

POPULATION.

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

Population
of Victoria
1836 to
1908.

from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made in the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable re-action followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that in addition to retaining its own people, this State has latterly been able to attract others from without. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1908:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1908.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (St. Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840 ...	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ...	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 ...	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ...	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ...	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ...	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ...	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ...	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ...	609,544	601,338	1,210,882	1,204,045
1902 ...	608,037	603,413	1,211,450	1,211,170
1903 ...	605,361	603,493	1,208,854	1,208,880
1904 ...	605,035	605,269	1,210,304	1,207,537
1905 ...	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	1,212,517
1906 ...	620,380	617,618	1,237,998	1,227,072
1907 ...	631,140	627,000	1,258,140	1,246,860
1908 ...	640,180	633,133	1,273,313	1,265,223

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1908, are shown in the following table:—

Population 1908.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1907 .. ..	..	..	631,140	627,000	1,258,140
Births, 1908	16,073	15,028			
Deaths „	8,815	6,952			
Natural increase .. ..	..	..	7,258	8,076	15,334
Migration by Sea, 1908—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	47,507	29,356			
Departures „	47,198	31,416			
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	309	-2,060	-1,751
Migration by Land, 1908 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	17,572	10,720			
Departures	16,099	10,603			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	1,473	117	1,590
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1908 .. ..	..	..	640,180	633,133	1,273,313
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1908 .. ..	..	..	36,460	35,783	72,243
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	163	108	271

During the period—1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1905—it was the practice, in estimating the population of Victoria, to make an allowance of 9 per cent. of the recorded departures by sea, to provide for unrecorded departures. But early in 1906 an investigation was made of the method of recording arrivals and departures by sea, and the question generally of estimating the population, with the result that the continuance of the allowance was found to be unnecessary, and it has accordingly been abandoned from 1st January, 1906. In the period mentioned—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ years—the allowance made for unrecorded departures by sea has amounted to 32,346 persons, a number which is considered to be more than sufficient for the present; and the results of an investigation into the method adopted of estimating population in all the States, and for the Commonwealth as a whole, made by the Commonwealth Statistician, supports this view.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows Increase of population, 1891-1908.

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

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1908.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (From 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (To 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	1,679	9,812
1902	14,284	13,716	568
1903	13,974	16,570	-2,596
1904	15,370	13,920	1,450
1905	15,431	7,164	8,267
1906	15,607	+3,820	19,427
1907	16,827	+3,315	20,142
1908	15,334	161	15,173
Total since 1901 Census (7 $\frac{3}{4}$ years)	118,318	46,075	72,243
Total (17 $\frac{3}{4}$ years)	290,831	157,652	133,179

Emigration
to Western
Australia.

It will be seen from the above table that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia was by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State has gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities), to the close of 1908. The total recorded is 86,734.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1908.

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

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1908—continued.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905	8,936	10,737	1,801
1906	10,159	8,714	- 1,445
1907	10,389	7,623	- 2,766
1908	8,729	8,133	- 596
Total	170,048	256,782	86,734

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

There was a large migration to and from South Africa and Victoria going on for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. However, during the past five years this State has gained 2,907 persons from South Africa. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record relating to South Africa was kept:—

Emigration to South Africa.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1908.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895	136	1,524	1,388
1896	333	3,214	2,881
1897	824	1,570	746
1898	740	870	130
1899	994	1,192	198
1900	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901	4,785	3,715	- 1,070
1902	4,215	5,460	1,245
1903	794	3,511	2,717
1904	1,325	1,125	- 200
1905	1,186	1,068	- 118
1906	1,382	878	- 504
1907	2,162	644	- 1,518
1908	1,163	596	- 567
Total	21,917	29,012	7,095

Immigration and Emigration, 1904 to 1908.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1904 to 1908:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1904	..	..	55,049	65,831	10,782
1905	..	..	62,798	65,404	2,606
1906	..	..	69,282	67,348	- 1,934
1907	..	..	75,784	73,045	- 2,739
1908	..	..	76,863	78,614	1,751

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1908 and during the first two years of the quinquennial period, but during the third and fourth years there was an excess of immigrants numbering 1,934 in 1906 and 2,739 in 1907.

