

POPULATION.

At the date of the census, 31st March, 1901, the population of Victoria was 1,201,070 (excluding 271 full-blooded aborigines); on 31st December, 1901, it had increased to 1,210,882; on 31st December, 1902, to 1,211,450; on 31st December, 1903, owing to excess of emigration over immigration and natural increase, it had declined to 1,208,854; but on the 31st December, 1904, it had increased to 1,210,304.

The particulars of the movement of the population since the census of 1901 are fully detailed in the following statement:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Enumerated Population, 31st March, 1901</i> (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines) ..	..	..	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
Births, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01 ..	11,902	11,364			
Deaths „ „ ..	6,708	5,067			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+5,194	+6,297	+11,491
Migration by Sea, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	42,909	21,689			
Departures „ ..	41,202	22,877			
Allowance for unrecorded Departures (9 per cent.) ..	3,708	2,059			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	-2,001	-3,247	-5,248
Migration by Land, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	10,520	5,318			
Departures	7,889	4,380			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+2,631	+938	+3,569
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1901</i> .. ..	..	..	609,544	601,338	1,210,882
Births, 1902	15,583	14,878			
Deaths „	9,152	7,025			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+6,431	+7,853	+14,284
Migration by Sea, 1902—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	56,984	30,573			
Departures „	62,963	34,970			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	5,667	3,147			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	-11,646	-7,544	-19,190
Migration by Land, 1902 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	15,533	8,334			
Departures	11,825	6,568			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+3,708	+1,766	+5,474

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1904—continued.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1902</i> .. ..	..	..	608,037	603,413	1,211,450
Births, 1903	15,115	14,454			
Deaths „	8,626	6,969			
Natural increase .. ..	..	..	+6,489	+7,485	+13,974
Migration by Sea, 1903—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	33,275	19,481			
Departures „	40,803	25,356			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	3,672	2,282			
Loss Seawards .. ..	..	..	-11,200	-8,157	-19,357
Migration by Land, 1903 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	12,609	7,309			
Departures	10,574	6,557			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	+2,035	+752	+2,787
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1903</i> .. ..	..	..	605,361	603,493	1,208,854
Births, 1904	15,313	14,450			
Deaths „	7,992	6,401			
Natural increase .. ..	..	..	+7,321	+8,049	+15,370
Migration by Sea, 1904—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	34,339	20,710			
Departures „	40,318	25,513			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	3,629	2,296			
Loss Seawards .. ..	..	..	-9,608	-7,099	-16,707
Migration by Land, 1904 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	12,650	7,556			
Departures	10,689	6,730			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	+1,961	+826	+2,787
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1904</i> .. ..	..	..	605,035	605,269	1,210,304
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1904 .. ..	..	..	+1,315	+7,919	+9,234
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate ..	..	..	163	108	271

Population,
1891-1904.

The population of Victoria on 31st March, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. Although it had increased to

1,201,341 when the next census was taken, viz., on 31st March, 1901, yet the State lost by emigration during the ten years 111,577 persons. The total increase—60,936—which took place, was the excess of births over deaths, after deducting the net loss by emigration. During the remainder of 1901, the natural increase was 11,491, the loss by emigration 1,679, and the addition to the population 9,812. In 1902 the natural increase was 14,284, the loss by emigration 13,716, and the addition to the population 568. In 1903 the natural increase was 13,974, the emigration 16,570, and there was thus a loss to the population of 2,596. In 1904 the natural increase was 15,370, and the emigration 13,920; the net gain was therefore 1,450.

TABLE SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION SINCE THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Period.	Increase or Decrease.	Total.
Population, 5th April, 1891 .. .. .	..	1,140,405
Natural Increase, 1891 to 1901	172,513	
Loss by Emigration	111,577	
		+60,936
1901—Natural Increase, April to December	11,491	
Loss by Emigration " "	1,679	
		+9,812
1902—Natural Increase	14,284	
Loss by Emigration	13,716	
		+568
1903—Natural Increase	13,974	
Loss by Emigration	16,570	
		-2,596
1904—Natural Increase	15,370	
Loss by Emigration	13,920	
		+1,450
Total .. .. .	..	1,210,575
Less full-blooded Aborigines .. .. .	..	271
Population, 31st December, 1904 .. .. .	..	1,210,304

It is thus seen that emigration from the State has been continuous since 1891. The total loss from that time (a period of thirteen years and nine months), mostly adult men and women, was 157,462, who were replaced by 227,632 infants, being the excess of births over deaths. The total increase since the 1891 census was thus 70,170.

During the first quarter of the year 1904 the natural increase was 3,669; in the second quarter, 3,843; in the third quarter, 3,897; and in the fourth quarter, 3,961—a total of 15,370. In the same quarters the loss by sea-emigration was 6,193, 5,040, 2,979, and 2,495 respectively—a total of 16,707. A slight gain has been made by the land movement of population, the figures being 537, 428, 589, and

Movement of population, 1904.

