

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district, and he then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This, then, was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The second was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. From Tasmania and New South Wales, therefore, came the first white people who settled in this State. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered

Population
of Victoria,
1836 to
1909.

from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made in the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable re-action followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that in addition to retaining its own people, this State has latterly been able to attract others from without. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1909:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1909.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901	609,544	601,338	1,210,882	1,204,045
1902	608,037	603,413	1,211,450	1,211,170
1903	605,361	603,493	1,208,854	1,208,880
1904	605,035	605,269	1,210,304	1,207,537
1905	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	1,212,517
1906	620,380	617,618	1,237,998	1,227,072
1907	631,140	627,000	1,258,140	1,246,860
1908	640,180	633,133	1,273,313	1,265,223
1909	654,099	643,458	1,297,557	1,283,961

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during ^{Population, 1909.} 1909, are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1908 .. ..	..	..	640,180	633,133	1,273,313
Births, 1909	16,092	15,457			
Deaths „	8,070	6,366			
Natural increase .. ..	..	..	8,022	9,091	17,113
Migration by Sea, 1909—					
Arrivals (as recorded)	48,404	30,340			
Departures „	44,275	29,493			
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	4,129	847	4,976
Migration by Land, 1909 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	18,503	11,424			
Departures	16,735	11,037			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	1,768	387	2,155
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1909 .. ..	..	..	654,099	643,458	1,297,557
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1909 .. ..	..	..	50,379	46,108	96,487
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	163	108	271

During the period—1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1905—it was the practice, in estimating the population of Victoria, to make an allowance of 9 per cent. of the recorded departures by sea, to provide for unrecorded departures. But early in 1906 an investigation was made into the method of recording arrivals and departures by sea, and the question generally of estimating the population, with the result that the continuance of the allowance was found to be unnecessary, and it has accordingly been abandoned as from 1st January, 1906. In the period mentioned—4½ years—the allowance made for unrecorded departures by sea amounted to 32,346 persons, a number which is considered to be sufficient for the present; and the results of an investigation into the method adopted of estimating population in all the States, and for the Commonwealth as a whole, made by the Commonwealth Statistician, supports this view.

Increase of
population
1891-1909.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1909.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	1,679	9,812
1902	14,284	13,716	568
1903	13,974	16,570	-2,596
1904	15,370	13,920	1,450
1905	15,431	7,164	8,267
1906	15,607	+3,820	19,427
1907	16,827	+3,315	20,142
1908	15,334	161	15,173
1909	17,113	+7,131	24,244
Total since 1901 Census (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ years)	135,431	38,944	96,487
Total (18 $\frac{3}{4}$ years) ..	307,944	150,521	157,423

Emigration
to Western
Australia.

It will be seen from the above table that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia has been by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State has gained from Victoria from 1891

(the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities), to the close of 1909. The total gain recorded to the western State is 86,461.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1909.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891	344	2,304	1,960
1892	632	2,346	1,714
1893	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898	21,687	22,504	817
1899	12,403	12,299	- 104
1900	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901	11,371	16,704	5,333
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905	8,936	10,737	1,801
1906	10,159	8,714	- 1,445
1907	10,389	7,623	- 2,766
1908	8,729	8,133	- 596
1909	7,593	7,320	- 273
Total	177,641	264,102	86,461

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 31st March, 1901, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 39,491 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry in this State was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

Emigration
to South
Africa.

There was a large migration to and from South Africa and Victoria going on for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 this State gained 2,907 persons from South Africa, but in 1909 there was again a loss of 112 persons. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record relating to South Africa was kept:—

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1909.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895	136	1,524	1,388
1896	333	3,214	2,881
1897	824	1,570	746
1898	740	870	130
1899	994	1,192	198
1900	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901	4,785	3,715	- 1,070
1902	4,215	5,460	1,245
1903	794	3,511	2,717
1904	1,325	1,125	- 200
1905	1,186	1,068	- 118
1906	1,382	878	- 504
1907	2,162	644	- 1,518
1908	1,163	596	- 567
1909	665	777	112
Total	22,582	29,789	7,207

Immigration and
Emigration,
1905
to 1909.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1905 to 1909:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1905	62,798	65,404	- 2,606
1906	69,282	67,348	1,934
1907	75,784	73,045	2,739
1908	76,863	78,614	- 1,751
1909	78,744	73,768	4,976

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1905 and 1908, but there was an excess of immigrants numbering 1,934 in 1906, 2,739 in 1907, and 4,976 in 1909.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic is also taken into account in framing estimates of population, and the effect of this traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return:—

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1905 to 1909.

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1905 ..	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,630	7,076	17,706	1,128	80	1,208
1906 ..	12,829	8,075	20,904	11,519	7,670	19,189	1,310	405	1,715
1907 ..	14,520	9,112	23,632	14,032	9,076	23,108	488	36	524
1908 ..	15,975	9,745	25,720	14,636	9,639	24,275	1,339	106	1,445
1909 ..	16,821	10,386	27,207	15,214	10,034	25,248	1,607	352	1,959
Total ..	71,903	44,474	116,377	66,031	43,495	109,526	5,872	979	6,851

In 1909 Victoria gained by rail 1,709 from New South Wales and 280 from South Australia, but lost 30 to Queensland.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1909 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—										Net Immigration.	
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.		Foreign Ports.
1905	- 133	278	- 587	- 1,801	1,052	- 1,616	35	118	15	- 31	64	- 2,606
1906	419	- 208	302	1,445	1,766	- 2,332	..	504	26	- 62	74	1,934
1907	- 2,493	- 651	- 264	2,766	1,901	- 573	- 1	1,518	371	- 14	179	2,739
1908	- 3,360	- 121	30	596	1,446	- 1,781	- 7	567	855	300	324	- 1,751
1909	- 2,048	505	- 3	273	4,038	247	36	- 112	1,419	161	460	4,976
Total	- 8,115	- 197	- 522	3,279	10,203	- 6,055	63	2,595	2,686	254	1,101	5,292

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of over 5,000 persons, the principal gains being from Tasmania, Western Australia, the United Kingdom, and South Africa; New South Wales and New Zealand, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during the same period.

