queensland, 23·7 years. The male population of Western Australia had the highest age average, 27·6 years, owing to the large influx of adult males some few years since, attracted thither by the discoveries of gold at Kimberley and elsewhere. The youngest male population was in New South Wales and South Australia, which averaged 24·7 and 25·1 years respectively. The youngest female population was found in Queensland, where the average was 21·5 years; the oldest was in Victoria, 24·6 years:—

Average ages of the people.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	25·1	22·5	23·9
Victoria	26·5	24·6	25·6
Queensland	25·2	21·5	23·7
South Australia	24·7	23·8	24·3
Western Australia.....	27·6	22·0	25·3
Tasmania	25·6	23·7	24·7
New Zealand	25·2	23·4	24·1
Australasia	25·5	23·3	24·4

Circumstances affecting the averages.

Age groups of males.

In looking at these figures it must be remembered that the same average may be due to opposite causes ; for instance, a large middle-age population with a small proportion of children and old people, as in Queensland, gives much the same result as a large population at the dependent ages and a small proportion of those at the supporting ages, as in Tasmania. The following table shows, the number of males at the dependent ages from infancy to 15 years ; at the supporting ages from 15 to 65 ; and the old age group, or from 65 years upwards :—

Colony.	Dependent Ages up to 15 years.		Supporting Ages, 15 and under 65.		Old Ages, 65 and over.	
	Number.	Percentage of Male Population.	Number.	Percentage of Male Population.	Number.	Percentage of Male Population.
New South Wales..	217,991	35·85	373,346	61·41	16,666	2·74
Victoria.....	198,692	33·22	375,852	62·84	23,545	3·94
Queensland	74,179	33·15	145,983	65·23	3,617	1·62
South Australia ...	64,004	38·37	97,293	58·33	5,504	3·30
Western Australia.	8,677	29·11	20,030	67·20	1,100	3·69
Tasmania	29,002	37·39	44,260	57·07	4,298	5·54
New Zealand	126,531	38·01	197,994	59·48	8,352	2·51
Australasia	2,036,916	35·30	1,254,758	61·60	63,082	3·10

Age group distribution of males.

It will have been noticed in the table on the preceding page that during certain years, notably 1885 to 1891, there was an exodus of population from New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania. The persons who left were mainly able-bodied men in search of openings for their labour. It is to be expected that the number of males of the supporting ages in those Colonies is below the average. The reverse is the case in Western Australia, where the proportion of dependent males is smaller than that of any other Colony, while the proportion of men of the supporting ages is greater. These facts are to be accounted for by the immigration into Western Australia of large numbers of adult males, many of whom probably came from one of the three colonies first mentioned. The high birth-rate of New South Wales accounts for the larger proportion of those of dependent ages, as compared with

those of Victoria, but at the supporting ages there is very little difference between them. With regard to the old age group the proportion in Queensland, 1.62 per cent., is undoubtedly low. Tasmania, with 5.54 per cent., has the largest proportion of aged inhabitants, and Victoria comes next with 3.94 per cent., while the proportion of inhabitants 65 years and over in New South Wales is only 2.74 per cent., or one-half the proportion shown by Tasmania. It is interesting to note that at the Census of 1881 Queensland had the greatest proportion of population at supporting ages, nearly 60 per cent. of her total; at that period Victoria came next, having 59 per cent.; Western Australia was third, with nearly 59 per cent.; the proportion in South Australia was slightly lower, while that of New South Wales was rather less than 58 per cent.

Comparison with Census of 1881.

The period in males from 20 to 40 years is generally called "the soldiers' age," as the men included in that group would naturally be those first called upon to undertake the defence of the country in the event of war. It will be seen from the following table that Australasia has a force of nearly 700,000 men to draw upon for this purpose:—

Males of Military ages.

New South Wales	209,589
Victoria	207,004
Queensland	86,760
South Australia	53,964
Western Australia	12,020
Tasmania	25,150
New Zealand	94,939
	<hr/>
Australasia	689,426

Thus, it would seem, 60 per cent. of the effective military force of Australasia would have to come from New South Wales and Victoria, the proportion from the first-named Colony being 30.40, and 30.03 from Victoria. The next largest proportion, 13.77 per cent., would come from New Zealand, and Queensland would furnish 12.58 per cent., South Australia 7.83 per cent.,

Military ages at
Census of 1881.

Tasmania 3·65 per cent., and Western Australia 1·74 per cent. At the census of 1881 the males of military age in Australasia numbered 451,700, of whom New South Wales contributed 25·27 per cent., Victoria 29·18 per cent., Queensland 10·28 per cent., South Australia 11·63 per cent., Western Australia 0·96 per cent., Tasmania 3·53 per cent., and New Zealand 19·15 per cent. These figures show that while South Australia has only increased her actual number of males from 20 to 40 years of age by 1,435, she has declined in proportion to the whole Australasian population of those ages from 11·63 per cent. in 1881 to 7·83 in 1891. All the other colonies show more or less a proportionate as well as a numerical increase during the same period, with the exception of New Zealand, which shows an increase of 8,425 in the actual number, but a decrease in the percentage to the total from 19·15 to 13·77.

Age group
distribution of
females.