1,233 for the four quarters—a total of 2,787 for the year. These results summarized are—

Gain by natural increase	...	...	15,370
Gain by land	...	...	2,787
Total gain	...	...	18,157
Loss by emigration	...	...	16,707
Net gain	...	...	1,450

Thus the migration by land and sea during the first twelve months involves a loss to Victoria of 5,656 persons in the first quarter, 4,612 in the second quarter, 2,390 in the third quarter, and 1,262 in the fourth quarter—a total of 13,920 for the year.

The countries which gained and lost by the movement of population to and from Victoria during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1904, are as follow:—

RECORDED GAIN AND LOSS IN POPULATION, 1904.

Countries that gained from Victoria—	No.	Countries that Lost to Victoria—	No.
New South Wales	3,365	Queensland	393
South Australia	516	Tasmania	122
Western Australia	4,937	South Africa	200
New Zealand	2,294	Foreign Ports	152
South Seas	20	New South Wales (by rail)	2,265
United Kingdom	432	South Australia (by rail) ..	225
Other British Dominions ..	85	Queensland (by rail)	44
Total	11,649	Total	3,401

Recorded loss by Migration	8,248
Unrecorded „ „ (allowance)	5,672
Total	13,920

Immigration and emigration, 1900-1904.

The recorded Victorian immigration and emigration by sea from 1900 to 1904 was:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1900 TO 1904.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1900	82,157	83,684	1,527
1901	93,107	90,126	- 2,981
1902	87,557	97,933	10,376
1903	52,756	66,159	13,403
1904	55,049	65,831	10,782

The small number of migrants in 1903 and 1904, as compared with previous years, is accounted for by the fact that passengers calling at the ports of the State on their way to other places have been excluded from the records since the beginning of the former year, but were included in all previous years.

The departures exceeded the arrivals in each of the years stated, with the exception of 1901, when there was an excess of immigrants numbering 2,981. In only one other year since the first settlement of the State, viz., in 1896, did the excess of emigrants exceed that recorded in 1903.

As the Inter-State railway passenger traffic is now taken into account in framing estimates of population at the end of each year, the movement of this traffic since the date of the census is shown in the following return:—

Excess of departures, 1900-1904.

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1904.

MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1901 TO 1904 (AS RECORDED).

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1901 (from 1st April)	9,564	4,834	14,398	7,172	3,982	11,154	2,392	852	3,244
1902 ..	14,121	7,576	21,697	10,750	5,971	16,721	3,371	1,605	4,976
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

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 1904 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:—

Loss by emigration to various countries and vice versa.

NET EMIGRATION FROM VICTORIA BY SEA, 1900 TO 1904.

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.	
1900 ..	- 1,218	- 709	2,938	- 1,592	1,064	1,767	558	- 625	- 656	1,527
1901 ..	1,851	- 1,186	5,333	- 2,847	564	- 1,070	- 3,083	- 1,101	- 1,442	- 2,981
1902 ..	939	- 888	8,058	- 407	2,595	1,245	253	- 125	- 1,294	10,376
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
Total	7,749	- 1,856	26,134	- 5,631	9,367	4,459	- 1,662	- 1,579	- 3,874	33,107

Immigra-
tion and
emigration
to various
places,
1900 to
1904.

During the five years mentioned, the emigration from exceeded the immigration to Victoria as follows:—To Western Australia by 26,134 persons; to New Zealand and South Seas by 9,367; to New South Wales and Queensland by 7,749; and to South Africa by 4,459. There was a balance in favour of this State of 3,874 from foreign ports; 5,631 from Tasmania; 1,856 from South Australia; 1,579 from British dominions unspecified; and 1,662 from the United Kingdom. The net loss to Victoria amounted to 33,107 in the quinquennium.

Victorians in
each Aus-
tralian
State and
New
Zealand.

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. 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, as shown hereunder:—

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

It thus appears that out of the 1,012,641 Victorian-born persons resident in Australia and New Zealand, 876,003, or 86·6 per cent., were living in Victoria; 56,019, or 5·5 per cent., in New South Wales; 10,272, or 1 per cent., in Queensland; 10,324, or 1 per cent., in South Australia; 39,491, or 3·9 per cent., in Western Australia; 7,949, or '8 per cent., in Tasmania; and 12,583, or 1·2 per cent., in New Zealand.

From the census returns of 1901 it is shown that there were resident in Victoria 22,417 natives of New South Wales, 3,032 of Queensland, 21,929 of South Australia, 1,468 of Western Australia, 15,363 of Tasmania, 9,020 of New Zealand, and 885 born in Australia, the particular State being unspecified. This makes a total of 74,114 natives of other States who were resident in Victoria; and as there were 136,638 native Victorians residing in other States, there were thus 62,524 persons of Victorian birth resident in other States over and above the number of natives of other States who were resident in Victoria.