State-assisted immigration.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. By the *Closer Settlement Act* 1906 portions of estates are reserved exclusively for applicants in or from Great Britain and Ireland, or any other country, and arrangements have been made for applications to be lodged with the Agent-General.

The numbers of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1909 will be found in the following table:—

STATE ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1909.

Period.	Number of State-Assisted Immigrants.
1851-60	87,963
1861-70	46,594
1871-80	5,545
1881-90	2
1891-00	...
1901	...
1902	...
1903	...
1904	...
1905	...
1906	...
1907	127
1908	360
1909	652
Total	141,243

On making application to the Agent-General in London, approved persons may obtain reduced third-class passages to Victoria at from £12 per adult. Nominated passages at £12, with a rebate of £4, are granted to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in the State.

SETTLERS FOR IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Government of Victoria has for some time been endeavouring to induce settlers to take up blocks in the irrigation districts served by the works belonging to the State. So far, the Victorian farmer has not shown any marked inclination to take up irrigation as an aid to his farming methods, and although a number of settlers have had very successful results from the use of water, the main body of farmers seem to prefer adhering to their own methods. Seeing that a large deficit was accruing annually from these irrigation works, and in view of the fact that no proper agricultural development was taking place in the irrigation districts, the State Government resolved that an organized effort should be made to obtain settlers from abroad who would be prepared to occupy and develop to its utmost possibility the land in these irrigable areas.

Encouraging immigration.

In view of the importance of the movement, the Government selected the Minister of Lands (the Hon. H. McKenzie) and the Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, (Mr. Elwood Mead, M. Inst. C.E., M. Am. Soc. C.E.) to visit Europe and America with the object of obtaining suitable settlers for the various lands which the Government has either already purchased or purposes purchasing in the irrigation areas.

This delegation left on 18th May, 1910, with the intention of visiting Great Britain and portions of the Continents of Europe and America. It is proposed to select, as far as practicable, such settlers as believe in irrigation and as are prepared to make that system of agriculture their main resource. It is thought also that by the introduction of these skilled outsiders the Victorian farmer will see more clearly the advantages of irrigation, and will be prepared to enter into such a system with more zest and energy than he now displays.

Prior to the departure of the delegation, quite a number of inquiries were received from oversea, and it is believed that the mission of the delegation will be in every way successful.

Should the object in view be obtained, it will lead to such a development in the trade of, not only the country districts, but the towns of Victoria, as will fully justify the action of the Government in sending forth its representatives.

CENSUS OF 1911.

A census of Australia will be taken in April, 1911, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The work of enumeration in the various States will be carried out under the supervision of the State Statisticians.

PAST CENSUSES.

The following tables show the ages of the people and their conjugal condition, at the three census years 1881, 1891, and 1901, also their occupations for the two latter years. Particulars of this kind are only collected in census years. Ages of the people.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, AND 1901.

Age Group (Years.)	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	57,542	56,141	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179
5-10 ..	54,555	54,250	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493
10-15 ..	54,043	53,715	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640
15-20 ..	49,192	51,020	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717
20-25 ..	40,385	43,178	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632
25-30 ..	27,341	26,902	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832
30-35 ..	22,517	21,880	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156
35-40 ..	23,314	21,499	31,672	26,398	46,723	43,390
40-45 ..	25,815	21,174	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551
45-50 ..	28,209	19,374	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,810

The noticeable features in the above table are the decrease in the number of young women in 1901, as compared with 1891, in the age groups 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, and the increase in the number of women in the groups 30-35, 35-40, 40-45, the later reproductive ages. The same features are apparent in regard to the young and middle-aged men. In 1901, those in the groups 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, were less, and those in the groups 35-40, 40-45, 45-50 greater, in number than in 1891. There is also a marked increase in the proportionate number of old people aged 65 and upwards, both male and female, more old people in 1891 than in 1881, and still more in 1901 than in 1891.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The sub-joined table shows the numbers and proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted:—

Persons at dependent and supporting ages.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (Under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and upwards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1881	166,140	164,106	188,564	185,653	82,381	50,691	12,657	8,354
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
Proportions per cent.								
1881	36·94	40·14	41·93	45·41	18·31	12·40	2·82	2·05
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91

It will be seen that while the proportion of the population at supporting ages did not vary much at the three periods there was a material difference in the internal age distribution. There was between 1881 and 1901 a considerable increase in the numbers at ages 15-45 and a corresponding decrease at ages 45-65.

Occupations of the people, 1891 and 1901.

OCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1891 AND 1901.

Occupation.	1891.	1901.
Breadwinners—		
Professional	29,734	35,224
Domestic	57,571	66,815
Commercial	68,076	79,048
Transport and Communication	31,476	31,516
Industrial	168,534	146,233
Primary Producers	128,983	165,147
Indefinite	17,770	10,066
Total Breadwinners	502,150	534,049
Dependents	631,308	662,355
Occupation not stated	6,947	4,937
Total Population	1,140,405	1,201,341

With an increase in the population between 1891 and 1901 of 60,936, it is satisfactory to find that the number of primary producers had improved by over 36,000.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901.
(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).

Conjugal condition, 1881, 1891, 1901.