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1904 to 1908.

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

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.			
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
1904	..	11,500	6,869	18,369	9,717	6,118	15,835	1,783	751	2,534
1905	..	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,630	7,076	17,706	1,128	80	1,208
1906	..	12,829	8,075	20,904	11,519	7,670	19,189	1,310	405	1,715
1907	..	14,520	9,112	23,632	14,032	9,076	23,108	488	36	524
1908	..	15,975	9,745	25,720	14,636	9,639	24,275	1,339	106	1,445
Total	..	63,582	40,957	107,539	60,534	39,579	100,113	6,048	1,378	7,426

In 1908 Victoria gained by rail 499 from New South Wales, 43 from Queensland, and 903 from South Australia.

Loss by emigration to various countries and vice versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1908 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the immigrants exceeded the emigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET EMIGRATION FROM VICTORIA BY SEA, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Excess of Emigration over Immigration between Victoria and—									
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	Net Emigration.
1904 ..	2,972	516	4,937	- 122	2,314	- 200	432	85	- 152	10,782
1905 ..	- 145	587	1,801	-1,052	1,581	- 118	- 15	31	- 64	2,606
1906 ..	- 211	- 302	-1,445	-1,766	2,332	- 504	- 26	62	- 74	-1,934
1907 ..	3,144	264	-2,766	-1,901	574	-1,518	- 371	14	- 179	-2,739
1908 ..	3,981	- 30	- 596	-1,446	1,788	- 537	- 855	- 200	- 324	1,751
Total	9,741	1,035	1,931	-6,287	8,589	-2,907	- 835	- 8	- 793	10,466

It will be seen from the above table that emigration from Victoria to South Africa ceased in 1904, and it appears from the last three years' figures, that a similar position has been reached as regards Western Australia.

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

Encouraging immigration.

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

Ages of the people

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

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

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

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The sub-joined table shows the numbers and proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted:—

Persons at dependent and supporting ages.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (Under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and upwards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1881	166,140	164,106	188,564	185,653	82,381	50,691	12,657	8,354
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
Proportions per cent.								
1881	36·94	40·14	41·93	45·41	18·31	12·40	2·82	2·05
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91

It will be seen that while the proportion of the population at supporting ages did not vary much at the three periods there was a material difference in the internal age distribution. There was between 1881 and 1901 a considerable increase in the numbers at ages 15-45 and a corresponding decrease at ages 45-65.

Occupations of the people, 1891 and 1901.

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

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

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

Conjugal condition 1881, 1891 1901.

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

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					
	Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	53	97	89	..	6	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	16,072	30,765	19,294	289	578	253
30 „ 40 „ ..	29,702	50,631	58,408	1,011	1,750	1,792
40 „ 50 „ ..	36,398	32,917	45,334	2,493	2,558	2,766
50 „ 60 „ ..	27,983	30,345	24,418	3,744	4,385	3,232
60 years and upwards	13,730	25,527	29,695	5,259	9,204	11,999
All ages ..	123,938	170,283	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
Under 21 years ..	280	274	245	6	7	4
21 years and upwards	123,658	170,009	176,993	12,790	18,474	20,040
15 „ „	123,938	170,282	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
20 „ „	123,885	170,185	177,149	12,796	18,475	20,042
Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	164,437	194,365	202,235	164,432	194,362	202,235
15 to 20 years ..	51,140	57,603	59,789	49,657	55,964	58,748
20 „ 30 „ ..	70,223	117,527	110,676	38,304	64,345	71,832
30 „ 40 „ ..	43,471	66,314	91,813	5,501	12,870	24,212
40 „ 50 „ ..	40,641	41,069	55,516	2,425	3,701	8,331
50 „ 60 „ ..	24,397	35,603	32,851	1,062	1,877	2,679
60 years and upwards	15,375	28,665	43,684	718	1,483	2,142
All ages ..	409,684	541,146	596,564	262,099	334,602	370,179
Under 21 years ..	225,264	264,239	273,634	222,220	260,768	271,394
21 years and upwards	184,420	276,907	322,930	39,879	73,834	98,785
15 „ „	245,247	346,781	394,329	97,667	140,240	167,944
20 „ „	194,107	289,178	334,540	48,010	84,276	109,196