The following figures show the number of immigrants who arrived in Victoria from Western Australia and the number of emigrants who departed thereto during each of the years from 1891 to 1904:—

Immigration and emigration to Western Australia, 1891 to 1904.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1904.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891	344	2,304	1,960
1892	632	2,346	1,714
1893	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898	21,687	22,504	817
1899	12,403	12,299	- 104
1900	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901	11,371	16,704	5,333
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
Total	131,835	221,575	89,740

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the other Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on their way to the Western State were, up to the 31st December, 1902, included. A very large proportion of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on the 31st March, 1901, disclosed the fact that there were no less than 39,491 natives of Victoria resident there.

Victorians in Western Australia.

The first year in which a separate record of passenger traffic from Victoria to South Africa was kept was 1895, since which date it has been as follows:—

Arrivals from and departures to South Africa, 1895 to 1904.

MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1904.

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
Total	16,024	25,826	9,802

It is here shown that for some time past there has been a growing tendency on the part of young Victorians to leave for South Africa. This tendency was, however, somewhat checked during 1898 and 1899, the years immediately preceding the war, but again asserted itself in 1902 and 1903. In 1904 there was a gain of 200, the total loss since 1895 being 9,802 to 31st December, 1904.

State
assisted
immigra-
tion.

The practice of assisting immigrants is at the present time in force only in Queensland and Western Australia, although the plan had been in operation in all the States in the early days. In Victoria, from 1852 to 1854, the greatest number of assisted immigrants was received—the annual average of these years being 15,500 persons. From 1873 to 1882 only 379 persons were received, and in the latter year was admitted the last assisted immigrant to Victoria. In New South Wales the practice was discontinued in 1887, but from 1888 to 1899 husbands and wives resident in that State nominated no less than 1,994 persons whose passages were partly paid by the Government. The last assisted immigrant arrived in South Australia in 1885, and in Tasmania in 1890. In New Zealand, although the practice of nominating immigrants has been discontinued since the 16th December, 1890, yet it is customary for the Agent-General to make arrangements with the shipping companies whereby men with moderate means who purpose settling in that colony may be allowed to take out passages at reduced rates. In the following table appears the number of assisted immigrants to Australia and New Zealand during the 53 years ended on the 31st December, 1903, no later figures being available:—

STATE ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1851 TO 1903.

	Number of Persons.			
Victoria	140,104
New South Wales	149,011
Queensland	163,369
South Australia	95,345
Western Australia	7,453
Tasmania	21,699
				<hr/>
Australia	576,981
New Zealand	115,578

Prior to the period embraced in the table, viz., from 1832 to 1850, 62,961 assisted immigrants arrived in New South Wales. The figures for New Zealand are exclusive of the arrivals prior to 1870, of which no record is available.

Increase of
population,
1851-1904.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and during the past few years attention has from time to time been drawn to the question by prominent statesmen and in the leading journals of the Commonwealth. In the early days of Australia immigration—which practically ceased towards the close of the decennial period, 1881-1891—played a very

important part in increasing the population, as will be seen from the following return:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: INCREASE OF POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE, 1851 TO 1904.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Total Increase.
1851-61 (Census period) ..	576,328	168,660	744,988
1861-71	176,880	335,357	512,237
1871-81	195,245	391,987	587,232
1881-91	386,900	537,083	923,983
1891-1901	5,480	589,089	594,569
1901 (from 1st April) ..	9,492	42,994	52,486
1902	2,094	54,708	56,802
1903	-7,249	51,150	43,901
1904	-3,125	60,472	57,347
Total	1,342,045	2,231,500	3,573,545

It seems to be not only necessary, but very desirable, that some explanation should be offered of the continued exodus of men and women from our State since 1891. Many reasons have been assigned for their emigration, and without doubt the progress of gold mining in Western Australia is one of the most important, as at the census of 1901 there were no less than 39,500 persons of Victorian birth in that State. In Victoria gold production has remained almost stationary since 1895, at about 800,000 oz. per annum; while in Western Australia the production has increased from about 231,000 oz. in that year to nearly two and a half million ounces at the present time.

The economic condition of this State, so far as regards employment, has also been an important factor in bringing about this emigration. The constantly recurring droughts experienced in recent years have largely affected the prosperity and progress of the agricultural, pastoral, and manufacturing industries.

Owing to the small quantity of suitable land now available for occupation in localities conveniently situated to good roads, railways, and markets, many men have undoubtedly endeavoured to better meet their requirements in other States of the Commonwealth, in New Zealand, and in South Africa.

The collapse of the land boom in 1891 had a prejudicial effect upon our banking business generally, though during later years it is pleasing to note that an excellent recovery is exhibited, dividends having been increased, both as regards amounts and rates. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has increased year by year, though not to the same extent as prior to 1891; and building society transactions since 1893 have almost ceased, so far as regards new business, though a slight improvement has taken place since 1902.

Probable causes of emigration from Victoria.

