

POPULATION.

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

Population
of Victoria
1836 to
1907.

from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made in the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable re-action followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the Eastern States. Since then four good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that in addition to retaining its own people, this State has latterly been able to attract others from without. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1907:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1907.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	200
1836 (31st Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840 ...	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ...	45,495	30,667	6,162	71,191
1855 ...	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ...	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ...	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ...	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ...	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ...	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ...	609,544	601,338	1,210,882	1,204,045
1902 ...	608,037	603,413	1,211,450	1,211,170
1903 ...	605,361	603,493	1,208,854	1,208,880
1904 ...	605,035	605,269	1,210,304	1,207,537
1905 ...	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	1,212,517
1906 ...	620,380	617,618	1,237,998	1,227,072
1907 ...	631,140	627,000	1,258,140	1,246,860

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1907, are shown in the following table:—

Population
1907.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1906 .. ..	..	..	620,380	617,618	1,237,998
Births, 1907	15,989	15,380			
Deaths „	7,980	6,562			
Natural increase .. ..	..	..	8,009	8,818	16,827
Migration by Sea, 1907—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	46,277	29,507			
Departures* „	44,063	28,982			
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	2,214	525	2,739
Migration by Land, 1907 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	15,972	10,023			
Departures	15,435	9,984			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	537	39	576
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1907 .. ..	..	..	631,140	627,000	1,258,140
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1907 .. ..	..	..	27,420	29,650	57,070
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	163	108	271

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

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken was 1,140,405. The following table shows

Increase of
population,
1891-1907.

the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1907.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths.)	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (From 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (To 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	1,679	9,812
1902	14,284	13,716	568
1903	13,974	16,570	-2,596
1904	15,370	13,920	1,450
1905	15,431	7,164	8,267
1906	15,607	+3,820	19,427
1907	16,827	+3,315	20,142
Total since 1901 Census (6½ years)	102,984	45,914	57,070
Total (16½ years)	275,497	157,491	118,006

Emigration
to Western
Australia.

It will be seen from the above table that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia was by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State has gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities), to the close of 1907. The total recorded is 87,330.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1907.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891	344	2,304	1,960
1892	632	2,346	1,714
1893	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898	21,687	22,504	817
1899	12,403	12,299	- 104
1900	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901	11,371	16,704	5,333

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1907—*continued.*

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905	8,936	10,737	1,801
1906	10,159	8,714	- 1,445
1907	10,389	7,623	- 2,766
Total	161,319	248,649	87,330

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

There was a large migration to and from South Africa and Victoria going on for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. However, during the past four years this State has gained 2,340 persons from South Africa. From these figures the loss by emigration of Victorians to South Africa appears to have stopped. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record to South Africa was kept:—

Emigration
to South
Africa.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1907.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895	136	1,524	1,388
1896	333	3,214	2,881
1897	824	1,570	746
1898	740	870	130
1899	994	1,192	198
1900	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901	4,785	3,715	- 1,070
1902	4,215	5,460	1,245
1903	794	3,511	2,717
1904	1,325	1,125	- 200
1905	1,186	1,068	- 118
1906	1,382	878	- 504
1907	2,162	644	- 1,518
Total	20,754	28,416	7,662

The other places to gain by Victoria's loss by emigration were New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.

Immigration and Emigration, 1903 to 1907.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1903 to 1907:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1903	52,756	66,159	13,403
1904	55,049	65,831	10,782
1905	62,798	65,404	2,606
1906	69,282	67,348	- 1,934
1907	75,784	73,045	- 2,739

The departures exceeded the arrivals in the three years ended 1905, but during the past two years there was an excess of immigrants numbering 1,934 in 1906 and 2,739 in 1907.

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1903 to 1907.

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

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1903 ..	11,463	6,645	18,108	9,611	5,959	15,570	1,852	686	2,538
1904 ..	11,500	6,869	18,369	9,717	6,118	15,835	1,783	751	2,534
1905 ..	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,620	7,076	17,706	1,128	80	1,208
1906 ..	12,829	8,075	20,904	11,519	7,670	19,189	1,310	405	1,715
1907 ..	14,520	9,112	23,632	14,032	9,076	23,108	488	36	524
Total ..	62,070	37,857	99,927	55,509	35,899	91,408	6,561	1,958	8,519

In 1907 Victoria gained by rail 97 from New South Wales, 19 from Queensland, and 408 from South Australia.