Ages.	MALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	166,686	199,109	206,305	166,686	199,108	206,305
15 to 20 years ..	49,316	56,981	58,990	49,263	56,878	58,899
20 „ 30 ..	67,130	125,700	95,498	50,769	94,357	75,951
30 „ 40 ..	44,238	78,447	92,393	13,525	26,066	32,193
40 „ 50 ..	49,251	44,721	60,544	10,360	9,246	12,444
50 „ 60 ..	39,487	42,422	33,047	7,760	7,692	5,397
60 years and upwards	23,646	41,937	49,999	4,657	7,206	8,305
All ages ..	439,754	589,317	506,776	303,020	400,553	399,494
Under 21 years ..	224,805	268,156	275,636	224,519	267,875	275,387
21 years and upwards	214,949	321,161	321,140	78,501	132,678	124,107
15 „ ..	273,068	390,208	390,471	136,334	201,445	193,189
20 „ ..	223,752	333,227	331,481	87,071	144,567	134,290

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901--
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					
	Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	53	97	89	..	6	2
20 ,, 30 ,, ..	16,072	30,765	19,294	289	578	253
30 ,, 40 ,, ..	29,702	50,631	58,408	1,011	1,750	1,792
40 ,, 50 ,, ..	36,398	32,917	45,334	2,493	2,558	2,766
50 ,, 60 ,, ..	27,983	30,345	24,418	3,744	4,385	3,232
60 years and upwards	13,730	25,527	29,695	5,259	9,204	11,999
All ages ..	123,938	170,283	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
Under 21 years ..	280	274	245	6	7	4
21 years and upwards	123,658	170,009	176,993	12,790	18,474	20,040
15 ,, ,, ..	123,938	170,282	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
20 ,, ,, ..	123,885	170,185	177,149	12,796	18,475	20,042
Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	164,437	194,365	202,235	164,432	194,362	202,235
15 to 20 years ..	51,140	57,603	59,789	49,657	55,964	58,748
20 ,, 30 ,, ..	70,223	117,527	110,676	38,304	64,345	71,832
30 ,, 40 ,, ..	43,471	66,314	91,813	5,501	12,870	24,212
40 ,, 50 ,, ..	40,641	41,069	55,516	2,425	3,701	8,331
50 ,, 60 ,, ..	24,397	35,603	32,851	1,062	1,877	2,679
60 years and upwards	15,375	28,665	43,684	718	1,483	2,142
All ages ..	409,684	541,146	596,564	262,099	334,602	370,179
Under 21 years ..	225,264	264,239	273,634	222,220	260,768	271,394
21 years and upwards	184,420	276,907	322,930	39,879	73,834	98,785
15 ,, ,, ..	245,247	346,781	394,329	97,667	140,240	167,944
20 ,, ,, ..	194,107	289,178	334,540	48,010	84,276	109,196

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	5	3	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	1,463	1,620	1,039	20	19	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	30,824	52,072	38,098	1,095	1,110	746
30 „ 40 „ ..	35,205	50,172	64,029	2,765	3,272	3,572
40 „ 50 „ ..	32,817	31,474	40,892	5,399	5,894	6,293
50 „ 60 „ ..	17,994	24,272	21,011	5,341	9,454	9,161
60 years and upwards	7,566	14,033	18,173	7,091	13,149	23,369
All ages ..	125,874	173,646	183,242	21,711	32,898	43,143
Under 21 years ..	2,997	3,434	2,233	47	37	7
21 years and upwards	122,877	170,212	181,009	21,664	32,861	43,136
15 „ „	125,869	173,643	183,242	21,711	32,898	43,143
20 „ „	124,406	172,023	182,203	21,691	32,879	43,141

Ages	MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99.9	99.8	99.8	.1	.2	.2	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	75.6	75.1	79.5	24.0	24.5	20.2	.4	.4	.3
30 „ 40 „ ..	30.6	33.2	34.9	67.1	64.6	63.2	2.3	2.2	1.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	21.0	20.7	20.6	73.9	73.6	74.9	5.1	5.7	4.5
50 „ 60 „ ..	19.7	18.2	16.3	70.8	71.5	73.9	9.5	10.3	9.8
60 years and upwards	19.7	17.2	16.6	58.1	60.9	59.4	22.2	21.9	24.0
All Ages ..	68.9	68.0	66.9	28.2	28.9	29.7	2.9	3.1	3.4
Under 21 years ..	99.9	99.9	99.9	.1	.1	.1	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	36.5	41.3	38.7	57.5	53.0	55.1	6.0	5.7	6.2
15 „ „	49.9	51.6	49.5	45.4	43.7	45.4	4.7	4.7	5.1
20 „ „	38.9	43.4	40.5	55.4	51.1	53.5	5.7	5.5	6.0

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	97.1	97.2	98.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	54.6	54.8	64.9	43.9	44.3	34.4	1.5	.9	.7
30 „ 40 „ ..	12.7	19.4	26.4	81.0	75.7	69.7	6.3	4.9	3.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	6.0	9.0	15.0	80.7	76.6	73.7	13.3	14.4	11.3
50 „ 60 „ ..	4.3	5.3	8.2	73.8	68.2	63.9	21.9	26.5	27.9
60 years and upwards	4.7	5.2	4.9	49.2	48.9	41.6	46.1	45.9	53.5
All Ages ..	64.0	61.8	62.1	30.7	32.1	30.7	5.3	6.1	7.2
Under 21 years ..	98.7	98.7	99.2	1.3	1.3	.8	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	21.6	26.7	30.6	66.6	61.5	56.0	11.8	11.8	13.4
15 „ „ ..	39.8	40.4	42.6	51.3	50.1	46.5	8.9	9.5	10.9
20 „ „ ..	24.7	29.2	32.6	64.1	59.5	54.5	11.2	11.3	12.9

The table shows that the proportionate number “never married” in the age groups of the males 20-30, and 30-40, materially increased from 1881 to 1901. In the group 40-50 the position remained about the same, while the number of men “never married” over 50 decreased considerably. As regards the females, there is a very noticeable increase in the number of spinsters from 20 years of age right up to 60. In the age groups 20-30, 30-40, and 40-50, the increase is very marked, and in the last two groups mentioned, the number more than doubled between 1881 and 1901.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the five census years 1861-1901:—

Density of population, &c.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6.126	1.470	4.16	2.96	1.35
1871 ..	8.298	1.714	4.84	3.89	1.18
1881 ..	9.791	1.935	5.06	4.44	1.08
1891 ..	12.948	2.549	5.08	5.10	.92
1901 ..	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90

The population returned at the census of 1901 furnishes a proportion of 13.6 persons to the square mile. In 1891 the proportion was 12.9; in 1881, 9.8; in 1871, 8.3; and in 1861, 6.1. There were 497 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1901, a smaller number than in 1891 and 1881, when the numbers were 508 and 506 respectively, but greater than in 1871 and 1861, when the numbers were 484 and 416.