The female population of Australasia may be conveniently grouped into three divisions as follows:—Dependent ages, from infancy to 15 years; reproductive ages, from 15 to 45; and those over 45 years of age. The numbers of each class in the several provinces are shown in the following figures:—

Colony.	Dependent ages, up to 15 years.		Reproductive ages, 15 and under 45.		Ages of 45 years and over.	
	Number.	Percentage to Female Population.	Number.	Percentage to Female Population.	Number.	Percentage to Female Population.
New South Wales..	213,198	41·32	239,503	46·42	63,250	12·26
Victoria.....	194,257	35·86	263,593	48·65	83,901	15·49
Queensland	79,942	47·04	71,852	42·28	18,145	10·68
South Australia ...	62,174	40·47	68,796	44·78	22,660	14·75
Western Australia.	8,412	42·11	9,253	46·32	2,310	11·57
Tasmania	28,324	40·98	30,599	44·28	10,184	14·74
New Zealand.....	123,887	42·17	131,451	44·74	38,443	13·09
Australasia.....	710,194	40·26	815,047	46·20	238,893	13·54

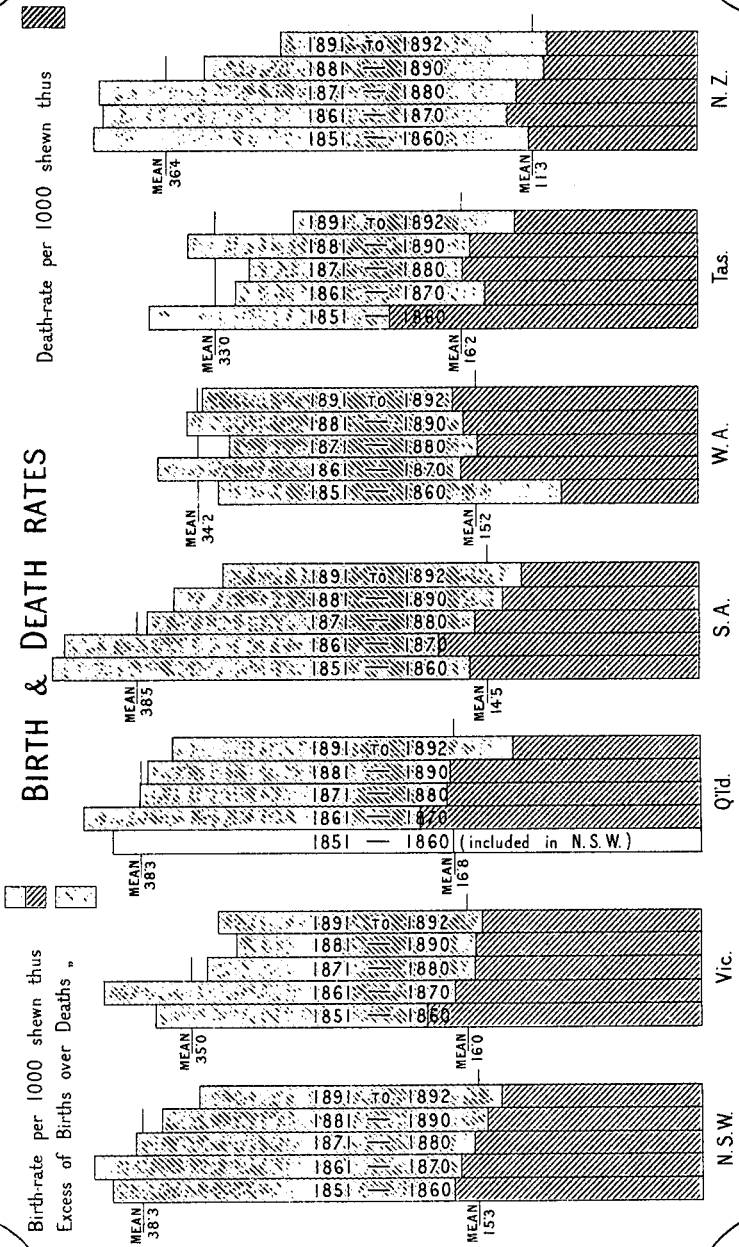
Proportionate
distribution of
females.

The female population, it will be seen, is distributed among the various colonies in much more even proportions than the males.

BIRTH & DEATH RATES

Death-rate per 1000 shewn thus

Birth-rate per 1000 shewn thus
Excess of Births over Deaths "



Victoria has the least ratio of dependent females, the greatest proportion of those of reproductive ages, and the highest relative number of females over the reproductive age. The rates for the other provinces are remarkably even, New South Wales and Western Australia having almost an identical proportion of reproductive females, while South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand are nearly equal at a slightly lower rate.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of births in each Colony and in the whole of Australasia, in quinquennial periods from 1861 to 1890, and in the two years 1891 and 1892, was as follows :—

Colony.	1861-65.	1866-70.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-92.
New South Wales	79,958	92,643	106,543	127,572	158,905	188,300	80,104
Victoria	123,353	131,052	136,363	132,347	140,258	172,307	76,334
Queensland	11,761	22,622	29,279	37,535	48,979	70,150	29,618
South Australia	30,472	35,067	36,398	46,310	56,618	58,200	21,307
Western Australia	3,352	3,734	4,033	4,611	5,446	7,696	3,634
Tasmania	15,454	14,679	15,313	17,165	21,425	22,710	9,936
New Zealand	26,611	46,770	59,891	88,205	96,482	94,071	36,149
Australasia	290,961	346,557	387,820	453,745	528,113	609,434	257,082

The birth-rate of each Colony for the last eleven years was as follows :—

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
1882...	37·20	30·06	35·85	37·50	35·67	33·84	37·43	34·79
1883...	37·32	30·26	36·92	37·53	33·57	34·84	36·46	34·86
1884...	38·44	30·93	35·75	38·62	33·38	36·52	36·18	35·44
1885...	37·79	31·33	36·66	38·71	34·53	36·18	34·70	35·22
1886...	37·43	31·30	38·16	35·95	35·15	35·47	33·15	34·74
1887...	37·06	32·50	38·94	34·70	36·63	35·40	32·14	34·77
1888...	37·20	32·70	39·12	33·55	34·47	34·83	31·33	34·62
1889...	34·97	33·35	38·13	32·80	35·95	33·92	30·23	33·80
1890...	35·36	33·60	39·66	32·54	33·09	33·49	29·42	33·95
1891...	34·60	33·62	36·67	33·30	35·05	33·21	29·01	33·44
1892...	34·41	32·55	35·84	31·91	33·01	32·48	27·83	32·64