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	97.1	97.2	98.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	54.6	54.8	64.9	43.9	44.3	34.4	1.5	.9	.7
30 „ 40 „ ..	12.7	19.4	26.4	81.0	75.7	69.7	6.3	4.9	3.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	6.0	9.0	15.0	80.7	76.6	73.7	13.3	14.4	11.3
50 „ 60 „ ..	4.3	5.3	8.2	73.8	68.2	63.9	21.9	26.5	27.9
60 years and upwards	4.7	5.2	4.9	49.2	48.9	41.6	46.1	45.9	53.5
All Ages ..	64.0	61.8	62.1	30.7	32.1	30.7	5.3	6.1	7.2
Under 21 years ..	98.7	98.7	99.2	1.3	1.3	.8	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	21.6	26.7	30.6	66.6	61.5	56.0	11.8	11.8	13.4
15 „ „	39.8	40.4	42.6	51.2	50.1	46.5	8.9	9.5	10.9
20 „ „	24.7	29.2	32.6	64.1	59.5	54.5	11.2	11.3	12.9

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

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

Density of population, &c.

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.

Density of
Population
in Aus-
tralia and
New Zea-
land.

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

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

State.	Persons to the square mile (exclusive of persons in ships.)	Inhabited dwellings to the square mile.	Persons to the inhabited dwelling (exclusive of persons in ships.)	Rooms to a dwelling (inhabited and uninhabited.)	Persons to a Room.
Victoria ...	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·25	·90
New South Wales ...	4·373	·814	5·37	5·15	·99
Queensland ...	·753	·148	5·09	4·71	·94
South Australia (Proper)	·931	·181	5·16	...	...
" " (Northern Territory)	·008	·002	3·31	...	...
Western Australia ...	·184	·050	3·68	3·42	·97
Tasmania ...	6·526	1·303	5·01	4·58	·98
Australia ...	1·268	·251	5·06	...	...
Dominion of New Zealand	7·427	1·527	4·86	...	...

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

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

Birthplaces of the people, 1901.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1901.

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

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

Victorian born.

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

Decrease of natives of the United Kingdom.

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

Foreign subjects.

In the interval between the censuses of 1891 and 1901 natives of China decreased from 8,467 (including 17 of European race) to 6,230 (including 70 of European race). This, however, does not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 9,377 in 1891 and 7,349 in 1901, and it is estimated that at the end of 1908 they had decreased to 6,815.

Chinese.

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1908, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

Increase of population at five decades and in 1908.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1908.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1908	*1,273,584	72,243	6·02	640,343	36,460	6·04	633,241	35,783	5·99

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

From the date of the census 31st March, 1901, to the end of 1908—a period of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ years—the increase in population exceeds that of the preceding ten years, which, however, was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Population 1861-1908.

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

Proportion of sexes, Victoria.

Year.							Females to 100 Males.
1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.41
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.40
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.75
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.57
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.94
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.04
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.87
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.55
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.34
1908	..	...	...	...	...	...	98.89

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

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

Proportion of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

following figures which show that while in Western Australia there are only 71 females, and in Queensland 84, to 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 99 :—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria	98·89	Western Australia ...	71·46
New South Wales ...	86·79	Tasmania	94·94
Queensland	83·73		—
South Australia Proper ...	88·61	Australia	89·16
" " Northern		New Zealand	88·24
" " Territory ...	22·00		

Population
of Greater
Melbourne
1908.

