

POPULATION.

ON the 26th January, 1788, Captain Phillip arrived in Sydney Harbour, bringing with him an establishment of about 1,030 people all told. Settlement soon spread from the parent colony, first to Tasmania in 1803, and afterwards to other parts of the continent and to New Zealand. At the census of 1901 the population of Australasia, exclusive of aborigines and Maoris, was 4,545,967, distributed as follows:—

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
Victoria	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
Queensland	277,003	221,126	498,129
South Australia	184,422	178,182	362,604
Western Australia	112,875	71,249	184,124
Tasmania	89,624	82,851	172,475
Commonwealth	1,977,649	1,795,599	3,773,248
New Zealand	405,992	366,727	772,719
Australasia	2,383,641	2,162,326	4,545,967

The figures are inclusive of half-caste aborigines living in a civilised condition, and if there be added an estimated population of 148,000 Australian aborigines in an uncivilised state and of 43,000 Maoris in New Zealand, the total population of Australasia at the date of the census would be about 4,737,000.

The growth of the population of Australasia from the date of the first settlement is shown in the following table. An official enumeration of the people was made in most of the years quoted:—

Year.	Commonwealth.		New Zealand.		Australasia.	
	Population.	Annual Increase per cent.	Population.	Annual Increase per cent.	Population.	Annual Increase per cent.
1788	1,030	.....	.....	.....	1,030	.....
1801	6,508	15·25	.....	.....	6,508	15·25
1811	11,525	5·88	.....	.....	11,525	5·88
1821	35,610	11·94	.....	.....	35,610	11·94
1831	79,306	8·34	.....	.....	79,306	8·34
1841	206,095	10·02	5,000	.....	211,095	10·23
1851	403,889	6·96	26,707	18·24	430,596	7·39
1861	1,153,973	11·07	99,021	14·00	1,252,994	11·27
1871	1,668,377	3·75	256,393	9·98	1,924,770	4·39
1881	2,252,617	3·05	489,933	6·69	2,742,550	3·60
1891	3,183,237	3·52	626,658	2·49	3,809,895	3·34
1901	3,773,248	1·71	772,719	2·12	4,545,967	1·78

The high rate prior to 1831 arose from the small numbers on which the increase was calculated; while between 1831 and 1841, it was due to the policy of state-aided immigration which was then in vogue. The discovery of gold, which proved a strong incentive towards emigration to Australia, accounted for the high rate during the period from 1851 to 1861. The rate of increase since 1861 has shown a regular decline during each decennial period, and from 1891 to 1901 the annual increase was only 1·78 per cent., which is but slightly in excess of the natural increase due to the excess of births over deaths.

The chief factor determining the increase of population in Australia prior to 1860 was immigration, and until recent years the states of Queensland and Western Australia gained more largely from this source than from births; but taking the whole period of forty-two years from 1861 to 1902 embraced in the following table, the two elements of increase compare as follows:—

Arrivals from abroad in excess of departures.....	779,345
Births in excess of deaths	1,965,093

The population of each state (exclusive of aborigines of full blood and nomadic half-castes) at the last five census periods, and at the 30th June, 1903, is shown below:—

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	30th June, 1903.
New South Wales...	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,415,760
Victoria	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,208,070
Queensland	30,059	120,104	213,525	393,718	498,129	512,760
South Australia	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	362,604	365,020
Western Australia...	15,691	25,353	29,708	49,782	184,124	221,990
Tasmania	90,211	101,785	115,705	146,667	172,475	176,960
Commonwealth	1,153,973	1,668,377	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,248	3,900,560
New Zealand.....	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	818,830
Australasia ...	1,252,994	1,924,770	2,742,550	3,809,895	4,545,967	4,719,390

In order to show the great differences in the growth of the population of the individual states during the last ten years, the appended table has been prepared, giving the population at the end of each year since 1893, and at the middle of 1903. In this table aborigines are included:—

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
1893	1,214,550	1,176,450	417,970	343,050	65,060	150,530	672,260	4,039,870
1894	1,239,250	1,182,630	428,540	347,220	82,070	152,600	686,130	4,118,440
1895	1,282,270	1,186,300	441,110	350,810	101,240	154,030	698,710	4,195,370
1896	1,278,970	1,180,710	450,300	351,600	137,950	159,280	714,160	4,272,970
1897	1,301,780	1,183,090	460,430	352,370	161,920	163,870	729,060	4,352,520
1898	1,323,130	1,183,370	471,510	355,210	168,130	168,320	743,460	4,413,130
1899	1,344,080	1,189,670	482,400	359,290	171,030	172,220	756,500	4,475,190
1900	1,364,590	1,197,390	498,250	361,350	180,150	172,980	770,680	4,545,390
1901	1,379,530	1,211,150	511,080	365,180	194,110	174,380	787,660	4,623,090
1902	1,407,710	1,211,720	515,990	366,110	213,330	177,460	807,930	4,700,250
1903— June 0	1,420,050	1,208,350	517,900	365,020	221,990	176,960	818,830	4,729,100

The average annual rates of increase in the various states during each period of ten years from the beginning of 1861 to the end of 1900, and for the years 1901-2 were as follow :—

State.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.				
	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-2.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales	3·65	4·14	4·14	1·98	1·56
Victoria	3·05	1·71	2·80	0·55	0·59
Queensland	15·21	6·95	5·68	2·40	1·76
South Australia	4·00	3·83	1·79	1·24	0·66
Western Australia	5·12	1·47	4·78	14·56	8·82
Tasmania	1·39	1·31	2·39	1·76	1·29
Commonwealth.....	3·76	3·13	3·47	1·80	1·55
New Zealand	12·04	6·92	2·59	2·10	2·39
Australasia	4·51	3·70	3·33	1·85	1·69

The total populations, at the end of each of the last ten years, of the six states which form the Australian Commonwealth are given below :—

1893	3,367,610	1898	3,669,670
1894	3,432,310	1899	3,718,690
1895	3,496,660	1900	3,774,710
1896	3,558,810	1901	3,835,430
1897	3,623,460	1902	3,892,320

The following table gives the total increase in each state during the forty-two years, 1861-1902, distinguishing the natural increase arising from the excess of births over deaths from the increase due to the excess of arrivals over departures :—

State.	Excess of—		Total Increase.
	Births over Deaths.	Immigration over Emigration.	
New South Wales.....	723,845	335,329	1,059,174
Victoria	659,366	14,507	673,873
Queensland	225,690	262,244	487,934
South Australia	228,026	13,972	241,998
Western Australia.....	37,499	160,604	198,103
Tasmania.....	90,667	(-) 982	89,685
Commonwealth	1,965,093	785,674	2,750,767
New Zealand	427,829	300,390	728,219
Australasia	2,392,922	1,086,064	3,478,986

(-) Excess of Emigration over Immigration.

The information conveyed by the above figures is important, as illustrating, not only the movement of population, but also the effect upon immigration, of local influences, such as the attraction of liberal land

laws, the fertility of the soil, the permanence of employment, and the policy of assisted immigration. But a bare statement of the gross increase to each state from immigration is apt to be misleading, since the original density of population must be deemed a factor affecting the current of immigration. The following figures show the density of population per square mile in each state at the time of taking the census on the last five occasions and also at the close of 1902 :—

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	31st Dec., 1902.
New South Wales.....	1·13	1·62	2·42	3·65	4·36	4·53
Victoria	6·15	8·32	9·81	12·98	13·66	13·78
Queensland	0·04	0·18	0·32	0·59	0·75	0·77
South Australia	0·14	0·20	0·31	0·35	0·40	0·40
Western Australia.....	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·19	0·22
Tasmania	3·44	3·88	4·41	5·59	6·57	6·75
Commonwealth	0·39	0·56	0·76	1·07	1·27	1·31
New Zealand	0·95	2·45	4·69	6·00	7·39	7·73
Australasia	0·41	0·63	0·89	1·24	1·48	1·52