AUSTRALASIAN DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths in each Colony and in the whole of Australasia, in quinquennial periods from 1861 to 1890, and in the two years 1891 and 1892, is shown in the following table :—

Colony.	1861-65.	1866-70.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-92.
New South Wales	31,561	36,466	40,909	53,256	66,103	71,457	31,897
Victoria	49,452	55,136	59,750	62,811	66,811	84,648	34,480
Queensland	5,751	9,312	12,869	17,284	25,731	28,040	10,436
South Australia.....	10,840	12,963	15,475	18,026	21,616	19,361	7,952
Western Australia....	1,399	1,711	2,068	2,003	2,709	3,332	1,800
Tasmania.....	6,953	6,962	8,060	8,994	9,790	10,389	3,754
New Zealand	10,001	13,328	19,354	25,254	29,074	29,746	12,977
Australasia	115,957	135,878	158,494	187,628	221,834	246,073	103,296

The death-rate of each Colony for the last eleven years is given in the following table ; but the statement, viewed in the light of a comparison between the Colonies, is not in every case just, as no account is taken of the ages of the people :—

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
1882...	16·05	15·32	17·99	15·19	14·08	15·95	11·22	15·02
1883...	14·61	14·29	18·82	14·90	17·77	17·36	11·51	14·52
1884...	16·10	14·48	22·97	15·61	21·57	15·88	10·47	15·29
1885...	16·48	15·01	19·58	12·81	17·27	15·89	10·71	14·98
1886...	15·05	15·18	16·91	13·62	20·97	15·15	10·54	14·42
1887...	13·38	15·74	14·89	12·64	16·52	16·15	10·31	13·78
1888...	13·91	15·44	15·18	12·00	15·28	14·84	9·46	13·62
1889...	13·87	17·79	16·24	11·13	13·78	14·96	9·45	14·35
1890...	12·90	16·10	14·51	12·32	11·44	14·74	9·65	13·49
1891...	14·26	16·26	12·87	13·02	17·05	15·00	10·34	14·03
1892...	13·22	13·68	12·66	11·29	16·63	13·53	10·06	12·68

Death-rate of Colonies compared with other nations.

Compared with European countries the Colonies occupy a very favourable position in respect to both birth and death rates. The Australasian birth-rate is high, and in European countries where

it is higher it will be seen, on reference to the subjoined table, that the death-rate is so considerably in excess that the difference between the two, representing the gain to each country by natural increase, is largely in favour of Australasia. The following are the average rates per 1,000 inhabitants for the ten years ending 1890 for European countries, and for the ten years 1882-1893 for the Australasian Colonies :—

Country.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Excess of Births per 1,000 inhabitants.
New South Wales	36·46	14·38	22·08
Victoria.....	32·21	15·40	16·81
Queensland	37·58	15·46	22·12
South Australia	34·96	12·93	22·03
Western Australia.....	34·78	14·83	19·95
Tasmania.....	34·63	15·35	19·28
New Zealand.....	32·04	10·25	21·79
Australasia	34·35	14·12	20·23
England and Wales	32·49	19·14	13·35
Scotland	32·32	19·18	13·14
Ireland.....	23·39	17·94	5·45
United Kingdom.....	31·21	18·98	12·23
France	23·88	22·01	1·87
Germany	36·76	25·10	11·66
Belgium	29·98	20·31	9·67
Netherlands	34·20	20·97	13·23
Austria.....	37·95	29·51	8·44
Hungary	44·20	32·59	11·61
Switzerland.....	28·08	20·82	7·26
Italy.....	37·76	27·28	10·48
Denmark	32·07	18·61	13·46
Norway	30·63	16·94	13·69
Sweden	29·20	16·93	12·27

No better testimony to the salubrity of the climate of Australasia could be obtained than is afforded by these figures. There are, of course, various circumstances, other than climatic, which would tend to make the mortality lighter in these than older-settled countries; but when all possible allowances are made for such circumstances, a comparison between these Colonies and the countries of Europe is still significantly favourable to Australasia.

Salubrity of the climate.

AUSTRALASIAN MARRIAGE RATES.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in each Colony, and in the whole of Australasia, in quinquennial periods from 1861 to 1890, and in the two years 1891 and 1892, was as follows:—

Colony.	1861-65.	1866-70.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-92.
New South Wales	16,920	18,271	21,210	25,904	35,737	38,671	16,458
Victoria	22,237	22,902	24,368	25,416	33,589	42,832	16,515
Queensland	3,689	4,648	6,276	7,466	11,692	15,271	5,679
South Australia	6,226	6,435	7,472	10,632	12,379	10,334	4,438
Western Australia ..	765	828	835	975	1,115	1,495	825
Tasmania	3,340	3,143	3,290	4,087	5,002	4,796	1,983
New Zealand	7,240	9,955	12,050	16,220	18,102	18,097	7,507
Australasia	60,417	66,182	75,501	90,753	117,556	131,496	53,705

The marriage-rate of each Colony for the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
1882...	8·70	7·09	8·56	8·75	7·04	8·11	7·09	7·87
1883...	8·33	7·44	8·93	8·53	6·88	9·16	6·86	8·03
1884...	8·47	7·74	8·91	8·33	7·02	8·00	6·93	7·98
1885...	8·22	7·73	8·93	7·86	7·37	8·22	6·72	7·84
1886...	8·06	7·86	8·45	6·35	7·73	7·55	5·99	7·49
1887...	7·55	7·64	8·40	6·33	7·44	7·02	5·98	7·26
1888...	7·57	8·48	8·93	6·65	6·90	6·93	6·00	7·48
1889...	7·06	8·43	8·27	6·66	6·77	6·89	5·95	7·36
1890...	7·15	8·21	8·22	7·02	5·89	6·64	6·11	7·36
1891...	7·39	7·68	7·21	7·31	8·11	6·63	6·05	7·20
1892...	6·77	6·65	6·67	6·41	7·36	6·51	6·23	6·60

During the last two years the marriage-rate has decreased to a considerable extent in all the Colonies, with the exception of Western Australia; but even in that Colony it was much lower in 1892 than in 1891. This is another proof of the truth of the often-repeated statement that times of commercial depression always exert an adverse influence on the marriage-rate.