The almost total cessation of borrowing, and consequent stoppage of large public works, has also to some extent influenced migration from this State. In recent years, notwithstanding severe droughts and depression of general business resulting therefrom, New South Wales has managed to retain its people without loss by emigration, the increase which has taken place in that State being almost entirely due to excess of births over deaths, and this result must to some extent be accounted for by a large expenditure of loan money. In the five years ended 30th June, 1903, New South Wales spent nearly sixteen and a half millions of loan money, and Victoria during the same period only about four and a quarter millions.

There have doubtless been other factors operating to bring about this emigration from Victoria, but it is now hoped that it may be largely arrested by legislation providing for the purchase of large private estates suitable for closer settlement, and their subdivision into small allotments, equal to the reasonable requirements of a family. The success which has already attended the efforts made in this direction at the Wando Vale, Walmer, Eurack, and Whitfield estates, which were purchased in 1900 and 1901, may be regarded as evidence of the soundness of the principle underlying this scheme of settlement of people on our land.

At the present time the rural holdings in Victoria are excessively large, and, in view of the scarcity of labour, the scarcity of land, and the strong tendency of the people to leave the rural and take up their life's work in the urban districts, they cannot but be indifferently cultivated. In Victoria in 1904, 31,077,212 acres of land were in possession of 49,000 occupiers, used for agricultural, pastoral, and dairying purposes. This gives an average holding of 630 acres to each of the 49,000 occupiers.

It is certain that in any successful occupation of the lands of Victoria, settlers will have to do with very much less land than they at present occupy—perhaps with not much more than 100 acres each. Very little more can be offered to them on the closer settlement areas which it is intended to purchase.

The Closer Settlement Act which was passed last year, providing for voluntary and compulsory purchase of private estates and their subdivision into small allotments, should, if successfully administered, prove of very great aid in retaining our population. There should be no difficulty whatever in the purchase of suitable estates that are offered voluntarily at reasonable prices to the Crown, but delay and difficulty may reasonably be anticipated in procuring estates under a system of compulsory purchase, as under these circumstances—*i.e.*, when compulsory purchase is resorted to—it may, and possibly will, in all cases, become necessary to obtain a resolution of both Houses of Parliament in order to effect a purchase; and further, mortgaged estates, however suitable they may be for the purposes of closer settlement, can only be procured by payment of the full amount of the mortgage money, with added interest to date of purchase—a condition which renders their purchase almost impossible, as many of these estates are mortgaged greatly in excess of their present market value.

By successful administration of this Act, we may not only be able to prevent further emigration, but also hold out an inducement to many of those who have already gone away to return; it would also be a means of encouraging suitable immigrants from Europe, holding out to them as it would an assurance of settlement on suitable blocks of land immediately on their arrival.

The comprehensive scheme of irrigation submitted by the Government for the consideration of Parliament, when placed on the statute-book, should be of incalculable benefit, more especially in connexion with intense cultivation on closer settlement areas, on which the bulk of the agricultural people of this State must eventually depend for a livelihood.

In view of the necessity of increased population for Australia, the following table will be of interest, illustrating as it does the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire, the increase which has taken place in the intercensal period 1891-1901, and its density. The figures for Europe and Australasia may be taken as correct. The others are mostly estimates:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS, AREA, AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles, 1901.	Total Population.		Population per Square Mile, 1901.
		1891.	1901.	
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales	58,324	29,002,525	32,527,843	558
Scotland	29,796	4,025,647	4,472,103	150
Ireland	32,605	4,704,750	4,458,775	137
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	302	147,842	150,599	499
Total United Kingdom	121,027	37,880,764	41,609,320	344
Gibraltar	2	25,869	26,830	13,415
Malta	117	165,662	190,000	1,624
Total	121,146	38,072,295	41,826,150	345
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,087,404	221,266,569	231,898,807	213
Feudatory Native States	679,393	66,047,487	62,461,549	92
Ceylon	25,332	3,007,789	3,578,333	141
Straits Settlements	1,542	512,342	572,249	371
Protected Malay States	26,500	412,440	678,595	26
British North Borneo	31,000	120,000	120,000	4
Sarawak	41,000	300,000	500,000	12
Labuan	30	5,853	8,411	280
Hong Kong	32	221,441	287,975	8,999
Weihaiwei	285	..	150,000	526
Cyprus	3,584	209,291	237,022	66
Other British Possessions	1,727	62,000	75,000	43
Total	1,897,829	292,165,212	300,567,941	158