Loss by emigration to various countries and vice versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1907 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the immigrants exceeded the emigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET EMIGRATION FROM VICTORIA BY SEA, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Excess of Emigration over Immigration between Victoria and—									Net Emigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	
1903 ..	3,205	411	4,868	- 663	2,830	2,717	178	187	- 330	13,403
1904 ..	2,972	516	4,937	- 122	2,314	- 200	432	85	- 152	10,782
1905 ..	- 145	587	1,801	- 1,052	1,581	- 118	- 15	31	- 64	2,606
1906 ..	- 211	- 302	1,445	- 1,766	2,332	- 504	- 26	62	- 74	- 1,934
1907 ..	3,144	264	- 2,766	- 1,901	574	- 1,518	- 371	14	- 179	- 2,739
Total	8,965	1,476	7,395	- 5,504	9,631	377	198	379	- 799	22,118

It will be seen from the above table that emigration from Victoria to South Africa ceased in 1904, and it appears from the last two years' figures, as if it had ceased to Western Australia also.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. In Victoria a commencement was made by a provision in the Closer Settlement Act 1906, enabling portions of estates to be reserved exclusively for applicants in or from Great Britain and Ireland, or any other country, and arrangements have been made for applications to be lodged with the Agent-General. Desirable immigrants are also being assisted to Victoria through the Agent-General in London.

Encouraging immigration.

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

Ages of the people.

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

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

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

Age Group (Years.)	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
50-55 ..	26,303	15,245	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601
55-60 ..	15,885	9,087	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157
60-65 ..	11,984	6,985	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292
65-70 ..	6,123	3,788	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843
70-75 ..	3,667	2,516	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360
75-80 ..	1,773	1,211	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231
80-85 ..	847	619	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065
85-90 ..	178	154	459	356	603	587
90-100 ..	58	66	168	124	160	152
100 and over ..	11	..	5	5	12	11
Unspecified ..	2,341	1,459	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759
Total ..	452,083	410,263	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	12.79	13.73	12.63	13.61	11.11	10.94
5-10 ..	12.13	13.27	10.91	11.72	11.98	11.83
10-15 ..	12.02	13.14	9.83	10.65	11.21	11.19
15-20 ..	10.94	12.48	9.55	10.66	9.80	10.03
20-25 ..	8.98	10.56	10.64	11.52	8.41	9.68
25-30 ..	6.08	6.58	10.56	10.19	7.56	8.87
30-35 ..	5.01	5.35	8.00	7.35	7.76	8.08
35-40 ..	5.18	5.26	5.32	4.89	7.77	7.28
40-45 ..	5.74	5.18	4.02	3.95	6.17	5.63
45-50 ..	6.27	4.74	3.70	3.62	4.02	3.66
50-55 ..	5.85	3.73	3.81	3.57	3.05	2.96
55-60 ..	3.53	2.22	3.72	2.99	2.55	2.54
60-65 ..	2.66	1.71	3.37	2.38	2.49	2.40
65-70 ..	1.36	.93	1.86	1.32	2.67	2.32
70-75 ..	.82	.62	1.21	.88	1.96	1.40
75-80 ..	.39	.30	.53	.42	.95	.71
80-85 ..	.19	.15	.23	.19	.41	.35
85-90 ..	.04	.04	.08	.07	.10	.10
90 and over ..	.02	.01	.03	.02	.03	.03
Specified Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

Occupations of the people, 1891 and 1901.

Occupation.	1891.	1901.
Breadwinners—		
Professional	29,734	35,224
Domestic	57,571	66,815
Commercial	68,076	79,048
Transport and Communication	31,476	31,516
Industrial	168,534	146,233
Primary Producers	128,983	165,147
Indefinite	17,776	10,066
Total Breadwinners	502,150	534,049
Dependents	631,308	662,355
Occupation not stated	6,947	4,937
Total Population	1,140,405	1,201,341

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

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

Conjugal condition] 1881, 1891, 1901.

