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CHAPTER XXIV. POPULATION.

§ 1. Enumerations and Estimates.

The nature of the early "musters" of the population and the subsequent Census enumerations which have been conducted in Australia were reviewed in Official Year Book, Number 15, pp. 1083-5. This review was accompanied by a tabular statement showing the dates on which the various enumerations were made, and the numbers counted on such occasions.

§ 2. Census of 1931.

In accordance with the provisions of the Census and Statistics Acts 1905-20, the third Commonwealth Census would have been taken in 1931. Owing to the necessity for economy in government expenditure, however, it has been decided to defer this Census until 1933.

§ 3. Census of 4th April, 1921.

1. **Numbers Enumerated.**—The Census for the whole of Australia was taken as for the night between the 3rd and the 4th of April, 1921, and was the second Census under the provisions of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act 1905-20, which provides for the enumeration being dealt with from one centre, instead of each State being responsible for its own count as on previous occasions. The numbers recorded in the several States and Territories were as follows :—

POPULATION.—4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—			
New South Wales	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371
Victoria	754,724	776,556	1,531,280
Queensland	398,969	357,003	755,972
South Australia	248,267	246,893	495,160
Western Australia	177,278	155,454	332,732
Tasmania	107,743	106,037	213,780
Territories—			
Northern	2,821	1,046	3,867
Federal Capital	1,567	1,005	2,572
Australia	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734

2. **Increase since Census of 1881.**—(i) *Australia.*—The increase of population between the Census of 3rd April, 1911, and that of 4th April, 1921, was 980,729, of which 449,835 were males and 530,894 were females, as compared with an increase of 681,204, comprising 335,107 males and 346,097 females, for the preceding ten years. The population of each sex enumerated at the Censuses of 3rd April, 1881, 5th April, 1891, 31st March, 1901, 3rd April, 1911, and 4th April, 1921, was as follows :—

POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	(a) Masculinity.
3rd April, 1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	7.98
5th April, 1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	7.36
31st March, 1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	4.83
3rd April, 1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	3.84
4th April, 1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	1.66

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 persons.

(ii) *States and Territories.* The increases in the population of the several States and Territories during the past four intercensal periods have been as follow :—

POPULATION.—STATES, ETC., INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

State or Territory.	1881-1891.		1891-1901.		1901-1911.		1911-1921.	
	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.
N.S. Wales ..	(a)374,129	49.90	(a)230,892	20.54	(a)293,602	21.67	453,637	27.55
Victoria ..	278,274	32.30	61,230	5.37	114,481	9.53	215,729	16.40
Queensland ..	180,193	84.39	104,411	26.52	107,684	21.62	150,159	24.79
South Australia ..	89,119	14.15	42,813	13.57	50,212	14.01	86,602	21.20
Western Australia ..	20,074	67.57	134,342	269.86	97,990	53.22	50,618	17.94
Tasmania ..	30,962	26.76	25,808	17.60	18,738	10.86	22,569	11.80
N. Territory ..	1,447	41.93	(b)-87	(b)-1.78	(b)-1,501	(b)-31.20	557	16.83
Fed. Cap. Ter. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	50.06
Australia ..	924,198	41.07	599,409	18.88	681,204	18.05	980,729	22.01

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory. (b) Decrease.

For Australia as a whole, the increase during the period 1911-1921 was greater by 299,525 than that for the period 1901-1911, the rate of increase being 22.01 per cent. for 1911-1921, as against 18.05 for 1901-1911. During the earlier period the increase corresponds to 1.67 per cent. per annum, and in the latter, to 2.01 per cent. per annum.

§ 4. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. Present Number.—The population of Australia on the 31st December, 1929, was estimated at 6,414,372 persons, of whom 3,277,352, or 51.09 per cent., were males and 3,137,020, or 48.91 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1929 was 77,586, equal to 1.22 per cent., males having increased by 35,817, or 1.10 per cent., and females by 41,769, or 1.35 per cent. Of the increase referred to, 68,623, or 88.45 per cent., was due to the excess of births over deaths, and 8,963, or 11.55 per cent., was due to the excess of immigration over emigration.

2. Growth and Distribution.—In issues of the Year Book up to No. 15, the male and female populations of Australia as a whole were given at quinquennial periods from 1788, but it is considered that the abridged table presented herewith will suffice for general purposes.

POPULATION.—1788 TO 1929.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								
	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	

MALES.

(a) 1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
1820	23,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	..	877	(b)18,108	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b)330,302	(b)16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	168,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c) 4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b)1,062	2,751,730
1929	1,261,133	881,650	493,030	299,641	225,861	108,473	2,945	4,619	3,277,352

FEMALES.

(a) 1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,981
1820	9,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,759
1830	10,683	..	..	..	295	(b)6,171	..	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,895	(b)207,032	(b)11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,292
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	123,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	174,901	69,879	83,137	(c)569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,074	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	(b)910	2,659,567
1929	1,216,452	895,415	437,841	280,630	190,902	110,592	1,525	3,663	3,137,020

PERSONS.

1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	11,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,566
1820	33,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	1,172	(b)24,279	..	..	70,039
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	2,311	45,999	..	..	190,408
1850	266,900	..	..	63,700	5,886	68,870	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(b)538,234	(b)28,056	125,582	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(c) 4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	(b)1,972	5,411,297
1929	2,477,585	1,777,065	930,871	580,271	416,763	219,065	4,470	8,282	6,414,372

(a) Details as to sex not available for earlier decennial dates. (b) Previously included with New South Wales. (c) Previously included with South Australia.

The growth of the population of Australia and of each State thereof, is illustrated by the graphs accompanying this chapter.

3. **Mean Population.**—The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the year 1929.

MEAN POPULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
1929 ..	2,462,922	1,769,126	924,864	579,503	411,437	213,763	4,178	8,384	6,374,177

4. **Area, Population, Masculinity, and Density—States, 1929.**—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1929, in each of the States and Territories. In the following table the proportions of the total area, and of the total population represented by each State or Territory, are given, together with the masculinity and the density of population :—

AREA, POPULATION, MASCULINITY, AND DENSITY.—STATES, 1929.

State or Territory.	Percentage on Total Area.	Per cent. Estimated Population 31st December, 1929.			Masculinity. (a)	Density. (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales ..	10.40	38.48	38.78	38.63	1.80	8.01
Victoria	2.96	26.90	28.54	27.70	-0.77	20.22
Queensland	22.54	15.05	13.96	14.51	5.93	1.39
South Australia ..	12.78	9.14	8.95	9.05	3.28	1.52
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.89	6.08	6.50	8.39	0.43
Tasmania	0.88	3.31	3.52	3.41	-0.97	8.36
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.09	0.05	0.07	31.77	0.01
Federal Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.14	0.12	0.13	11.54	8.81
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.19	2.16

(a) Excess of males over females in each 100 persons. (b) Number of persons per square mile.
NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of females over males in each 100 persons.

5. **Urban and Rural Distribution.**—At the Census of 4th April, 1921, information was obtained regarding the distribution of the population amongst urban and rural areas. The metropolitan divisions include the capital city and the adjoining urban areas; the urban provincial districts cover those cities and towns which are not adjacent to the metropolitan areas, and which are incorporated for local government purposes; while those persons classed as migratory were mostly on board ships in Australian ports.

The results show that of the 5,435,734 persons recorded at the Census, 2,338,079, or 43.01 per cent., resided in the metropolitan divisions; 1,037,468, or 19.09 per cent., in urban provincial areas; 2,030,422 persons, or 37.35 per cent., in rural areas; and the remainder 29,765, or 0.55 per cent., were classed as migratory. More detailed information in connexion with this matter will be found in Official Year Book, No. 22, p. 890.

6. **Metropolitan Population—Australia and Other Countries.**—The abnormal concentration of population in the capitals of the States of Australia, as compared with other countries, may be readily seen from the following table. It may be mentioned, however, that, in most of the European countries, the capital is not always the most populous of many big cities, whereas, in Australia, the capital is invariably the most populous city, and in some States is the only town of important magnitude.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage
				on total of State or Country.
				%
New South Wales ..	Sydney	} 31st Dec., 1929	1,238,660	49.99
Victoria	Melbourne		1,018,200	57.30
Queensland	Brisbane		318,631	34.23
South Australia ..	Adelaide		324,898	55.99
Western Australia ..	Perth		202,888	48.68
Tasmania	Hobart		57,500	26.25
Australia	(6 Cities)		3,160,777	49.28
New Zealand	Wellington	1.4. 1930	138,050	9.27
New York State ..	New York	1928	6,017,702	62.10
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast	1927	415,000	33.11
Austria	Vienna	1928	1,855,362	27.75
Denmark	Copenhagen	1925	731,496	21.30
Irish Free State ..	Dublin	1928	422,200	14.33
England	London (a)	1929	4,417,900	11.15
Belgium	Brussels	1928	825,783	10.33
Netherlands	Amsterdam	1928	743,404	9.62
Norway	Oslo	1927	251,510	8.99
Scotland	Edinburgh	1929	429,600	8.77
Sweden	Stockholm	1928	474,094	7.77
France	Paris	1926	2,871,429	7.05
Germany	Berlin	1925	4,024,165	6.37
Spain	Madrid	1923	816,928	3.61
Japan	Tokio	1925	1,995,567	3.34
Italy	Rome	1929	914,631	2.22
Russia (European) ..	Leningrad	1926	1,614,008	1.10
United States	Washington	1928	552,000	0.46

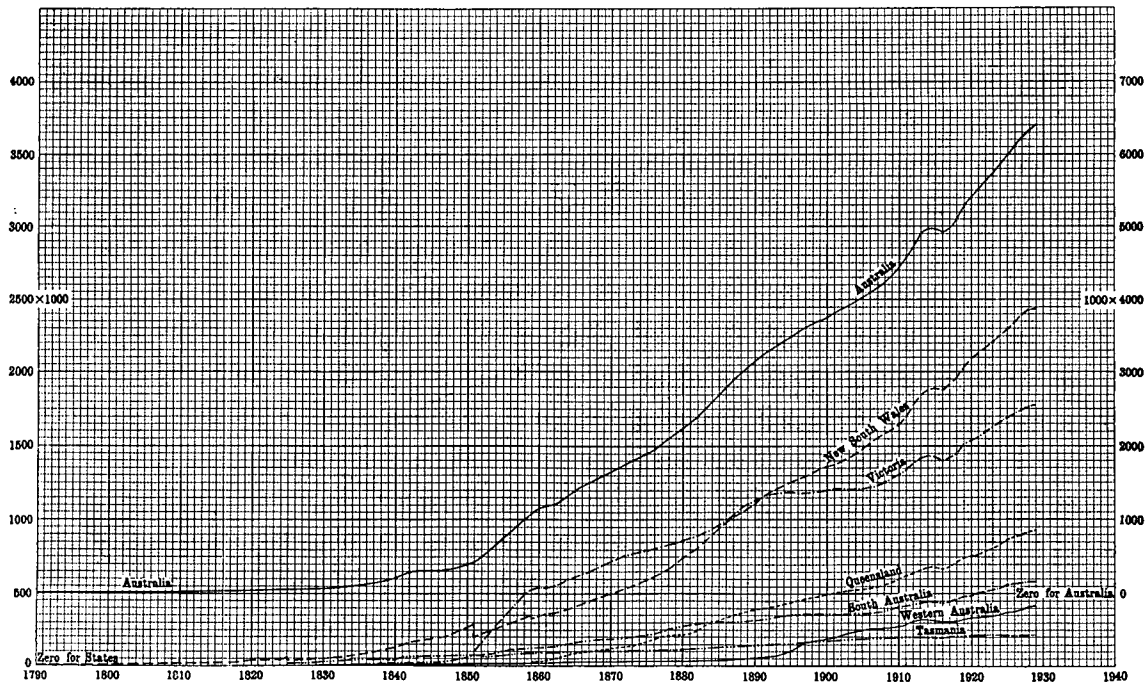
(a) Population of Greater London in 1929 was 7,834,370.

