

## 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; and on 31st December, 1903, owing to excess of emigration over immigration and natural increase, it had declined to 1,208,854.

Population,  
1901 and  
1903.

On the suggestion of Sir John See, Premier of New South Wales, a conference of the statisticians of the various States met at Melbourne on 22nd September, 1903, and the three following days, to decide upon a uniform basis of estimating the populations of the various States. As a result of their deliberations, it was decided that the census of 1901 was to be taken as the starting point, and future estimates of population published as from that basis; that the Registrar-General's returns of births and deaths and the Customs and Railways Departments' certificates of arrivals and departures be accepted for the compilations; that ten per cent. be added to the railway returns of arrivals and departures by land for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, to allow for unrecorded traffic by rail and road; that to the recorded departures by sea an allowance of nine per cent. be added in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, and varying percentages in the other States, to make up for the unrecorded departures, these estimates being framed on the basis of the errors made during the preceding ten years; that where the distribution of the sexes arriving and departing is unknown, the proportion of males and females be fixed on the basis of the recorded movement by sea for the corresponding period; that full-blooded aborigines be excluded from the population, but shown on a separate line in the estimates of population; and that seamen having permanently left their ships, and all seamen signing on, be taken into account as arrivals and departures respectively. 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, 1903.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Enumerated Population, 31st March, 1901 (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines)</i> ... ..					
Births, 1/4/01 to 31/12/01	11,902	11,364	608,720	597,350	1,201,070
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> ... ..					
Births, 1902	15,583	14,878	609,544	601,338	1,210,882
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
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1902</i> ... ..					
Births, 1903	15,115	14,454	608,037	603,413	1,211,450
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

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO  
31ST DECEMBER, 1903—continued..

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1902—continued.</i>					
Migration by Land, 1903 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals ... ..	12,609	7,309			
Departures ... ..	10,574	6,557			
Gain Overland ... ..			+ 2,085	+ 752	+ 2,787
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1903</i> ... ..			605,361	603,493	1,208,854
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1903...			+ 1,641	+ 6,143	+ 7,814
Full-blooded Aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate ... ..			163	108	271

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1903, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

Increase of population at five decades, and in 1903

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE  
CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1903.

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
1903 ...	1,209,125	7,784	·65	605,524	1,641	·27	603,601	6,143	1·03

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 two and three-quarter years from 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1903, when it amounted to only 7,784 persons.

Population, 1861-1903.

Small  
increase of  
males,  
1891-1901.

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.

Proportion  
of sexes.

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

Year.				Females to 100 Males.
1861	...	...	...	64·41
1871	...	...	...	82·40
1881	...	...	...	90·75
1891	...	...	...	90·57
1901	...	...	...	98·94
1903	...	...	...	99·68

Uniformity  
of sexes.

The number of females has thus gradually approximated to that of males, until in 1903 the sexes were almost 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, etc.

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 Australia  
and New  
Zealand,  
1903.

The estimated population of each Australian State and New Zealand at the end of 1903, 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, 1903.

State.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1903.			Increase Since Census, 1901.			Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Victoria ... ..	605,361	603,493	1,208,854	1,641	6,143	7,784	13·75
New South Wales ... ..	752,202	675,175	1,427,377	42,197	30,334	72,531	4·59
Queensland ... ..	285,297	230,233	515,530	8,294	9,107	17,401	·77
South Australia Proper	183,584	181,107	364,691	...	...	6,345	·96
"    "    Northern							
Territory ... ..	3,569	563	4,132	...	...	-679	·01
Western Australia ... ..	135,961	90,993	226,954	23,086	19,744	42,830	·23
Tasmania ... ..	93,077	86,410	179,487	3,453	3,559	7,012	6·85
Australia ... ..	2,059,051	1,867,974	3,927,025	...	...	153,224	1·32
New Zealand ... ..	439,673	392,831	832,504	33,681	26,104	59,785	7·97

During the two years and nine months from the date of the last census to the end of 1903, the population of the Commonwealth of Australia increased by about 153,000, New South Wales contributing very nearly one-half, and Western Australia about 28 per cent. of that number. The increase in Victoria, which was the smallest in any of the States except South Australia and Tasmania, was only 7,784 persons. On the other hand, New Zealand has made good progress, the addition of 59,785 to her population being second only to that of New South Wales.