Ages.	MALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	166,686	199,109	206,305	166,686	199,108	206,305
15 to 20 years ..	49,316	56,981	58,990	49,263	56,878	58,899
20 „ 30 „ ..	67,130	125,700	95,498	50,769	94,357	75,951
30 „ 40 „ ..	44,238	78,447	92,393	13,525	26,066	32,193
40 „ 50 „ ..	49,251	44,721	60,544	10,360	9,246	12,444
50 „ 60 „ ..	39,487	42,422	33,047	7,760	7,692	5,397
60 years and upwards	23,646	41,937	49,999	4,657	7,206	8,305
All ages ..	439,754	589,317	596,776	303,020	400,553	399,494
Under 21 years ..	224,805	268,156	275,636	224,519	267,875	275,387
21 years and upwards	214,949	321,161	321,140	78,501	132,678	124,107
15 „ „	273,068	390,208	390,471	136,334	201,445	193,189
20 „ „	223,752	333,227	331,481	87,071	144,567	134,290

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					
	Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	53	97	89	..	6	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	16,072	30,765	19,294	289	578	253
30 „ 40 „ ..	29,702	50,631	58,408	1,011	1,750	1,792
40 „ 50 „ ..	36,398	32,917	45,334	2,493	2,558	2,766
50 „ 60 „ ..	27,983	30,345	24,418	3,744	4,385	3,232
60 years and upwards	13,730	25,527	29,695	5,259	9,204	11,999
All ages ..	123,938	170,283	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
Under 21 years ..	280	274	245	6	7	4
21 years and upwards	123,658	170,009	176,993	12,790	18,474	20,040
15 „ „	123,938	170,282	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
20 „ „	123,885	170,185	177,149	12,796	18,475	20,042

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	164,437	194,365	202,235	164,432	194,362	202,235
15 to 20 years ..	51,140	57,603	59,789	49,657	55,964	58,748
20 „ 30 „ ..	70,223	117,527	110,676	38,304	64,345	71,832
30 „ 40 „ ..	43,471	66,314	91,813	5,501	12,870	24,212
40 „ 50 „ ..	40,641	41,069	55,516	2,425	3,701	8,331
50 „ 60 „ ..	24,397	35,603	32,851	1,062	1,877	2,679
60 years and upwards	15,375	28,665	43,684	718	1,483	2,142
All ages ..	409,684	541,146	596,564	262,099	334,602	370,179
Under 21 years ..	225,264	264,239	273,634	222,220	260,768	271,394
21 years and upwards	184,420	276,907	322,930	39,879	73,834	98,785
15 „ „	245,247	346,781	394,329	97,667	140,240	167,944
20 „ „	194,107	289,178	334,540	48,010	84,276	109,196

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

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

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

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

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

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

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

Density of Population in Australia and New Zealand.

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

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

Victoria is the most thickly populated of the Australian States, having more than twice as many persons to the square mile as Tasmania, the next State in point of density, and more than three times as compared with New South Wales. About five persons to the inhabited house is the proportion existing in each Australian State, except Western Australia and the Northern Territory, where the number is somewhat more than three. As regards the number of rooms to each dwelling, Victoria stands the highest with an average of $5\frac{1}{4}$ rooms, and Western Australia the lowest with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ rooms to each habitation. In the five States of Australia which collected the information, it was ascertained that there was nearly one person to every room—Victoria having 90 (the lowest), and New South Wales 99 (the highest) persons to every 100 rooms—the other States varying between these numbers.

Birthplaces
of the
people,
1901.

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1901.

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

Victorian
born.

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

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

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

Foreign
subjects.

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

Chinese.

In the interval between the censuses of 1891 and 1901 natives of China decreased from 8,467 (including 17 of European race) to 6,230 (including 70 of European race). This, however, does not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 9,377 in 1891 and 7,349 in 1901, and it is estimated that at the end of 1907 they had decreased to 6,550.

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

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

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

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

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

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

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

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

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

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

Increase of population at five decades and in 1907.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1907, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1907.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1907	*1,258,411	57,070	4·75	631,303	27,420	4·54	627,108	29,650	4·96

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

Population 1861-1907.