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

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles, 1901.	Total Population.		Population per Square Mile, 1901.
		1891.	1901.	
AFRICAN.				
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	880	377,986	381,357	433
Cape Colony	276,995	1,527,224	2,501,635	9
Natal	29,200	702,349	925,118	32
Orange River Colony ..	50,000	207,503	207,503	4
Transvaal Colony	111,700	768,000	870,000	8
Basutoland	10,293	218,902	264,047	26
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	386,200	60,000	130,000	·34
British Central Africa Protectorate	42,217	..	900,000	21
British East Africa Protectorate	750,000	..	4,000,000	5
Uganda Protectorate	86,000	..	2,000,000	23
Zanzibar	640	115,000	200,000	312
Somaliland	60,000	240,000	153,000	3
Rhodesia	750,000	..	574,000	·77
Nigeria	500,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	50
West African Colonies (including Protectorates)	186,739	2,235,000	4,153,000	22
Other African Possessions	217	17,229	29,487	136
Total	3,241,081	26,469,193	42,289,147	13
AMERICAN.				
Canada	3,619,818	4,833,239	5,371,315	1·48
Newfoundland and Labrador ..	160,200	197,934	220,974	1·38
Bermudas	20	15,123	17,535	877
Honduras	7,562	31,471	37,489	5
West Indies	13,107	1,353,324	1,558,000	119
British Guiana	104,000	278,328	302,172	3
Falkland Islands	6,500	1,789	2,043	·31
Total	3,911,207	6,711,208	7,509,528	1·92
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Commonwealth of Australia ..	2,972,906	3,183,237	3,782,943	1·27
New Zealand	104,471	626,658	772,719	7·40
Total	3,077,377	3,809,895	4,555,662	1·48
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,740	125,402	120,124	16
Tonga	390	19,250	18,959	49
Total	8,130	144,652	139,083	17
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	12,256,770	367,372,455	396,887,511	32

This shows that in the British European territories the population increased from 38 millions in 1891 to nearly 42 millions in 1901; in British Asiatic territories, from 292 to 300½ millions; in British

African territories, from 26 to 42 millions (partly due to territorial extension); in British American territories, from $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and in Australasia, from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions; while in Oceania a slight decline is shown. Australia has thus been participating in the increase of population that has been general all over the Empire during the decade; the average for the Empire has been 8 per cent., and in Australia nearly 20 per cent. The densities of population in British possessions are respectively 345 persons to the square mile in Europe, 158 in Asia, 13 in Africa, nearly 2 in America, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Australasia.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1904, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

Increase of population at five decades and in 1904.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1904.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.
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
1904	1,210,575	9,234	·77	605,198	1,315	·22	605,377	7,919	1·33

The increase between 1891 and 1901 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. Small as was the increment to the population in the ten years, 1891 to 1901, it was larger on the average than in the three and three-quarter years from 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1904, when it amounted to only 9,234 persons.

Population, 1861-1904.

The increase in the number of males between 1891 and 1901 has been very small, only 5,469, or less than 1 per cent., as compared with 146,000, or 32 per cent., in the previous decade. This decline in the increase of the male population still continues, as in 1904 the increase was only 1,315, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; whereas in the female population the increase was 7,919, or about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. On 31st December, 1904, the population of females exceeded the population of males, the former being 605,377, and the latter 605,198.

Small increase of males, 1891-1904.

The proportion of sexes at the five census enumerations, and in 1903 and 1904 was—

Proportion of sexes.

Year.	Females to 100 Males.	
1861	...	64'41
1871	...	82'40
1881	...	90'75
1891	...	90'57
1901	...	98'04
1903	...	69'68
1904	...	100'04

Uniformity
of sexes.

The number of females has thus gradually approximated to that of males, until in 1904 the sexes were about equal in number. The emigration of males has been the principal factor in contributing to the large proportionate increase of females during the last intercensal period, when the excess of departures over arrivals was for men 73,674, and for women only 37,983.

Density of
population,
houses, &c.

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.

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1904.

The estimated population of each Australian State and New Zealand at the end of 1904, prepared on the same basis as in Victoria, the increase of population since the census, and the number of persons to the square mile are as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1904.			Increase since Census, 1901.			Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Victoria ..	605,035	605,269	1,210,304	1,315	7,919	9,234	13·77
New South Wales ..	770,783	686,463	1,457,246	60,778	41,622	102,400	4·69
Queensland ..	287,799	233,856	521,655	10,796	12,730	23,526	·78
South Australia ..	187,906	180,746	368,652	..	..	10,306	·97
Proper							
" Northern Territory ..	3,452	578	4,030	..	..	- 781	·01
Western Australia ..	144,247	98,003	242,250	31,372	26,754	58,126	·25
Tasmania ..	93,158	87,042	180,200	3,534	4,191	7,725	6·87
Australia ..	2,092,380	1,891,957	3,984,337	..	..	210,536	1·34
New Zealand ..	453,989	403,544	857,533	47,997	36,817	84,814	8·19

During the three years and nine months from the date of the last census to the end of 1904, the population of the Commonwealth of Australia increased by nearly 211,000, New South Wales contributing nearly one-half, and Western Australia nearly 28 per cent. of that number. The increase in Victoria, which was the smallest in any of the States except Tasmania, was only 9,234 persons. On the other hand, New Zealand has made good progress, the addition of nearly 85,000 to her population being second only to that of New South Wales.