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1908, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities :—

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1908.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	At End of 1908.		Mean Population, 1908.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	7,658	101,250	13·2	100,880
Fitzroy City	923	33,500	36·3	33,430
Collingwood City	1,139	35,450	31·1	35,190
Richmond City	1,430	39,700	27·8	39,450
Brunswick City	2,722	28,290	10·4	27,680
Northcote Town	2,850	13,960	4·9	13,750
Prahran City	2,320	43,000	18·5	42,800
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	42,760	18·5	42,350
Port Melbourne Town ...	2,366	12,870	5·4	12,770
St. Kilda City	2,046	22,920	11·2	22,660
Brighton Town	3,288	11,800	3·6	11,650
Essendon Town*	4,000	20,200	5·1	19,850
Hawthorn City	2,400	24,850	10·4	24,740
Kew Borough	3,553	10,640	3·0	10,480
Footscray City	2,577	19,940	7·7	19,700
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,900	5·0	13,860
Oakleigh Borough	1,858	1,750	·9	1,660
Caulfield Town	6,080	12,600	2·1	12,210
Malvern Town	3,989	13,550	3·4	13,420
Camberwell Town	8,320	11,250	1·4	10,930
Preston Shire	8,800	4,520	·5	4,430
Coburg Borough	4,800	8,300	1·7	8,200
Remainder of District ...	85,275	20,530	·2	19,780
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,730	...	1,730
Total, including Shipping ...	163,480	549,200	3·4	543,600

* Essendon was proclaimed a city on 8th April, 1909.

Density of
metropoli-
tan popula-
tion.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 36 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 31; Richmond 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 18; and Melbourne City 13.

There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,982 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 450, St. Kilda 278, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 172 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,441 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named would be as follows:—Richmond 32, South Melbourne 23, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 13, Williamstown 6, and Kew 4; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportion would remain about the same.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1908, the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 549,200. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1908. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, and Hawthorn alone of the cities there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne fell away up to 1901, and slightly recovered to 1908. There was a continued increase in Essendon, Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, and Camberwell, and a continued decrease in Williamstown. In the boroughs of Kew and Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there was a small increase. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 20,530 in 1908.

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1908.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1908 (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	101,250
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	33,500
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	35,450
Richmond	38,797	37,824	39,700
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901)	21,961	24,141	28,290
Prahran	39,703	40,441	43,000
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	42,700
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	22,920
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	24,850
Footscray	19,149	18,318	19,940

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1908—*continued.*

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1908 (31st Dec.).
Towns—			
Essendon*.. .. .	14,411	17,426	20,200
Northcote	7,458	9,677	13,960
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	13,900
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891)	13,067	12,176	12,870
Brighton	9,858	10,047	11,800
Malvern (Shire 1891)	8,136	10,619	13,550
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	12,600
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901)	6,204	8,602	11,250
Boroughs—			
Kew	8,462	9,469	10,640
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	1,750
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)	5,752	6,772	8,300
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	4,520
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	20,530
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,730	1,730
Total	490,896	496,079	549,200

* Essendon was proclaimed a city on 8th April, 1909.

Urban and rural population, 1908.

In the following return, Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population at the end of the year 1908, 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 follows:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1908.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1908.			Mean Population, 1908.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan	255	549,200	43·13	2,154	543,600
Other Urban	376	212,071	16·66	564	211,342
Total Urban	631	761,271	59·79	1,206	754,942
Rural	87,253	512,042	40·21	5·9	510,281
Total State	87,884	1,273,313	100·00	14·5	1,265,223

The rural population—that is, exclusive of the population in country towns—is over 40 per cent. of the total population of the State, and it has remained at about that proportion during the last seven years. Proportion of metropolitan population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 43 per cent. of that of the whole State.

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

Year.	Per cent.
1904	42.0
1905	42.3
1906	42.5
1907	42.7
1908	43.1

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and an estimate for 1908, were as follows:— Population of chief extra metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1908.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1908 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	48,063
Bendigo	42,701	44,510
Geelong	25,017	28,361
Castlemaine	7,912	8,500
Warrnambool	6,404	6,600
Maryborough	5,622	5,930
Stawell	5,318	5,500

There are other important towns in Victoria, and the principal of these containing a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1908 are given below:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1908.
Hamilton	4,500
Ararat	4,100
Echuca	4,060
St. Arnaud	4,024
Wangaratta	4,005
Daylesford	3,780
Maldon	3,750
Colac	3,600
Horsham	3,600
Sale	3,575
Kyneton	3,433
Bairnsdale	3,120
Shepparton	3,015

Rate of
increase of
population.