From the date of the census 31st March, 1901, to the end of 1907—a period of $6\frac{3}{4}$ years—the increase in population nearly equals that of the preceding ten years, which, however, was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Proportion of sexes, Victoria.

The proportion of sexes at the five census enumerations, and during the past five years was:—

Year.	Females to 100 Males.
1861	64·41
1871	82·40
1881	90·75
1891	90·57
1901	98·94
1903	99·68
1904	100·04
1905	99·87
1906	99·55
1907	99·34

It will be noticed that in 1904 the females outnumbered the males, but that in all other years the latter have been in excess.

Proportion of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

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

following figures which show that while in Western Australia there are only 71 females, and in Queensland 83, to 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 99 :—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria	99·34	Western Australia	71·16
New South Wales	86·30	Tasmania	93·59
Queensland	83·35		—
South Australia Proper	87·50	Australia	88·89
" " Northern Territory	19·50	New Zealand	88·67

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1907, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities :—

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1907.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	At End of 1907.		Mean Population, 1907.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	7,658	100,510	13·1	100,670
Fitzroy City	923	33,360	36·1	33,060
Collingwood City	1,139	34,930	30·7	34,630
Richmond City	1,430	39,200	27·4	38,840
Brunswick Town	2,722	27,080	9·9	26,620
Northcote Town	2,850	13,540	4·8	13,070
Prahran City	2,320	42,600	18·4	42,580
South Melbourne City	2,311	42,000	18·2	41,580
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	12,670	5·4	12,610
St. Kilda City	2,046	22,400	10·9	22,020
Brighton Town	3,288	11,500	3·5	11,200
Essendon Town	4,000	19,500	4·9	19,230
Hawthorn City	2,400	24,640	10·3	23,950
Kew Borough	3,553	10,300	2·9	10,160
Footscray City	2,577	19,470	7·6	19,130
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,320	5·0	13,810
Oakleigh Borough	1,858	1,570	·8	1,550
Caulfield Town	6,080	11,830	1·9	11,470
Malvern Town	3,989	13,290	3·3	13,250
Camberwell Town	8,320	10,600	1·3	10,480
Preston Shire	8,800	4,350	·5	4,230
Coburg Borough	4,800	8,090	1·7	7,880
Remainder of District	85,275	19,020	·2	18,450
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,730	...	1,730
Total, including Shipping	163,480	538,000	3·3	532,900

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 36 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 31; Richmond 27; Prahran and South Melbourne about 18; and Melbourne City 13.

Density of metropolitan population.

There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,982 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 460, St. Kilda 278, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 172 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,441 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named would be as follows:—Richmond 32, South Melbourne 23, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 13, Williamstown 6, and Kew 4; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportion would remain about the same.

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1907, the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 538,000. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1907. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, and Hawthorn alone of the cities there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne fell away up to 1901, and slightly recovered to 1907. There was a continued increase in Brunswick, Essendon, Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, and Camberwell, and a continued decrease in Williamstown. In the boroughs of Kew and Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there was a small increase. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 19,020 in 1907.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1907.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1907 (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	100,510
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	33,360
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	34,930
Richmond	38,797	37,824	39,200
Prahran	39,703	40,441	42,600
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	42,000
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	22,400
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	24,640
Footscray	19,149	18,318	19,470

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1907.—*continued.*

Municipal Districts	Population.		
	1891 (Census.)	1901 (Census.)	1907 (31st Dec.)
Towns—			
Brunswick*	21,961	24,141	27,080
Essendon	14,411	17,426	19,500
Northcote	7,458	9,677	13,540
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	13,820
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891)	13,067	12,176	12,670
Brighton	9,858	10,047	11,500
Malvern (Shire 1891)	8,136	10,619	13,290
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	11,830
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901)	6,204	8,602	10,600
Boroughs—			
Kew	8,462	9,469	10,300
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	1,570
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)	5,752	6,772	8,090
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	4,350
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	19,020
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,730	1,730
Total	490,896	496,079.	538,000

* Brunswick was proclaimed a city on the 8th January, 1908.