It must be borne in mind that the above are the ratios of *marriages* to population. To ascertain the ratios of *persons* married it is therefore necessary to double the figures in each case.

A comparison of the marriage-rate of Australasia with that of other countries, where the social conditions are essentially different, is not of much value, and therefore is not given here.

NATIVE RACES.

At the census of 1891 only 38,879 aborigines were enumerated, ^{Australian} ^{Aborigines.} of whom 8,280 were in New South Wales, 565 in Victoria, 23,789 in South Australia, and 6,245 in Western Australia. The figures relating to New South Wales and Victoria include all aborigines now living in those provinces, but the returns from the other Colonies are very imperfect. The aborigines of Tasmania are extinct, but the Tasmanian Census of 1891 enumerates 139 half-castes, which are included in the general population. It has been asserted that there are some 70,000 aborigines in Queensland. This is, however, a very crude estimate, and may be far wide of the truth. In the case of South Australia, a large number of the aborigines in the Northern Territory are entirely outside the bounds of settlement, and it seems probable that they are as numerous in that Colony as in Queensland. The census of Western Australia includes only those aboriginals in the employment of the colonists, and as large portions of this, the greatest in area of all the Australasian Colonies, are as yet unexplored, it may be presumed that the number of aborigines enumerated in the census is very far short of the total in the Colony. The aboriginal population of the entire Continent may be set down at something like 200,000.

The original inhabitants of New Zealand, or Maoris, as they ^{The Maoris.} are called, are quite a different race. They are gifted with a considerable amount of intelligence, quick at imitation, and brave

even to rashness. According to the census of 1881 they numbered 44,097.' Like the Australian aborigines they appear to be decreasing in number, the census of 1886 enumerating only 41,432, and that of 1891, 41,993 (22,861 males and 19,132 females). In these figures are included 2,681 half-castes (1,469 males and 1,212 females), and 40 Morioris at Chatham Islands (26 males and 14 females. It is said that at the time the colonists first landed the number of Maoris was fully 120,000, but this, like all other estimates of aboriginal population, is founded on very slight information.

ALIEN RACES.

Chinese in the Colonies in 1891.

At the census of 1891 the Chinese and half-caste Chinese in the whole group of Colonies numbered 42,521, distributed as follows:—

New South Wales	14,156
Victoria	9,377
Queensland	8,574
South Australia	3,997
Western Australia	917
Tasmania	1,056
New Zealand.....	4,444
	42,521
Australasia	42,521

Prohibitive legislation.

Since 1880 it has been deemed expedient by the Governments of all the Colonies except Western Australia, and South Australia as far as her Northern Territory is concerned, to enact prohibitive laws against the immigration of Chinese, and their migration from one Colony to another. For several years a poll-tax of £10 was imposed, but now, in accordance with the most recent legislation on the subject, masters of vessels are forbidden under a heavy penalty to bring more than one Chinese to every 300 tons, and a poll-tax of £100 is charged on landing, except in Western Australia, where the tax is £10, and in the Northern Territory where no tax is imposed. These stringent

regulations have had the effect of bringing about the almost entire cessation of this class of immigration.

The only other alien race present in large numbers in any of the Colonies are the Polynesians in Queensland, where they numbered 9,428 at the Census of 1891. Polynesians in Queensland.

NATURALIZATION.

The number of persons naturalised in Australasia during 1891 was 922; of these over one-third belonged to Queensland, New South Wales showing the next highest figures. The following are the returns for each Colony :-- Persons naturalised

Colony.	Germans and other German speaking nations.	Scandinavians.	Chinese.	Others.	Total.
New South Wales	66	76	.....	49	191
Victoria	62	16	.....	73	151
Queensland	206	88	.....	39	333
South Australia	77	18	.....	18	113
Western Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tasmania	3	2	23	1	29
New Zealand.....	37	35	7	26	105
Australasia	451	235	30	206	922

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The progress of the chief cities of Australasia has been no less remarkable than that of the Colonies themselves, and has no parallel among the cities of the old world; even in America the rise of great cities has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the rural population, but in these Colonies, perhaps for the first time in history, is presented the spectacle of magnificent cities growing with marvellous rapidity, and embracing within their limits one-third of the population of the Colonies, of which they are the seat of Government. The abnormal aggregation of the population into their capital cities is a most unfortunate Progress of chief cities.

element in the progress of these Colonies, and is one which seems to become every year more marked.

Population of capital cities of Colonies at various dates.

The increase in the population of the chief cities of Australasia and the estimated numbers of their inhabitants at the various census periods, are given in the following table, which illustrates the remarkable progress referred to :—

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881	1891.
Sydney	29,973	53,924	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,386
Melbourne	4,479	23,143	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896
Brisbane	*829	2,543	6,051	15,029	31,109	93,657
Adelaide	†8,480	‡14,577	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252
Perth .....	.....	.....	.....	5,244	5,822	8,447
Hobart .....	.....	.. ..	19,449	19,092	21,118	33,450
Wellington.....	.....	.....	.....	7,908	20,563	33,224

* In 1846. † In 1840. ‡ In 1850.