7. Principal Urban Centres.—The following table gives particulars of the population of the principal urban incorporated areas in each State at the 31st December, 1929 :—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—AUSTRALIA,
31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
New South Wales—		Queensland—continued.	
Sydney and Suburbs	1,238,660	Ipswich	26,053
Newcastle and Suburbs	104,640	Maryborough	12,000
Broken Hill	23,480	Bundaberg	11,250
Lithgow	15,320	Gympie	9,800
Holroyd	14,420	Cairns	9,750
Cessnock	14,120	Charters Towers	9,200
Goulburn	12,740	Mackay	9,120
Wollongong	10,230	Warwick	7,000
Katoomba	10,100	Southport	5,600
Lismore	10,050	South Australia—	
Albury	9,580	Adelaide and Suburbs	324,898
Bathurst	9,510	Port Pirie	9,527
Wagga Wagga	9,030	Mount Gambler	3,942
Orange	8,610	Murray Bridge	3,562
Tamworth	7,890	Victor Harbour	3,430
West Maitland	7,770	Wallaroo	3,097
Fairfield	7,570	Western Australia—	
Armidale	7,270	Perth and Suburbs	202,888
Illawarra Central	7,190	Boulder	5,432
Victoria—		Bunbury	5,070
Melbourne and Suburbs	1,018,200	Kalgoorlie	5,300
Geelong and Suburbs	43,580	Northam	4,935
Ballarat and Suburbs	42,200	Geraldton	4,790
Bendigo and Suburbs	33,700	Albany	3,980
Warrnambool	8,200	Collie	3,720
Castlemaine and Suburbs	7,170	Narrogin	3,250
Wonthaggi	7,000	Tasmania—	
Mildura	6,100	Hobart and Suburbs	57,500
Queensland—		Launceston and Suburbs	29,200
Brisbane and Suburbs	318,631	Devonport	5,000
Townsville	31,300	Burnie	4,000
Rockhampton	30,000	Queenstown	3,250
Toowoomba	25,570	Ulverstone	2,800

TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1929.

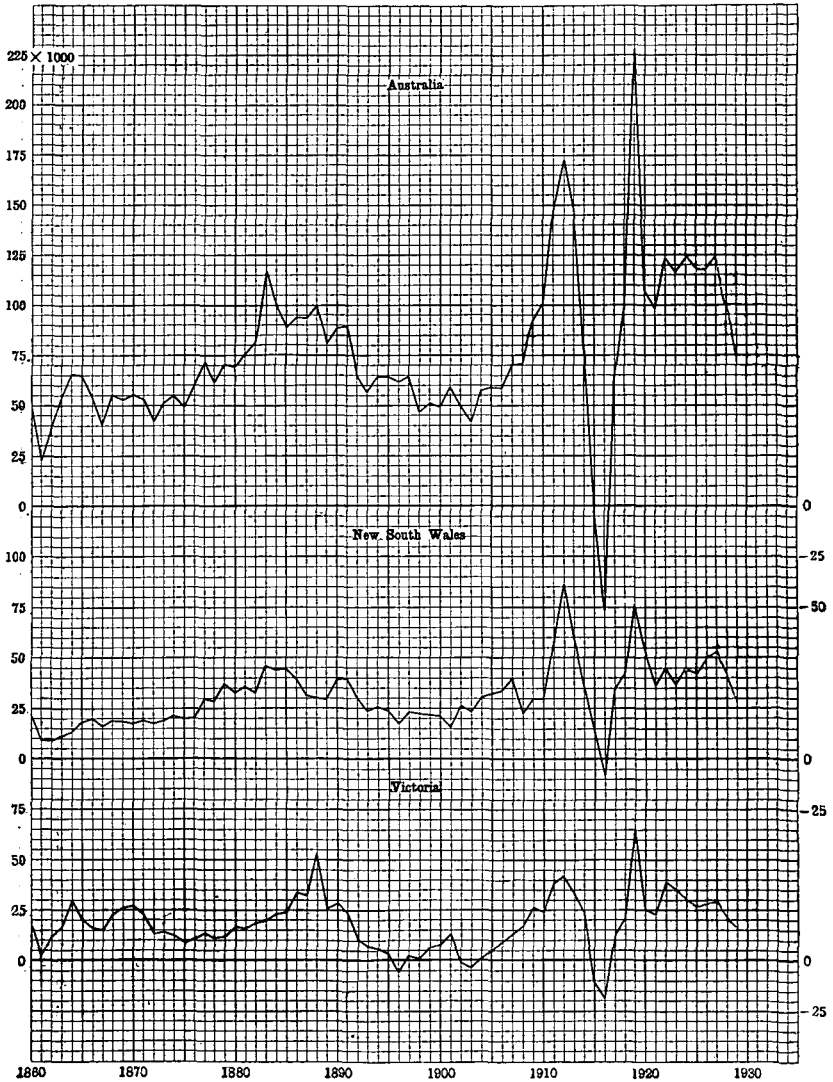


(See page 664.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval for the States and Australia, and the vertical height for the States 50,000 persons, and for Australia 100,000 persons.

Where the population falls suddenly, the fall denotes the creation of a new colony, *e.g.*, New South Wales in 1825 lost the whole population of Tasmania.

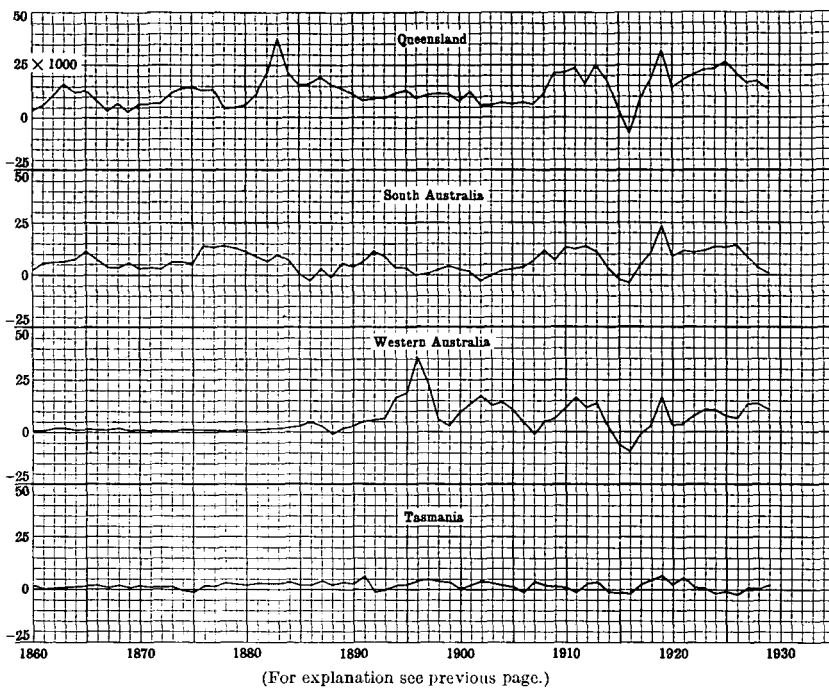
TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1929.



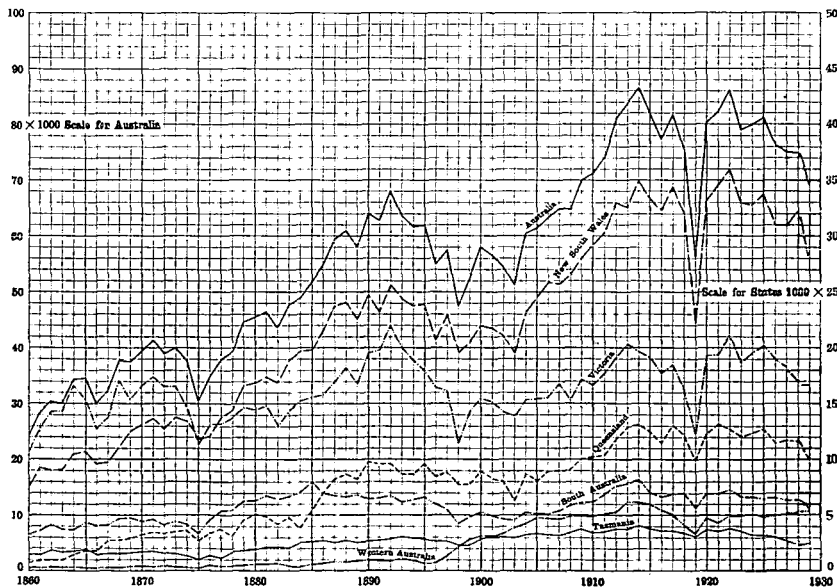
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Australia; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons. In the first graph three zero lines are taken (i) for Australia, (ii) for New South Wales, and (iii) for Victoria. In the second graph (on page 669) four zero lines are taken (i) for Queensland, (ii) for South Australia, (iii) for Western Australia, and (iv) for Tasmania.

DECREASES in population are shown by carrying the curve in such cases below the zero line, the distance below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1929.



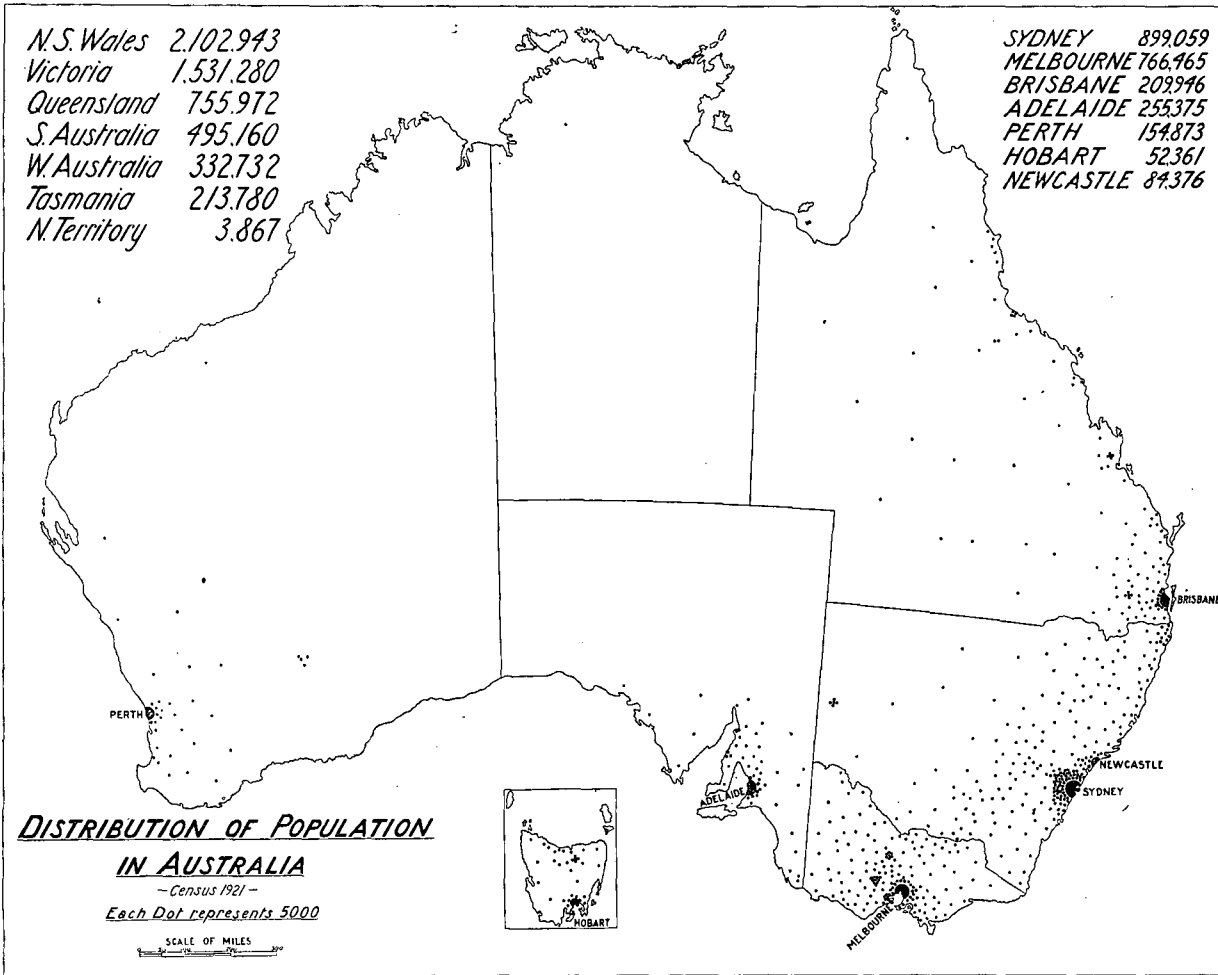
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION 1860 TO 1929.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year for both States and Australia, and the vertical height 1,000 persons for the States and 2,000 persons for Australia.
 The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Australia and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States.