In the following return, Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population at the end of the year 1907, the average population during the year, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follow:—

Urban and rural population, 1907.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1907.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1907.			Mean Population, 1907.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan	255	538,000	42·76	2,110	532,200
Other Urban	376	210,907	16·76	561	209,302
Total Urban	631	748,907	59·52	1,187	741,502
Rural	87,253	509,233	40·48	5·8	505,358
Total State	87,884	1,258,140	100·00	14·3	1,246,860

The rural population—that is, exclusive of the population in country towns—is nearly 41 per cent. of the total population of the State, and it has remained at about that proportion during the last six years.

Proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the whole State.

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

Year.	Per cent.
1903	41.5
1904	42.0
1905	42.3
1906	42.5
1907	42.7

Population
of chief
extra-
metropoli-
tan towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and an estimate for 1907, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1907.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1907 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	48,607
Bendigo	42,701	44,458
Geelong	25,017	28,021
Castlemaine	7,912	8,530
Warrnambool	6,404	6,600
Maryborough	5,622	5,903
Stawell	5,318	5,300

There are other important towns in Victoria, and the principal of these containing a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1907 are hereunder shown:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1907.
Hamilton	4,170
Echuca	4,050
St. Arnaud	4,024
Wangaratta	4,005
Ararat	3,951
Daylesford	3,775
Maldon	3,708
Colac	3,550
Horsham	3,500
Sale	3,455
Kyneton	3,416
Bairnsdale	3,120

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

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1901.

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

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070
New South Wales	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846
Queensland		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129
South Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157
Western Australia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801
New Zealand ..	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding Aborigines) and New Zealand at the end of 1907, also the increase of population since the last census, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1907.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1907.			Increase since Census, 1901	Persons to the Square Mile.	Estimated Mean Population, 1907.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	631,140	627,000	1,258,140	57,070	14·32	1,246,860
New South Wales	841,091	725,889	1,566,980	212,134	5·05	1,550,348
Queensland ..	298,040	248,427	546,467	48,338	·82	541,204
South Australia	209,294	183,137	392,431	34,085	1·03	384,255
Proper Territory ..	3,010	587	3,597	-1,214	·01	3,563
Western Australia	154,151	109,695	263,846	79,722	·27	263,749
Tasmania ..	93,820	87,804	181,624	9,149	6·93	178,296
New Zealand ..	492,649	436,835	929,484	156,765	8·87	919,105

The number of persons to the square mile in Australia is 1·42.

The following table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and the natural increase

Australian States—Increase of population since 1851.

by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES SINCE 1851.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
PART I.							
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 ..	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 ..	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 ..	116,950	164,424	114,835	-28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 ..	-111,577	223	16,693	-16,121	118,441	-2,179	5,480
1901 (from April 1)	- 1,679	4,056	1,278	- 1,299	7,585	- 451	9,490
1902	- 13,716	6,903	- 3,103	- 3,706	15,809	- 93	2,094
1903	- 16,570	4,523	- 1,598	- 2,394	9,716	- 942	- 7,265
1904	- 13,920	6,631	- 2,707	- 1,496	10,976	- 2,605	- 3,121
1905	- 7,164	9,935	- 1,730	462	7,617	- 2,507	6,613
1906	3,820	9,004	- 1,859	608	2,251	- 4,264	9,560
1907	3,315	14,498	2,411	6,789	- 2,687	- 1,822	22,504
Total	385,971	502,294	251,705	52,410	195,442	- 7,112	1,380,708
PART II.							
Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 ..	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 ..	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 ..	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 ..	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901 (from April 1)	11,491	16,338	6,537	3,875	2,400	2,353	42,994
1902	14,284	21,189	8,012	4,633	3,409	3,181	54,708
1903	13,974	19,469	6,275	4,557	3,911	2,964	51,150
1904	15,370	23,307	8,832	5,355	4,359	3,318	60,541
1905	15,431	24,523	8,123	5,064	4,873	3,412	61,426
1906	15,607	25,973	8,924	5,015	4,716	3,322	63,557
1907	16,827	25,785	8,943	5,408	4,787	3,283	65,033
Total	795,095	901,296	264,703	279,365	62,518	118,608	2,421,585
PART III.							
Total Increase.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 ..	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 ..	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 ..	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01 ..	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901 (from April 1)	9,812	20,394	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,902	52,484
1902	568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,088	56,802
1903	- 2,596	23,992	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,885
1904	1,450	29,938	6,125	3,859	15,335	713	57,420
1905	8,267	34,458	6,393	5,526	12,490	905	68,039
1906	19,427	34,977	7,065	5,623	6,967	- 942	73,117
1907	20,142	40,283	11,354	12,197	2,100	1,461	87,537
Total	1,181,066	1,403,590	516,408	331,775	257,960	111,494	3,802,293