Density of
Population
in Aus-
tralia and
New Zea-
land.

The following table contains particulars of the density of the population, inhabited dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room in each Australian State and New Zealand at the census of 1901:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW
ZEALAND, 1901.

State.	Persons to the square mile (exclusive of persons in ships.)	Inhabited dwellings to the square mile.	Persons to the inhabited dwelling (exclusive of persons in ships.)	Rooms to a dwelling (inhabited and uninhabited.)	Persons to a Room.
Victoria	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90
New South Wales	4.373	.814	5.37	5.15	.99
Queensland ... ..	.753	.148	5.09	4.71	.94
South Australia (Proper)	.931	.181	5.16	...	...
" " (Northern Territory)	.008	.002	3.31	...	...
Western Australia ... ..	.184	.050	3.68	3.42	.97
Tasmania	6.526	1.303	5.01	4.58	.98
Australia	1.268	.251	5.06	...	...
Dominion of New Zealand	7.427	1.527	4.86	...	...

Victoria is the most thickly populated of the Australian States, having more than twice as many persons to the square mile as Tasmania, the next State in point of density, and more than three times the number as compared with New South Wales. About five persons to the inhabited house is the proportion existing in each Australian State, except Western Australia and the Northern Territory, where the number is somewhat more than three. As regards the number of rooms to each dwelling, Victoria stands highest with an average of $5\frac{1}{4}$ rooms, and Western Australia lowest with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ rooms to each habitation. In the five States of Australia which collected the information, it was ascertained that there was nearly one person to

every room—Victoria having 90 (the lowest), and New South Wales 99 (the highest) persons to every 100 rooms—the other States varying between these numbers.

The census of 1901 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follows:—

Birthplaces
of the
people,
1901.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1901.

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	428,823	447,180	876,003
Other Australian States	30,672	34,422	65,094
New Zealand	4,404	4,616	9,020
England and Wales	64,871	52,237	117,108
Scotland	19,003	16,748	35,751
Ireland	28,796	32,716	61,512
Other British Possessions	3,000	1,551	4,551
Total British	579,569	589,470	1,169,039
Germany	5,295	2,313	7,608
United States	1,382	753	2,135
Sweden and Norway	2,633	174	2,207
China	6,158	72	6,230
Other Foreign Countries	5,814	1,588	7,402
Total Foreign	20,682	4,900	25,582
At Sea	782	782	1,564
Unspecified	2,850	2,306	5,156
Grand Total	603,883	597,458	1,201,341
Allegiance—			
British Subjects	586,921	594,080	1,181,001
Foreign „	16,962	3,378	20,340

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 73 to every 100 persons in 1901, as compared with 63 in 1891. These, combined with natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to nearly four-fifths of the total population of Victoria.

Victorian
born.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1901 was considerable, amounting to 84,510. This decrease is equivalent to 28 per cent. of the natives of England, Wales, and Ireland, and 29 per cent. of the natives of Scotland, who were resident in the State in 1891.

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

The number of persons in the State in 1901 who owed allegiance to some foreign power was 20,340 or 1.7 per cent. of the population. This is a large decrease compared with 1891, when they numbered 35,126 or 3.1 per cent. of the population.

Foreign
subjects.

Chinese.

In the interval between the censuses of 1891 and 1901 natives of China decreased from 8,467 (including 17 of European race) to 6,230 (including 70 of European race). This, however, does not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 9,377 in 1891 and 7,349 in 1901, and it is estimated that at the end of 1909 they had decreased to 6,700.

Males at the military ages.

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria at the date of the last census in 1901, also the estimated number at the end of the year 1909. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts. The additions to the first four classes due to this cause amount to 4,505 for 1901, and 4,860 for 1909:—

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER IN 1909.

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.	Number of Males enumerated at the Census of 1901.	Estimated number of Males at the end of 1909.
I.	18 and under 35 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	116,909	126,270
II.	35 and under 45 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	21,248	22,950
III.	18 and under 35 years	Married, or widowers with children	46,035	49,720
IV.	35 and under 45 years	Married, or widowers with children	61,371	66,290
V.	45 and under 60 years	Married or unmarried	56,627	61,170
Total	...	...	302,190	326,400

Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 136,638 at the census of 1901, as compared with 69,021 at the previous census in 1891, thus showing an increase of 67,617.

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1901.

State in which living.	Numbers born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	428,823	447,180	876,003
New South Wales	30,358	25,661	56,019
Queensland	6,721	3,551	10,272
South Australia	5,134	5,190	10,324
Western Australia... ..	24,342	15,149	39,491
Tasmania	4,502	3,447	7,949
Australia	499,880	500,178	1,000,058
New Zealand	6,530	6,053	12,583
Total	506,410	506,231	1,012,641*

The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians who were resident in this State at the census:—

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

NATIVES OF OTHER STATES AND NEW ZEALAND LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1901.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	10,631	11,786	22,417
Queensland	1,363	1,669	3,032
South Australia	10,720	11,209	21,929
Western Australia	673	795	1,468
Tasmania	6,871	8,492	15,363
New Zealand	4,404	4,616	9,020
Australasia (state not given)	414	471	885
Total	35,076	39,038	74,114

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places living in Victoria in 1901, by 62,524.

The exodus to Western Australia was the principal factor contributing to this result, for whereas in 1891 there were only 1,036 Victorians resident there, in 1901 the number had increased to 39,491.

Increase of population at five decades and in 1909.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1909, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1909.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1909	*1,297,828	96,487	8·03	654,262	50,379	8·34	643,566	46,108	7·72

*Including full-blooded Aborigines—271, viz., 163 males and 108 females—not taken into account in earlier tables.

Population 1861-1909.

From the date of the census 31st March, 1901, to the end of 1909—a period of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ years—the increase in population exceeds that of the preceding ten years, which, however, was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Proportions of sexes, Victoria.

The proportions of sexes at the five census enumerations, and during the past five years were:—

Year.							Females to 100 Males.
1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·41
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·40
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·75
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·57
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·94
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·87
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·55
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·34
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·89
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·37

In 1904 the females outnumbered the males, but in all other years the latter have been in excess.