N.S. Wales 2,102,943
Victoria 1,531,280
Queensland 755,972
S. Australia 495,160
W. Australia 332,732
Tasmania 213,780
N. Territory 3,867

SYDNEY 899,059
MELBOURNE 766,965
BRISBANE 209,946
ADELAIDE 255,375
PERTH 154,873
HOBART 52,361
NEWCASTLE 84,376



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
IN AUSTRALIA

- Census 1921 -
Each Dot represents 5000

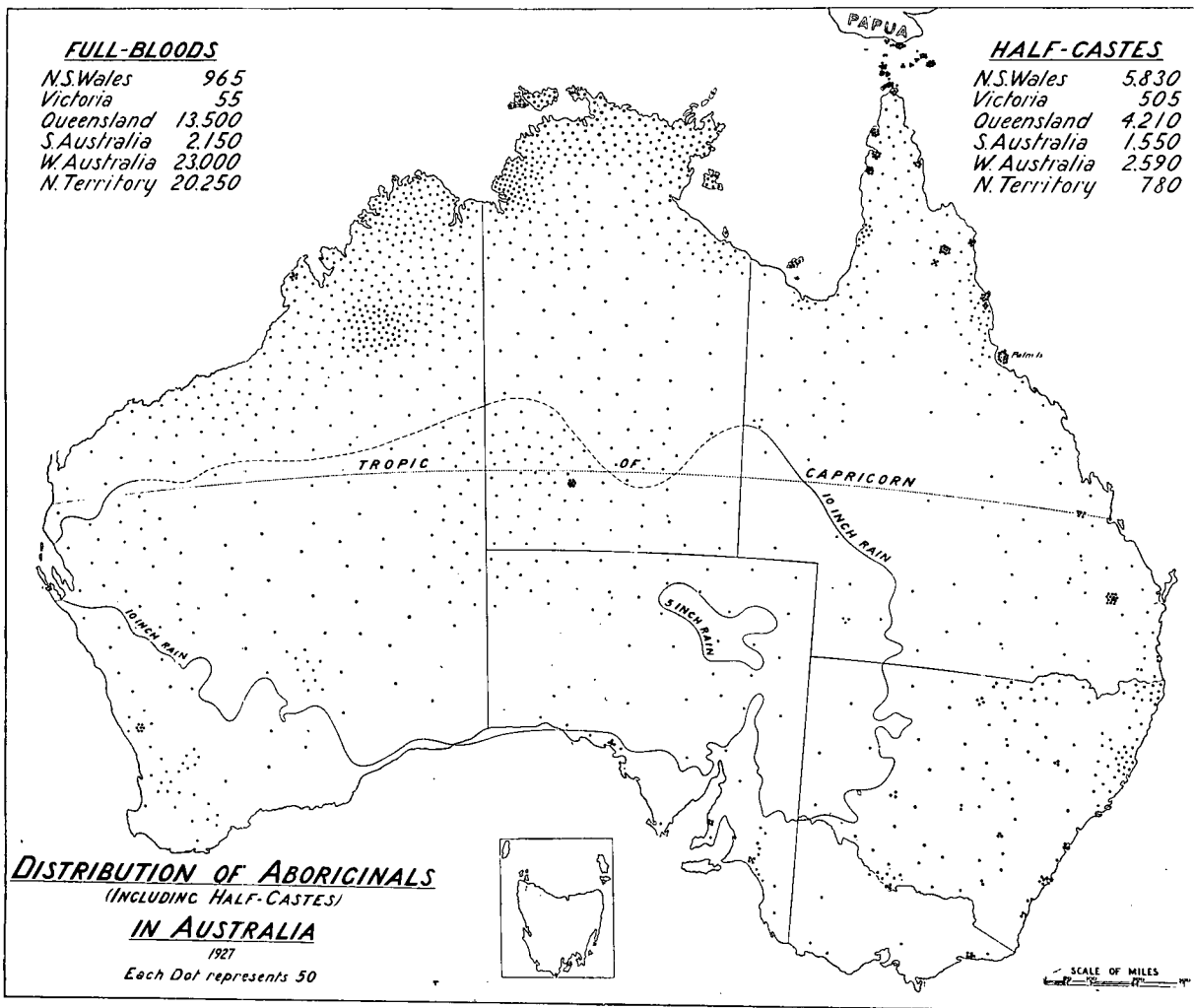
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150 200

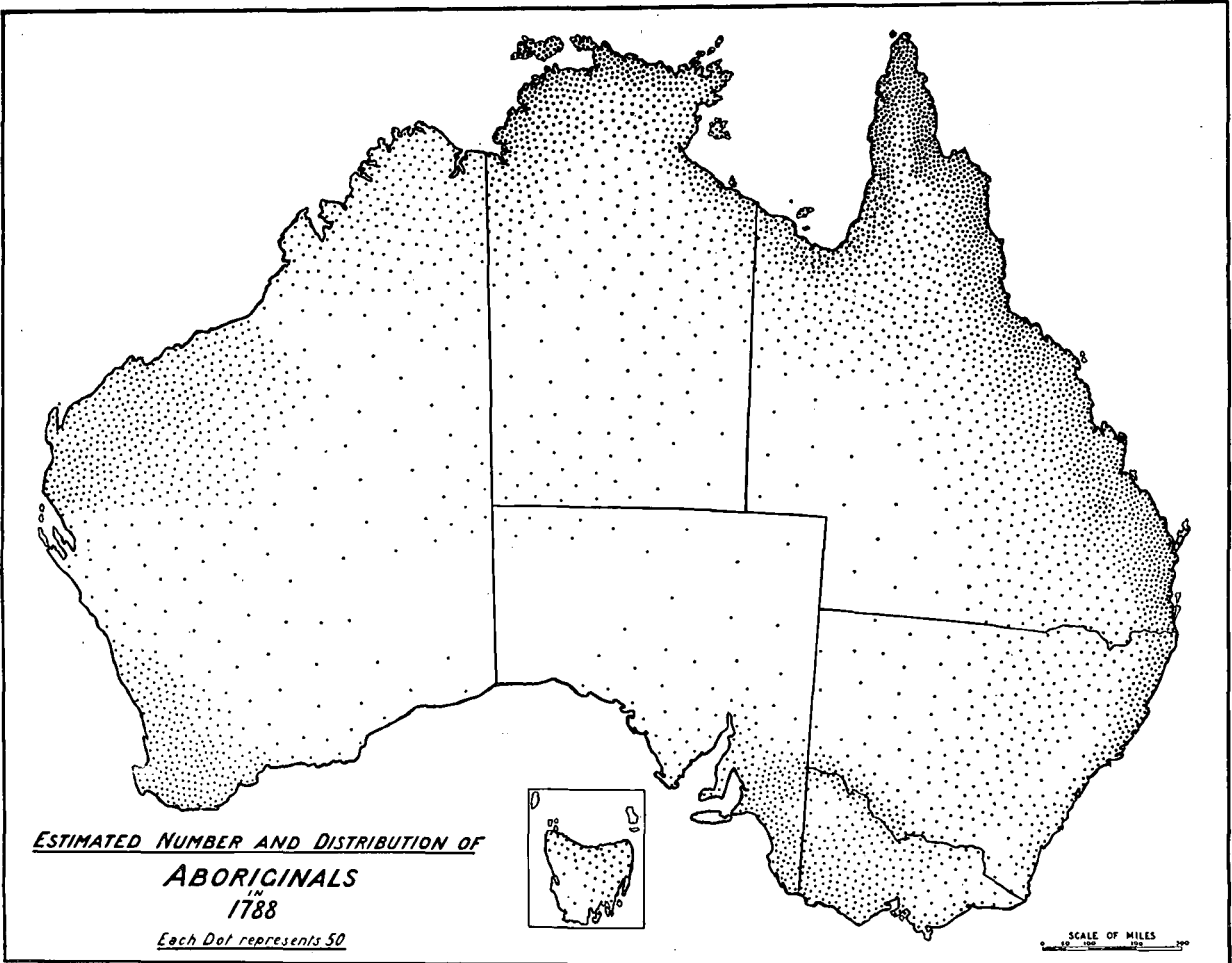
FULL-BLOODS

N.S.Wales	965
Victoria	55
Queensland	13,500
S.Australia	2,150
W.Australia	23,000
N.Territory	20,250

HALF-CASTES

N.S.Wales	5,830
Victoria	505
Queensland	4,210
S.Australia	1,550
W.Australia	2,590
N.Territory	780





§ 5. Elements of Increase.

1. *Natural Increase.*—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the "natural increase" by excess of births over deaths, and the "net immigration," i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. In previous issues of the Official Year Book particulars of the natural increase from 1861 were given for each sex and State. In the following table the last three years only are given. The natural increase for Australia from 1861 to 1929 inclusive was 3,955,080, consisting of 1,835,457 males and 2,119,623 females, and represented 75.07 per cent. of the total increase in population. A graph showing the natural increase to the population of each State and of Australia, from year to year since 1861, accompanies this chapter.

POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a), 1927 TO 1929.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	

MALES.

1927	..	14,825	9,086	5,351	3,092	2,251	1,441	- 37	13	36,022
1928	..	15,505	8,421	5,499	3,045	2,264	1,263	- 27	37	36,007
1929	..	13,046	8,263	4,430	2,725	2,076	1,334	- 25	56	31,905

FEMALES.

1927	..	16,265	9,215	6,404	3,272	2,838	1,359	29	12	39,394
1928	..	16,629	8,369	6,308	3,216	2,800	1,296	39	36	38,693
1929	..	15,043	8,624	5,747	2,901	3,045	1,287	13	58	36,718

PERSONS.

1927	..	31,090	18,301	11,755	6,364	5,089	2,800	- 8	25	75,416
1928	..	32,134	16,790	11,807	6,261	5,064	2,559	12	73	74,700
1929	..	28,089	16,887	10,177	5,626	5,121	2,621	- 12	114	68,623

(a) Excess of births over deaths.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes excess of deaths over births.

(ii) *Comparison with other Countries.* Notwithstanding its comparatively low birth-rate, Australia has a high rate of natural increase, owing to the fact that its death-rate is very low. The following table gives a comparison between the average rates per annum of natural increase for some of the principal countries of the world for which such information is available, and those for the several States of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.
Australasia (1925-29)—		Europe— <i>continued.</i>	
Tasmania	13.5	Scotland	(b) 6.3
New South Wales	13.2	Irish Free State	(b) 6.0
Queensland	13.0	Switzerland	(b) 5.8
Western Australia	12.9	Belgium	(b) 5.6
Australia	12.2	England and Wales	(b) 4.6
New Zealand	11.5	Sweden	(b) 4.6
South Australia	11.1	France	(b) 1.5
Victoria	10.6		
Europe—		Asia—	
Soviet Republics	(a) 22.3	Japan	(b) 14.6
Netherlands	(b) 13.8		
Italy	(b) 13.2	Africa—	
Spain	(b) 10.5	Union of South Africa	
Denmark	(b) 9.1	(whites only)	(b) 16.4
Norway	(b) 8.1		
Germany	(b) 7.5	America—	
Northern Ireland	(b) 6.7	Canada	(b) 14.4
		United States	(b) 8.7

(a) 1926-27.

(b) 1925-28.

Graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for Australia, accompany this chapter.

2. **Net Immigration.***—The other factor of increase in the population, viz., the excess of arrivals over departures, known as "net immigration" is, from its nature, much more subject to variations than is the factor of "natural increase." These variations are due to numerous causes, some of which are referred to in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 906-7.

POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET IMMIGRATION, 1927 TO 1929.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	

MALES.

1927 ..	12,592	5,924	4,152	2,324	6,167	— 735	401	395	31,220
1928 ..	6,753	— 381	4,644	— 1,628	6,317	— 928	— 371	1,299	15,705
1929 ..	1,853	— 2,062	3,310	— 2,763	3,576	— 232	231	— 1	3,912

FEMALES.

1927 ..	8,803	5,338	1,076	689	2,290	— 957	70	395	17,704
1928 ..	6,127	3,165	1,062	— 1,056	2,200	— 930	— 20	979	11,527
1929 ..	2,363	1,276	695	— 1,940	2,193	113	269	82	5,051

* The subject of immigration is dealt with at some length later in this chapter.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates the excess of departures over arrivals.

POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET IMMIGRATION, 1927 TO 1929—*continued.*

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
PERSONS.									
1927 ..	21,395	11,262	5,228	3,013	8,457	— 1,692	471	790	48,924
1928 ..	12,880	2,784	5,706	— 2,684	8,517	— 1,858	— 391	2,278	27,232
1929 ..	4,216	— 786	4,005	— 4,703	5,769	— 119	500	81	8,963

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates the excess of departures over arrivals.

A table showing the increase by net immigration since 1861 was given in previous issues, but limitations of space prevent its repetition here.

From 1861 to 1929 the increment to the population arising from net immigration amounted to 1,313,707 or 24.93 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the 29 years of the present century the total increase to the population was made up of 2,101,315 or 79.32 per cent. by natural increase, and 547,718 or 20.68 per cent. by net immigration.

3. **Total Increase.**—The total increase of the population is obtained by the combination of the natural increase with the net immigration.

The total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 and for the years 1921 to 1928 was given in Year Book No. 22, p. 902. The results for the last three years only are shown below, while a graph showing the increase in the population in each State and Territory, and of Australia from 1860, accompanies this chapter.

POPULATION.—TOTAL INCREASE, 1927 TO 1929.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
MALES.									
1927 ..	27,417	15,010	9,503	5,416	8,418	706	364	408	67,242
1928 ..	22,258	8,040	10,143	1,417	8,581	335	— 398	1,336	51,712
1929 ..	14,899	6,201	7,740	— 38	5,652	1,102	206	55	35,817
FEMALES.									
1927 ..	25,068	14,553	7,480	3,961	5,128	402	99	407	57,098
1928 ..	22,756	11,534	7,370	2,160	5,000	366	19	1,015	50,220
1929 ..	17,406	9,900	6,442	961	5,238	1,400	282	140	41,769
PERSONS.									
1927 ..	52,485	29,563	16,983	9,377	13,546	1,108	463	815	124,340
1928 ..	45,014	19,574	17,513	3,577	13,581	701	— 379	2,351	101,932
1929 ..	32,305	16,101	14,182	923	10,890	2,502	488	195	77,586

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) *For Various Countries.* The table hereunder gives approximate rates of increase in population for Australia, and its component States, and for other countries:—

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE (VARIOUS COUNTRIES), 1891 TO 1929.