At the close of the year 1902 the population of Australasia, including the native races, only reached a density of 1·59 persons per square mile—a rate which is far below that of any other civilised country; and excluding Australian aborigines and Maoris, the density was only 1·52 per square mile. But a comparison of the density of population in Australasia with that in older countries of the world is of little practical use, beyond affording some indication of the future of these states when their population shall have reached the proportions to be found in the old world. The latest authoritative statements give the density of the populations of the great divisions of the world as follows :—

Continent.	Area in square Miles.	Population.	Persons per square Mile.
Europe.....	3,742,000	372,925,000	99·66
Asia	17,101,000	830,558,000	48·57
Africa	11,510,000	170,050,000	14·77
America	14,805,000	132,718,000	8·96
Australasia and Pacific Islands.	3,457,000	5,907,000	1·71
Polar Regions.....	1,732,000	82,000	0·05
The World	52,347,000	1,512,240,000	28·89

From the earliest years of settlement there was a steady if not powerful stream of immigration into these states; but in 1851, memorable for the finding of gold, the current was swollen by thousands

of men in the prime of life who were attracted to the shores of Australia by the hope of speedily acquiring wealth. By far the greater number of these new arrivals settled in Victoria, which had just been separated from New South Wales, and for some years afterwards Victoria had an unprecedented addition to its population. The vast changes which took place will be evident when it is stated that in 1850, just prior to the gold rush, the population of the northern and southern portions of New South Wales was:—

Port Phillip (afterwards Victoria)	76,162
Remaining portion of the Colony	189,341

While five years afterwards the population of each was:—

Victoria	364,324
New South Wales	277,579

Victoria enjoyed the advantage in population and increased its lead yearly until 1871, when its inhabitants exceeded in number those of New South Wales by no less than 229,654. But from that time almost every year showed a nearer approach in the numbers of the inhabitants of the two States, until at the census of 1891 Victoria had a lead of only 8,171, while at the end of that year New South Wales had the greater population by about 5,800. At the 30th June, 1903, the parent state had increased its lead to 211,700. In considering the question of increase of population, attention should be paid to the density as well as to the actual number of the population; in regard to the case in point, the density of Victoria is 13·72 per square mile, and in New South Wales only 4·53.

New Zealand and Queensland, and Western Australia also in recent years, owe much of their remarkable progress to the discovery of gold. In New Zealand the gold fever broke out in 1861, when the population numbered only 99,021, and the period of its activity extended over many years. At the end of 1902 the population had reached 807,930 souls, exclusive of Maoris, or more than eight times that of 1861. In Queensland the attractive force of the goldfields was exerted at a later date, and was a powerful factor in stimulating the growth of population in that state; while the development of Western Australia during the past twelve years has been wholly due to the gold deposits discovered there, the population increasing from the small number of 46,290 at the end of 1890 to 215,140 at the close of 1902. The great rush of a few years ago has moderated considerably, but the net increase by excess of immigration over emigration during 1902 amounted, nevertheless, to 16,858; and in view of the vast mineral possibilities of the state it will not be surprising if fresh discoveries should at any time be made, and immigration on an extensive scale again set in.

Much of the increase of population, especially in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, was due to the state policy of assisted immigration. The following table shows the number of all

immigrants introduced into Australasia either wholly or partly at the expense of the State, up to the end of 1902 :—

State.	Prior to 1881.	1881 to 1902.	Total.
New South Wales	177,234	34,738	211,972
Victoria	140,102	.....	140,102
Queensland	52,399	116,804	169,203
South Australia	88,050	7,298	95,348
Western Australia	889	6,243	7,132
Tasmania	18,965	2,734	21,699
Commonwealth	477,639	167,817	645,456
New Zealand	*100,920	14,658	*115,578
Australasia	578,559	182,475	761,034

* Exclusive of a number prior to 1870, of which no record can be found.

Queensland and Western Australia are the only States that at present assist immigrants ; New South Wales ceased to do so in 1888, Victoria practically ceased assisted immigration in 1873, South Australia in 1886, Tasmania and New Zealand in 1891.

The following table shows the increase of population by excess of immigration over emigration for the five decennial periods ended 1900, and for the years 1901-2 :—

State.	1851-60.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-2.
New South Wales	123,097	45,539	109,341	164,205	16,167	12°
Victoria	398,753	38,935	12,672*	112,097	108,795*	15,060*
Queensland	†	68,191	73,349	101,525	17,247	1,428
South Australia	33,024	17,949	34,569	17,004*	16,623°	4,919°
Western Australia	7,187	5,891	638*	10,170	118,592	26,573
Tasmania	6,767	3,228*	1,427*	5,572	73°	1,823°
Commonwealth ..	568,828	173,277	203,022	376,565	26,515	6,187
New Zealand	44,742	118,637	132,976	9,453	27,211	12,113
Australasia	613,570	291,914	335,998	386,018	53,726	18,300

* Denotes excess of emigrants. † Included in New South Wales figures.

It will be seen that Australasia has gained but little by excess of immigration over emigration during the past twelve years. For the period 1881-90 the gain from this source was 386,018 ; but in the ensuing period it fell to 53,726, and in three of the states there was an actual loss by emigration. Of all the states, Western Australia alone seems to attract intending emigrants from other countries, and but for excess of arrivals shown by that state during 1901 and 1902, the Commonwealth would have suffered a considerable net loss by emigration as in the two preceding years.

If the results for the last twelve years be compared, it will be seen that there was an exodus both from Victoria and South Australia, the

former losing 123,855 persons, and the latter 21,542, by excess of emigration, while Tasmania also lost 2,279 persons from the same source. The gain in the other States of the Commonwealth was very limited, with the exception of Western Australia, where there was a net increase of 146,991 persons; the remaining states showed an increase of only 33,783 persons. The following table shows the increase of population by excess of arrivals over departures in each state for the twenty-two years ending 1902:—

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
1881	16,673	4,976	*4,009	12,055	401	1,166	31,262	1,970	33,232
1882	16,034	6,563	17,043	*3,679	94	587	36,642	2,375	39,017
1883	27,278	6,597	34,371	4,266	436	689	73,637	8,657	82,294
1884	23,944	8,525	18,620	275	871	816	53,051	7,724	60,775
1885	24,829	9,027	7,056	*9,280	1,628	*388	32,872	2,757	35,629
1886	18,073	15,436	7,695	*8,819	3,738	*302	35,821	*199	35,622
1887	7,202	15,445	11,527	*3,008	2,049	1,797	35,012	211	35,223
1888	6,633	25,757	5,651	*8,325	*1,196	*383	28,137	*10,548	17,589
1889	8,241	9,794	4,340	*2,346	578	1,172	21,779	*700	21,079
1890	15,298	9,977	*769	1,857	1,571	418	28,352	*2,794	25,558
1891	17,158	5,256	*2,375	*1,878	6,073	3,303	27,537	*3,745	23,792
1892	3,969	*11,490	*727	2,981	4,473	*3,846	*4,640	4,953	313
1893	*1,560	*12,484	231	3,041	5,223	*2,995	*8,544	10,410	1,866
1894	919	*12,648	1,891	*2,288	15,968	*844	2,998	2,260	5,258
1895	*840	*14,400	2,848	*3,014	18,401	*649	2,346	897	3,243
1896	*3,967	*22,054	818	*5,175	35,948	1,648	7,218	3,270	10,488
1897	*173	*13,804	1,240	*4,748	22,592	1,853	6,960	2,758	9,718
1898	1,789	*11,197	3,390	*1,398	3,958	2,229	*1,229	2,689	1,460
1899	390	*8,130	3,135	*864	50	1,430	*3,989	1,885	*2,104
1900	*1,518	*7,844	6,796	*3,280	5,906	*2,202	*2,142	1,834	*308
1901	*6,914	*1,344	4,534	*1,216	10,761	*1,725	4,096	4,123	8,219
1902	6,902	*13,716	*3,106	*3,703	15,812	*98	2,091	7,990	10,081

* Denotes excess of departures.

The great bulk of the movement of population within recent years, shown above, is only inter-state; and it is evident that immigrants are not attracted to these shores from abroad, the long sea voyage and cost of passage probably being the chief deterring reasons.