Proportions of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the

following figures which show that while in Western Australia there are only 72 females, and in Queensland 83, to every 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 99 to 100:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria	98·37	Western Australia ...	72·10
New South Wales	86·30	Tasmania	95·58
Queensland	83·42		
South Australia Proper	87·99	Australia	88·79
" " Northern Territory	20·99	New Zealand	88·88

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1909, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities:—

POPULATION, &c., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1909.

Sub-District.	Area in Ac. es.	At End of 1909.		Mean Population, 1909.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	7,658	102,330	13·4	101,790
Fitzroy City	923	33,980	36·8	33,740
Collingwood City	1,139	36,190	31·8	35,820
Richmond City	1,430	39,800	27·8	39,750
Brunswick City	2,722	29,280	10·8	28,780
Northcote Town	2,850	14,730	5·2	14,370
Prahran City	2,320	44,650	19·2	43,820
South Melbourne City	2,311	43,000	18·6	42,850
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	12,930	5·5	12,900
St. Kilda City	2,046	23,560	11·5	23,240
Brighton Town	3,288	11,850	3·6	11,830
Essendon City	4,000	21,190	5·3	20,700
Hawthorn City	2,400	25,250	10·5	25,050
Kew Borough	3,553	10,850	3·1	10,750
Footscray City	2,577	20,740	8·1	20,340
Williamstown Town	2,775	14,100	5·1	14,000
Oakleigh Borough	1,858	1,870	1·0	1,810
Caulfield Town	6,080	13,770	2·3	13,180
Malvern Town	3,989	14,150	3·5	13,850
Camberwell Town	8,320	11,770	1·4	11,510
Preston Shire	8,800	4,780	·5	4,650
Coburg Borough	4,800	8,400	1·8	8,350
Remainder of District	85,275	21,350	·3	20,940
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,730	...	1,730
Total, including Shipping	163,480	562,300	3·4	555,750

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 37 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 32; Richmond, 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 19; and Melbourne City 13 persons.

Density of metropolitan population.

There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,982 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 450, St. Kilda 278, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 172 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,446 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond 33, South Melbourne 23, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 13, Williamstown 6, and Kew 4; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1909 the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 562,300. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1909. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered to 1909. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield and Camberwell. In the boroughs of Kew and Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 21,350 in 1909.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1909.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1909. (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	102,330
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	33,980
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	36,190
Richmond	38,797	37,824	39,800
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901)	21,961	24,141	29,280
Prahran	39,703	40,441	44,650
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	43,000
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	23,560
Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901)	14,411	17,426	21,190
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	25,250
Footscray	19,149	18,318	20,740

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1909—*continued.*

Municipal Districts	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1909 (31st Dec.).
Towns—			
Northcote	7,458	9,677	14,780
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	14,100
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891)	13,067	12,176	12,930
Brighton	9,858	10,047	11,850
Malvern (Shire 1891)	8,136	10,619	14,150
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	13,770
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901)	6,204	8,602	11,770
Boroughs—			
Kew	8,462	9,469	10,850
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	1,870
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)	5,752	6,772	8,400
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	4,780
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	21,350
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,730	1,730
Total	490,896	496,079	562,300

In the following return, Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population at the end of the year 1909, the average population during the year, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

Urban and rural population, 1909.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1909.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1909.			Mean Population, 1909.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan	255	562,300	43·33	2,205	555,750
Other Urban	376	215,335	16·60	573	213,271
Total Urban	631	777,635	59·93	1,232	769,021
Rural	87,253	519,922	40·07	6·0	514,940
Total State	87,884	1,297,557	100·00	14·8	1,283,961

The rural population—that is, exclusive of the population in country towns—is over 40 per cent. of the total population of the State, and it has remained at about that proportion during the last eight years.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 43 per cent. of that of the whole State.

Proportion of metropolitan population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THAT OF THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.	Per cent.
1905	42.3
1906	42.5
1907	42.7
1908	43.1
1909	43.3

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and estimates for 1909 were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1909.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1909 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	46,615
Bendigo	42,701	44,100
Geelong	25,017	28,880
Castlemaine	7,912	8,470
Warrnambool	6,404	6,700
Maryborough	5,622	5,946
Stawell	5,318	5,500

There are other important towns in Victoria, and the principal of these containing a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1909 are given below:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1909.
Hamilton	5,000
Ararat	4,250
Echuca	4,050
St. Arnaud	4,050
Wangaratta	4,030
Daylesford	3,880
Maldon	3,780
Horsham	3,700
Colac	3,600
Sale	3,600
Kyneton	3,420
Bairnsdale	3,120
Shepparton	3,100

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in remainder of State are shown hereunder:—

Rates of increase of population

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1909.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1850-60 ...	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1860-70 ...	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1870-80 ...	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1880-90 ...	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1890-1900...	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901 ...	1·28	1·14	·98	1·35	1·46	1·00
1902 ...	1·18	·05	·99	·21	1·31	-·07
1903 ...	1·15	-·21	·95	-·23	1·29	-·20
1904 ...	1·27	·12	1·06	1·39	1·42	-·78
1905 ...	1·27	·68	1·05	1·36	1·44	·19
1906 ...	1·28	1·59	1·03	2·14	1·47	1·19
1907 ...	1·36	1·63	1·15	2·20	1·52	1·20
1908 ...	1·22	1·21	1·03	2·08	1·36	·55
1909 ...	1·34	1·90	1·18	2·39	1·47	1·54

* Not available. † Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has at all periods been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1901:—

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1901.