Increase in  
different  
States,  
1901-1903.

The increase of population per cent. from the 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1903, was as follows in the different States:—Western Australia, 23·26; New Zealand, 7·74; New South Wales, 5·35; Tasmania, 4·07; Queensland, 3·49; South Australia Proper, 1·77; and Victoria, ·65. In the Northern Territory there was a decrease of 14·11 per cent.

Proportionate in-  
crease from  
census,  
1901, to  
31st Dec.,  
1903.

The population of the State 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, being 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.

Population,  
1891-1903.

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
Total ... ..	...	1,209,125
Less full-blooded Aborigines ... ..	...	271
Population, 31st December, 1903 ... ..	...	1,208,854

It is thus seen that emigration from the State has been continuous since 1891. The total loss from that time, mostly adult men and women, was 143,542, who were replaced by infants, 212,262 being the excess of births over deaths. The total increase since the 1891 census was thus 68,720.

Population  
of Australi  
and New  
Zealand,  
1851-1903

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1901, and an estimate for 1903:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1903.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903. (Estimated.)
Victoria ...	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,208,854
New South Wales	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,427,377
Queensland ...	...	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	515,530
South Australia	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	368,823
West Australia	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	226,954
Tasmania ...	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	179,487
Australia ...	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	3,927,025
New Zealand ...	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	832,504

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.

Interstate  
move-  
ments of  
population.

In Victoria, since 1891, the loss by emigration has been continuous; in New South Wales, however, not only has the

population been maintained, but a small addition of about 15,000 has taken place; in Queensland a gain of about 13,000 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 151,551 by immigration in the 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  years from 1891. Part I. of the following table 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.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
<b>PART I.</b>							
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	4,543	-1,598	-1,841	9,716	-942	-6,692
Total ...	399,920	462,248	255,590	46,600	177,285	4,084	1,345,727
<b>PART II.</b>							
	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	19,500	6,275	4,557	3,911	2,964	51,181
Total ...	731,860	801,739	229,881	258,523	43,783	105,273	2,171,059
<b>PART III.</b>							
	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	24,043	4,677	2,716	13,627	2,022	44,489
Total ...	1,131,780	1,263,987	485,471	305,123	221,068	109,357	3,516,786

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:—

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
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.

Immigra-  
tion and  
emigration,  
1899-1903.

The recorded Victorian immigration and emigration by sea from 1899 to 1903 was:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1899 TO 1903.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1899 ... ..	85,384	86,947	1,563
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



The small number of migrants in 1903, 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 that 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 interstate 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,  
1899-1903.

Arrivals and  
departures  
by rail,  
1st April,  
1901, to  
31st Dec.  
1903.

#### MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1901 TO 1903 (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

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 1903 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, 1899 TO 1903.

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.	
1899	1,032	213	—104	—402	1,522	198	278	—153	—1,021	1,563
1900	—1,218	—709	2,938	—1,592	1,064	1,767	558	—625	—656	1,527
1901	1,851	—1,136	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
Total	5,809	—2,159	21,093	—5,911	8,575	4,857	—1,816	—1,817	—4,743	23,888

Immigration and emigration to various places, 1899 to 1903.

During the five years mentioned, the emigration from exceeded the immigration to Victoria as follows:—To Western Australia by 21,093 persons; to New Zealand and South Seas by 8,575; to New South Wales and Queensland by 5,809; and to South Africa by 4,857. There was a balance in favour of this State of 4,743 from Foreign ports; 5,911 from Tasmania; 2,159 from South Australia; 1,817 from British dominions otherwise unspecified; and 1,816 from the United Kingdom. The net loss to Victoria amounted to 23,888 in the quinquennium.

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

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

#### STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

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

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. New Zealand occupies 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.

Old persons in Australasia.

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

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

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.

States with greatest proportion of women at reproductive ages.

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

Chinese and Aborigines in Victoria.

#### 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

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

Decrease of both races.

years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 8th October, 1903, 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, 1903.