Countries.	Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—							1929.
	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.	1916 to 1921.	1921 to 1926.	
AUSTRALASIA—	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ..	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.09	1.22
New South Wales ^a	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	2.01	1.32
Victoria ..	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	2.00	0.91
Queensland ..	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	2.81	1.55
South Australia ^b	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.27	0.24
Western Australia	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.44	2.68
Tasmania ..	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	-0.33	1.16
New Zealand ..	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32	1.95	1.24
EUROPE—								
England and Wales	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	-0.95	1.89	0.62	0.32
Scotland ..	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	0.08
Ireland ..	-0.60	-0.43	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	0.58	-0.60	c-0.33
Belgium ..	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	0.54	-0.56	1.03	(c) 0.80
Denmark ..	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	(c) 0.58
France ..	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	(c) 0.15
Germany ..	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	0.71	-1.62	0.73	(c) 0.58
Italy ..	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.91	0.82
Netherlands	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	1.33
Norway ..	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	1.00	1.14	0.90	(c) 0.81
Spain ..	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	(c)
Sweden ..	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	(c) 0.28
Switzerland ..	1.22	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	(c) 0.82
ASIA—								
Ceylon ..	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	2.30	(c) 2.52
Japan ..	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	(c) 1.51
AMERICA—								
Canada ..	0.97	1.19	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.43
United States ..	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	(c) 1.01

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory. (b) Including Northern Territory. (c) Year 1928.

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

(ii) *Variations in the Rates.* The fluctuations in the rates of increase in the population of Australia are, for the greater part, due to variations in the volume of immigration.

§ 6. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. *Variations in Natural Increase.*—The following table shows the natural increase to the population, during each quarter of the year, based on the experience of the ten years 1920–1929. For Australia as a whole, the rate of natural increase was greatest in the quarter ended 31st March, and least in the quarter ending 30th September, the difference between the rates of increase for these two periods being equal to 21 persons for every 100,000 of the population. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia the March quarter was the most favourable, in Queensland the June quarter, and in Tasmania the September quarter. The natural increase was lowest in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia in the September quarter, in Queensland and Western Australia in the December quarter, and in Tasmania in the June quarter. The differences between the least favourable and the most favourable quarters ranged from 22 per 100,000 of the population in Tasmania to 35 per 100,000 in Queensland.

POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, 1920 TO 1929.

State or Territory.	Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per Annum, 1920-29.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%
N.S.W.	8,387	3.74	8,075	3.58	7,952	3.51	8,144	3.58	32,558	14.41
Victoria	4,923	3.00	4,660	2.83	4,559	2.76	4,791	2.89	18,933	11.48
Q'land.	3,068	3.71	3,159	3.78	2,964	3.52	2,892	3.43	12,083	14.44
S. Aust.	1,725	3.23	1,687	3.15	1,593	2.96	1,607	2.97	6,612	12.32
W. Aust.	1,255	3.47	1,247	3.43	1,220	3.33	1,188	3.22	4,910	13.45
Tas. ..	800	3.73	773	3.64	816	3.86	825	3.85	3,214	15.10
N. Ter.	4	1.03	2	0.51	2	0.51	2	-0.51	6	1.53
F.C. Ter.	8	1.85	10	2.00	11	2.13	8	1.67	37	7.51
Total	20,170	3.46	19,613	3.35	19,117	3.25	19,453	3.29	78,353	13.35

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates an excess of deaths over births, and % denotes " per thousand."

2. **Variations in Net Immigration.**—In the following table the figures relating to the separate States and Territories include interstate migrants, but so far as these persons are concerned, the arrivals into any State are departures from some other State, so that they do not affect the figures shown for Australia as a whole, which, therefore, represent the oversea arrivals and departures. For the decade under review the December quarter showed the greatest rate of increase from migration.

The greatest gains in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania have been in the December quarter. The gain to the southern States in the December quarter is due to oversea traffic and to tourists and sugar workers returning from Queensland, which loses heavily during the December quarter, but gains in the June quarter by tourists seeking the warmer winter climate. The June quarter has been most favourable to Queensland and Western Australia. The increase to Tasmania during the December quarter is from the influx of tourists from the mainland, but this is unfortunately more than counterbalanced by the consistent losses during each of the other quarters.

POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, 1920 TO 1929.

State or Territory.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per Annum, 1919-29.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%
N.S.W.	3,007	1.34	420	-0.19	4,308	1.90	4,431	1.95	11,326	5.01
Victoria	3,103	1.89	543	-0.33	2,263	1.37	3,648	2.20	8,471	5.14
Q'land.	1,681	2.03	7,286	8.73	1,158	1.38	-2,734	-3.24	7,391	8.83
S. Aust.	568	1.06	39	-0.07	736	1.37	2,004	3.71	3,269	6.09
W. Aust.	837	2.32	1,308	3.59	1,016	2.77	818	2.22	3,979	10.90
Tas. ..	-3,515	-16.37	-2,762	-13.00	931	4.41	4,914	22.95	-2,294	-10.78
N. Ter.	10	2.58	31	7.95	18	4.59	53	13.57	14	3.59
F.C. Ter.	1,265	292.97	91	18.18	226	43.69	983	-204.59	599	121.65
Total	6,936	1.19	4,952	0.85	8,794	1.50	12,045	2.04	32,727	5.58

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes excess of departures over arrivals, and % denotes " per thousand " of population.

§ 7. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

In previous issues of the Official Year Book the influence of the various factors influencing the growth and distribution of population was traced. Detailed information on this subject will be found in Year Book No. 22, pp. 906 and 907.

§ 8. Density.

1. *General.*—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1929, of 6,474,372 including aboriginals, has a density of only 2.18 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 130; Asia, 62; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 19; and South America, 11. The population of Australia has thus about 20 per cent. of the density of South America; about 18 per cent. of that of Africa; about 11 per cent. of that of North and Central America; about 3 per cent. of that of Asia; and about 2 per cent. of that of Europe.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the Census of 1921 accompanies this chapter.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the most important countries of the world at the latest dates for which such information is available are given in the following table. These figures have in the main been taken from the 1930 issue of the "Statesman's Year Book," and in some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable.

POPULATION, WORLD'S.—NUMBER AND DENSITY.

Country.	Population.	Density (a).	Country.	Population.	Density (a).
EUROPE.			AFRICA—continued.		
Russia	112,600,000	63.78	Abyssinia	10,000,000	28.57
Germany	63,178,619	337.44	Belgian Congo	8,723,276	9.49
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland	45,754,000	483.49	Union of South Africa	7,777,583	16.46
Italy	41,169,000	348.26	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5,483,889	5.44
France	41,020,000	192.89	Algeria	6,063,496	7.15
Poland	30,403,247	202.78	Total Africa	134,499,277	11.83
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	22,601,753	116.03	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Rumania	17,393,149	142.24	United States of America	120,013,000	39.65
Czecho-Slovakia	14,535,429	268.15	Mexico	14,899,905	19.42
Jugo-Slavia	13,290,000	138.24	Canada	9,786,800	2.66
Hungary	8,603,922	239.59	Cuba	3,579,507	81.05
Belgium	7,995,558	680.18	Total North and Central America	161,427,986	18.87
Netherlands	7,730,577	584.76	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Austria	6,686,576	206.57	Brazil	39,103,856	11.94
Greece	6,204,684	124.31	Argentine Republic	10,646,814	9.23
Sweden	6,105,190	35.26	Colombia	7,967,788	18.87
Portugal	6,032,991	169.99	Peru	6,147,000	11.55
Bulgaria	5,596,800	140.57	Chile	4,364,395	15.04
Total Europe	482,191,630	129.65	Total South America	79,332,806	11.22
ASIA.			OCEANIA, ETC.		
China and Dependencies	451,842,000	105.59	Australia	(b)6,474,372	2.18
British India	247,003,293	225.72	New Zealand	1,485,564	14.30
Japan and Dependencies	83,456,929	314.78	Territory of New Guinea	460,869	5.16
Feudatory Independent States	71,939,187	101.75	Hawaii	357,649	55.46
Dutch East Indies	52,824,569	92.19	Papua	276,523	3.05
Russia in Asia	37,000,000	5.71	Dutch New Guinea	195,460	1.22
Turkey, including Armenia and Kurdistan	12,615,969	44.21	Fiji	176,793	24.96
Philippine Islands	11,913,167	104.24	Total Oceania, &c.	9,964,346	2.88
Siam	10,284,000	53.36	SUMMARY.		
Persia	9,000,000	14.33	Europe	482,191,630	129.65
Afghanistan	8,000,000	32.65	Asia	1,050,963,964	62.00
Tonking	7,401,912	182.63	Africa	134,499,277	11.83
Arabia	7,000,000	7.00	America, North and Central America South	161,427,986	18.87
Nepal	5,600,000	103.70	Oceania, etc.	79,332,806	11.22
Ceylon	5,422,000	214.04	Total	9,964,346	2.88
Annam	5,339,674	135.81	AFRICA.		
Total Asia	1,050,963,964	62.00	Nigeria and Protectorate	18,966,574	56.50
AFRICA.			Egypt	14,213,364	37.11
Nigeria and Protectorate	18,966,574	56.50	French West Africa	13,541,611	9.36
Egypt	14,213,364	37.11			
French West Africa	13,541,611	9.36			

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

(b) Including 60,000 aboriginals.

2. Position of the British Empire.—The approximate relationship of the British Empire to the world as a whole in regard to its area and population is given hereunder :—

BRITISH EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE WORLD.

Particulars.	The World.	British Empire.
Area in square miles (exclusive of Polar Circles) ..	51,169,742	13,355,426
Population	1,918,380,009	458,205,000
Population per square mile	37.49	34.32

§ 9. General Characteristics.

1. Sex Distribution—(i) *General*. Detailed information respecting the distribution of the sexes in the population of Australia will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book, but limitations of space preclude its retention in the present issue.

(ii) *Masculinity*. On pages 163 to 165 in the second issue of this publication a table was included showing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. In the fifth issue, on page 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901 to 1907 were modified in accordance with the results of the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

The ratio of the excess of males over females to the total population, expressed as a percentage, has been adopted as the "masculinity" of the population, and the ratios so computed for intervals of ten years from 1800 to 1910 and for the five years 1924 to 1928 appeared in Year Book No. 22, p. 911. The figures for 1929 will be found on p. 665 of this issue, as well as in the comparative table for various countries which follows.

Graphs showing the masculinity of the population of each State and of Australia, accompany this chapter.

The difference between young and old countries in the masculinity of their populations is clearly illustrated by the comparisons furnished in the following table, which are based on the latest statistics available.

POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—MASCULINITY.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.
Argentine Republic ..	1928	6.57	Jugo-Slavia ..	1921	-1.92
Ceylon	1921	5.91	Denmark	1925	-2.39
British India	1921	2.73	Norway	1925	-2.64
India (Feudatory States)	1921	2.73	Spain	1920	-3.07
Australia	1929	2.19	Northern Ireland ..	1929	-3.36
Union of South Africa(a)	1928	2.02	Poland	1921	-3.37
New Zealand	1929	2.01	German Empire ..	1925	-3.47
United States of America	1920	1.98	Scotland	1929	-4.01
Irish Free State	1928	1.46	Great Britain and		
Japan	1928	0.97	Northern Ireland ..	1929	-4.17
Canada	1921	0.31	England and Wales ..	1929	-4.21
Belgium	1928	-1.04	France	1921	-4.92
Italy	1921	-1.37	Netherlands	1923	-7.29
Sweden	1928	-1.74	Russia (European) ..	1920	-9.56

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes excess of females over males in each 100 of population.

(a) White population only.

2. *Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a Census, the last of which was taken in 1921. The data then collected have been included in preceding issues of the Year Book, but owing to limitations of space have been omitted from the present issue.

3. *Race and Nationality.*—(i) *General.* With regard to its racial characteristics the population of Australia may be divided into two main groups, one comprising the aboriginal natives, and the other consisting of the various immigrant races which have made the country their home. [It will of course be understood that full-blood aboriginals are not counted in the population.] The term “immigrant races” naturally covers not only those residents of Australia who were born in other countries, but includes their descendants who were born in Australia.

(ii) *Aboriginals.* At a Census of aboriginals taken on 30th June, 1929, 61,801 full-bloods were enumerated, of whom 37,023 were described as nomadic, 11,298 were in regular employment, and 9,561 were living in supervised camps. There were at the same date 16,629 half-castes. The aboriginals are scattered over the whole of the mainland, but the majority are concentrated chiefly in Western Australia, Queensland and North Australia.