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1901.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070
New South Wales } ..	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846
Queensland ..						
South Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157
Western Australia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801
New Zealand ..	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1909.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding Aborigines) and New Zealand at the end of 1909, also the increase of population since the last census, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND,
31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1909.			Increase since Census, 1901.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Estimated Mean Population, 1909.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	654,099	643,458	1,297,557	96,487	14·76	1,283,961
New South Wales ..	880,906	760,251	1,641,157	286,311	5·28	1,620,200
Queensland ..	315,420	263,128	578,548	80,419	·87	571,044
South Australia						
Proper	219,587	193,221	412,808	54,462	1·09	403,313
" Northern Territory ..	2,677	562	3,239	-1,572	·01	3,300
Western Australia ..	160,803	115,940	276,743	92,619	·28	274,755
Tasmania ..	95,541	91,319	186,860	14,385	7·13	184,163
Australia ..	2,329,033	2,067,879	4,396,912	623,111	1·48	4,345,736
New Zealand ..	520,406	462,520	982,926	210,207	9·38	971,784

Australian States—
Increase of population since 1851.

The following table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES
SINCE 1851.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
PART I.							
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 ..	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	-5,183	176,880
1871-81 ..	-15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	-135	-770	195,245
1881-91 ..	116,950	164,424	114,835	-28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 ..	-111,577	223	16,693	-16,121	118,441	-2,179	5,480
1901 (from April 1)	-1,679	4,056	1,278	-1,299	7,585	-448	9,493
1902 ..	-13,716	6,903	-3,103	-3,706	15,809	-103	2,084
1903 ..	-16,570	4,523	-1,598	-2,394	9,716	-942	-7,265
1904 ..	-13,920	6,631	-2,707	-1,496	10,976	-2,605	-3,121
1905 ..	-7,164	9,935	-1,730	462	7,617	-2,506	6,614
1906 ..	3,820	9,004	-1,859	608	2,251	-4,265	9,559
1907 ..	3,315	16,455	2,411	3,427	-2,687	569	23,490
1908 ..	-161	5,350	2,622	8,640	2,105	-1,670	16,886
1909 ..	7,131	12,506	10,287	2,627	1,025	-2,622	30,954
Total ..	392,941	522,107	264,614	60,315	198,572	-9,022	1,429,527

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES SINCE 1851—*continued.*

Period.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
PART II.							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901 (from April 1)	11,491	16,338	6,537	3,875	2,400	2,353	42,994
1902	14,284	21,189	8,012	4,633	3,409	3,181	54,708
1903	13,974	19,469	6,275	4,557	3,911	2,964	51,150
1904	15,370	23,307	8,832	5,355	4,359	3,318	60,541
1905	15,431	24,523	8,123	5,064	4,873	3,412	61,426
1906	15,607	25,973	8,924	5,015	4,716	3,322	63,557
1907	16,827	25,785	8,943	5,408	4,787	3,233	65,033
1908	15,334	26,435	9,148	5,873	4,872	3,486	65,148
1909	17,113	27,929	10,024	6,241	4,895	3,658	69,860
Total ..	827,542	955,660	283,875	291,479	72,285	125,752	2,556,593
Total Increase.							
PART III.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 "	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 "	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 "	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01 "	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901 (from April 1)	9,812	20,394	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,905	52,487
1902	568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,078	56,792
1903	- 2,596	23,992	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,885
1904	1,450	29,938	6,125	3,859	15,335	713	57,420
1905	8,267	34,458	6,393	5,526	12,490	906	68,040
1906	19,427	34,977	7,065	5,623	6,967	- 943	73,116
1907	20,142	42,240	11,354	8,835	2,100	3,852	88,523
1908	15,173	31,785	11,770	14,513	6,977	1,816	82,034
1909	24,244	40,435	20,311	8,868	5,920	1,036	100,814
Total ..	1,220,483	1,477,767	548,489	351,794	270,857	116,730	3,986,120

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1901, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

State or Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia	6,920	2,899	181
2. New Zealand	6,255	3,339	406
3. New South Wales	6,055	3,601	344
4. Queensland	6,048	3,693	259
5. Victoria	6,030	3,418	552
6. South Australia	6,024	3,564	412
7. Tasmania	5,877	3,716	407

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. New Zealand occupies the second position, and Victoria, which ten years before was second only to Western Australia in this respect, has fallen to the fifth place on the list. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Old persons in Australasia.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, viz., 552 per 10,000, and is followed in this respect by South Australia with 412, Tasmania with 407, and New Zealand with 406. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia the proportions are much lower.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1909.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 49 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ years since 1901 there has been an increase of over 66,000. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1909 had 605,900 inhabitants. These two cities contain nearly 27 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500; this had increased to 54,354 in 1909.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1909.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Popula- tion, 31st De- cember, 1909.	Persons to the Acre, 1909.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.		
Melbourne ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	562,300	3.44
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	605,900	6.36
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	143,077	.73
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	184,393	1.10
Perth ..	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	54,354	2.63
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	38,916	4.86
Wellington ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	76,390	4.82

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, and that the population of Melbourne is spread over about double the area. In Adelaide there is only about one person, and in Brisbane less than one person, to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

The populations of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand are given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Western Australia (outside Perth) refer to 1907, and for Queensland (other than Brisbane) to 1901. In all other instances the particulars are for 1909:—

Populations of Principal Towns in Australia and New Zealand.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

VICTORIA.

	Population.
Melbourne	562,300
Ballarat	46,615
Bendigo	44,100
Geelong	28,880
Castlemaine	8,470
Warrnambool	6,700
Maryborough	5,946
Stawell	5,500
Hamilton	5,000

NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

	Population.
Wagga Wagga	6,300
Mudgee	6,250
Rookwood	5,700
Auburn	5,500
Armidale	5,200
Liverpool	5,100
Cobar	5,000
Wellington	5,000
Forbes	4,900
Inverell	4,700
Dubbo	4,600

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney	605,900
Newcastle	65,500
Broken Hill	31,000
Parramatta	13,600
Maitland	12,200
Goulburn	10,800
Bathurst	9,750
Lithgow	8,260
Granville	8,000
Orange	7,350
Lismore	7,250
Tamworth	7,250
Albury	7,000
Grafton	6,800

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	143,077
Charters Towers	20,976
Rockhampton	19,691
Townsville	15,506
Ipswich	15,246
Gympie	14,431
Toowoomba	14,087
Maryborough	12,900
Bundaberg	9,666
Mount Morgan	8,486