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

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

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

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

Relative strength population of Australasia.

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

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 47 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the 6½ years since 1901 there has been an increase of nearly 42,000. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1907 had 550,600 inhabitants. These two cities contain about 26 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500, which had increased to 50,527 in 1907.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1907.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1907.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Popula- tion, 31st De- cember, 1907.	Persons to the Acre, 1907.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.		
Melbourne ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	538,000	3·30
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	550,600	6·04
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	135,655	·69
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	178,300	1·06
Perth ..	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	50,527	3·16
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	35,685	·62
Wellington ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,947	4·95

Density of
population in
capital
cities.

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, and in both that city and Wellington the density of the population is greater than in Melbourne. Perth has about the same density as Melbourne, but in Adelaide there is only about one person and in Brisbane and Hobart less than one person to the acre.

Population
of Principal
Towns in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The population of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand is given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Western Australia (outside Perth) refer to 1906, and for Queensland (other than Brisbane) to 1901. In all other instances the particulars are for 1907:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

VICTORIA.		QUEENSLAND—continued.	
	Population.		Population.
Melbourne ...	538,000	Toowoomba ...	14,087
Ballarat ...	48,607	Maryborough ...	12,900
Bendigo ...	44,458	Bundaberg ...	9,666
Geelong ...	28,021	Mount Morgan ...	8,486
Castlemaine ...	8,530		
Warrnambool ...	6,600	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
Maryborough ...	5,903	Adelaide ...	178,300
Stawell ...	5,300	Port Pirie ...	10,670
		Walleroo ...	3,756
		Mount Gambier ...	3,506
NEW SOUTH WALES.			
Sydney ...	550,600	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	
Newcastle ...	63,250	Perth ...	50,527
Broken Hill ...	30,000	Kalgoorlie (including Boul- der, 6,844) ...	33,401
Parramatta ...	13,000	Fremantle ...	27,826
Maitland ...	11,100	Coolgardie ...	4,630
Goulburn ...	10,700	Albany ...	4,171
Bathurst ...	9,600		
Orange ...	7,000	TASMANIA.	
Albury ...	6,900	Hobart ...	35,685
Tamworth ...	6,700	Launceston ...	22,113
Lithgow ...	6,500	Queenstown ...	6,312
Wagga Wagga ...	5,800	Zeehan ...	5,555
Grafton ...	5,750	Devonport ...	3,383
		Beaconsfield ...	3,146
		Gormanston ...	2,949
		New Town ...	2,515
		Queensborough ...	2,403
		Burnie ...	1,681
QUEENSLAND.			
Brisbane ...	135,655		
Charters Towers ...	20,976		
Rockhampton ...	19,691		
Townsville ...	15,506		
Ipswich ...	15,246		
Gympie ...	14,431		

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

NEW ZEALAND.			NEW ZEALAND— <i>continued.</i>		
	Population.			Population.	
Auckland	89,577	Palmerston North ... ..	...	11,299	
Christchurch	73,309	Napier ... ..	...	10,115	
Wellington	70,947	Nelson ... ..	...	8,305	
Dunedin	59,495	Wanganui ... ..	...	8,160	
Invercargill	13,419	Timaru ... ..	...	7,935	