The increase of population per cent. from the 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1904, was as follows in the different States:— Western Australia, 31·66; New Zealand, 10·98; New South Wales, 7·56; Tasmania, 4·48; Queensland, 4·72; South Australia Proper, 2·98; and Victoria, 77. In the Northern Territory there was a decrease of 12·35 per cent.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1901, and an estimate for 1904:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1904.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1904.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,210,304
N. S. Wales }	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,457,246
Queensland }		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	521,655
S. Australia	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	372,882
W. Australia	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	242,250
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	180,200
Australia..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	3,984,337
New Zealand	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	857,533

Immigration from outside Australia to the Australian States ceased about the year 1891, and since that time we have had to depend solely upon the excess of births over deaths for any increase that has taken place in the population.

In Victoria, since 1891, the loss by emigration has been continuous; in New South Wales the population has not only been maintained, but increased by 22,300; in Queensland a gain of about 10,500 has been made; but in South Australia and Tasmania, like Victoria, the loss has been constant year after year. In Western Australia there has been an addition of no less than 162,527 by immigration in the 13½ years from 1891. Part I. of the following table

Increase in different States, 1901-1904.

Proportionate increase from census, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1904.

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1904.

Australian States—Movements of population.

contains all necessary particulars as to movement of population by immigration and emigration 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 1st April)	.. - 1,679	4,058	1,278	- 1,299	7,585	- 451	9,492
1902 ..	.. - 13,716	6,903	- 3,103	- 3,706	15,809	- 93	2,094
1903 ..	.. - 16,570	4,539	- 1,598	- 2,394	9,716	- 942	- 7,249
1904 ..	.. - 13,920	6,627	- 2,707	- 1,496	10,976	- 2,605	- 3,125
Total ..	386,000	468,871	252,883	44,551	188,261	1,479	1,342,045
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 1st April)	.. 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	23,277	8,832	5,355	4,320	3,318	60,472
Total ..	747,230	824,985	238,713	263,878	48,103	108,591	2,231,500
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 1st April)	.. 9,812	20,396	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,902	52,486
1902 ..	.. 568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,088	56,802
1903 ..	.. - 2,596	24,008	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,901
1904 ..	.. 1,450	29,904	6,125	3,859	15,296	713	57,347
Total ..	1,133,230	1,293,856	491,596	308,429	236,364	110,070	3,573,545

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	3,389	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, *i.e.*, a larger proportion of persons at the dependent ages under 15 years.

Relative strength of 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 number of women at ages between 15 and 45 years, and the proportion they bore to the total female population of each State at the census of 1901, were:—

Women at reproductive ages in Australasia.

NUMBER OF FEMALES 15 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE IN AUSTRALASIA, 1901.

State or Colony.	Women between the ages of 15 and 45 Years.	Number in 10,000 Females Living.
1. Western Australia	37,816	5,307
2. New Zealand	183,387	5,001
3. Victoria	295,278	4,942
4. New South Wales	313,824	4,853
5. South Australia	85,132	4,778
6. Tasmania	39,033	4,711
7. Queensland	104,217	4,670

States with greatest proportion of women at reproductive ages.

Western Australia and New Zealand had the greatest proportion of women at ages ranging from 15 to 45 years, and the progress of New Zealand in this respect since the 1891 census has been most marked. Tasmania was the only Australian State with a lower proportion than New Zealand on that date.

Chinese and Aborigines in Victoria.

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

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 both races.

Since 1861 there has been a gradual decrease of Chinese. In that year they numbered 24,732; in 1901 they totalled only 7,349—a falling off which is due mainly to Acts of the Legislature imposing severe restrictions on Chinese immigration. 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 4th October, 1904, it would appear that the majority of the pure 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, 1904.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	2,400	79
Condah	2,000	45
Ramahyuck	750	40
Lake Tyers	4,000	62
Framlingham	548	27
Colac and Lake Moodemere	48	..
Industrial Schools and Orphanage Depôts .. .. .	..	9
	..	103
Total	9,746	365

During the course of the year the Ebenezer Station, near Lake Hindmarsh, was finally closed, and the whole of the land belonging to the reserve will be handed back to the Lands Department for disposal.

During the twelve months under review sixteen deaths took place, three at Coranderrk, three at Condah, three at Ramahyuck, two at Lake Tyers, and five at the Depôts. There were six births, four at Coranderrk and two at Ramahyuck. One marriage took place, at Framlingham. The total amount expended in the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £4,407; £1,117 at Coranderrk; £268 at Framlingham; £580 at Condah; £590 at Tyers; £560 at Ramahyuck; £186 at Ebenezer; and £1,046 at depôts, orphanages, and industrial schools. The value of the produce raised was £623, at Coranderrk, which was paid into the Treasury.

Of the 287 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 about the country, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

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

Chinese and Aborigines in Australasia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1901.

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	2,825	32	21,418	18,592	1,694	1,439

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.

Decrease of Chinese in Australia.

Aborigines
in Aus-
tralia.

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 in New Zealand show an increase of 3,289 over those returned in 1896, but this increase is believed to be more apparent than real, as, although some slight increase has probably taken place in the quinquennium, averaging the results of the different enumerations since 1878, the authorities in New Zealand state that they convey the idea of a stationary population.