A special article dealing with the number and distribution of aboriginals in Australia at the time of its first settlement will be found at the end of this chapter.

(iii) *Immigrant Races.* The immigrant races consist mainly of natives of the British Isles and their descendants. Of the total population (5,435,734) enumerated at the Census of 1921, 5,387,143, or 99.11 per cent., were of European race. Of the remainder, 30,975, or 0.57 per cent., were full-blood, and 17,616, or 0.32 per cent., were half-caste non-Europeans. Of 28,215 full-blood Asiatics, 17,157 were Chinese, 2,881 Hindus, 2,892 Syrians, 2,740 Japanese, and 1,087 Malays.

More detailed information under this heading will be found in previous issues of this book.

(iv) *Nationality.* Prior to the Census of 1921 no attempt had been made to ascertain the allegiance of the people, except in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. At the last Census all persons were asked to state their nationality, and the results which are given in the following table, show that of a population of 5,435,734, as many as 5,387,205, or over 99 per cent., were definitely stated to be British subjects. Of the foreign element, the Chinese were the most numerous, representing 30 per cent. of the foreign inhabitants and 2.56 in every 1,000 of the total population. Italians, with 0.90 per 1,000 of total population, were the next in numbers. (See Year Book No. 22, p. 917, for further information.)

(v) *Birthplaces.* The proportion of native-born in the Australian population has increased rapidly in recent years. At the Census of 1921 the Australian-born numbered 4,581,663 persons, or 84.51 per cent. of a total population of 5,421,242 persons whose birthplaces were specified. Of the remainder, 676,387, or 12.48 per cent., were natives of the British Isles, and 38,611, or 0.71 per cent., were natives of New Zealand, so that 97.70 of the total population at that time had been born either in Australasia or in the British Isles. Excluding these, the following countries are the most important recorded as the birthplaces of persons in Australia at the Census of 1921:—

Germany, 22,396 (0.41 per cent.); China, 15,224 (0.28 per cent.); Scandinavia (comprising Sweden, Norway, and Denmark), 14,341 (0.26 per cent.); Italy, 8,135 (0.15 per cent.); British India, 6,918 (0.13 per cent.); United States of America, 6,604 (0.12 per cent.); Union of South Africa, 5,408 (0.10 per cent.); Canada, 3,550 (0.07 per cent.).

(vi) *Length of Residence of Immigrants.* At the Census of 1921 the population of Australia included 839,579 persons who were classed as immigrants. A table showing the number of years during which these people had resided in Australia will be found in previous issues of this Year Book.

4. **Education.**—Of the 5,435,734 persons who comprised the population of Australia on the 4th April, 1921, there were 805,798, of whom 600,206, or 74.5 per cent., were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 25.5 per cent. were also children, who were definitely shown to be unable to read, and there were 86,641 persons whose ability in this direction was not stated. Allowing for those persons whose ability to read and write was unspecified, it may be said that over 95 per cent. of the population over five years of age can read and write, and of those over ten years of age more than 98 per cent. can read and write.

5. **Religions.**—At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, of a total population of 5,435,734, 5,267,641, or 99.33 per cent. of those who stated their religion, were definitely stated to be Christians, and 35,405 were stated to be Non-Christians. Of the total Christians, 2,372,995, or 45.04 per cent., belonged to the Church of England; 1,134,002, or 21.53 per cent., to the Roman Catholic Church; 636,974, or 12.09 per cent., to the Presbyterian Church; and 632,629, or 12.01 per cent., were Methodists. The numbers belonging to other denominations will be found in Year Book No. 22, p. 921.

6. **Conjugal Condition.**—The number of persons whose conjugal condition was definitely stated at the Census of 4th April, 1921, was 5,421,191, of whom 2,753,740 were males and 2,667,451 were females. Of the 5,421,191 persons referred to, 1,998,662, or 36.86 per cent., were married, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1911; 237,821, or 4.39 per cent., were widowed; 8,528, or 0.15 per cent., were divorced; and 3,176,180, or 58.60 per cent., had never married. Of those who had never married, 1,725,004, or 54.31 per cent., were under 15 years of age.

7. **Occupations.**—Detailed information regarding the grouping of the population into occupations at the Census of 1921 will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book. A brief summary only is included here.

POPULATION.—OCCUPATION AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS ON TOTAL BREADWINNERS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1901 TO 1921.

Occupations.	Persons.			Percentage on Total Breadwinners.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
				%	%	%
I. Professional ..	112,356	146,608	201,887	6.8	7.3	8.7
II. Domestic ..	202,216	202,925	210,362	12.2	10.1	9.1
III. Commercial ..	224,028	291,366	355,767	13.6	14.5	15.3
IV. Transport and Communication	122,702	158,854	208,222	7.4	8.0	9.0
V. Industrial ..	429,012	569,132	725,816	26.1	28.4	31.2
VI. Primary Producers	535,766	608,843	599,750	32.5	30.4	25.8
VII. Independent ..	22,430	26,402	20,667	1.4	1.3	0.9
Total Bread- winners ..	1,648,510	2,004,130	2,322,471	100.0	100.0	100.0
VIII. Dependents ..	2,125,291	2,450,875	3,113,263			
Total ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734			

8. **Grade of Employment.**—The term "grade of employment" indicates the capacity in which persons are employed in the various branches of industry. The grades recorded and the numbers of the population at the Census of 1921 in each grade were as follows:—(a) Employer (141,570), (b) Working on own account (347,250), (c) Assisting but not receiving wages or salary (34,983), (d) Receiving wages or salary (1,519,036), and (e) Unemployed (160,956). In addition to these categories, provision is made for (f) Grade not applicable (3,231,939)—which consists mainly of dependents and of persons of independent means not engaged in gainful occupations.

9. Unemployment.—(i) *Causes.* At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, there were in Australia 1,679,992 wage or salary earners, of whom 160,956 were unemployed. In 79,338 cases, or approximately 50 per cent. of the total, the unemployment was due to scarcity of work; in 46,912 cases, or 29 per cent., to illness or accident; in 4,818 cases, or 3 per cent., to industrial disputes; in 2,276 cases, or 1.5 per cent., to old age; and, in 27,612 cases, or 17 per cent., to other causes.

(ii) *Duration.* At the Census of 1921 persons who were unemployed on Saturday, 2nd April, 1921, were asked to state the number of working days during which they had been out of work. The results of the inquiry show that approximately 46 per cent. were unemployed under five weeks, 17.2 per cent. from five to ten weeks, 10.6 per cent. from ten to fifteen weeks, and 26.2 per cent. above fifteen weeks.

§ 10. Dwellings.

Information regarding the number, ownership, rental value, number of rooms, and inmates of dwellings recorded in Australia at the Census of 1921 will be found in Year Book No. 22, p. 926. It is not proposed to repeat this here. More detailed information is given in the Census of 1921—Parts Nos. XVIII.—XXV.

§ 11. Immigration.

(A) The Encouragement of Immigration into Australia.

1. Joint Commonwealth and States' Immigration Scheme.—An outline of the arrangements made between the Commonwealth and State Governments to regulate immigration into Australia will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, p. 929.

Owing to financial and industrial depression the Commonwealth Government, early in 1930, decided to reduce the flow of assisted migrants by limiting the assisted passage concession to boys for farm work, young women for household employment, and to nominees, mainly wives and children of husbands in Australia.

2. Assisted Passages.—The British and Commonwealth Governments jointly donate the following contributions towards the passages of approved settlers for Australia from the United Kingdom:—Children under 12 years, £16 10s. (representing the whole of the half fare); juveniles 12 and under 17 years, £27 10s.; juveniles 17 years and under 19 years, £22; married couples, including widowers or widows, and wives nominated by husbands, with at least, one child under 19 years, £22 per parent (children at rate according to age); domestic servants, £33; others including children 19 years of age and over, £16 10s. Allowing for this financial assistance, children under 12 years will be carried free; juveniles 12 years of age and under 17 years, who are ordinarily charged for by the shipping companies as adult passengers, will merely require to pay £5 10s. each; juveniles 17 years and under 19 years, £11 each; married couples, including widowers or widows, and wives nominated by husbands, with at least one child under 19 years, £11 per parent (children at rate according to age); domestic servants free; others, including children 19 years and over, £16 10s. each. Persons who have previously resided in the Commonwealth are not eligible for assistance. In addition to these contributions, loans of the balance of the passage money are in special cases granted by the Governments concerned. Persons entitled to assisted passages are divided into two classes—"Selected" and "Nominated." "Selected" immigrants are those such as boy farm learners and domestics who are originally recruited abroad by the Commonwealth Government. "Nominated" immigrants are those nominated by persons resident in Australia, and the nominators, who must submit their applications through the officers in charge of the State Immigration Offices in the various capital cities, are held responsible for their nominees upon arrival, so that they shall not become a burden upon the State.

Intending settlers or immigrants may, on application, obtain full information from the Official Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2; or from the Secretary, Department of Transport, Commonwealth Offices, Treasury-place, Melbourne.

3. Migration Agreement between British and Commonwealth Governments.—On the 8th April, 1925, the British and Commonwealth Governments entered into an agreement under which it is proposed to furnish to the Governments of the various States, loan moneys at a very low rate of interest, to enable suitable areas of land to be made available for settlement, or to enable such public works to be carried out as will tend to develop and expand settlement areas or will enable areas already settled to carry a greater population. The maximum amount of loan moneys provided for in the agreement is £34,000,000. It is provided that for every principal sum of £75 issued to a State Government under the agreement, one assisted migrant shall sail direct from the United Kingdom and be received into and satisfactorily settled in the State concerned. If full advantage is taken of the offer of loan moneys contained in the agreement, 450,000 new settlers will be absorbed during a period of ten years.

4. Results of Assisted Immigration.—The number of assisted immigrants for the years 1927 to 1929 and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1929 are given in the following table:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—1927 TO 1929, AND UP TO THE END OF 1929.

Persons.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	F.C. Terr.	Total.
No. Assisted during 1927	10,260	8,847	3,504	2,420	4,879	189	24	30,123
" " " 1928	8,732	5,149	2,178	1,623	4,485	203	24	22,394
" " " 1929	5,431	2,604	1,292	526	2,976	101	13	12,943
Total from earliest years to end of 1929 ..	344,536	254,789	235,442	115,750	85,614	24,927	61	1,061,019

Particulars of occupations of the number of selected and nominated immigrants during 1929 are shown below:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—SEXES AND INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1929.

Industrial Group.	Selected.			Nominated.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	52	..	52
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	3	..	305	1	306
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	1	..	82	16	98
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	88	177	265
V. Books, Printing, etc.	20	7	27
VI. Other Manufacturing	39	13	52
VII. Building	7	..	151	..	151
VIII. Mining	5	..	212	..	212
IX. Rail and Tramway Services	26	..	26
X. Other Land Transport	3	..	75	..	75
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	22	..	22
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	2,527	22	608	2	610
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1,177	13	1,012	1,025
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous Dependents	7	..	821	403	1,224
	..	3	7	1,894	3,342	5,036
Total	4,208	4,973	9,181
	..	2,556	1,206	3,762	..	..

(B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

1. Powers and Legislation of the Commonwealth.—(i) *Constitutional.* Under Part V., Sec. 51, xxvii. and xxviii. of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration and emigration and the influx of criminals.

(ii) *Legislation.* A summary of the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901-1925 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905 (excepting the provisions of the Amending Immigration Acts of 1920, 1924 and 1925, which will be found in Official Year Book, No. 21, p. 927), containing particulars regarding the admission of immigrants, prohibited immigrants, the liabilities of shipmasters and others, and kindred matters will be found in preceding Year Books (see Year Book, No. 12, pp. 1166 to 1168).

2. *Conditions of Immigration into Australia.*—(i) *Immigration of Non-European or Coloured Persons.* In pursuance of the "White Australia" policy, the general practice is not to permit Asiatics or other coloured immigrants to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently. Exclusion is effected, where necessary, by the application of a dictation test which may be imposed in any European language at the discretion of the officer who applies it. In other words, the test when applied is used as an absolute bar to admission; but, as a matter of fact, occasion does not arise for the test to be applied to any great extent, as shipping companies refrain from bringing coloured passengers to Australia unless they have authority to land, on the ground of former domicile or temporarily for business purposes, etc.

There are special arrangements with India, Japan, and China under which facilities are afforded for subjects of those countries who are bona fide merchants, students, or tourists to enter and remain in Australia under exemption whilst they retain their status as merchant, etc.

(ii) *Immigration of White Aliens.* In addition to the usual general requirements as to sound health, good character and possession of valid passports, which apply to British as well as foreign subjects, it is necessary that each alien immigrant (i.e., 18 years of age or over) shall be in possession of at least £40 landing money, unless he holds a landing permit issued by the Department of Home Affairs as a result of application having been made on his behalf by a relative or friend in Australia who has guaranteed maintenance.