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA— <i>continued.</i>	
	Population.		Population.
Adelaide	184,393	Queenstown	6,196
Port Pirie	11,466	Zeehan	5,732
Wallaroo	4,004	Devonport	3,474
Mount Gambier	3,608	Gormanston	3,040
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
Perth	54,354	Auckland	97,929
Kalgoorlie (including Boul- der, 10,357)	29,242	Christchurch	78,605
Fremantle	18,945	Wellington	76,390
Midland Junction	4,062	Dunedin	62,584
Claremont	3,699	Invercargill	12,444
Bunbury	3,410	Palmerston North	12,000
Broome	3,300	Napier	10,788
Albany	2,994	Wanganui	8,857
Coolgardie	2,829	Nelson	8,809
Northam	2,813	Timaru	8,300
Geraldton	2,593	Petone	7,313
TASMANIA.		Masterton	5,500
Hobart	38,916	New Plymouth	5,414
Launceston	24,536	Oamaru	5,310
		Greymouth	5,300
		Lyttleton	4,150

The following table gives the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire, and includes all protectorates except Egypt, the Sudan, and Johore:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales	58,324	1909	35,756,615	613
Scotland	29,796	..	4,877,618	164
Ireland	32,605	..	4,374,158	134
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	302	1901 (c)	156,599	519
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	45,164,990	373
Gibraltar	2	1908	18,316	9,158
Malta	117	..	212,888	1,820
Total	121,146	..	45,396,194	375

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,097,821	1901 (c)	231,855,533	211
British North Borneo ..	31,106	1905	160,000	5
Brunei	4,000	1907	30,000	8
Ceylon	25,332	1908	4,038,456	159
Cyprus	3,584	"	258,997	72
Federated Malay States ..	26,380	"	978,000	37
F feudatory Native States	675,267	1901 (c)	62,461,549	92
Hong Kong	49	1908	336,488	6,867
Labuan	30	"	8,245	275
Sarawak	42,000	1907	500,000	12
Straits Settlements ..	1,600	1908	628,016	393
Weihaiwei	285	1905	150,000	526
Others	1,803	1901 (c)	140,985	78
Total	1,909,257	..	301,546,269	158
AFRICAN.				
Basutoland	10,293	1904(c)	348,848	34
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1908	134,100	.49
British East Africa Protectorate	175,588	"	4,000,000	23
Cape Colony	276,995	1907	2,507,500	9
Mauritius and Dependencies	835	1908	380,144	455
Natal	35,371	"	1,206,386	34
Nigeria	332,960	1907	15,457,826	46
Nyasaland	43,608	1908	997,217	23
Orange River Colony	50,392	"	466,880	9
Rhodesia	439,575	"	1,604,875	4
Somaliland	68,000	"	348,086	5
Transvaal Colony	116,962	1907	1,307,876	11
Uganda Protectorate ..	223,500	1908	2,764,086	12
Zanzibar	1,020	1907	236,000	231
Others	153,116	"	3,085,272	20
Total	2,203,215	..	34,845,096	16
AMERICAN.				
Bermudas	19	1907	19,229	1,012
British Guiana	90,500	1908	297,172	3
Canada	3,745,574	"	6,945,000	1.6
Falkland Islands	6,500	"	3,610	.56
Honduras	7,562	"	43,270	6
Labrador	120,000	"	4,035	.03
Newfoundland	42,734	"	233,012	5
West Indies	12,021	"	1,766,644	147
Total	4,024,910	..	9,311,972	2.3

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Australia	2,972,903	31.12.09	4,396,912	1.5
New Zealand	104,751	„	982,926	9.4
Papua	90,540	31.12.08	400,000	4.4
Total	3,168,197	..	5,779,838	1.8
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,740	1908	130,891	17
Tonga	390	1906	21,240	54
Total	8,130	..	152,131	19
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,434,855	..	397,031,500	34.7

Population of the World.

The estimated population of the world is given below. Arctic regions are included in the continents to which they belong; Antarctic regions are too ill-defined to enable an approximate calculation of the distribution of land and water to be made:—

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,860,	434,500,	112.6
Asia	17,000,	921,000,	54.2
Africa	11,500,	150,000,	13.0
North America	8,548,	119,000,	13.9
South America	7,342,	46,000,	6.2
Australasia and Polynesia ..	3,400,	7,450,	2.2
Total	51,650,	1,677,950,	32.5

The following list contains the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but when their importance warranted it, others have been included:—

Populations
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London	England	1908	7,323,327
New York	United States	1903	4,422,685
Paris	France	1908	2,747,599
Tokio	Japan	1908	2,186,079
Chicago	United States	1903	2,166,055
Berlin	Prussia	1903	2,106,942
Vienna	Austria	1908	2,021,052
St. Petersburg	Russia	1908	1,550,000
Philadelphia	United States	1908	1,532,738
Moscow	Russia	1908	1,411,900
Osaka	Japan	1903	1,226,590
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic	1908	1,146,865
Constantinople	Turkey	1908	1,103,000
Calcutta	India	1909	1,014,438
Bombay	India	1909	982,000
Canton	China	1907	900,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1909	897,385
Glasgow	Scotland	1909	872,021
Hamburg	Germany	1908	866,330
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1908	858,000
Buda-Pest	Hungary	1908	812,728
Tient-sin	China	1908	800,000
Liverpool	England	1909	760,357
Warsaw	Russia	1901	756,426
Pekin	China	1908	693,044
Cairo	Egypt	1908	692,657
Brussels	Belgium	1908	630,078
Sydney	New South Wales	1909	605,900
Amsterdam	Holland	1908	565,631
Birmingham	England	1909	563,629
Melbourne	Victoria	1909	562,300
Rome	Italy	1908	560,726
Madras	India	1909	548,974
Madrid	Spain	1900	539,835
Copenhagen	Denmark	1906	514,134
Montreal	Canada	1908	476,334
Bangkok	Siam	1901	400,000
Dublin	Ireland	1909	398,356
Belfast	Ireland	1909	386,576
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Edinburgh	Scotland	1909	355,366
Mexico	Mexico	1900	344,721
Washington	United States	1908	340,000
Stockholm	Sweden	1908	339,000
Toronto	Canada	1907	335,000
The Hague	Holland	1908	259,012
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1907	188,616
Adelaide	South Australia	1909	184,393
Venice	Italy	1903	176,815

It will be seen from the above table that Sydney is the seventh city in the British Empire, and Melbourne the ninth.