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

During the last two years a greater number of Chinese left than entered Victoria, but in the three years 1900 to 1902 the reverse was the case, the net increase in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the table by excess of immigration over emigration being 593. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1900 TO 1904.

Year	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1900	569	385	+ 184
1901	864	471	+ 393
1902	614	434	+ 180
1903	408	503	- 95
1904	372	441	- 69
Total	2,827	2,234	+ 593

Immigration
and emi-
gration of
coloured
persons,
1901 to 1904.

The numbers of coloured persons other than Chinese who entered or left the State since the date of the census are contained in the following table:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

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
Total	1,060	1,175	- 115

Coloured
persons in
Victoria,
1901 and
1904.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gives a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It is believed that these numbers have not materially altered up to the

end of 1904, the Chinese being then estimated at 7,150, and other coloured persons at 1,158.

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	Total other Asiatic countries		
„	at Sea	1	1,252		
Unspecified .. ..	..	1	Polynesia		
Total Chinese			2		
			Africa		
			19		
			Grand Total Coloured Persons		
			8,622		

Aliens who desire to obtain the rights and privileges of citizens must take out letters of naturalization. The native countries of those who did so during the years 1900-1904 were:—

NATURALIZATION, 1900 TO 1904.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in Each Year.				
	1900	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
France	11	19	17	11	9
Belgium	4	7	2	..	..
Austria	10	13	10	11	8
Germany	154	233	194	149	132
Russia	18	24	19	25	9
Norway and Sweden	73	108	75	57	53
Other European Countries	102	141	146	121	101
United States	8	11	16	14	6
Other Countries	12	18	21	9	1
Total	392	574	500	397	319

No less than 601 Chinese in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885, took out letters of naturalization, but after the latter year the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for such papers, determined to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887, since which year none have been issued.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1904, the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 508,450. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, and Richmond from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1904. In Prahran and Hawthorn alone of the cities there has been a continued increase; whilst in South Melbourne and Footscray there has been a continued decrease. The population of St. Kilda increased slightly up to 1901, but had fallen off again in 1904. Of the towns, Port Melbourne fell away up to 1901, and

slightly recovered to 1904. There was a continued increase in Brunswick, Essendon, Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, and Caulfield, and a continued decrease in North Melbourne and Williamstown. In the three boroughs, Flemington and Kensington, Kew, and Oakleigh, the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to the shires of Camberwell and Boroondara and Coburg; but in the shire of Preston there was an increase to 1901, followed by a slight falling off to 1904. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 16,240 in 1904. Figures showing the emigration from Melbourne to other States of the Commonwealth during the years indicated in the table have not been procurable. There can, however, be no doubt that Melbourne suffered a large exodus of its inhabitants owing to depression of various kinds, the cessation of large public works, and the general stagnation in the building trade. The small increase that appears between 1891 and 1904—17,554—may be ascribed entirely to natural increase, *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1904.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1904 (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne	73,361	68,374	69,600
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	32,160
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	33,620
Richmond	38,797	37,824	38,200
Prahran	39,703	40,441	42,100
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	40,250
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	20,220
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	22,500
Footscray	19,149	18,318	17,500
Towns—			
North Melbourne	20,997	18,120	17,650
Brunswick	21,961	24,141	25,340
Essendon	14,411	17,426	18,500
Northcote	7,458	9,677	10,640
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	13,840
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891)	13,067	12,176	12,450
Brighton	9,858	10,047	10,400
Malvern (Shire 1891)	8,136	10,619	12,400
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	10,200
Boroughs—			
Flemington and Kensington	9,958	10,946	11,100
Kew	8,462	9,469	9,600
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	1,300
Shires—			
Camberwell and Boroondara	6,204	8,602	9,450
Preston	3,569	4,059	3,900
Coburg	5,752	6,772	7,560
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	16,240
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,730	1,730
Total	490,896	496,079	508,450

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its estimated area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1904, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities:—

Population of Greater Melbourne, 1904.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1904.

Sub-District.	Estimated Area in Acres.	At End of 1904.		Mean Population, 1904.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	6,005	69,600	11·6	68,980
North Melbourne Town	565	17,650	31·2	17,670
Fitzroy City	923	32,160	34·8	32,080
Collingwood City	1,139	33,620	29·5	33,830
Richmond City	1,430	38,200	26·7	38,100
Brunswick Town	2,722	25,340	9·3	24,490
Northcote Town	2,850	10,640	3·7	10,440
Prahran City	2,320	42,100	18·1	41,550
South Melbourne City	2,311	40,250	17·4	40,130
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	12,450	5·3	12,350
St. Kilda City	2,046	20,220	9·9	20,390
Brighton Town	3,288	10,400	3·2	10,280
Essendon Town	4,000	18,500	4·6	18,350
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	11,100	10·2	11,050
Hawthorn City	2,400	22,500	9·4	22,290
Kew Borough	3,553	9,600	2·7	9,570
Footscray City	2,577	17,500	6·8	17,400
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,840	5·0	13,800
Oakleigh Borough	1,858	1,300	·7	1,300
Caulfield Town	6,080	10,200	1·7	10,150
Malvern Town	3,989	12,400	3·1	12,170
Camberwell and Boroondara Shire ...	8,320	9,450	1·1	9,320
Preston Shire	8,800	3,900	·4	3,850
Coburg Shire	4,800	7,560	1·6	7,530
Remainder of District	85,275	16,240	·2	16,160
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,730	...	1,730
Total, including Shipping ...	163,480	508,450	3·1	504,960