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

Population
of British
Dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales	58,324	1907	34,945,600	599
Scotland	29,796	"	4,776,063	160
Ireland	32,605	"	4,378,568	134
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	302	1901 (c)	156,599	519
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	44,256,830	366
Gibraltar	2	1906	18,624	9,312
Malta	117	"	206,690	1,767
Total	121,146	..	44,482,144	367
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,087,204	1901 (c)	231,855,533	213
Feudatory Native States	679,393	1901 (c)	62,461,549	92
Ceylon	25,332	1906	3,984,985	157
Straits Settlements	1,600	"	611,790	382
Federated Malay States	26,380	"	918,382	35
British North Borneo	31,106	1905	160,000	5
Brunei	4,000	1906	30,000	8
Sarawak	42,000	"	500,000	12
Labuan	30	"	9,000	300
Hong Kong	48	1906 (c)	437,266	9,110
Weihaiwei	285	1904	150,000	526
Cyprus	3,584	1906	250,595	70
Other British Possessions	1,807	..	151,000	84
Total	1,902,769	..	301,520,100	158
AFRICAN.				
Mauritius and Dependencies	835	1906	380,840	456
Cape Colony	276,995	"	2,487,690	9
Natal	35,371	"	1,151,907	33
Orange River Colony	50,392	1901 (c)	387,315	8
Transvaal Colony	117,732	1905	1,399,528	12
Basutoland	10,293	"	348,000	34

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
<i>AFRICAN—continued.</i>				
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1906	129,995	.47
British Central Africa Protectorate	40,980	1905	977,252	24
British East Africa Protectorate	175,588	1903	4,000,000	23
Uganda Protectorate	223,500	"	2,540,405	11
Zanzibar	1,020	"	200,000	196
Somaliland	68,000	"	300,029	4
Rhodesia	439,575	"	1,502,200	3
Nigeria	333,660	"	14,782,183	44
West African Colonies (including Protectorates)	156,739	1901	3,153,492	20
Total	2,205,650	..	33,740,836	15
<i>AMERICAN.</i>				
Canada	3,745,574	1906	5,983,558	1.6
Newfoundland	42,734	"	228,755	5
Labrador	120,000	"	4,023	.03
Bermudas	19	"	19,588	1,031
Honduras	7,562	"	41,007	5
West Indies	12,021	"	1,726,953	144
British Guiana	90,277	"	300,131	3
Falkland Islands	6,500	"	2,065	.32
Total	4,024,687	..	8,306,080	2
<i>AUSTRALASIAN.</i>				
Australia	2,972,578	31.12.07	4,213,085	1.4
New Guinea	90,540	..	350,000	3.9
New Zealand	104,751	31.12.07	929,484	8.9
Total	3,167,869	..	5,492,569	1.7
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Fiji	7,740	1906	125,540	16.2
Tonga	390	1906 (c)	21,240	54.5
Total	8,130	..	146,780	18
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,430,281	..	393,688,509	34.4

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

Population of the World.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,696,	386,930,	104.7
Asia	16,030,	914,561,	57.1
Africa	11,500,	140,000,	12.2
North America	8,123,	96,000,	11.8
South America	6,752,	42,000,	6.2
Australasia and Polynesia	3,279,	6,000,	1.8
Total	49,380,	1,585,491,	32.1

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

Population of the principal cities of the World.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London	England	1906	7,113,561
New York	United States	1906	4,113,043
Paris	France	1906	2,763,393
Chicago	United States	1906	2,049,185
Berlin	Prussia	1905	2,040,148
Tokio	Japan	1903	1,818,655
Vienna	Austria	1900	1,674,957
Philadelphia	United States	1906	1,441,735
St. Petersburg	Russia	1905	1,429,000
Constantinople	Turkey	1904	1,203,000
Moscow	Russia	1902	1,092,360
Calcutta	India	1901	1,026,987
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic	1905	1,025,653
Osaka	Japan	1903	995,945
Canton	China	1905	900,000
Tient-sin	China	1905	900,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1907	879,818
Glasgow	Scotland	1907	847,584
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1906	811,265
Bombay	India	1901	776,006
Warsaw	Russia	1901	756,426
Liverpool	England	1907	746,144
Pekin	China	1905	700,000
Brussels	Belgium	1905	612,401
Cairo	Egypt	1897	570,062
Amsterdam	Holland	1905	557,614