Aliens are required to have their passports *visaed* by a British Consul for travel to Australia except in cases where *visa* requirements have been abolished by reciprocal arrangements to which the Commonwealth Government of Australia is a party. The exemptions so far apply to nationals of the following countries, viz. :—Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland and Germany.

(iii) *Quota Restrictions on certain Classes of Europeans.* In view of the conditions existing in Australia it was found necessary to place restrictions on the migration to Australia of certain classes of European aliens, and to confine the authority for admission in such cases mainly to (a) persons holding landing permits issued by the Department of Home Affairs; (b) persons previously resident in Australia; and (c) very close relatives, such as wives, minor children, and parents of persons already domiciled in Australia. The control of such migration is effected through the British *visa* system, and further information may be obtained in foreign countries from the British Consular or Passport Control Officers.

(iv) *General Information.* General information as to conditions of entry into Australia may be obtained from the following offices :—

- (a) In Australia : The Secretary, Department of Home Affairs, Canberra, F.C.T., Australia; (b) In Great Britain : The Official Secretary, Australia House, Strand, London, England; (c) In the United States of America : The Official Secretary, Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America, "Cunard Building," 25 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

3. **Persons Admitted Without Dictation Test.**—The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during the year 1929 without passing the dictation test:—

**PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,
AUSTRALIA, 1929.**

Nationality or Race.	1929.	Nationality or Race.	1929.
Albanian	267	American Negroes	22
Austrian	87	West Indians	8
Belgian	102		
British	68,890	ASIATICS—	
Bulgarian	247	Arabs	17
Danish	161	Chinese	1,487
Dutch	140	Filipinos	16
Estonian	88	Japanese	365
Finnish	144	Javanese	5
French	619	Malays	63
German	559	Natives of India and Ceylon	172
Greek	408	Palestinians	120
Italian	2,044	Syrians	57
Jugo-Slavian	390	Timorese	134
Maltese (British)	170		
Norwegian and Swedish	154	OTHER RACES—	
Polish	305	Pacific Islanders	32
Russian	206	Papuans	460
Spanish	59	Unspecified	34
Swiss	163		
United States of America	1,884		
Other Whites	247	Total	80,326

4. **Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.**—The number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the year 1929 was 3,154, distributed among the various nationalities as follows:—American Negroes, 18; West Indians, 4; Arabs, 13; Chinese, 1,981; Filipinos, 27; Japanese, 273; Javanese, 6; Malays, 70; natives of India and Ceylon, 202; Pacific Islanders, 28; Papuans, 371; Timorese, 118; and 43 others.

(C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1920 for the production of passports by all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia. Similarly, the Passports Act 1920 provides that no person over the age of 16 years shall leave Australia unless—

- (a) he is the holder of a passport or other document authorizing his departure; and
 (b) his passport has been *visaed* or indorsed in the prescribed manner for that journey, and the *visa* or indorsement has not been cancelled.

Among the exceptions to this requirement are natural-born British subjects leaving for New Zealand, Papua, or Norfolk Island; members of the crew of any vessel who sign on in Australia for an oversea voyage and who satisfy an authorized officer that they are by occupation seafaring men; aboriginal natives of Asia, or of any island in the East Indies, or in the Indian or Pacific Oceans. The charge for a Commonwealth passport is 10s., for an ordinary *visa* 8s., and for a transit *visa* 2s.

With regard to (b), the Commonwealth Government has agreed to the inclusion of Australia in reciprocal arrangements for the abolition of *visa* requirements made by the British Government with the respective Governments of the following countries, viz.:—France, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and Germany.

§ 12. Naturalization.

1. **Commonwealth Legislation.**—Naturalization in Australia is governed by the Nationality Act 1920–1930. The qualifications necessary for naturalization are :— (a) Residence in Australia continuously for not less than one year immediately preceding application for naturalization, and previous residence, either in Australia or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application; (b) good character and an adequate knowledge of the English language; and (c) intention to settle in the British Empire.

The amending Act of 1930 provided for the charge of a prescribed fee for a Certificate of Naturalization. The fee is £3, except in the case of a certificate granted to a woman who was a British subject prior to her marriage to an alien, in which case the amount is 5s.

A summary of the main provisions of the principal Act will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 934–935.

2. **Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* Particulars regarding the previous nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during the year 1929, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table :—

NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1929.

Previous Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.	Previous Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.	Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.	Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.
	1929.		1929.		1929.		1929.
Italian ..	690	Rumanian ..	2	Great Britain ..	75	South Africa ..	9
Swedish ..	59	Portuguese ..	..	Italy ..	685	Belgium ..	1
Danish ..	43	American (South) ..	..	Germany ..	77	New Zealand ..	12
Russian ..	102	Austrian ..	7	America (North) ..	44	Switzerland ..	20
German ..	88	Serbian ..	..	Sweden ..	39	Spain ..	14
Norwegian ..	41	Syrian ..	33	Denmark ..	31	New Caledonia ..	9
Greek ..	307	Polish ..	27	Norway ..	28	Argentina ..	1
American (North) ..	26	Finnish ..	25	Greece ..	247	Canada ..	3
Dutch ..	17	Jugo Slavs ..	122	France ..	20	Finland ..	17
Swiss ..	22	Others ..	51	Egypt ..	53	Jugo Slavia ..	114
French ..	24			America (South) ..	8	Other Countries ..	154
Spanish ..	14			Holland ..	12		
Belgian ..	6	Total ..	1,706	Russia ..	33	Total ..	1,706

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1929 were issued in the various States as follows :—New South Wales, 458; Victoria, 278; Queensland, 525; South Australia, 92; Western Australia, 337; Tasmania, 6; Northern Territory, 8; and 2 in the Federal Capital Territory.

§ 13. Population of Territories.

At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, special arrangements were made to obtain complete and uniform information concerning each of the five Territories of the Commonwealth, viz. :—(1) Northern Territory; (2) Federal Capital Territory; (3) Norfolk Island; (4) Papua; and (5) Territory of New Guinea. Later estimates will be found in Chapter XV.

A summary of the population and number of dwellings in each Territory at the Census of 1921 is given in the following table :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.—TERRITORIES, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS IN THE NORTHERN AND FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORIES AND OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.)

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	
Northern Territory ..	2,821	1,046	3,867	1,074	138	1	1,213
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,567	1,005	2,572	526	29	..	555
Norfolk Island ..	339	378	717	168	22	3	193
Papua ..	1,408	670	2,078	672	43	4	719
Territory of New Guinea ..	2,502	671	3,173	1,056	18	..	1,074

§ 14. The Aboriginal Population.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 951 to 961, a brief account was given of the Australian aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time, and the steps taken for its protection. Page 680 of this issue contains a statement showing the numbers of full-blood and half-caste aboriginals in Australia, and pages 914 to 916 in Official Year Book No. 22 give particulars for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while the special article hereinafter deals with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the Continent.

§ 15. The Chinese in Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 18, pp. 951 to 956, a brief historical sketch was given regarding "The Chinese in Australia," but limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present volume.

§ 16. The Pacific Islanders in Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 19, pp. 902-3, a brief account was given of the introduction of Kanakas into Australia.

FORMER NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.*

1. *General.*—Since the white man first began to occupy the Australian continent, the aborigines have very rapidly decreased in numbers. It is, therefore, of some interest to endeavour to form as accurate an estimate as possible of the size of the original population. That is a task, however, that is beset with very great difficulties, for the data are scanty and for the most part unreliable. There have been published since 1783 many estimates of the native population of various parts of the continent. Very frequently, however, the area of country to which the estimate is supposed to apply is not clearly defined, and, generally, the basis on which the estimate is made is not explained.

2. *Variation in Density.*—It is quite evident that the density of the aboriginal population was different in different parts of the continent, and it seems to have varied fairly closely with the food supply. There is a large area of arid country including part of Western Australia, a large part of South Australia, Central Australia, and small portions of New South Wales and Queensland, which cannot maintain more than a very sparse population. Its area can be roughly estimated at 1,000,000 square

* By A. R. Badcliffe Brown, M.A., Professor of Anthropology, University of Sydney.

miles, or about one-third of the whole continent. On the other hand, there are certain well-watered areas which are better than the rest of Australia in the food supply that they afford for such a hunting, fishing and collecting people as the Australian aborigines. The Murray River for a large part of its course provided one such specially favourable environment. The coastal districts of New South Wales and Queensland seem to have provided another.

3. Method of Estimation.—(i) *Division into Districts.* Any systematic attempt to estimate the former native population of Australia must therefore proceed by dividing the continent into districts and considering each district separately. Further, the territorial areas to be considered must be those recognized by the natives themselves.

(ii) *Aboriginal Territorial Areas.* (a) *Tribes.* It would seem that all over the continent the aborigines had the same general territorial organization. We can distinguish three kinds of territorial groups, which will be denoted as "tribe," "sub-tribe," and "horde." A tribe consists of a number of persons who speak one language or dialects of one language and who practise the same customs. The name of the language may be used as the name of the tribe. (b) *Sub-tribes.* In some parts of the continent the tribe is subdivided into sub-tribes, which usually, if not always, have differences of dialect within the common language. (c) *Hordes.* Everywhere the tribe is divided into hordes. The horde is the land-owning group. Each horde consists of a small body of persons who own and occupy in common a territory of which the boundaries are known. Women enter the horde by marriage from other hordes, but sons belong to the horde of the father for life.

(iii) *Factors to be Determined.* Any accurate estimate of the numbers of aborigines in any district requires a knowledge of the extent (i.e., area occupied) and the volume (i.e., number of persons) of the horde and the number of hordes in the tribe.

4. Western Australia.—(i) *Area north of Gascoyne River.* We may now proceed to consider in order a number of areas beginning at the Ninety Mile Beach, in Western Australia. The first area consists of the country lying north of the Gascoyne River and including the Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey Rivers. The total area is about 120,000 square miles or perhaps somewhat more. The area thus defined contains, or formerly contained, not less than 24 tribes, each with its own language. These are the Nangamada at the south end of the Ninety Mile Beach, the Ngerla and Widagari on the De Grey River, the Nyamal on the Coongan, a tributary of the De Grey, the Kariera and Ngaluma on the coast between the De Grey and the Fortescue, the Mardudhunera, Indjibandi, Pandjima, and Bailgu on the Fortescue River, the Noala, Talaindji, Burduna, Binigura, Tjuroro, Djiwali, Tenma, Ina-wonga, and Ngala-wonga on both sides of the Ashburton, and the Baiong, Maia, Targari, and Warienga north of the Gascoyne. There is another tribe on the Upper Gascoyne, and on the upper waters of the De Grey, Oakover, and Fortescue Rivers there are the Ibarga, Targudi, Ngadari and Wirdinya, the exact location of which is not known but whose territory falls wholly or in part within the area we are considering. Thus the average extent of a tribe in this district is under 5,000 square miles. Some of the smaller tribes have considerably less than this.

The native population throughout this area is now very greatly diminished, so that the present number does not give us any indication of the former number.

All these tribes are divided into hordes. There has been no complete survey of even one tribe, but collected data show that the average area of territory occupied by a horde was probably not more than 150 square miles.

It is not easy to obtain accurate information as to the average number of persons in a horde in former times. Some hordes were larger than others. My own inquiries have led me to conclude that the normal or average horde in former times cannot have numbered less than 30 persons, men, women and children.

This would give a density of one person to 5 square miles, or a total population for the whole area of 24,000. The number of persons in a tribe, i.e., speaking one language, would vary from 500 for the smallest tribes up to something over 1,000.

The region is by no means a favourable one. A large part of it is now occupied with sheep stations, but has only one sheep to every 45 acres. It is reckoned that a highly improved station can run one sheep to 10 acres, but this is possible only in the best areas and is quite exceptional. The region was not, therefore, as compared with the rest of Australia, one of dense population.

Data that would afford a means of testing this estimate are unfortunately almost non-existent. Charles Harper in Curr ("The Australian Race," I., 287) gives an account of the Ngerla tribe (there spelled Ngurla). The tribe is said to occupy an area of 40 miles by 20 and to have consisted in 1864 of several hundred souls. The tribe certainly occupied a much larger area than this, and Harper's remarks therefore apparently apply to only part of it. A. K. Richardson (Curr, I., 296) estimates the population in 1865 of the Ngaluma tribe as consisting of from 250 to 300 persons. A considerable decrease took place in 1866 as the result of small-pox. The Ngaluma is a small tribe with not more than 2,500 square miles of country. One of Curr's informants (Curr, I., 302) writes of what he calls the Kakarakala tribe as extending from North-west Cape to 30 miles south of the Gascoyne River, and from 30 to 50 miles inland, and estimates the number in this area in 1877 at about 2,000. The area defined actually included four tribes: the Talaindji, Baiong, Maia and Ingarda, and my own estimate would require a population of 2,500 to 3,000 for the four. It may be noted that the estimate was made by Curr's informant about two years after the natives had suffered a very heavy mortality from small-pox.