CENTRALISATION OF POPULATION.

One of the most notable problems in the progress of modern civilisation is the tendency of the population, everywhere exhibited in the chief countries of the world, to accumulate in great cities. Not only is this apparent in England, France, and other countries where the development of manufactures has brought about an entire change in the employments of the people, and has necessarily caused the aggregation of workers in towns, but it is seen also in the United States, the most favoured country for the agricultural labourer.

The progress of the chief cities of Australasia has been remarkable, and has no parallel among the cities of the old world. Even in America the rise of the great cities has been accompanied by a corresponding increase

in the rural population, but in Australia, perhaps for the first time in history, was presented the spectacle of magnificent cities growing with marvellous rapidity, and embracing within their limits one-third of the population of the states of which they are the seat of government. The abnormal aggregation of the population into their capital cities is a most unfortunate element in the progress of these states, and as regards some of them is becoming more marked each year.

One satisfactory feature in connection with the growth of population in the chief cities of Australia is that, until very recently, such increase did not take place through absorption of the rural population. In all new countries the tendency has been for immigrants to settle in or near the principal towns which mostly lie near the seaboard, and the fact that these states possess no good navigable waterways leading from the interior tends still further to the aggregation of population in the cities.

The population of the chief cities of Australasia and the estimated numbers of their inhabitants at the various census periods, and at the close of 1902, are shown in the following table, which illustrates the remarkable progress referred to:—

City.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1902.
Sydney	29,973	53,924	95,789	137,776	224,939	333,283	487,000	508,510
Melbourne	4,479	23,143	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	494,129	502,610
Brisbane	*829	2,543	6,051	15,029	31,109	93,657	119,428	122,815
Adelaide	†8,480	†14,577	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	102,261	105,723
Perth .....	.....	.....	.....	5,244	5,322	8,447	36,274	42,474
Hobart .....	.....	.....	19,449	19,092	21,118	33,450	34,626	34,809
Wellington .....	.....	.....	.....	7,908	20,563	33,224	49,344	52,590

* In 1846. † In 1840. ‡ In 1850.

The aggregation of population is most marked in the cases of Adelaide and Melbourne, while Sydney is also conspicuous. The other cities are not so remarkable, the proportion of the people resident in Wellington especially being very small. The proportion of population in each capital compared with that of the whole state at the last four census periods, and on the 31st December 1902, is shown below.

City.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1902.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Sydney	27·34	29·93	33·86	35·90	36·13
Melbourne	28·27	32·81	43·05	41·13	41·69
Brisbane	12·51	14·57	23·79	23·73	23·85
Adelaide	23·03	37·11	41·59	44·75	45·31
Perth	20·68	19·60	16·97	19·70	19·74
Hobart	18·76	18·25	22·81	20·08	19·66
Wellington	3·08	4·20	5·30	6·39	6·51

Although Wellington is the capital of New Zealand, it is exceeded in population by Auckland and Christchurch, and probably by Dunedin.

Still, even in the largest of these cities—Auckland,—the population is not more than 8·70 per cent., and in the four together is only 29·25 per cent. of that of the whole colony.

The following is a list of the cities and most important towns of Australasia, with their populations at the latest available dates. In the case of the capital cities, the populations are as at the 31st December, 1902; the dates to which the other figures refer are as follow:—New South Wales, 2nd February, 1902; Victoria, Western Australia, and New Zealand, 31st March, 1901; Queensland and Tasmania, 31st December, 1902; while the figures for South Australia show the mean populations for 1902. In all but the most important towns, where the suburbs are included, the populations quoted are those of the boroughs or municipal districts:—

City or Town.	Population.	City or Town.	Population.
New South Wales—		South Australia—	
Sydney	508,510	Adelaide	165,723
Newcastle	58,010	Port Adelaide	20,458
Broken Hill	26,970	Port Pirie	8,481
Parramatta	12,560	Mount Gambier	3,225
Goulburn	10,500		
Maitland	10,100	Western Australia—	
Bathurst	9,340	Perth	42,474
Orange	6,510	Fremantle	20,448
Albury	6,310	Kalgoorlie	6,652
Tamworth	5,980	Boulder	4,601
Lithgow	5,720	Coolgardie	4,249
Grafton	5,340	Albany	3,594
Wagga Wagga	4,890		
Victoria—		Tasmania—	
Melbourne	502,610	Hobart	34,809
Ballarat	43,823	Launceston	21,466
Bendigo	30,774	Queenstown	5,203
Geelong	18,289	Zeehan	5,162
Eaglehawk	8,367	Beaconsfield	2,658
Warrnambool	6,404		
Stawell	5,318	New Zealand—	
Castlemaine	5,703	Auckland	67,226
Maryborough	5,622	Christchurch	57,041
Queensland—		Dunedin	52,390
Brisbane	122,815	Wellington	52,590
Rockhampton	18,376	Napier	8,774
Townsville	12,075	Wanganui	7,329
Gympie	13,100	Nelson	7,010
Maryborough	10,159	Palmerston North	6,534
Toowoomba	10,550	Timaru	6,424
Ipswich	8,637	Invercargill	6,215
Mount Morgan	6,800	Oamaru	4,836
Charters Towers	5,000	New Plymouth	4,405
Bundaberg	5,000	Thames	4,009

The above statement shows clearly where the people have settled, for, excluding the capitals, there are only five cities in the whole of Australasia with a population of over 40,000, viz., Newcastle, 58,010; Auckland, 67,226; Dunedin, 52,390; Ballarat, 43,823; Christchurch, 57,041; and of these five, three are in New Zealand.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The ages of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1901, were as shown by the following statement, in which the population has been arranged in five-year groups. There is the same tendency in Australia as in other countries for the people to state their ages at the nearest decennial or quinquennial period, hence it is necessary to adjust the census figures before they can be stated under individual ages. The grouping in five-year periods, as indicated below, although not entirely satisfactory, is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. The following table shows the ages of males, exclusive of aborigines:—

<i>Males.</i>								
Age Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.
Under 5	80,308	66,792	31,307	20,260	10,441	10,702	219,810	44,324
5 and under 10 ..	84,189	72,045	31,908	22,756	8,891	11,160	230,949	43,314
10 " 15 ..	81,582	67,374	29,005	22,193	7,505	10,649	218,308	43,100
15 " 20 ..	70,423	58,882	23,684	20,007	7,088	9,388	189,472	42,456
20 " 21 ..	12,754	10,429	4,880	3,618	1,957	1,764	35,352	8,559
21 " 25 ..	49,694	40,150	19,760	13,023	9,884	6,497	139,008	32,637
25 " 30 ..	56,273	45,468	23,634	13,771	15,822	7,276	162,234	35,307
30 " 35 ..	52,596	46,628	22,639	12,945	14,845	6,422	156,075	29,694
35 " 40 ..	52,335	46,715	22,083	12,013	12,441	6,262	151,849	24,301
40 " 45 ..	44,930	37,111	18,419	11,371	8,722	5,273	125,826	21,589
45 " 50 ..	33,338	24,126	13,046	9,083	5,220	3,760	88,523	19,134
50 " 55 ..	25,615	18,337	10,187	6,767	3,453	2,797	67,156	15,413
55 " 60 ..	19,684	15,337	7,981	5,356	2,311	1,996	52,595	13,711
60 " 65 ..	16,783	14,972	6,783	3,992	1,767	1,729	45,976	12,803
65 " 70 ..	13,005	16,077	4,131	2,872	1,101	1,292	38,478	10,160
70 " 75 ..	7,772	11,777	2,230	2,282	692	1,123	25,876	5,348
75 " 80 ..	3,578	5,732	959	1,290	290	756	12,605	2,285
80 " 85 ..	1,833	2,452	463	646	140	459	6,033	1,050
85 and over	800	775	143	247	36	199	2,200	375
Unspecified (children)	277	502	5	....	8	....	792	24
Unspecified (adults) ..	2,286	2,049	3,043	....	261	120	7,759	408
Aboriginal half-castes (unspecified) .....	....	...	773	....	....	....	773	....
Total	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,422	112,875	89,624	1,977,649	405,992

In the next table similar information is given regarding females.