The average annual rate at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, is shown hereunder :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE AND IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1851 TO 1908.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1851-61	2·20	21·59	*	13·63
1861-71	2·39	3·05	1·92†	3·91
1871-81	1·85	1·70	1·35	3·31
1881-91	1·63	2·80	1·47	5·56
1891-1901	1·48	·55	1·30	·25
1901	1·28	1·14	·98	1·35
1902	1·18	·05	·99	·21
1903	1·15	—·21	·95	—·23
1904	1·27	·12	1·06	1·39
1905	1·27	·68	1·05	1·36
1906	1·28	1·59	1·03	2·14
1907	1·36	1·63	1·15	2·20
1908	1·22	1·21	1·03	2·08

* Not available. † Average 1863-1871.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has at all periods been less in Melbourne than in the whole State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the principal city of the State has received an undue proportion of its immigrants.

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

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

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

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1901.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding Aborigines) and New Zealand at the end of 1908, also the increase of population since the last census, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1908.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND,
31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1908.			Increase since Census, 1901.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Estimated Mean Population, 1908.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	640,180	633,133	1,273,313	72,243	14.49	1,265,223
New South Wales ..	856,951	743,771	1,600,722	245,876	5.15	1,584,263
Queensland ..	303,837	254,400	558,237	60,108	.84	555,171
South Australia	214,104	189,715	403,819	45,473	1.06	393,125
" " Proper " " Northern Territory ..	2,754	606	3,360	-1,451	.01	3,478
Western Australia ..	157,949	112,874	270,823	86,699	.28	268,347
Tasmania ..	95,325	90,499	185,824	13,349	7.09	184,916
Australia ..	2,271,100	2,024,998	4,296,098	522,297	1.45	4,259,223
New Zealand ..	510,329	450,313	960,642	187,923	9.17	945,063

The following table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

Australian States—
Increase of
population
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.
PART I.							
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 ..	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	-5,183	176,880
1871-81 ..	-15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	-135	-770	195,245
1881-91 ..	116,950	164,424	114,835	-28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 ..	-111,577	223	16,693	-16,121	118,441	-2,179	5,480
1901 (from April 1)	-1,679	4,056	1,278	-1,299	7,585	-448	9,493
1902 ..	-13,716	6,903	-3,103	-3,706	15,809	-103	2,084
1903 ..	-16,570	4,523	-1,598	-2,394	9,716	-942	-7,265
1904 ..	-13,920	6,631	-2,707	-1,496	10,976	-2,605	-3,121
1905 ..	-7,164	9,935	-1,730	462	7,617	-2,506	6,614
1906 ..	3,820	9,004	-1,859	608	2,251	-4,265	9,559
1907 ..	3,315	16,455	2,411	3,427	-2,687	569	23,490
1908 ..	-161	5,350	2,622	8,593	2,105	-1,870	16,839
Total ..	385,810	509,601	254,327	57,641	197,547	-6,400	1,398,526

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES
SINCE 1851—continued.

Period.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia.
PART II.							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901 (from April 1)	11,491	16,338	6,537	3,875	2,400	2,353	42,994
1902	14,284	21,189	8,012	4,633	3,409	3,181	54,708
1903	13,974	19,469	6,275	4,557	3,911	2,964	51,150
1904	15,370	23,307	8,832	5,355	4,359	3,318	60,541
1905	15,431	24,523	8,123	5,064	4,873	3,412	61,426
1906	15,607	25,973	8,924	5,015	4,716	3,322	63,557
1907	16,827	25,785	8,943	5,408	4,787	3,283	65,033
1908	15,334	26,435	9,148	5,922	4,872	3,486	65,197
Total ..	810,429	927,731	273,851	285,287	67,390	122,094	2,486,782
Total Increase.							
PART III.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901 (from April 1)	9,812	20,394	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,905	52,487
1902	568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,078	56,792
1903	- 2,596	23,992	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,885
1904	1,450	29,938	6,125	3,859	15,335	713	57,420
1905	8,267	34,458	6,393	5,526	12,490	906	68,040
1906	19,427	34,977	7,065	5,623	6,967	- 943	73,116
1907	20,142	42,240	11,354	8,835	2,100	3,852	88,523
1908	15,173	31,785	11,770	14,515	6,977	1,816	82,036
Total ..	1,196,239	1,437,332	528,178	342,928	264,937	115,694	3,885,308

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

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

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

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

Relative strength population of Australasia.