Proportion of population in chief cities.

The aggregation of population is most marked in the case of Melbourne, but Adelaide and Sydney are also conspicuous. The proportion of population in each capital compared with that of the whole Colony is set forth in the subjoined table, for the three years 1871, 1881 and 1891 :—

	1871.	1881.	1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sydney.....	27·34	29·93	33·86
Melbourne	28·27	32·81	43·05
Brisbane	12·51	14·57	23·79
Adelaide	23·03	37·11	41·59
Perth	20·68	19·60	16·97
Hobart	18·76	18·25	22·81
Wellington	3·08	4·20	5·30

The percentage of New Zealand population resident in Wellington is small, but, though it is the capital of the Colony, this city is greatly exceeded in population by Auckland, as well as Dunedin and Christchurch; but even in the largest of these cities—Auckland—the population is not more than 8·18 per cent. of that of the whole Colony.

The following is a list of the cities and towns of Australasia with a population, at the Census of 1891, exceeding 5,000 ; in all cases the suburbs are included :—

City or Town.	Population.	City or Town.	Population.
New South Wales—		Queensland— <i>continued</i> —	
Sydney	383,386	Gympie	8,449
Newcastle	50,705	Ipswich	7,625
Broken Hill	19,789	Toowoomba	7,007
Parramatta	11,677	South Australia—	
Goulburn	10,916	Adelaide	133,252
Maitland	10,214	Port Adelaide	20,644
Bathurst	9,162	Western Australia—	
Albury	5,447	Perth	8,447
Orange	5,064	Freemantle	5,607
Victoria—		Tasmania—	
Melbourne	490,896	Hobart	33,450
Ballarat	46,033	Launceston	17,208
Bendigo	37,238	New Zealand—	
Geelong	24,283	Auckland	51,287
Warrnambool	6,582	Christchurch	47,846
Castlemaine	5,982	Dunedin	45,869
Stawell	5,183	Wellington	33,224
Queensland—		Invercargill	7,962
Brisbane	93,657	Napier	8,341
Rockhampton	13,380	Nelson	6,626
Maryborough	9,700	Oamaru	5,621
Townsville	8,564	Wanganui	5,011

The estimated populations of the capitals of the Australasian Colonies on 31st December, 1892, were as follows :—

Sydney	411,710
Melbourne	474,810
Brisbane	100,217
Adelaide	136,766
Perth	11,117
Hobart	34,926
Wellington	37,013

BIRTH-PLACES.

One of the subjects of inquiry at the Census of 1891, as at previous enumerations, related to the birthplaces of the population. The result of the tabulation shows that while there are differences in the component parts of the population in the several Colonies, these differences are slight, and the great bulk of the people, to the extent of fully 95 per cent., is of British origin. Probably the population of Australasia is more

British origin of the people.

homogeneous than that of most European countries, for even in Queensland, where people of foreign descent are proportionately more numerous than in any of the other Colonies, they do not amount to more than 10 per cent. of the total population. The subjoined table shows, in a condensed form, the results of the tabulation of the birthplaces in each Colony as well as the whole of Australasia, the figures being exclusive of aborigines, and inclusive, in the case of European countries, of their Colonies and possessions:—

Birthplaces.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
New South Wales	725,015	19,775	17,023	2,154	555	1,180	2,833	768,535
Victoria	40,768	713,074	7,462	6,600	1,036	4,205	8,941	782,005
Queensland	10,173	2,736	176,971	405	203	203	481	191,177
South Australia	17,716	25,309	1,449	217,730	1,161	674	983	265,022
Western Australia	464	753	63	588	27,825	69	76	29,838
Tasmania	5,851	16,397	1,004	722	108	107,901	2,629	134,612
New Zealand	9,015	12,026	1,117	567	182	963	366,716	390,586
Australasia	809,002	790,070	205,039	228,775	31,075	115,195	382,659	2,561,865
England and Wales	154,229	162,907	77,187	48,821	9,812	17,443	119,234	589,683
Scotland	36,821	50,667	22,400	8,874	1,211	3,845	51,916	175,734
Ireland	75,051	85,307	43,036	14,369	3,499	5,687	47,634	274,588
United Kingdom	266,101	298,881	142,623	72,064	14,522	26,975	218,834	1,040,000
British Possessions—								
In Europe	177	131	71	296	39	14	111	830
In Asia	2,105	1,853	1,129	602	459	389	1,168	7,705
In Africa	738	1,008	240	222	90	65	340	2,703
In America	1,611	1,860	614	384	169	180	1,685	6,503
In Polynesia	298	134	12	34	2	19	105	604
Other British Possessions ..	4,920	4,936	2,066	1,533	759	667	3,409	13,354
Austria-Hungary	588	586	247	185	29	20	564	2,219
Belgium	181	235	35	51	4	12	115	633
Denmark	1,488	1,399	3,072	276	41	137	2,053	8,466
France	2,270	1,307	411	400	72	77	711	5,243
Germany	9,565	10,775	14,924	8,553	290	918	4,668	49,688
Italy	1,477	1,717	439	186	36	36	397	4,288
Netherlands	284	366	67	82	19	12	143	973
Portugal	249	163	41	17	10	27	295	717
Russia	1,176	1,172	311	189	71	38	419	3,376
Spain	138	227	93	29	89	17	76	669
Sweden and Norway	3,397	3,214	1,956	1,157	204	194	2,702	12,824
Switzerland	594	1,317	469	142	15	18	362	2,917
United States of America ..	3,379	2,905	943	386	154	221	1,683	9,671
China	13,157	8,467	8,554	3,907	914	943	4,470	40,502
Specified foreign countries ..	37,943	33,855	31,562	15,650	1,948	2,670	18,563	142,191
At sea	1,960	1,973	832	601	114	170	1,295	6,945
All others and unspecified ..	4,019	10,075	11,546	1,803	1,364	900	1,898	31,695
Total	1,123,954	1,130,840	393,718	320,431	49,732	146,667	626,668	3,801,050