(ii) *South-Western Area.* We may next consider the south-western portion of Western Australia now occupied as agricultural country. There is here about 50,000 square miles of comparatively well-watered country which provided a fairly favourable environment for the aborigines. We have no information about the territorial divisions of the aborigines (tribes and hordes) that is of any value.

In the early days of settlement, the population of the region of the Swan River settlement was estimated by Sir James Stirling at one native to 2 square miles. Seven hundred and fifty were known to have visited Perth from the district surrounding it, about 40 miles each way. This is probably an over-estimate, but is about the only figure we have.

I believe, however, that we shall be safe in allowing one person to 4 square miles for this region, giving a figure of 12,500.

(iii) *Murchison District and Eastern Goldfields Area.* In addition to the two areas considered, there is an area of about 100,000 square miles, including the Murchison District and the Eastern goldfields, that had a population that I propose to put down provisionally, at 5,000, or one person to 20 square miles.

(iv) *Total for Western District.* Thus for the western part of Western Australia, an area of 270,000 square miles, I propose to assume that there was a native population of 41,500. Excluding about 100,000 square miles of the Kimberley District in the north, which will be treated separately, we are left with an area of 605,920 square mile of arid country almost entirely unoccupied by white settlement and partly unexplored. The whole of this vast region has or had an aboriginal population, but undoubtedly a very sparse one. There are no data whatever on which to base any estimate of their numbers.

(v) *The Kimberley District.* Dr. A. P. Elkin has kindly given me an estimate of the former population of the Kimberley District, based on his recent ethnological investigations in that area. He puts the original population at about 9,700, divided into 26 or more tribes, varying from small tribes of 100 to large ones of 1,000.

(vi) *Total for State.* I estimate, therefore, that Western Australia contained originally not less than 52,000 aborigines, and more probably 55,000, over an area of 975,920 square miles, much of which is desert.

5. South Australia.—(i) *General.* Passing to South Australia, a great deal of that State is arid and was very sparsely peopled, and the south-eastern part alone provided a favourable environment. Of the total area of 380,070 square miles, only a little over 60,000 square miles have a rainfall of over 10 inches.

(ii) *Estimates by Moorhouse and Eyre.* Moorhouse in 1843 estimated that there were 1,600 aborigines in regular and irregular contact with the Europeans distributed in the Adelaide district, Encounter Bay, Moorundie, Port Lincoln and Hutt River. If the districts within 120 miles south, 160 miles north and 200 miles east of Adelaide were included, he estimated that the total would be about 3,000. Eyre thought this an under-estimate, and that if the Port Lincoln Peninsula were included the number

would be 6,000. Both Moorhouse and Eyre had better opportunities than any one else to form an estimate of the aboriginal population. Nevertheless, I think it can be shown that even Eyre's estimate is too small if we include that part of South Australia through which the Murray River flows.

(iii) *Murray River Area.* The Murray River, from a point westward of the Darling Junction to the mouth, was occupied by two groups of tribes. One group had the word *meru* for "man" or "blackfellow," and included the Ngintaitj, Yuyu, Yirau, Nyauaitj, Ngaiyau, Nganguruku and Ngaraltu. The other group used the term *ngarindjeri* for "man" or "blackfellow," and hence are frequently referred to by the name Narrinyeri. This group included four or five tribes—the Portaulun, at the entrance of the Murray to Lake Alexandrina; the Yaralde, on the south of Lake Alexandrina and on Lake Albert; the Tanganalun, on the Coorong; and either one or two tribes on the north side of Lake Alexandrina and at Encounter Bay.

A small portion of the area occupied by the Meru tribes belongs to Victoria and New South Wales, but the greater part of it belongs to South Australia. These tribes had suffered a very heavy mortality from small-pox before the white man first came in contact with them.

It would take a good deal of space to discuss critically the evidence relating to these tribes. There is good evidence that the population was, for Australia, a dense one. In 1877 there were still living about 400 of the Yaralde tribe, the names being contained in a list written down by Taplin at that time. The tribe cannot have numbered originally less than 600 and was probably more than 800 before 1820. The tribe was divided into 22 or more large hordes which probably contained not less than 40 persons on the average. Taplin states that "all the Narrinyeri on the southern sides of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert," i.e., the two tribes of Yaralde and Tanganalun, "could muster easily 800 warriors." To provide 800 fighting men a population of 2,400 must be supposed for these two tribes together. This is perhaps an over-estimate. Taplin relates that in 1849 he saw a battle where 500 of the Narrinyeri met some 800 of the Murray natives.

(iv) *Total for South Australia.* Allowing something for the tribes east of the Murray to the Victorian border, we are, I think, keeping quite on the safe side in estimating an original population of 6,000 for the south-eastern portion of South Australia east of the Mount Lofty Ranges. Estimates for the rest of the State are difficult to arrive at with any certainty, but I believe we can quite safely assume one person to 80 square miles. A total population of 10,000 for South Australia as a whole is, therefore, probably well under the true figure.

6. *Victoria.*—(i) *Early Estimates.* For Victoria a number of estimates of population were made in the early days of occupation. E. S. Parker, who was for many years a Protector of Aborigines, and had probably better opportunities than any other person for forming a reliable judgment, estimated that at the foundation of the colony the aboriginal population was 7,500. It is evident also that he tried to make a real estimate and not a mere guess. He said in a lecture given in 1854: "In the year 1843, I endeavoured to take a nominal census of the aboriginal population in the district extending from the Goulburn on the east to the Upper Wimmera on the west, and from the Great Dividing Range between the coast river and the interior waters on the south and the Mallee country on the north. I found and registered by name, in their respective families and tribes, about 1,100 individuals."

A later Protector of Aborigines, William Thomas, after a careful estimate, concluded that the aboriginal population of Victoria before the white occupation could not have been less than 6,000.

These two estimates, by Parker and Thomas, are the most reliable we have for the whole colony.

About 1845, Robinson, Chief Protector of Aborigines at Port Phillip, estimated the population of that district to be at least 5,000.

Brough Smyth in 1878 gives a much smaller number, estimating that the total aboriginal population of Victoria did not number more than 3,000. But the estimate is based on arguments that are open to grave suspicion, and should, I think, be rejected.

We are thus left with three estimates—not less than 5,000 (Robinson), not less than 6,000 (Thomas) and 7,500 (Parker). To them we may add McCombie's statement that Victoria when first colonized contained 7,000 aborigines.

(ii) *Early Estimates for Districts.* We have also a few early estimates of the population of certain parts of the colony. Thomas states that in 1835-6 the aboriginal population of the counties of Bourke, Evelyn and Mornington was 350. He adds that one-half at least of one of the tribes inhabiting these counties had perished in 1834 in a war with Gippsland and Omeo blacks, and that previous to the war the total number was certainly not less than 500. As the three counties mentioned had an area of about 3,000,000 acres, this would give one person to 6,000 acres.

Westgarth in 1848 writes: "The entire area of Australia Felix does not probably contain at present more than five thousand aborigines, or about one aboriginal inhabitant to each nineteen square miles. Of this scanty population about one thousand are in Gipps' Land, two thousand in the Western Port, Murray and Wimmera districts, and two thousand throughout the remainder of the territory."

By 1848 the aboriginal population had been considerably reduced as the result of small-pox, and of the white settlement.

About 1845 an attempt was made by the Aborigines Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales to discover the number of the aborigines. Victoria then consisted of five districts. Gipps' Land was estimated by Tyers to contain 1,000 aborigines, the Murray district was estimated by Smyth to contain 200. Fyans estimated the population of the Portland Bay district 3,000, and Wilson gave 300 for Normanby county, which was part of that district. No numbers were obtained for the Wimmera district. For the Western Port district Powlett gave an estimate of 1,000, but within this district Addis gave 200 for Grant county. Thomas gave 165 for Yarra and Western Port, and Parker gave 302 for the Upper Goulburn and Campaspe Rivers, 200 for the Lower Goulburn, 350 and 670 for the country north and west of the River Loddon. These separate estimates would give considerably more than 1,000 for the whole Western Port district.

We may consider these five subdivisions of Victoria separately. If we accept Howitt's account, Gippsland formerly contained six tribes—Brataualung, Brayakaulung, Brabralung, Tatungalung, Krautungalung and Bidweli. There were local subdivisions of the tribes, and of these Howitt enumerates twenty for the first five tribes mentioned above. If the total population of the five tribes was 1,000, this would give an average of only 200 per tribe and an average of 50 persons for each local subdivision of the tribe.

The Rev. John Bulmer in 1878 thought that the aborigines in Gippsland could never have numbered more than 1,000 or at most 1,500. Curr (III., 543) estimated the original population at 1,500. This is probably nearer to the truth than 1,000.

If we accept the low estimate of 1,000 for Gippsland this would give a density of only one person to 15 square miles. As the region is of heavy forest, it may well have been only sparsely populated except on the coast. But the figure of 1,000 seems likely to be an under-estimate. We may accept it as the irreducible minimum.

The Murray district was bounded on the north by the Murray, on the south-east by the Australian Alps and on the west by the Goulburn River. The estimate of 200 for the district by Smyth is certainly wrong. A. C. Wills, former Police Magistrate and Warden at Omeo, stated that in May, 1835, there were about 500 or 600 men, women and children resident during a few months of each year at the headquarters of the "Gundanora" tribe on the elevated plain of Omeo. In 1842 they frequently assembled in larger numbers. In 1862 H. B. Lane stated that "the 40 blacks to whom rations, &c., are distributed at Tangamballanga are the sole remnant of three or four once powerful tribes each of which, even within the memory of old settlers, numbered from 200 to 300 souls. These tribes inhabited the tract of country now very nearly described on the electoral map as comprising the Murray district of the Eastern Province, and comprising an area of about 2,000 square miles." He goes on to state that the country was one well suited for the blacks.

For the tribes of some parts of the Murray district we have little information, but for those at the junction of the Goulburn and Murray Rivers we have the probably reliable observations of Edward Curr, who was a pioneer settler there in 1841. His account would show 1,200 aborigines in an area of 3,000 to 3,500 square miles, or one

person to 2.5 or 3 square miles. Of these 1,200, 550 occupied a small area of about 1,200 square miles between the Goulburn and the Murray, and belong to the Murray district, the remainder belonging to New South Wales or to the Western Port district of Victoria.

Scanty as these data are, they point very distinctly to the whole aboriginal population of the Murray district, i.e., the region between the Goulburn and Murray Rivers, as having been probably over 2,000. To be on the safe side and keep always to a minimum we may put 1,500.

Turning now to what used to be called the Western Port district, this was occupied by a few large tribes, called by Parker "petty nations." These were the Bunwuring, Woewuring, Tagunwuring, Djadjawuring and Wudjawuring. Each of these tribes was subdivided into local divisions, which we may regard as sub-tribes. Howitt enumerates five such for the Woewuring tribe. Parker gives seven for the Djadjawuring. The sub-tribe was further subdivided into groups which Howitt calls "clans," there being three or four such in the Wurrunjeri sub-tribe of the Woewuring. According to Howitt the clans were again subdivided into lesser groups of people, and each had its own definite tract of country and food grounds.

A. C. Le Souef, a good observer with exceptional opportunity, describes what are apparently four sub-tribes of the Tagunwuring tribe. He gives their names as Bootheraboolok, Natrakboolok, Nerboolok and Ngooraialum, and estimates the original numbers of the first two at 100 each and of the last two at 200 each. On Curr's map (III., 566) these groups occupy an area of about 4,500 square miles. Le Souef's estimate therefore gives one person to 7.5 square miles.

Parker describes the Djadjawuring as subdivided into seven parts, which he calls "tribes," and as having "at a remote period numbered about one thousand beings." With a total of 1,000 the average number of a sub-tribe would have been less than 150.

Seeing that each sub-tribe spoke a separate dialect and was divided into hordes, it will seem that we cannot possibly estimate the sub-tribe at less than 100 persons, and for the five tribes mentioned we cannot allow less than 3,000 persons. This figure receives some confirmation from the fact that in 1843 Parker was able to enumerate by name 1,100 individuals between the Goulburn and the Upper Wimmera.

For the Portland Bay district we have Fyans' estimate for 1845 at 3,000, and Wilson's estimate of the same date of 300 for Normanby county. Dawson says that 21 "tribes" used to hold their great meetings at a marsh some miles west of Caramut. His estimate is that each "tribe" mustered 30 fighting men or 120 persons on the average, thus giving a total of 2,500 for the tribes referred to. The coast tribes are not included, as they did not attend these meetings. Dawson adds: "In the estimation of some of the earliest settlers, this calculation of the average strength of each tribe is too low." What Dawson calls "tribes" appear to be sub-tribes. The names of the tribes proper are not known. Tjapwuring seems to be one of them. Dawson writes that at the annual meetings "where sometimes twenty tribes assembled there were usually four languages spoken, so distinct from one another that the young people speaking one of them could not understand a word of the other three." It would seem therefore that there were at least four distinct tribes divided into twenty sub-tribes.