Females.

Age Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.
Under 5	78,553	65,163	30,657	19,817	10,234	10,163	214,617	42,482
5 and under 10 ..	81,946	70,483	30,947	22,612	8,850	10,864	225,708	42,422
10 " 15 ..	80,097	66,028	28,557	21,599	7,320	10,487	214,688	42,125
15 " 20 ..	70,736	59,712	22,792	20,162	5,849	9,063	188,914	42,858
20 " 21 ..	13,457	11,629	4,368	3,727	1,278	1,836	36,295	8,583
21 " 25 ..	51,361	45,989	16,813	13,813	6,001	6,313	140,205	33,377
25 " 30 ..	56,043	52,322	18,284	14,253	8,677	6,561	156,640	33,233
30 " 35 ..	46,697	43,150	15,958	12,368	7,298	5,570	130,047	27,272
35 " 40 ..	41,593	43,388	13,705	11,213	5,322	5,217	120,438	21,217
40 " 45 ..	33,430	33,546	10,710	9,596	3,391	4,407	95,146	17,347
45 " 50 ..	24,001	21,804	7,402	7,277	2,151	3,094	65,729	13,997
50 " 55 ..	19,327	17,589	6,042	5,573	1,678	2,379	52,588	11,991
55 " 60 ..	15,370	15,156	4,918	4,545	1,177	1,885	43,057	9,963
60 " 65 ..	12,192	14,288	3,957	4,026	908	1,725	37,096	8,017
65 " 70 ..	9,237	13,842	2,400	3,051	570	1,321	30,421	6,028
70 " 75 ..	5,202	8,359	1,382	2,280	279	910	18,412	3,236
75 " 80 ..	2,844	4,231	705	1,262	133	514	9,689	1,679
80 " 85 ..	1,574	2,065	343	693	56	302	5,038	852
85 and over	678	750	127	310	25	147	2,037	340
Unspecified (children)	44	376	11	....	15	....	446	15
Unspecified (adults) ..	447	1,380	253	....	31	27	2,138	193
Aboriginal half-castes (unspecified) .....	....	....	760	....	....	....	760	....
Total	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,182	71,249	82,851	1,795,599	366,727

In the following table will be found the ages of the total population, exclusive of aborigines.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Age Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.
Under 5	158,861	131,955	61,904	40,077	20,675	20,865	434,427	86,806
5 and under 10 ..	166,135	142,528	62,855	45,368	17,747	22,024	456,657	85,736
10 " 15 ..	161,079	134,062	57,562	43,792	14,825	21,136	432,996	85,225
15 " 20 ..	141,159	118,594	46,470	40,169	12,937	18,451	377,786	84,814
20 " 21 ..	26,211	22,058	9,198	7,345	3,235	3,600	71,647	17,142
21 " 25 ..	101,055	86,139	36,578	26,236	15,855	12,810	279,303	66,014
25 " 30 ..	112,316	98,230	41,918	28,024	24,499	13,837	318,574	65,540
30 " 35 ..	99,293	94,778	38,597	25,313	22,143	11,098	292,122	56,960
35 " 40 ..	93,928	90,103	35,788	23,226	17,763	11,479	272,287	45,518
40 " 45 ..	78,366	70,657	29,129	20,967	12,113	9,740	220,972	38,986
45 " 50 ..	57,339	45,930	20,448	16,310	7,371	6,854	164,252	33,131
50 " 55 ..	44,942	35,926	16,229	12,340	5,131	5,176	119,744	27,404
55 " 60 ..	35,010	30,493	12,899	9,881	3,488	3,881	95,652	23,674
60 " 65 ..	28,925	29,260	10,740	8,018	2,675	3,454	83,072	20,520
65 " 70 ..	22,242	29,919	6,531	5,923	1,671	2,613	68,899	16,188
70 " 75 ..	12,974	20,136	3,612	4,562	971	2,033	44,288	8,584
75 " 80 ..	6,422	9,963	1,664	2,552	423	1,270	22,294	3,964
80 " 85 ..	3,457	4,517	796	1,344	196	761	11,071	1,902
85 and over	1,478	1,525	270	557	61	346	4,237	715
Unspecified (children)	321	878	16	....	23	....	1,238	39
Unspecified (adults) ..	2,733	3,429	3,296	....	292	147	9,897	601
Aboriginal half-castes (unspecified) .....	....	....	1,533	....	....	....	1,533	....
Total	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	362,604	184,124	172,475	3,773,248	772,719

Of the total population of Australasia, 53.03 per cent were over 21 years of age. The largest proportion of adults is to be found in

Western Australia, where they comprise 62·29 per cent. of the population; and the lowest proportion in Tasmania, where they represent 50·09 per cent. The following table shows the number of persons under 21 years of age, and those 21 and over, with the proportion of adults of each sex to the total population in the several states:—

State.	Under 21 years.			21 years and over.			Proportion per cent. of adults.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
New South Wales	329,533	324,833	654,366	380,472	320,008	700,480	53·59	49·62
Victoria	270,024	273,991	550,015	327,696	323,359	651,055	54·28	54·13
Queensland	120,739	117,302	238,041	155,491	103,004	258,495	56·29	46·74
South Australia	83,834	87,917	170,751	95,588	90,265	185,853	51·33	50·66
Western Australia	35,890	33,552	69,442	76,985	37,697	114,682	68·20	52·91
Tasmania	43,663	42,413	86,076	45,961	40,433	86,399	51·28	48·81
Commonwealth	894,683	880,068	1,774,751	1,082,193	914,771	1,996,964	54·74	50·97
New Zealand	181,777	177,985	359,762	224,215	188,742	412,957	55·22	51·47
Australasia	1,076,460	1,068,053	2,134,513	1,306,408	1,103,513	2,409,921	54·82	51·05

These figures show that the proportion of adults differs considerably in the various states. Western Australia has the largest percentage of males, a result due to the large accession of adult immigrants during recent years, and the same cause also slightly affected the proportion of females. The differences, however, will be more readily apprehended by considering the population in the conventional groups of dependent and supporting ages. The figures, therefore, have been arranged so as to show the number of males at the dependent ages from infancy to 15 years; at the supporting ages, from 15 to 65; in the old-age group, from 65 years upwards; and at the military ages, from 20 to 40 years:—

State.	Dependent Ages, up to 15 years.		Supporting Ages, 15 and under 65.		Old Ages, 65 and over.		Military Ages, 20 to 40 years.	
	Number.	Proportion of total male population.	Number.	Proportion of total male population.	Number.	Proportion of total male population.	Number.	Proportion of total male population.
		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
New South Wales	246,079	34·79	434,325	61·39	27,038	3·82	223,652	31·61
Victoria	206,211	34·30	358,145	59·57	36,813	6·13	189,380	31·50
Queensland	92,220	33·78	173,046	63·34	7,916	2·90	92,946	34·02
South Australia	65,209	35·36	111,876	60·66	7,337	3·98	55,370	30·02
Western Australia	26,837	23·23	83,510	74·16	2,259	2·01	54,049	48·80
Tasmania	32,511	36·32	53,164	59·40	3,820	4·28	28,221	31·53
Commonwealth	669,067	33·99	1,214,066	61·68	85,192	4·33	644,518	32·74
New Zealand	130,738	32·24	255,604	63·02	19,218	4·74	130,498	32·18
Australasia	799,805	33·69	1,469,670	61·91	104,410	4·40	775,016	32·65

In Western Australia the males in the supporting ages represent 74·16 per cent. of the male population, while the average for the remaining states is only 60·92 per cent.; the male dependents in Western Australia constitute 23·83 per cent., and those who have reached old age only 2·01 per cent. of the total male population. In the other states the most marked difference is in the old age group, where Victoria shows by far the largest proportion. The proportion of population in the dependent groups ranges from 32·24 per cent. in New Zealand to 36·32 per cent. in Tasmania; the variation is a trifle greater in the supporting ages, the proportion for Tasmania being 59·40 per cent. as against 63·34 per cent. in Queensland. In the old age group there is a comparatively wider margin, the proportions ranging from 2·90 per cent. in Queensland to 6·13 per cent. in Victoria. Western Australia and Queensland show the greatest proportions of males at the military ages, the other states being remarkably even. On the 31st March, 1901, there were 644,500 men in the Commonwealth who could be called upon to perform military service, and 130,500 in New Zealand.