A glance at the preceding table shows at once that natives of the Australasian Colonies form fully two-thirds of the population, and that the great majority of the Australasian-born population were natives of the particular Colony in which they were enumerated. The proportion per cent. of the people born in the Colony in which they were resident at the time of the census, of those born in any of the other six Australasian Colonies, and of the total Australasian-born population to the total population of each Colony are shown below :—

Colony.	Percentage to Total Population of—		
	Natives of Colony of Enumeration.	Natives of other Colonies.	Australasian-born Population.
New South Wales	64·51	7·47	71·98
Victoria	62·56	6·75	69·31
Queensland	44·95	7·14	52·09
South Australia	67·95	3·45	71·40
Western Australia.....	55·89	6·53	62·42
Tasmania.....	73·57	4·97	78·54
New Zealand	58·52	2·54	61·06
Average for Australasia	61·44	5·96	67·40

These figures show that proportionately the largest Australasian-born population is to be found in Tasmania, where more than 73 out of every 100 of the inhabitants were born in the Colony, and over 78 per cent. were Australasians. In Queensland, on the contrary, very nearly half the population were natives of countries outside of the Seven Colonies, and only 45 per cent. were Queenslanders by birth. The low proportion of native-born in the Colony in question is no doubt accounted for by the comparatively recent settlement of much of the territory, and the encouragement given to immigrants from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. It will be noticed that New South Wales has proved the most attractive of all the Provinces to those born in other parts of Australasia, while New Zealand, from its isolated position and greater distance, has drawn to itself the least proportion of Australasian natives. The following figures set forth still more

NATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

clearly the extent to which each Colony is indebted for population to its neighbours :—

Colony.	Number of Natives of other six Colonies enumerated.	Number of Natives enumerated in other six Colonies.	Gain to Colony.	Loss to Colony.
New South Wales...	83,987	43,520	40,467	.....
Victoria	76,996	69,021	7,975	.....
Queensland.....	28,112	14,206	13,912	.....
South Australia....	11,045	47,292	.....	36,247
Western Australia..	3,250	2,013	1,237	.....
Tasmania	7,294	26,711	.....	19,417
New Zealand	15,943	23,870	.....	7,927

Australasians in other provinces than where born.

In New South Wales, it will be seen, there were 83,987 natives of the other Colonies, while only 43,520 natives of New South Wales had made their homes in other parts of Australasia, the result being a net gain of 40,467 persons, a very considerable proportion, seeing that several of the other provinces were originally colonised from New South Wales. On the other hand, South Australia showed a loss of 36,247 from intercolonial movements of population; Tasmania lost 19,417, and New Zealand 7,927. The natives of other parts of Australasia resident in Victoria very nearly balanced the number of Victorians resident in other provinces, the excess in favour of the Colony in question being under 8,000. Queensland gained 13,912 from the other colonies, and Western Australia 1,237 persons.

Natives of the United Kingdom.

Next to the Australasian-born population, natives of the United Kingdom are by far the most numerous class in each Colony. The following table shows the percentages to the total population of each Colony of natives of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Colony.	Natives of—			
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
New South Wales.....	13·71	3·28	6·68	23·67
Victoria	14·29	4·45	7·48	26·22
Queensland	19·60	5·69	10·93	36·22
South Australia.....	15·24	2·77	4·48	22·49
Western Australia	19·71	2·43	7·03	29·17
Tasmania	11·89	2·62	3·88	18·39
New Zealand	19·04	8·28	7·60	34·92
Australasia	15·51	4·62	7·23	27·36

It was to be expected that the percentage of natives of the United Kingdom would be highest in those Colonies which have introduced a large number of assisted immigrants during the last twenty years, as Queensland and New Zealand, in which Colonies the percentage of the native-born population is comparatively low. If the composition of the population of the United Kingdom be taken into consideration, it will be seen that Scotch and Irish colonists are much more numerous in proportion than those of English birth. The distribution of natives of the three kingdoms is very unequal in the different Colonies; while natives of England are more numerous in proportion to natives of Scotland and Ireland in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, Scotchmen are proportionately most numerous in New Zealand, and Irishmen in Queensland.

The number of natives of parts of the British Empire other than the United Kingdom and the Australasian Colonies enumerated in the latter was very small, amounting only to the following percentages of the total population:—In New South Wales, 0·44; in Victoria, 0·44; in Queensland, 0·53; in South Australia, 0·48; in Western Australia, 1·53; in Tasmania, 0·45; and in New Zealand, 0·54; average in Australasia, 0·48. Natives of Canada, the West and East Indies, make up the bulk of this class, which numbered only 18,354 in the whole of Australasia. It is not possible to give a complete tabulation of natives of foreign countries, as in some of the Colonies no other country is mentioned but those shown in the table given, the rest of the foreign-born population being bracketed together as natives of other foreign countries. Immigrants from Germany appear to be most numerous, then follow natives of China, Sweden and Norway, the United States, Denmark, France, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Belgium. Of countries not shown in the table, Greece and Asiatic Turkey would appear to have contributed most, though Polynesians are numerous in Queensland. The percentage to the total population of each Colony of natives of Germany and of the Scandinavian

GERMANS AND SCANDINAVIANS.

Proportion of
foreign-born.