Station.					Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
					Acres	
Coranderrk	...	...	...	...	2,400	76
Condah	...	...	...	...	2,000	48
Ramahyuck	...	...	...	...	750	46
Lake Tyers	...	...	...	...	4,000	62
Ebenezer	...	...	...	...	1,600	16
Framlingham	...	...	...	...	548	26
Colac and Lake Moodemere	...	...	...	...	48	...
Industrial Schools and Orphanage	...	...	...	...	...	13
Depôts	...	...	...	...	...	95
Total	...	...	...	...	11,346	382

Of the balance, numbering 270, 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.

Chinese and  
Aborigines  
in Austral-  
asia

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 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.

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.

Aborigines  
in Aus-  
tralia.

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 1903, the Chinese being then estimated at 7,383, and other coloured persons at 1,185.

Coloured  
persons in  
Victoria,  
1901 and  
1903.

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	1,252
" at Sea ...	1		
Unspecified ...	1	Polynesia ...	2
Total Chinese ...	7,349	Africa ...	19
		Grand Total Coloured Persons	8,622

Arrivals and  
departures  
of Chinese.

In each year since 1898, except in the year 1903, a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, the net excess in the six years being 1,251. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1898 TO 1903.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (—).
1898 ... ..	711	341	+ 370
1899 ... ..	636	417	+ 219
1900 ... ..	569	385	+ 184
1901 ... ..	864	471	+ 393
1902 ... ..	614	434	+ 180
1903 ... ..	408	503	— 95
Total ... ..	3,802	2,551	+ 1,251

Immigration  
and emi-  
gration of  
coloured  
persons,  
1901 to 1903.

The numbers of coloured persons 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, 1903.

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
Total ... ..	1,012	1,100	— 88

Naturaliza-  
tion.

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 1899-1903 were:—

NATURALIZATION, 1899 TO 1903.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.				
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
France ... ..	10	11	19	17	11
Belgium ... ..	5	4	7	2	...
Austria ... ..	13	10	13	10	11
Germany ... ..	119	154	233	194	149
Russia ... ..	21	18	24	19	25
Norway and Sweden ... ..	42	73	108	75	57
Other European Countries ... ..	98	102	141	146	121
United States ... ..	6	8	11	16	14
Other Countries ... ..	18	12	18	21	9
Total ... ..	332	392	574	500	397

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.

Naturaliza-  
tion of  
Chinese.

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 1903, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities:—

Population of  
Greater  
Melbourne,  
1903.

## POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1903.

Sub-district.	Estimated Area in Acres.	At End of 1903.		Mean Population, 1903.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.	
Melbourne City ... ..	6,005	68,360	11·4	68,510
North Melbourne Town ... ..	565	17,680	31·3	17,730
Fitzroy City ... ..	923	32,000	34·7	32,090
Collingwood City ... ..	1,139	34,050	29·9	34,280
Richmond City ... ..	1,430	38,000	26·6	38,090
Brunswick Town ... ..	2,722	23,650	8·7	23,850
Northeast Town ... ..	2,850	10,250	3·6	10,010
Prahran City ... ..	2,320	41,000	17·7	41,110
South Melbourne City ... ..	2,311	40,000	17·3	40,230
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	2,366	12,260	5·2	12,230
St. Kilda City ... ..	2,046	20,550	10·0	20,640
Brighton Town ... ..	3,288	10,160	3·1	10,160
Essendon Town ... ..	4,000	18,200	4·6	18,000
Flemington and Kensington Borough ...	1,088	11,000	10·1	11,000
Hawthorn City ... ..	2,400	22,080	9·2	22,260
Kew Borough ... ..	3,553	9,550	2·7	9,530
Footscray City ... ..	2,577	17,300	6·7	17,800
Williamstown Town ... ..	2,775	13,750	5·0	13,900
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	1,858	1,300	·7	1,300
Caulfield Town ... ..	6,080	10,100	1·7	9,980
Malvern Town ... ..	3,989	11,930	3·0	11,420
Camberwell and Boroondara Shire ...	8,320	9,180	1·1	8,970
Preston Shire ... ..	8,800	3,800	·4	3,900
Coburg Shire ... ..	4,800	7,500	1·6	7,400
Remainder of District ... ..	85,275	16,080	·2	15,940
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	1,730	...	1,730
Total, including Shipping ... ..	163,480	501,460	3·1	502,060

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 11. There are large

Density of  
metropoli-  
tan popula-  
tion.