The female population of Australasia may be conveniently grouped in four divisions, namely, dependent ages from infancy to 15 years; reproductive ages, from 15 to 45; mature ages from 45 and under 65; and old ages from 65 years. The numbers of each class in the different states at the time of the census are shown below:—

State.	Dependent Ages, up to 15 years.		Reproductive Ages, 15 and under 45.		Ages of 45 and under 65.		Old Ages, 65 years and over.	
	Number.	Proportion of total female population.	Number.	Proportion of total female population.	Number.	Proportion of total female population.	Number.	Proportion of total female population.
		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
New South Wales	240,596	37·34	313,328	48·63	70,896	11·00	19,535	3·03
Victoria	202,274	33·06	295,236	49·57	68,837	11·56	20,247	4·91
Queensland	90,191	40·98	102,635	46·63	22,319	10·14	4,957	2·25
South Australia	64,028	35·93	85,132	47·78	21,421	12·02	7,601	4·27
Western Australia	26,410	37·09	37,816	53·11	5,914	8·31	1,063	1·49
Tasmania	31,514	38·05	39,033	47·13	9,083	10·07	3,194	3·85
Commonwealth	655,013	36·55	873,175	48·72	198,470	11·07	65,597	3·66
New Zealand	127,029	34·66	183,887	50·03	43,968	12·00	12,135	3·31
Australasia	782,042	36·23	1,056,562	48·94	242,438	11·23	77,732	3·60

The age constitution of the female population shows more general variation in the different states than that of the male population, but

Western Australia does not differ from the other states in any marked degree. In the dependent group there is a considerable margin, for while in Victoria this division comprises but 33·96 per cent. of the total female population, in Queensland it constitutes 40·98 per cent. In the reproductive ages Queensland has the smallest proportionate number, representing 46·63 per cent. of the population, as against 53·11 per cent. in Western Australia. The next age group embraces females aged 15 and under 65, and in Western Australia these comprise 8·31 per cent. only, as against 12·02 per cent. in South Australia. In the old age group Victoria has the largest proportion with 4·91 per cent., while Western Australia only shows 1·49 per cent.

From a consideration of the two preceding tables it will be evident that in Western Australia a fairly large element of the male population consists of married men whose wives and families are living elsewhere, for while the number of males above the dependent age is 85,769, the females of corresponding ages number only 44,793. This is borne out by the information referring to the conjugal condition of the people of Australasia, which appears later on in this chapter.

As regards some of the states great changes have taken place in the age constitution of the population during the ten years from 1891 to 1901, and a notable feature is the decline in the proportionate number of dependents under 15 years of age. This decline is general throughout Australasia, and when it is considered that 93 per cent. of the increase of population during the ten years was due to natural increase by excess of births over deaths, the decline in the birth rate is evidenced in a striking manner.

The proportion of the male population in the different groups at each census period was as shown below.

<i>Males.</i>						
State.	Under 15 years.		15 and under 65.		65 and over.	
	Per cent. of male population.		Per cent. of male population.		Per cent. of male population.	
	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
New South Wales	35·85	34·79	61·41	61·39	2·74	3·82
Victoria	33·37	34·30	62·68	59·57	3·95	6·13
Queensland	33·15	33·76	65·22	63·34	1·63	2·90
South Australia	38·37	35·36	58·33	60·66	3·30	3·98
Western Australia	28·73	23·83	67·59	74·16	3·68	2·01
Tasmania	37·39	36·32	57·06	59·40	5·55	4·28
Commonwealth	34·82	33·99	61·96	61·68	3·22	4·33
New Zealand	38·01	32·24	59·48	63·02	2·51	4·74
Australasia	35·34	33·69	61·56	61·91	3·10	4·40

There has been a decrease in the proportion of males at dependent ages in all the states with the exception of Victoria and Queensland.

The largest decrease is shown in Western Australia where the proportion has fallen from 28.73 per cent. in 1891 to 23.83 per cent. in 1901. The changes were more general in the supporting ages, for while South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand show increases, the proportions in the other states decreased. In 1891 Western Australia had the highest proportionate population at supporting ages with 67.59 per cent., but in 1901 this had been increased to 74.16 per cent., a proportion greatly in advance of that for any other State. In regard to the population which has reached old age, the proportions in most of the states have increased, and Victoria with 6.13 per cent. holds the position occupied in 1891 by Tasmania when 5.55 per cent. of the population of the latter state were aged 65 years and over.

The proportions of female populations in the various groups at the two periods under review were as follow:—

State.	Under 15 years.		15 and under 45.		45 and under 65.		65 and over.	
	Per cent. of female population.		Per cent. of female population.		Per cent. of female population.		Per cent. of Female population.	
	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
New South Wales	41.32	37.34	46.42	48.63	9.99	11.00	2.27	3.03
Victoria	36.05	33.96	48.46	49.57	12.58	11.56	2.91	4.91
Queensland	42.61	40.98	46.72	46.63	9.28	10.14	1.39	2.25
South Australia	40.47	35.93	44.78	47.78	11.41	12.02	3.34	4.27
Western Australia	41.89	37.09	46.45	53.11	9.76	8.31	1.90	1.49
Tasmania	40.99	38.05	44.27	47.13	11.22	10.97	3.52	3.85
Commonwealth	39.43	36.55	46.93	48.72	11.07	11.07	2.57	3.66
New Zealand	42.17	34.66	44.74	50.03	11.04	12.00	2.05	3.31
Australasia	39.89	36.23	46.57	48.94	11.06	11.23	2.48	3.60

The proportionate number of female dependents decreased in each of the states during the ten years, and the average for Australasia was only 36.23 per cent. in 1901 compared with 39.89 per cent. in 1891. In Queensland only does the proportion of women at reproductive ages show a decline during the period; the greatest increase is shown in Western Australia, where the proportion is now much higher than in any other state. There were many changes in the proportions of female population in the various states at ages from 45 to 65, but the general

average for Australasia is much the same, in fact the figures for the Commonwealth show exactly the same proportion as existed ten years ago. A general increase is noticeable in all the states regarding the number of females aged 65 and over, the only exception being Western Australia.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

At a conference of statisticians held at Sydney, during February, 1900, it was decided to tabulate the conjugal condition of the people, as ascertained by the census of 1901, under the heads of "Never married," "Married," "Widowed," and "Divorced"; but this decision was not adhered to in South Australia, where the divorced were probably included under the heading of unmarried. For the sake of comparison a similar classification has therefore been made in the tabulation of the other states. The people who returned themselves as "divorced" were very few in number, and it is reasonable to assume that the numbers were wide of the truth, owing to the reluctance on the part of many people whose marriage bonds had been severed to return themselves as "divorced" in the census schedules.

The following table shows the number of males in each state under the headings of "Unmarried," "Married," and "Widowers"; and the proportion of each to the male population. The figures are exclusive of aborigines, and the proportions are calculated only on the number of those persons whose conjugal condition was set down:—

<i>Males.</i>							
State.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowers.		Total.
	Number.	Proportion of Male Population.	Number.	Proportion of Male Population.	Number.	Proportion of Male Population.	
		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.	
New South Wales ...	484,942	68·56	202,922	28·69	19,451	2·75	707,315
Victoria	405,977	67·25	177,629	29·42	20,114	3·33	603,720
Queensland	196,740	71·34	72,213	26·19	6,812	2·47	275,765
South Australia	124,566	67·54	54,754	29·69	5,102	2·77	184,422
Western Australia ...	77,567	68·91	32,063	28·48	2,932	2·61	112,562
Tasmania	60,952	68·24	25,807	28·89	2,560	2·87	89,319
Commonwealth ...	1,350,744	68·46	565,388	28·65	56,971	2·89	1,973,103
New Zealand	275,864	68·10	118,536	29·26	10,666	2·64	405,066
Australasia	1,626,608	68·40	683,924	28·76	67,637	2·84	2,378,169

The figures show that only 28·65 per cent. of the male population of the Commonwealth is married. The rates are fairly uniform throughout Australasia with the single exception of Queensland, where unmarried males form 71·34 per cent. of the male population. The following table shows similar information regarding the female population of Australasia :—

Females.