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 35 persons to the acre; North Melbourne is next, with 31; Collingwood has 30; Richmond 27; Prahran 18; South Melbourne 17; and Melbourne City about 12. 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 1,643 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 456, Flemington and Kensington 307, St. Kilda 250, Caulfield 236, Richmond 204, and Brighton 167 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 5,323 acres, and if these be excluded, the

Density of metropolitan population.

number of persons to the acre in the places named would be as follows:—Richmond 31, South Melbourne 22, Melbourne City 16, Flemington and Kensington 14, St. Kilda 11, Williamstown 6, Kew 3, and Brighton 3; but in Caulfield the proportion would remain about the same.

Urban and rural population, 1904.

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 1904, 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, 1904.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1904.			Mean Population, 1904.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan	255	508,450	42·01	1,994	504,960
Other Urban	376	205,548	16·98	547	205,767
Total Urban	631	713,998	58·99	1,132	710,727
Rural	87,253	496,306	41·01	5·7	496,810
Total State	87,884	1,210,304	100·00	13·8	1,207,537

At the end of 1897 the rural population of the State was 44 per cent. of the total population; but during the last three years, 1902, 1903, and 1904, it remained almost stationary at 41 per cent.

Proportion of metropolitan population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 42 per cent. of the whole State.

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

Year.	Per cent.
1900	41·3
1901	41·5
1902	41·7
1903	41·5
1904	42·0

Population of chief extra metropolitan towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their

immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and an estimate brought to about September, 1904, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1904.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1904 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	49,202
Bendigo	42,701	42,660
Geelong	25,017	25,957
Castlemaine	7,912	8,018
Warrnambool	6,404	6,650
Maryborough	5,622	5,848
Stawell	5,318	5,200

The enumerated population of Australian capital cities during the past 43 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. Since the latter year, however, the population has remained almost stationary—the increase to the end of 1904 only amounting to about 3½ per cent. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1904 had 518,000 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 nearly 50,000 in 1904.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1904.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1904.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Population, 31st December, 1904.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	508,450
Sydney	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	518,570
Brisbane	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	125,672
Adelaide	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	168,066
Perth	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	49,600
Hobart	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	34,949
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	53,573

The populations of Adelaide and Wellington relate to the 31st December, 1903, no later information being available.

The population of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand are given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Victoria and Western Australia relate to the year 1904; for New South Wales, South Australia,

Population of Principal Towns in Australia and New Zealand.

and Tasmania, to the year 1903; and for Queensland and New Zealand to 1901.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND.

VICTORIA.			QUEENSLAND—continued.		
		Population.			Population.
Melbourne	...	508,450	Bundaberg	...	9,666
Ballarat	...	49,202	Mount Morgan	...	8,486
Bendigo	...	42,660			
Geelong	...	25,957	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Castlemaine	...	8,018	Adelaide	...	168,066
Warrnambool	...	6,650	Port Pirie	...	9,078
Maryborough	...	5,848	Mount Gambier	...	3,302
Stawell	...	5,200	Walleroo	...	3,260
NEW SOUTH WALES.			WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Sydney	...	511,030	Perth	...	49,600
Newcastle	...	58,620	Fremantle	...	25,700
Broken Hill	...	27,160			
Parramatta	...	12,600	TASMANIA.		
Goulburn	...	10,560	Hobart	...	34,917
Maitland	...	10,340	Launceston	...	21,606
Bathurst	...	9,380	Queenstown	...	5,293
Orange	...	6,650	Zeehan	...	5,252
Albury	...	6,390	Devonport	...	2,774
Lithgow	...	6,130	Beaconsfield	...	2,658
Tamworth	...	5,820			
Grafton	...	5,700	NEW ZEALAND.		
Wagga Wagga	...	5,030	Auckland	...	67,226
QUEENSLAND.			Christchurch	...	57,041
Brisbane	...	119,428	Dunedin	...	52,390
Charters Towers	...	20,976	Wellington	...	49,344
Rockhampton	...	19,691	Invercargill	...	10,637
Townsville	...	15,506	Napier	...	9,015
Ipswich	...	15,246	Wanganui	...	7,334
Gympie	...	14,431	Nelson	...	7,167
Toowoomba	...	14,087	Palmerston North	...	6,534
Maryborough	...	12,900	Timaru	...	6,486