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 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 popu-  
lation, 1903.

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 1903, 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, 1903.

District.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1903.			Mean Population, 1903.
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.	
Metropolitan ...	255	501,460	41.48	1,967	502,060
Other Urban ...	376	207,170	17.14	551	207,010
Total Urban ...	631	708,630	58.62	1,123	709,070
Rural ...	87,253	500,224	41.38	5.7	499,810
Total State ...	87,884	1,208,854	100.00	13.8	1,208,880

Proportion  
of metro-  
politan  
population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to  $41\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole State.



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

Year.						Per cent.
1899	...	...	...	...	...	41.2
1900	...	...	...	...	...	41.3
1901	...	...	...	...	...	41.5
1902	...	...	...	...	...	41.7
1903	...	...	...	...	...	41.5

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, 1903, were as follow:—

**POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1903.**

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1903 (Estimated).
Ballarat ... ..	49,414	51,320
Bendigo ... ..	42,701	42,540
Geelong ... ..	25,017	25,801
Castlemaine... ..	7,912	8,003
Warrnambool ... ..	6,404	6,600
Maryborough ... ..	5,622	5,750
Stawell ... ..	5,318	5,200

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 in  
each Aus-  
tralian  
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

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 was 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.

Immigration  
from and  
emigration  
to Western  
Australia,  
1891 to  
1903.

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 1903:—

MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1903.

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
Totals ... ..	123,953	208,756	84,803

Victorians  
in Western  
Australia.

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.

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 1903.

## MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1903.

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
Total ... ..	14,699	24,701	10,002

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.

Migration to South Africa.

The enumerated population of Australian capital cities during the past 42 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 1903 only amounting to about 2 per cent. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, now has 511,000 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 more than 46,000 in 1903.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1903.

## POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1903.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Population on 31st Dec., 1903.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	
Melbourne ... ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	501,460
Sydney ... ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	511,030
Brisbane ... ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	124,463
Adelaide ... ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	168,066
Perth ... ..	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	46,400
Hobart ... ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	34,917
Wellington ... ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	53,573

Population  
of Principal  
Towns in  
Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

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 1903; for New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania to 1902; and for Queensland and New Zealand to 1901.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND  
NEW ZEALAND

VICTORIA.			SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
		Population.			Population.
Melbourne	...	501,460	Adelaide	...	165,723
Ballarat	...	51,320	Port Pirie	...	8,481
Bendigo	...	42,540	Mount Gambier	...	3,225
Geelong	...	25,801	Walleroo	...	3,074
Castlemaine	...	8,003			
Warrnambool	...	6,600			
Maryborough	...	5,750			
Stawell	...	5,200			
NEW SOUTH WALES.			WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Sydney	...	508,510	Perth	...	46,400
Newcastle	...	58,010	Fremantle	...	23,008
Broken Hill	...	26,970			
Parramatta	...	12,560			
Goulburn	...	10,500			
Maitland	...	10,100			
Bathurst	...	9,340			
Orange	...	6,510			
Albury	...	6,310			
Tamworth	...	5,980			
Lithgow	...	5,720			
Grafton	...	5,340			
Wagga Wagga...	...	4,890			
QUEENSLAND.			TASMANIA.		
Brisbane	...	119,428	Hobart	...	34,809
Charters Towers	...	20,976	Launceston	...	21,466
Rockhampton	...	19,691	Queenstown	...	5,203
Townsville	...	15,506	Zeehan	...	5,162
Ipswich	...	15,246	Devonport	...	2,774
Gympie	...	14,431	Beaconsfield	...	2,658
Toowoomba	...	14,087			
Maryborough	...	12,900			
Bundaberg	...	9,666			
Mount Morgan	...	8,486			
			NEW ZEALAND.		
			Auckland	...	67,226
			Christchurch	...	57,041
			Dunedin	...	52,390
			Wellington	...	49,344
			Invercargill	...	10,637
			Napier	...	9,015
			Wanganui	...	7,334
			Nelson	...	7,167
			Palmerston North	...	6,534
			Timaru	...	6,486