State.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widows.		Total.
	Number.	Proportion of Female Population.	Number.	Proportion of Female Population.	Number.	Proportion of Female Population.	
		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.	
New South Wales ...	403,034	62·54	206,186	32·00	35,207	5·46	644,427
Victoria	370,809	62·08	183,390	30·70	43,151	7·22	597,350
Queensland	138,568	62·91	71,469	32·45	10,218	4·64	220,255
South Australia	112,122	62·92	55,341	31·06	10,719	6·02	178,182
Western Australia ...	41,046	57·65	27,043	37·98	3,112	4·37	71,201
Tasmania	52,593	63·57	25,460	30·78	4,672	5·65	82,725
Commonwealth ...	1,118,172	62·32	568,889	31·71	107,079	5·97	1,794,140
New Zealand	230,524	62·94	117,839	32·17	17,902	4·89	366,265
Australasia	1,348,696	62·43	686,728	31·79	124,981	5·78	2,160,405

The smallest proportion of unmarried females is in Western Australia, where the number of adult males is relatively large. From the foregoing figures it will be seen that unmarried males are largely in excess of unmarried females in each state. Amongst the widowed, females largely outnumber males, as was to be expected from the higher death-rate and the proportionately larger number of males

remarried. The following table shows the excess of unmarried males 21 years of age and upwards, over unmarried females of like ages, and the number of unmarried females to 1,000 unmarried males of these ages. Age 21 is taken as the beginning of the marriageable period, and the figures include the widowed and divorced as well as those who have never been married :—

State.	Excess of Unmarried Males over Unmarried Females.	Number of Unmarried Females to 1,000 Unmarried Males.
New South Wales	58,893	668
Victoria	7,098	952
Queensland	49,898	398
South Australia	5,236	848
Western Australia	33,335	254
Tasmania	4,469	776
Commonwealth	158,929	691
New Zealand	32,705	688
Australasia	191,634	691

The proportion of unmarried females is lowest in Western Australia and Queensland, the two states which have gained most through immigration during the past ten years, and is highest in South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, where there has been a loss by excess of emigration. As the population of the two states first mentioned has been largely recruited from the other states, it is evident that the movement of population has been chiefly of unmarried males animated by a desire to better their position.

BIRTHPLACES.

One of the subjects of inquiry at the census of 1901, as at previous enumerations, was the birthplaces of the population. The result of the tabulation shows that while there are differences in the component parts of the population in the several states, these differences are slight, and the great majority of the people in Australasia—to the extent, indeed, of fully 95 per cent.—are of British origin. Probably the population of Australasia is more homogeneous than that of most European countries; for even in Queensland, where people of foreign descent are proportionately more numerous than in any of the other states, they only amount to 8·71 per cent. of the total population. The subjoined table shows in a condensed form the results of the tabulation of the

birthplaces of the population of each state, the figures being exclusive of aborigines :—

Birthplaces.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand.		
New South Wales	977,176	22,404	24,868	4,128	14,122	2,075	6,492		
Victoria	56,019	875,775	10,272	10,324	39,491	7,949	12,583		
Queensland	14,968	3,018	282,861	606	2,595	288	1,271		
South Australia	22,059	21,924	2,384	271,671	16,250	887	1,575		
Western Australia	887	1,467	199	956	52,363	96	190		
Tasmania	7,577	15,363	1,308	819	1,750	136,629	3,720		
Australia, State not specified	468	875	19	936	81	14	1,222		
Total, Commonwealth ..	1,079,154	940,826	321,911	289,440	126,952	147,938	27,053		
New Zealand	10,580	9,020	1,571	711	2,704	1,193	516,106		
Total, Australasia	1,089,743	940,846	323,482	290,151	129,656	149,131	543,169		
England	126,117	113,432	} 68,589	{ 37,789	25,380	12,658	111,964		
Wales	3,622	3,676			865	909	284	1,765	
Scotland	39,717	35,751			19,934	6,965	5,400	2,986	47,858
Ireland	59,945	61,512			37,636	11,243	9,862	3,887	43,524
Total, United Kingdom ..	220,401	214,371	120,159	56,862	41,551	19,815	205,111		
India and Ceylon	2,957	1,939	1,476	710	842	382	1,286		
Canada	1,063	995	404	190	267	87	1,439		
Other British Possessions ..	1,933	1,617	857	439	871	168	1,497		
Total, British Empire ..	1,316,097	1,168,768	452,378	348,352	173,187	169,583	752,492		
German Empire	8,716	7,608	13,166	6,664	1,527	773	4,217		
France and Possessions	2,129	955	370	225	250	56	610		
Russia	1,262	954	454	251	400	37	484		
Austria	667	404	240	162	418	23	1,874		
Switzerland	454	903	441	104	118	19	333		
Denmark and Possessions ..	1,363	1,022	3,161	262	320	155	2,120		
Sweden and Norway	3,190	2,207	2,142	931	1,174	219	2,827		
Italy	1,577	1,526	847	327	1,354	50	428		
Other European Countries and Possessions.	1,910	1,315	682	470	989	129	870		
United States of America	3,130	2,135	1,315	523	1,035	234	1,671		
Chinese Empire	9,993	6,230	8,472	3,253	1,475	484	2,902		
Other Foreign Countries	948	323	11,964	335	1,288	44	246		
Total, Foreign Countries.	35,344	25,582	43,254	13,507	10,378	2,223	18,582		
Born at Sea	1,967	1,564	634	539	317	182	1,203		
Unspecified	1,438	5,156	330	206	242	487	442		
Aboriginal half-castes .....	.....	.....	1,533	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	362,904	184,124	172,475	772,719		

It will be seen at a glance that natives of the Australasian states formed three-fourths of the population, and that the great majority of the Australasian-born population were natives of the particular state in which they were enumerated, the only exception being in the case of Western Australia. The proportion of the people born in the state in

which they were resident at the time of the census, of those born in the other states, and of the total Australasian-born population to the total population of each state, are shown below :—

State.	Percentage of Total Population of—		
	Natives of State of Enumeration.	Natives of other States.	Australasian-born Population.
New South Wales	72·20	8·32	80·52
Victoria	73·23	6·19	79·42
Queensland	57·01	8·19	65·20
South Australia	74·96	5·10	80·06
Western Australia	28·64	41·87	70·51
Tasmania	79·44	7·27	86·71
New Zealand	66·83	3·50	70·33

These figures show that proportionately the largest Australasian-born population is to be found in Tasmania, where nearly 80 out of every 100 of the inhabitants were born in the state, and over 86 per cent. were Australasians. In Queensland, on the contrary, more than one-third of the population were natives of countries outside Australasia, and only 57 per cent. were Queenslanders by birth. The low proportion of native-born in this state is due to the policy of state assisted immigration, which is still in force, the addition to the population from this source during the twenty-one years ended with 1902, amounting to 116,804 souls. The exodus of population from other parts of the Continent to Western Australia is evidenced in a striking manner, as persons born in the other Australasian provinces, comprised 42 per cent. of the total in that state. The following figures set forth still more clearly the extent to which each state is indebted for population to its neighbours :—

State.	Number of Natives of other six States enumerated.	Number of Natives enumerated in other six States.	Net gain from other States.	Net loss to other States.
New South Wales.....	112,099	74,089	38,010	.....
Victoria	73,196	136,638	.....	63,442
Queensland.....	40,602	22,746	17,856	.....
South Australia.....	17,544	65,079	.....	47,535
Western Australia	76,912	3,795	73,117	.....
Tasmania	12,488	30,537	.....	18,049
New Zealand	25,831	25,788	43	.....