Kingdoms (Sweden and Norway, and Denmark), as well as of the total foreign-born population, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Colony.	Percentage of—		
	Germans.	Scandinavians.	Total Foreign-born Population.
New South Wales	0·85	0·43	3·38
Victoria	0·95	0·40	2·98
Queensland	3·79	1·28	8·02
South Australia	2·67	0·45	4·88
Western Australia	0·58	0·49	3·91
Tasmania	0·63	0·23	1·82
New Zealand	0·74	0·76	2·97
Australasia	1·31	0·56	3·74

It will be seen that both Germans and Scandinavians are proportionately most numerous in Queensland, where together they amount to more than 5 per cent. of the population. Germans are also very numerous in South Australia, and Scandinavians in New Zealand.

The number of natives of China given in the table at page 164 does not agree with the number of Chinese shown in the table at page 160, where Chinese half-castes born in Australasia are included.

The remainder of the population is made up of those born at sea and those unspecified. The proportion of each class to the total population of each Colony is shown below :—

Colony.	Percentage of—	
	Born at Sea.	Unspecified.
New South Wales	0·17	0·36
Victoria	0·17	0·88
Queensland	0·21	2·93
South Australia	0·19	0·56
Western Australia	0·23	2·74
Tasmania	0·12	0·68
New Zealand	0·21	0·30
Australasia	0·18	0·84

From the returns of those Colonies where the people born at sea have been distinguished into those born of British and of foreign parentage respectively, it appears that the great bulk of them were of British parentage.

The column headed "unspecified" comprises, in addition to those given as unspecified in the tabulations of the different Colonies, the natives of such foreign countries as were not specified in the table previously given. The proportions shown for Queensland and Western Australia are considerably larger than those of the other Colonies, owing to the fact that in Queensland the large number of Polynesians mentioned in a previous paragraph, is included; while in Western Australia, people engaged in the pearl fisheries, who were returned as natives of Malaysia, have been reckoned. The small number of persons who in some of the Colonies were returned as natives of "Australasia" (Colony unspecified), is also enumerated under this head.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

At the Hobart Census Conference it had been decided to tabulate the conjugal condition of the people under the heads of "Never married," "Married," "Widowed," and "Divorced." This decision was, however, only adhered to by New South Wales and Tasmania, while the reports of the other Colonies do not distinguish the divorced, who are, no doubt, included under the heading of unmarried. For the sake of comparison a similar classification has, therefore, been made in the tabulation of New South Wales and Tasmania. The people who returned themselves as "divorced" on the census schedules of New South Wales, numbered 178 males and 126 females—total, 304; and in Tasmania 25 males and 6 females—total, 31. Considering that during the five years preceding the taking of the Census, 171 decrees for the dissolution of marriage had been granted in New South Wales, it is reasonable to assume that the figures quoted understate the truth, no doubt owing to the reluctance on the part of many

Birth-places
unspecified.

Divorced not
enumerated.

people living in a state of divorce to return themselves as "divorced" in the census schedules.

The following table shows the number of unmarried, married, and widowed people in each Colony, those whose conjugal condition was unspecified on the schedules having been proportionately distributed :—

Conjugal Condition.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
MALES—								
Unmarried	424,464	408,566	161,308	114,066	21,648	52,630	234,315	1,416,997
Married	166,634	170,954	57,963	48,932	7,266	22,488	90,754	564,991
Widowed	16,905	18,569	4,508	3,803	893	2,442	7,808	54,928
Total	608,003	598,089	223,779	166,801	29,807	77,560	332,877	2,036,916
FEMALES—								
Unmarried	324,504	335,098	105,632	96,891	12,706	43,755	190,758	1,109,344
Married	165,648	173,749	57,610	43,295	6,383	21,406	90,919	564,010
Widowed	25,799	32,904	6,697	8,444	886	3,946	12,104	90,780
Total	515,951	541,751	169,939	153,630	19,975	69,107	293,781	1,764,134
MALES AND FEMALES—								
Unmarried	748,968	743,664	266,940	210,957	34,354	96,385	425,073	2,526,341
Married	332,282	344,703	115,573	97,227	13,649	43,894	181,673	1,129,001
Widowed	42,704	51,473	11,205	12,247	1,779	6,388	19,912	145,708
Total	1,123,954	1,139,840	393,718	320,431	49,782	146,667	626,658	3,801,050

Excess of
unmarried
males.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that unmarried males are largely in excess of unmarried females in each Colony. The numbers for each Colony and the percentages of unmarried females to unmarried males in each Colony are shown in the following table :—

Colony.	Excess of Unmarried Males over Unmarried Females.	Percentage of Unmarried Females to Unmarried Males.
New South Wales	99,960	76·45
Victoria	73,468	82·02
Queensland	55,076	65·48
South Australia	17,175	84·94
Western Australia	8,942	58·69
Tasmania	8,875	83·14
New Zealand	43,557	81·41
Australasia	307,653	78·29

The percentage is particularly low in those Colonies which have attracted much population from the other Colonies, as New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia; while it is near the average in Victoria and New Zealand, which have neither gained nor lost population to any great extent; and it is considerably above the average in South Australia and Tasmania, whence a great amount of emigration to the other Colonies has taken place. This fact favours the supposition that the emigrants have chiefly been young unmarried males attracted to the other Colonies by the hope of bettering their condition.

The numbers of married males and females are fairly equal in all the Colonies, the males preponderating everywhere, except in Victoria and New Zealand; there must, therefore, have been an emigration of married males from those two provinces:

Amongst the widowed females largely outnumber males, as was to be expected from the higher death-rate and the proportionately larger number of males re-married. Western Australia, however, shows a slight excess of widowers over widows. The following table shows for each Colony the proportion of unmarried, married, and widowed males to total males, of unmarried, married, and widowed females to total females, and of unmarried, married, and widowed persons to total population:—

Widows outnumber widowers.