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Birmingham	England	1907	553,155
Sydney	New South Wales	1907	550,600
Madrid	Spain	1900	539,835
Melbourne	Victoria	1907	538,000
Rome	Italy	1901	462,783
Copenhagen	Denmark	1906	426,540
Montreal	Canada	1906	405,000
Bangkok	Siam	1901	400,000
Dublin	Ireland	1906	390,691
Belfast	Ireland	1907	370,163
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Edinburgh	Scotland	1907	345,747
Mexico	Mexico	1900	344,721
Stockholm	Sweden	1905	324,488
Toronto	Canada	1906	323,801
Washington	United States	1906	307,716
The Hague	Holland	1905	242,054
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1904	158,580
Venice	Italy	1901	151,840

NOTE.—The figures for Montreal represent the population inclusive of suburbs; but in the last issue only the inhabitants of the city municipality were given. In the case of Dublin, the population for the "registration area" is here stated, but formerly the number of residents of the "parliamentary area" was shown.

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

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Victoria.

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

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

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

Decrease of
Chinese.

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of

1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they totalled only 7,349 (of whom 609 were females—111 pure race and 498 half-castes), and by the end of 1907 it was estimated that they numbered only 6,550. The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act 1890*), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of Mongolian immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold a permit dispensing with that condition.

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

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes have increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race shows a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 1st October, 1907, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure

Decrease of
Aborigines.

race and half-castes are under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN
VICTORIA, 1906-7.

Station.	Area of Reserves.		Total Number under care.
	Acres.		
Coranderrk	2,400	59	
Lake Condah	2,050	53	
Lake Wellington	860	20	
Lake Tyers	4,000	69	
Framlingham	548	18	
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	..	
Gayfield	2,000	..	
Depôts .. .. .	..	51
Total	11,899	270	

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

During the year 1906-7 thirteen deaths occurred—two at Coranderrk, one at Lake Condah, three at Lake Wellington, and seven at the Depôts. There were eight births—one each at Lake Condah, Lake Wellington, Coranderrk, and five at Lake Tyers. Four marriages took place at Lake Tyers.

Expenditure
on
Aborigines.

The total amount expended on the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £4,078—£1,189 at Coranderrk; £274 at Framlingham; £603 at Lake Condah; £965 at Lake Tyers; £392 at Lake Wellington; and £655 for administration and at the Depôts. The value of the produce raised was £510 at Coranderrk, and £2 at Framlingham, which was paid into the Treasury.

The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1907:—

Amount expended	£354,935
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue	12,845
Net cost	342,090

During the four years ended 1906, a greater number of Chinese left than entered Victoria, but in 1907 the reverse was the case. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the table by excess of emigration over immigration was 272. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1903	408	503	- 95
1904	372	441	- 69
1905	506	509	- 3
1906	376	526	- 150
1907	464	419	+ 45
Total	2,126	2,398	- 272

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

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

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1907.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
1906	71	129	- 58
1907	41	79	- 38
Total	1,230	1,519	- 289

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gave a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It

Coloured persons in Victoria, 1901 and 1907.

is believed that these numbers decreased by the end of 1907, the Chinese being then estimated at about 6,550, and other coloured persons at 1,000.

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

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

Naturalization.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, and also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, 16 in 1887, and none since then. The following are the native countries of those naturalized in Victoria from 1871

to 1907, from which it will be seen that about 30 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 28 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1907.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in Each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1907.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
France	11	9	4	11	11	246
Belgium ... ..	...	...	1	3	1	38
Austria	11	8	10	11	7	239
Germany	149	132	81	115	63	3,190
Russia	25	9	16	10	4	399
Norway and Sweden	57	53	40	48	52	3,077
Other European Countries	121	101	57	87	70	
United States	14	6	4	12	6	140
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries	9	1	...	4	...	151
Total	397	319	213	301	214	10,449

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the Commonwealth Statistics prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1907 was 3,263, and those who departed 7,339, giving a departure balance of no fewer than 4,076. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Pacific Islanders and Chinese, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of aliens in Australia.

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

Chinese and Aborigines in Australasia.

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

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

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

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

Aborigines
in Australia.

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