Next to the Australasian-born population, natives of the United Kingdom were by far the most numerous class in each state. The following table shows the percentages of natives of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland to the total population of each state :—

State.	Natives of—			
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
New South Wales.....	9·58	2·27	4·43	16·28
Victoria	9·79	2·99	5·14	17·92
Queensland.....	13·82	4·02	7·58	25·42
South Australia.....	10·67	1·92	3·10	15·69
Western Australia ...	14·30	2·94	5·36	22·60
Tasmania	7·52	1·74	2·26	11·52
New Zealand	14·73	6·20	5·63	26·56
Australasia	11·18	3·30	5·02	19·50

It was to be expected that the percentage of natives of the United Kingdom would be highest in Queensland which has introduced a large number of assisted immigrants during the last twenty years. Although natives of England and Wales are numerically stronger, if the composition of the population of the United Kingdom be taken into consideration, it will be seen that Scotch and Irish colonists are proportionately much more numerous than those of English birth. A curious feature is the apparent preference on the part of Irishmen for Queensland and Scotsmen for New Zealand.

The number of natives of parts of the British Empire other than the United Kingdom and Australasia enumerated in these states was very small, amounting only to the following percentages of the total population :—In New South Wales, 0·44 per cent. ; in Victoria, 0·38 per cent. ; in Queensland, 0·55 per cent. ; in South Australia, 0·37 per cent. ; in Western Australia, 1·07 per cent. ; in Tasmania, 0·37 per cent. ; and in New Zealand, 0·54 per cent. ; average for Australasia, 0·47 per cent. Natives of Canada and of India and Ceylon make up the majority of this class, which numbered only 21,409 altogether. It is not considered necessary to give a complete tabulation of natives of all foreign countries, and only the more numerous are quoted. Immigrants from Germany formed by far the largest proportion. The Chinese are next in point of numbers, followed by Scandinavians, while natives of the United States, France and Italy are also fairly numerous. Polynesians constitute a considerable section of the community in Queensland, but are almost unknown in some of the other states. The percentages of the total population in each state of natives of Germany, of the Scandinavian Kingdoms (Sweden and Norway and

Denmark), and of the total foreign-born population, are shown in the subjoined table :—

State.	Percentage of—		
	Germans.	Scandinavians.	Total Foreign-born Population.
New South Wales	0·64	0·33	2·61
Victoria	0·64	0·27	2·15
Queensland	2·65	1·07	8·71
South Australia	1·84	0·26	3·73
Western Australia.....	0·83	0·81	5·65
Tasmania.....	0·45	0·22	1·29
New Zealand	0·55	0·64	2·41
Australasia	0·94	0·28	3·28

It will be seen that both Germans and Scandinavians are proportionately most numerous in Queensland, where together they amount to 3·72 per cent. of the population. Germans are also very numerous in South Australia, and Scandinavians in Western Australia and New Zealand.

The remainder of the population whose birthplaces were stated, is made up of those born at sea ; the persons whose birthplaces were unspecified numbered 8,301, and have been excluded from consideration in computing the proportions arrived at in these pages. The proportion of the population born at sea to the total population of each state is shown below :—

State.	Persons born at Sea. Per cent.
New South Wales.....	0·15
Victoria	0·13
Queensland.....	0·12
South Australia.....	0·15
Western Australia.....	0·17
Tasmania.....	0·11
New Zealand.....	0·16
Australasia.....	0·14

From the returns of those states where the people born at sea have been classified into those born of British and of foreign parentage, it appears that the great majority are of British parentage.

NATIVE RACES.

At the census of 1901 only 48,248 aborigines were enumerated, of whom 40,880 were full-blooded and 7,368 half-castes. The following table shows the distribution of each class amongst the various states.

State.	Aborigines enumerated at Census of 1901.		
	Full-blooded.	Half-castes.	Total.
New South Wales	3,778	3,656	7,434
Victoria	271	381	652
Queensland	5,137	1,533	6,670
South Australia	26,433	690	27,123
Western Australia.....	5,261	951	6,212
Tasmania.....	.....	157	157
Total	40,880	7,368	48,248

These figures only represent aborigines enumerated at the census, and except in Victoria, Tasmania, and New South Wales, they must not be taken as indicating the strength of the aboriginal population. At the various mission stations and schools, numbers of the aboriginal population who have abandoned their wild habits are following settled occupations. This is more especially the case with half-castes, many of whom have received a rudimentary education and are in constant employment on farms and stations. In view of their civilised condition, a number of half-castes have been included with the general population of the states as follows:—New South Wales, 3,147; Victoria, 381; Queensland, 1,533; Western Australia, 951; and Tasmania, 157. The native aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania, and practically so in Victoria where the number recorded was only 271. The aborigines in New South Wales totalled 7,434 at the census of 1901, and as their number was 8,280 ten years previously, they are apparently decreasing at a rate slightly in excess of 1 per cent. yearly. In Queensland, only 6,670 aborigines were enumerated, but their full strength is estimated at 25,000; while in South Australia, although 27,123 were enumerated, the total number cannot be far short of 50,000. The census of Western Australia included only those aboriginals within the bounds of settlement, and as large portions of this, the greatest in area of all the Australian states, are as yet unexplored, it is evident that the number shown, 6,212, gives no idea as to the total aboriginal population. It is estimated that the aborigines in Western Australia are fully 70,000 in number, which would make the total aboriginal population of the continent about 153,000. The difficulty of enumerating the aborigines, even in the civilised area of Australia, will be apparent when their migratory habits are considered; and as by far the greater portion of

their number lives outside the bounds of civilisation, in practically unexplored territory, this estimate of their numerical strength is advanced with the utmost diffidence. The Maoris, who are popularly supposed to be the original natives of New Zealand, are quite a different race from the aborigines of Australia. They are gifted with a considerable amount of intelligence, are quick at imitation, and brave even to rashness.

Their numbers, as ascertained at various census periods, were as follow :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	24,368	19,729	44,097
1886	22,840	19,129	41,969
1891	22,861	19,132	41,993
1896	21,673	18,181	39,854
1901	23,112	20,031	43,143

The figures for 1901 include 31 Morioris, who are supposed to be a branch of the same race as the Maoris. It is thought that both races came from the islands of the Pacific, but the Morioris preceded the Maoris by many years. They held possession until the arrival of the Maoris, whose superior numbers enabled them to overcome the original possessors and drive them from the mainland to the surrounding isles, and it is only in the Chatham Islands that a small remnant of their race is left.

In the totals given for 1896 and 1901 there are included 3,503 and 3,123 half-castes respectively, who were living as members of Maori tribes. It is said that when New Zealand was first colonised, the number of Maoris was fully 120,000; but this, like all other estimates of aboriginal population, is founded on very imperfect information. So far as the above table shows, their number has been almost stationary during the last twenty years; in fact, during the last quinquennial period there was an increase of 3,289 persons.

ALIEN RACES.

The number of coloured aliens enumerated in the Commonwealth at the census of 1901 was 54,441, distributed amongst the various states as follows. The figures in this table are not exact in the case of South Australia and Western Australia. The former state published part of the information only, and there are included among the "others" 266 persons who are probably coloured, but in regard to whom there is no certainty. Western Australia did not publish the information, and with the exception of the Chinese and Japanese, the persons shown in the table may or may not be coloured, since, although the persons enumerated were born in a country such as India, where the aboriginal natives are coloured, it does not necessarily follow that they were also of coloured race, and some of them certainly

were persons of European origin. It may be reasonably assumed, however, that the great majority of those shown were coloured.