Percentage of—		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
MALES...	Unmarried	69·81	68·31	72·08	68·38	72·63	67·86	70·39	69·57
	Married	27·41	28·58	25·90	29·34	24·38	28·99	27·26	27·74
	Widowed	2·78	3·11	2·02	2·28	2·99	3·15	2·35	2·69
FEMALES...	Unmarried	62·89	61·86	62·16	63·07	63·61	63·31	64·93	62·88
	Married	32·11	32·07	33·90	31·44	31·95	30·98	30·95	31·97
	Widowed	5·00	6·07	3·94	5·49	4·44	5·71	4·12	5·15
MALES AND FEMALES.	Unmarried	66·64	65·24	67·80	65·84	69·01	65·72	67·83	66·46
	Married	29·56	30·24	29·35	30·34	27·42	29·93	28·99	29·70
	Widowed	3·80	4·52	2·85	3·82	3·57	4·35	3·18	3·84

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY.

Returns in some cases unsatisfactory.

Inquiries were made in the census schedules respecting the number of persons suffering from sickness and infirmity, but there is reason to believe that in at least some of the Colonies the way in which the column was filled in was unsatisfactory. The figures for New South Wales and Victoria may be compared throughout, as the classification adopted was practically the same, and to a certain extent this holds also good of the Western Australian and Tasmanian figures. The returns for Queensland are made in a somewhat indefinite way, and in New Zealand half the number of persons returned as sick and infirm includes all ages, while the other half only includes the population of 15 years and over. Returns from South Australia have not yet been received. The following table shows the results of the tabulation for the other six colonies :—

Sickness and Infirmity.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
Sickness—						
Paralysis	851	1,097	*	*	*	468
Epilepsy	339	420	*	18	37	232
Leprosy	15	3	*	*	*	*
Other and undefined	10,117	13,127	*	487	2,579	†4,404
Total	11,322	14,647	2,969	505	2,616	5,104
Accidents	1,459	1,668	777	62	152	‡679
Deaf and dumb	383	364	154	11	54	166
Dumb only	9	*	*	*	*	*
Deaf only	1,348	627	*	*	*	268
Blindness	741	995	199	54	165	274
Lunacy	3,129	3,770	1,104	129	333	1,798
Idiocy.....	286	355	*	7	46	128
Crippled.....	1,775	346	*	*	*	979
Lost a limb	635	754	*	35	*	*
Lost sight of an eye	1,164	1,157	*	79	*	*
Total	22,251	24,683	5,203	882	3,416	9,396

* Included under more general heading. † Of this figure, 4,130 persons refer to the population over 15 years only, while 274 persons refer to the whole population.
‡ Population over 15 years only.

HABITATIONS.

At the Census of 1891, inquiry was made on the householders' ^{Dwellings of the people.} schedules respecting the dwellings of the population. The questions to be answered were whether a building was occupied, unoccupied, or in course of construction, the material of which it was built, and the number of rooms it contained. The tabulation has not been made with the same degree of completeness in all the Colonies; but as far as comparative figures can be given they are shown below. The number of occupied and unoccupied houses, &c., was as follows:—

Number of Dwellings.	New South Wales.	Victoria	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Occupied	216,219	217,895	78,429	....	10,221	26,585	119,766
Unoccupied	16,606	15,846	2,224	....	236	1,588	9,558
Being built	1,257	1,603	44	....	73	189	425
Stores, offices, and public buildings	7,514	264	*	....	*	244	*
Inhabited huts and dwellings with canvas roofs	*	5,802	*	....	*	1,195	4,085
Total number of dwellings	241,596	241,560	80,697	63,887	10,530	29,801	133,834

* Included under more general heading.

The materials of which the dwellings were constructed in each Colony is shown in the following table, as far as the particulars are available:— Materials used in construction

Material.	New South Wales.	Victoria	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
Brick or stone	90,411	69,545	....	....	6,087	8,452	5,697
Wood, iron, or lath and plaster.	130,031	154,843	....	....	2,388	10,231	116,801
Slabs, bark, mud, &c.....	*	4,841	....	....	306	595	4,286
Canvas, linen, calico, &c.....	18,795	5,858	....	....	1,552	1,214	4,085
Other materials .....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1,551
Unspecified materials	2,359	6,473	....	....	194	309	1,414
Total	241,596	241,650	80,697	63,887	10,530	29,801	133,834

* Included in previous line.

Number of
rooms.

The number of rooms is given for all houses, whether occupied or unoccupied, except in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand, where the figures given refer only to occupied dwellings :—

Dwellings, with—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
One room	24,887	28,497	{ ... ..	... ..	2,075	2,409	11,528
Two rooms	16,146				1,612	4,092	11,030
Three and four rooms ..	65,934	156,976	{ ... ..	... ..	2,855	11,627	41,934
Five and six rooms	64,377				1,440	5,880	32,808
Seven to ten rooms	32,346	30,944	... ..	... ..	1,856	5,413	24,968
Eleven to fifteen rooms..	7,419	7,061	... ..	... ..	318		
Sixteen to twenty rooms	1,941	1,673	... ..	... ..	92		
More than twenty rooms	1,216	1,226	... ..	... ..	47		
Number of rooms unspecified.	1,953	9,183	... ..	... ..	235	320	1,523
Total No. of dwellings	216,219	241,560	80,697	63,887	10,530	20,801	123,851

In Queensland the habitations were enumerated under the Quinquennial Census Act, which does not provide for a statement either of the materials from which houses are constructed or of the number of rooms they contain. The only return yet available for South Australia is that of the total number of houses. Leaving that Colony out of the calculation, in the rest of Australasia there are nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ persons to every occupied house.