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Victoria.

The population of Victoria, distinguishing Chinese and Aborigines, was at the five census enumerations as follows:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES
AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285

Decrease of
Chinese.

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of only 7,349 (of whom 609 were females—111 pure race and 498 half-castes), and by the end of 1909 it was estimated that they numbered only 6,700. The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of Mongolian immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of

£500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

The principal occupations in which Chinese engage are market gardening, mining, furniture-making, laundrykeeping, storekeeping, and retailing fruit and vegetables. At the date of the census in 1901 the conjugal condition of the Chinese population was ascertained. Of the total of 7,349 persons of both sexes, only 443 were married, 66 were widowed, 6,838 had never entered the married state, and 2 were unspecified.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes had increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race showed a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 30th November, 1909, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure race and half-castes is under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN
VICTORIA, 1908-9.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Aces.	
Coranderrk	2,400	62
Lake Condah	2,050	46
Lake Tyers	4,000	80
Framlingham	548	18
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	..
Gayfield	2,060	..
Depôts .. .. .	..	47
Total	11,039	253

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the mission stations, but they receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; some prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1908-9 nine deaths occurred—four at Coranderrk, one at Lake Condah, two at Lake Tyers, and two at the Depôts. There were ten births—two at Lake Condah, and four each at Coranderrk and Lake Tyers. Two marriages took place—one each at Coranderrk and Lake Condah.

Expenditure
on
Aborigines.

The total amount expended on the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £3,703—£1,097 at Coranderrk; £161 at Framlingham; £937 at Lake Condah; £995 at Lake Tyers; and £513 for administration and at the Depôts. In addition to this a sum of £265 was spent on buildings, making the total expenditure £3,968. The value of the produce raised was £28, which was paid into the Treasury.

The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1909:—

Amount expended	...	...	...	...	...	£362,343
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue						13,152
Net cost	...	...	...	...	...	349,191

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

During the two years 1907 and 1908, a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, but during the years 1905, 1906, and 1909, the reverse was the case. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the following table by excess of emigration over immigration was 23. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1905	506	509	- 3
1906	376	526	- 150
1907	464	419	+ 45
1908	566	448	+ 118
1909	523	556	- 33
Total ...	2,435	2,458	- 23

With a view to restricting the immigration of Asiatics and other coloured persons, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in 1901, which provides that any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language, is prohibited from landing in Australia. Certificates of exemption are granted in certain cases, and members of the military and naval forces, as well as the master and crew of any public vessel of any government, are excepted. The Act appears to have achieved its purpose, judging by the number of coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since its adoption. The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1909.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
1906	71	129	- 58
1907	41	79	- 38
1908	64	62	+ 2
1909	69	69	..
Total	1,363	1,650	- 287

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gave a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It is believed that these numbers had diminished by the end of 1909, the Chinese being then estimated at about 6,700, and other coloured persons at 1,000.

Coloured persons in Victoria, 1901 and 1909.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF
APORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Birthplace.		Persons.	Birthplace.		Persons.
Chinese—			Other Asiatic countries—		
Born in China .. ..	..	6,160	British India .. ..	..	772
„ Hong Kong .. ..	..	49	Syria .. ..	..	344
„ Singapore .. ..	..	8	Japan .. ..	..	55
„ Victoria .. ..	..	1,091	Others .. ..	..	81
„ other British colonies	..	39	Total other Asiatic countries	..	1,252
„ at Sea .. ..	..	1	Polynesia .. ..	..	2
Unspecified .. ..	..	1	Africa .. ..	..	19
Total Chinese .. ..	..	7,349	Grand Total Coloured Persons	..	8,622

Naturaliza-
tion.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, 16 in 1887, and none since then. The following are the native countries of those persons naturalized in Victoria

from 1871 to 1909, from which it will be seen that about 31 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 26½ per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1909.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1909.
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
France	4	11	11	8	7	261
Belgium	1	3	1	3	1	42
Austria	10	11	7	4	13	256
Germany	81	115	63	95	226	3,511
Russia	16	10	4	11	28	438
Norway and Sweden	40	48	52	37	70	3,395
Other European Countries	57	87	70	77	134	
United States	4	12	6	8	21	169
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries ... ..	...	4	...	...	7	158
Total	213	301	214	243	507	11,199

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the Commonwealth Statistics prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1909 was 3,548, and of those who departed 4,078, giving a departure balance of 530. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese and Japanese, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each Australian State at the census of 1901 and in New Zealand at the census of 1906:—

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Aus-
tralia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901, AND NEW ZEALAND, 1906.

State.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria	6,740	609	163	108	204	177
New South Wales	10,590	673	2,451	1,836	2,108	1,885
Queensland	8,783	530	13,000	12,137	773	760
South Australia	3,280	175	14,076	12,357	349	341
Western Australia	1,526	43	2,933	2,328	492	459
Tasmania	536	72	..	..	79	78
Australia	31,455	2,102	32,623	28,766	4,005	3,700
New Zealand	2,515	55	23,387	20,406	2,151	1,787

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. With the exception of Queensland and Western Australia, the number enumerated in 1901 was smaller than in 1891—the total decrease in Australasia in the decade amounting to about 6,100 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 917 to 1,569, and in Queensland from 8,574 to 9,313 in the same period.

Aborigines
in Australia

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. In Victoria the number returned is believed to be correct, but in some of the other States—for example, Queensland—the figures given are only a rough approximation. The aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania—the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1906 in New Zealand show an increase of 4,588 over those returned in 1901, but this increase the authorities in New Zealand state may in part be attributable to more favorable circumstances permitting a closer enumeration to be made on this than on former occasions.