State.	Chinese (full- blood.)	Japanese.	Hindoos and Cingalesc.	Pacific Islanders.	Others.	Total Coloured Aliens.
New South Wales	10,222	161	1,681	467	1,261	13,792
Victoria	6,347	55	789	2	435	7,628
Queensland	8,587	2,269	939	9,327	1,787	22,909
South Australia	3,359	205	439	2	453	4,458
Western Australia	1,521	864	833	31	1,817	5,066
Tasmania	506	...	...	...	82	588
Commonwealth	30,542	3,554	4,681	9,829	5,835	54,441

These figures show that coloured aliens number 14·43 per 1,000 of the population (exclusive of aborigines) in the Commonwealth. The highest proportion is found in Queensland, where large numbers of Pacific Islanders have been imported to work on the sugar plantations. The coloured aliens in that state number 46·13 per 1,000 of the population; in Western Australia, 27·51; in South Australia, 12·29; in New South Wales, 10·18; in Victoria, 6·35; and in Tasmania, 3·41 per 1,000. Amongst the Chinese included in the table there are a certain number who were born outside the Chinese Empire. The figures for New South Wales include 282; Victoria, 187; Queensland, 142; South Australia, 129; Western Australia, 54; and Tasmania, 22.

The further immigration of Pacific Islanders to Australia is now restricted by the Pacific Islands Labourers Bill. This Act is particularly directed against the continued employment of these aliens on the sugar plantations, and under its provisions only a certain limited number will be allowed to enter Australia up to the 31st March, 1904. After that date their further immigration is prohibited, and all agreements for their employment must terminate on the 31st December, 1906, when any Pacific Islander found in Australia will be deported.

The influx of Hindoos and other Eastern races has long caused a feeling of uneasiness amongst the people of Australia, and restrictive legislation was already in force in some of the states prior to federation. One of the first measures passed by the Federal Parliament was the Immigration Restriction Act, which provides for the exclusion of any person who, when asked to do so, fails to write out and sign a passage of fifty words in a European language specified by an officer of the Customs. The Act does not apply, however, to persons in possession of certificates of exemption, to His Majesty's land and sea forces, to the master and crew of any public vessel of any Government, to any person duly accredited by any Government, to a wife accompanying her husband if he is not a prohibited immigrant, to all children under 18 years of age accompanying their father or mother if the latter are

not prohibited immigrants, or to any person who satisfies an officer of the Customs that he has been formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

The number of Chinese in the various states had increased so rapidly prior to 1880 that it was deemed expedient by the Governments to enact prohibitive laws against the immigration of these aliens, and their migration from one state to another. For several years a poll-tax of £10 was imposed, but this was not considered sufficiently deterrent, and in New South Wales, in accordance with the most recent legislation on the subject, masters of vessels are forbidden under a heavy penalty to bring more than one Chinese to every 300 tons, and a poll-tax of £100 is charged on landing. In Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia no poll-tax is imposed, but masters of vessels may bring only one Chinese to every 500 tons burden. The Western Australian Act was similar to that in the three last-named states until recently, but has now been superseded by the Coloured Immigrants Restriction Act. Tasmania allows one Chinese passenger to every 100 tons, and imposes a poll-tax of £10. In New Zealand an Act similar to the Tasmanian Act was in force until 1896, when the poll-tax was raised to £100, and the number of passengers restricted to one for every 200 tons burden. These stringent regulations have had the effect of greatly restricting the influx of this undesirable class of immigrants, and at the census of 1901 they numbered only 36,022, as against 42,521 ten years previously. The following table shows the number of Chinese in each state at the five last census periods: the figures for 1891 and 1901 including half castes:—

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
New South Wales	12,988	7,220	10,205	14,156	11,263
Victoria	24,732	17,935	12,128	9,377	6,956
Queensland	538	3,305	11,229	8,574	9,313
South Australia	40	*	4,151	3,997	3,455
Western Australia.....	.....	*	145	917	1,569
Tasmania .....	.....	*	844	1,056	609
Commonwealth	38,298	28,460	38,702	38,077	33,165
New Zealand .....	.....	*	5,004	4,444	2,857
Australasia .....	.....	.....	43,706	42,521	36,022

* Information not available.

The decrease in the Chinese population will be more apparent when it is stated that in 1901 they only numbered 7·92 per 1,000 of the population in Australasia as against 11·16 in 1891.

NATURALISATION.

Up to the 30th October, 1903, certificates of naturalisation were granted to aliens in the various states in accordance with enactments which did not differ materially, but with the passing of the

Commonwealth Naturalisation Act this power was taken away from the states, and vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Government. No letters or certificates of naturalisation granted in the states after the coming into operation of the Federal law are to have any effect.

Under the Commonwealth Act, any person who had, before the passing of the Act, obtained a certificate of naturalisation in any state is deemed to be naturalised. Any person resident in the Commonwealth not being a British subject, and not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, excepting New Zealand, who intends to settle in the Commonwealth, and who has resided in Australia continuously for two years immediately preceding the application, or who has obtained in the United Kingdom a certificate of naturalisation, may apply to be naturalised.

An applicant under the first heading must produce, in support of his application, his own statutory declaration exhibiting his name, age, birth-place, occupation, residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and stating that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, as well as a certificate signed by some competent person that the applicant is known to him and is of good repute. An applicant under the second heading must produce, in support of his application, his certificate of naturalisation and his own statutory declaration that he is the person named in the certificate, that he obtained it without fraud, that the signature thereto is genuine, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth.

The Governor-General, if satisfied with the evidence adduced, may in his discretion grant or withhold a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, provided that he shall not issue the certificate until the applicant has taken the necessary oath of allegiance.

Any person to whom a certificate of naturalisation is granted shall be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the obligations of a natural-born British subject, provided that where, by the provisions of any state Act, a distinction is made between the rights of natural-born British subjects and those naturalised in the state, the rights conferred by the Commonwealth Act shall be only those to which persons naturalised by the state Act are entitled. Under the previously existing Acts in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, aliens may hold and acquire both real and personal property, but may not qualify for any office, nor have any rights or privileges except such as are expressly conferred upon them, while in Queensland and Tasmania they may hold personal property, but lands for twenty-one years only.

Any alien woman who marries a British subject shall be deemed to be thereby naturalised. Any infant, not being a natural-born British subject, whose father has become naturalised, or whose mother is married to a natural-born British subject or to a naturalised person, and who has at any time resided in Australia with such father or mother, shall be deemed to be naturalised.

On the whole, the conditions to be fulfilled under the Commonwealth Act do not differ greatly from those under the old state Acts, but the term of residence necessary is now two years, whereas in New South Wales it was five years, in South Australia six months, and in the other states no specified time. Under the Commonwealth Act Asiatics, Africans, and Pacific Islanders are refused the rights of naturalisation; previously only the Chinese were so treated in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia. In Queensland it was necessary for an Asiatic or African alien to be married and have his wife living in the state, and to have resided in the state for three years. On naturalisation he became entitled to all privileges except that of becoming a member of the Legislature.

In New Zealand, every alien of good repute residing within the colony who desires to become naturalised may present a memorial signed by himself and verified upon oath, stating his name, age, birth-place, residence, occupation, and length of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, together with all other grounds on which he seeks to obtain the rights of naturalisation, and apply for a certificate, which the Governor may grant if he thinks fit. After the letters of naturalisation have been received, and the oath of allegiance taken, the holder becomes entitled to all the privileges which are conferred upon subjects of His Majesty. Naturalised persons may hold and acquire both real and personal property, but may not qualify for any office.

Excluding Queensland, where the information was not ascertained, the number of naturalised foreigners in the Commonwealth at the census of 1901 was 10,910, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 3,265 males, 354 females; Victoria, 3,304 males, 1,262 females; South Australia, 1,360 males, 545 females; Western Australia, 576 males, 101 females; Tasmania, 119 males, 24 females. In New Zealand the number of naturalised persons was 4,672. It is probable, however, that the above numbers are under-stated. Germans have availed themselves most largely of the privileges of naturalisation, having taken out about one-half of the certificates granted.

The number of persons naturalised in Australasia during 1902 distributed amongst the various states was as follows:—

State.	Germans and other German-speaking nations.	Scandinavians.	Chinese.	Others.	Total.
New South Wales ...	133	110	.....	143	386
Victoria	204	19	.....	277	500
Queensland	153	110	21	91	375
South Australia	21	14	.....	19	54
Western Australia ...	196	121	22	237	576
Tasmania	7	4	14	3	28
Commonwealth...	714	378	57	770	1,919
New Zealand.....	112	107	5	98	322
Australasia	826	485	62	868	2,241