Brough Smyth, on the information of H. B. Lane and Charles Gray, gives an account of the "tribes" of part of the Portland district. These are really sub-tribes, and it would appear that 25 of them occupied an area of about 6,750 square miles, or on the average 270 square miles each. If we take Dawson's estimate of 120 to the sub-tribe, we have a density of one person to 2½ square miles. This would seem to be perhaps too high.

Allowing, however, that Dawson's statements refer to only part of the Portland Bay district, and allowing also for Wilson's estimate of 300 in Normanby county in 1845, we must conclude that the figure of 3,000 given for this district in 1845 is not too high, and that the original population was probably considerably more than that figure.

The Wimmera district falls into three parts. The southern part on the Upper Wimmera was probably well populated. The central portion around Lake Hindmarsh and to Lake Tyrrell had a sparser population. The region bordering the Murray River was inhabited by a number of small tribes, there being seven of them between the Loddon and the Darling junction. These river tribes were enormously reduced by

small-pox in the thirties, but even then were numerous, and the evidence is that this was one of the most densely populated regions of the southern part of Australia. Probably this portion of the Murray from Echuca to the Darling junction, and including some part of the Murrumbidgee, originally supported a population of not less than 5,000 or 6,000 aborigines divided into ten or twelve tribes. We may reasonably allot 2,000 of them to Victoria.

An estimate of 1,000 for the southern and central part of the Wimmera district would not be an over-estimate.

(iii) *Total for Victoria.* We then reach the following estimate for Victoria as a whole:—

District.	Number of Aboriginals.
Gippsland	1,000
Murray District	1,500
Western Port District	3,000
Portland Bay District	3,000
Wimmera District	3,000
	11,500

This estimate would still give a density of only one person to 7.65 square miles.

This figure of 11,500 is considerably in excess of Parker's figure of 7,500, and there is good reason for thinking that Parker's was by far the most carefully made of the early estimates. It would seem (1) that Parker was not making allowance for the tribes on the Murray River, who count for 2,000 in my estimate. (2) Parker made no allowance for the very heavy mortality from small-pox for which we have good evidence in Victoria (except Gippsland) in the decade before the white settlement. (3) It will be noticed that very regularly estimates for a large area give a smaller proportionate population than these for smaller areas. We should allow, I think, a very great weight for estimates made for limited areas by reliable informants such as Curr and Le Souef, who had far better opportunities of getting exact information than Parker had. I have therefore relied on such statements in making my general estimate. (4) The figure does not by any means seem excessive when we consider the great diversity of language and dialect in Victoria. If we allow only 500 persons for a tribe or language and only 100 to 120 for a dialect, the total estimate of 11,500 for the colony is not extreme, and would, indeed, seem to be too small. Taking all these things into consideration, my own impression is that 11,500 for the original population of Victoria before the small-pox is decidedly an under-rather than an over-estimate.

7. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* As it is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the numbers in New South Wales, I propose to consider Queensland first. In dealing with this area it must be remembered that before the white settlement there had been already a mortality from small-pox which was probably very heavy and that there was, in many districts, in the first two or three years of settlement, an enormous mortality, chiefly, though not entirely, amongst men, as the result of massacres by settlers and police. There is abundant evidence that many thousands of aborigines were shot in order that the white man might enjoy undisturbed their tribal lands.

(ii) *Estimates for Various Areas.* The first area I propose to consider includes a small part of New South Wales. It extends from the Clarence River in the south to Broad Sound in the north, and is bounded by the watershed between the eastward and westward flowing rivers. This area included a number of tribes. From the Clarence River to the Burnett River the chief tribes were the Yukumbil, Yagara, Djandaj, Waka, Kabi and Koreng. From Port Curtis to Broad Sound there seem to have been seven smaller tribes—Tarambara, Yetimarala, Kuinmurbara, Ningebal, Warabal, Tarumbal and Urambal. Each of these tribes was subdivided into sub-tribes, and for the greater part of the area the sub-tribes have names which are formed by means of the suffix *-bara*. A probably incomplete list from W. H. Flowers enumerates seven such sub-tribes for the Kuinmurbara, five for the Ningebal, four for the Tarumbal, and four for the Warabal. For the Kabi tribe we have two lists, one giving sixteen and the other 23, but even by combining the two it is not possible to make a complete list.

Each tribe had its own language, and each sub-tribe spoke its own dialect of the tribal language. The sub-tribe was further divided into a number of hordes, each of which was a land-owning group. My own inquiries for this region have led me to conclude that each horde occupied, on the average, about 100 square miles or less, and may be taken as having on the average 30 members, men, women and children, or more. This will give us a density of population of three persons to 10 square miles. The part of the region that lies in Queensland may be estimated roughly at 50,000 square miles, and the population would therefore be 15,000. This would mean that in the northern part of the region the small tribes would contain about 450 individuals in an area of about 1,500 square miles, divided into sub-tribes of perhaps 100 persons, each subdivided into a few small hordes. The larger tribes, such as the Kabi, would number 2,500 persons or more divided into sub-tribes of about 100, and these subdivided into small hordes.

That this estimate is very moderate is indicated by early statements. Thus, Howitt's informant (Flowers) states, with reference to the Kabi tribe, that "about the year 1859 these blacks might have been counted by thousands." In an account forwarded to Curr by the Chief Commissioner of Police, Brisbane, in 1879, with reference to Great Sandy or Fraser's Island, which is a small part of the Kabi territory, it is stated that in 1849 the population of that island, which was split into nineteen "tribes," amounted to about 2,000 souls, of whom 300 or 400 still survived in 1879. J. D. Lang, in 1861, wrote: "Frazer's Island is rather of indifferent character, in point of soil and general capabilities, in the estimation of Europeans; but it is an excellent fishing station, and abounds in the requisites of aboriginal life. It is consequently very populous—the number of aborigines in the island being estimated at not fewer than 2,000." This figure of 2,000 for the island seems excessive. It may well be that such a number might be found in the island at certain seasons when there were visitors from the mainland. We know that very large numbers of natives used to collect together in the Bunya Mountains from a wide radius to feast on the bunya nuts when they were in season. Still, Lang's statement indicates that the estimate I have made for the whole region is probably well below the true number.

The basin of the Burdekin River and its tributaries, and the coastal districts from Mackay to Cairns give an area of something over 65,000 square miles of well-watered country. According to G. F. Bridgeman, there were four "tribes" within a radius of 50 miles or so of Port Mackay. The country was occupied about 1860, and during the eight or ten years which followed, about one-half of the aboriginal population was either shot down by the police or perished from disease. Numbers were carried off in 1876 by measles. In 1880 one of the tribes numbered about 100. This would seem to give us a figure for the original population of not less than one to 6 square miles. James Cassady states that the Halifax Bay tribe occupied a tract of country fronting the shores of the bay for about 50 miles and extending 15 miles inland. It was divided into seven sub-tribes. The population in 1865 is estimated to have amounted to about 500 persons. The numbers in 1880 were approximately 200, the decrease being said to be due mostly to massacres by settlers and native police. Even if we allow an area of 1,000 square miles for the tribe, this gives us a density of one person to 2 square miles, each sub-tribe numbering about 70 in an area of under 150 square miles. Lumholtz, who visited the Herbert River in 1882, when the number of natives had already somewhat decreased, and who had good opportunity for making a reliable estimate, describes the natives as divided into what he calls "family tribes," i.e., apparently hordes, each containing about 20 to 25 individuals, often less. His estimate of the extent of a tribe is about 40 miles by 30, and its volume at 200 to 250 persons. This gives a density of only two persons to 10 square miles.

A comparison of the accounts given of the country around the Cape River indicates that the tribes here were divided into a few large sub-tribes, each with more than 400 persons and occupying about 1,600 square miles. This gives a density of not less than four persons to 10 square miles.

Allowing for differences of population in different parts of the area, greater on the sea-coast but less in such a forest or scrub region as the Herbert River, I think we are safe in allowing one person to 4 square miles for the whole area, or 16,250 in all.

The area occupied by the Dawson, Comet and Mackenzie Rivers and other tributaries of the Fitzroy may be estimated at something over 45,000 square miles. A tribe in this region at the head of the Comet River is estimated to have numbered 500 in 1860, was 300 in 1869, and 200 in April, 1879. A reasonable estimate for this region is 10,000.

If we compare the statements of Roth with those of Curr's informants it would seem that the Boullia district contained fifteen or more small tribes numbering from 100 to 300 persons. Roth estimates the area at 10,000 square miles, but that is, I think, a gross under-estimate. The area in question is probably 30,000 square miles, and we can perhaps allow for it a density of one person to 10 square miles.

(iii) *Total for Queensland.* It would take much space to discuss critically each part of Queensland. The conclusion I have reached after examining the available evidence, admittedly not, by any means, satisfactory, is that Queensland could not have contained less than 100,000 aborigines, and probably had more than this.*

8. *New South Wales.*—For New South Wales I will not examine in detail the scanty data available. In 1788, the first year of settlement of Port Jackson, Governor Phillip took the numbers of the aborigines of Port Jackson by causing inspectors to visit every cove or inlet at the same time. One hundred and thirty were counted, who had with them 67 boats or canoes, and many were known to be in the woods making these vessels. The Governor at that time estimated the population between Botany Bay and Broken Bay at 1,500. This population was practically extinct by 1845. A native of the tribe occupying the southern coast of Port Jackson stated that in his recollection, in the time of Governor Macquarie (1810–1821), there were about 400 individuals in the tribe. By 1845 he and three women were all that survived.

The coastal region of New South Wales probably was fairly densely populated, perhaps more in the north than in the south. My estimate is that that part of the State contained about 25,000 aborigines, speaking more than twenty different languages, and that the rest of the State had about 20,000. To be on the safe side we may put the total for the whole State at 40,000.

9. *The Northern Territory.*—Ethnological researches in the Northern Territory now in progress will ultimately, it is hoped, help us to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the original population. Existing data suggest that the whole country probably contained 35,000 persons divided into more than 60 tribes, each with its own language.

10. *Tasmania.*—For Tasmania the available evidence is unsatisfactory. Early estimates of the population are from 6,000 to 8,000 (G. A. Robinson), 5,000 (Captain Kelly), not much, if at all, over 2,000 (Dr. Milligan), and between 700 and 1,000 (Backhouse). There seem to have been four tribes with four distinct languages, divided into sub-tribes with different dialects, and then again divided into hordes which rarely contained more than 30 or 40 individuals. The best estimate that can be made is that the original population was probably not less than 2,000 nor more than 3,000.

11. *Total for Australia.*—It has been impossible to discuss all the data on which these estimates have been based. As remarked in reference to Victoria, it is noticeable that estimates for small areas always give a greater density of population than those for larger areas in the same part of Australia. I believe that in general the estimates for small areas are more reliable than those for larger areas. It has been necessary to consider the reliability of each statement by judging as well as possible what opportunities the person had for making careful observations. Statements by persons who lived for some years in close contact with the natives before depopulation had begun or had proceeded very far have been given the most weight. Allowance has been made for differences in the food supply in different regions. Finally the estimates have been throughout considered in relation to the languages and dialects (tribes and sub-tribes) and land-owning groups (hordes).

* I may quote two out of many scattered statements which go to show that Queensland had a large aboriginal population. Thomas Hall, of Warwick, records how 200 to 300 men would take part in a wallaby drive in the Darling Downs region. A. L. P. Cameron wrote in 1884: "In 1868 I saw gatherings of from 800 to 1,000 in Western Queensland, about 150 miles north of the New South Wales boundary line, and now I am told, on trustworthy authority, that the whole district could not produce a third of that number."

The following estimate, then, I regard as giving the *minimum* that we can reasonably estimate for each portion of Australia.

FORMER ABORIGINAL POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

District.	Estimated Number of Aborigines.	Area (square miles).	Density (number of square miles per aboriginal).
Western Australia	52,000	975,920	18·8
South Australia	10,000	380,070	38·0
Victoria	11,500	87,884	7·6
Queensland	100,000	670,500	6·7
New South Wales	40,000	*310,372	7·8
Northern Territory	35,000	523,620	15·0
Tasmania	2,500	26,215	10·5
Total	251,000	2,974,581	11·9

* Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

This estimate gives the density of population for the whole continent as being one person to 12 square miles. There is good evidence that in some parts the density was much greater than this, and in considerable areas was at least as high as three persons to 10 square miles, while even in fairly arid regions there was a density of one person to 10 square miles. Omitting, therefore, about one-third of the continent as being desert and having a very sparse population, we ought to be able to reckon that the remaining 2,000,000 square miles would have had a density of population of one person to every 6·5 or 7·5 square miles. At the former figure we should have a population of a little more than 300,000, and with the latter over 260,000.

It is not possible to give an exact count of the number of native languages, still less of the dialects into which they were subdivided. It seems fairly certain, however, that there were more than 500 distinct languages, so that our estimate would allow about 500 persons to a tribe or language on the average. What knowledge we have indicates that we cannot allow a smaller figure than this.

In conclusion, therefore, I would say that the available evidence points to the original population of Australia having been certainly over 250,000, and quite possibly, or even probably, over 300,000.