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

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 48 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the 7½ years since 1901 there has been an increase of over 53,000. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1908 had 592,100 inhabitants. These two cities contain about 26½ per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500; this had increased to 51,711 in 1908.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1908.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1908.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Popula- tion, 31st Dec- ember, 1908.	Persons to the Acre, 1908.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.		
Melbourne ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	549,200	3·37
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	592,100	6·21
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	137,670	·71
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	181,284	1·08
Perth ..	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	51,711	3·23
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	36,192	·63
Wellington ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	73,697	5·14

Density of
population
in capital
cities.

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

Population
of Principal
Towns in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The population of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand is given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Western Australia (outside Perth) refer to 1907, and for Queensland (other than Brisbane) to 1901. In all other instances the particulars are for 1908:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

VICTORIA.			QUEENSLAND.		
		Population.			Population.
Melbourne	...	549,200	Brisbane	...	137,670
Ballarat	...	48,063	Charters Towers	...	20,976
Bendigo	...	44,510	Rockhampton	...	19,691
Geelong	...	28,361	Townsville	...	15,506
Castlemaine	...	8,500	Ipswich	...	15,246
Warrnambool	...	6,600	Gympie	...	14,431
Maryborough	...	5,930	Toowoomba	...	14,087
Stawell	...	5,500	Maryborough	...	12,900
			Bundaberg	...	9,666
			Mount Morgan	...	8,486
NEW SOUTH WALES.			SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
			Adelaide	...	181,284
Sydney	...	592,100	Port Pirie	...	10,670
Newcastle	...	64,270	Walleroo	...	3,756
Broken Hill	...	32,020	Mount Gambier	...	3,506
Parramatta	...	13,800	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Maitland	...	11,900	Perth	...	51,711
Goulburn	...	10,700	Kalgoorlie (including Boul- der, 10,357)	...	29,242
Bathurst	...	9,700	Fremantle	...	18,945
Lithgow	...	8,160	Midland Junction	...	4,062
Orange	...	7,180	Claremont	...	3,699
Albury	...	6,980	Bunbury	...	3,410
Tamworth	...	6,800	Broome	...	3,300
Wagga Wagga	...	5,800	Albany	...	2,994
Grafton	...	5,450	Coolgardie	...	2,829
Armidale	...	5,000	Northam	...	2,813
Cobar	...	4,900	Geraldton	...	2,593
Wellington	...	4,800			
Forbes	...	4,680			
Dubbo	...	4,500			

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

TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
	Population.			Population.	
Hobart	36,192	Auckland	93,544		
Launceston	24,536	Christchurch	76,709		
Queenstown	5,863	Wellington	73,697		
Zeehan	5,732	Dunedin	61,279		
Devonport	3,474	Invercargill	13,700		
Gormanston	2,929	Palmerston North	11,650		
Queensborough	2,843	Napier	10,459		
New Town	2,575	Nelson	8,650		
Beaconsfield	1,787	Wanganui	8,511		
Burnie	1,661	Timaru	8,100		
Latrobe... ..	1,565				
Strahan... ..	1,333				

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

Population of British Dominions

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Estimated Area. Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales	58,324	1908	35,348,780	606
Scotland	29,796	"	4,821,587	162
Ireland	32,605	"	4,363,351	134
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	302	1901 (c)	156,599	519
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	44,695,317	369
Gibraltar	2	1907	18,644	9,322
Malta	117	"	209,974	1,795
Total	121,146	..	44,923,935	371
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,097,821	1901 (c)	231,855,533	211
Feudatory Native States	675,267	1901 (c)	62,461,549	92
Ceylon	25,332	1907	3,988,064	157
Straits Settlements	1,600	"	629,127	388
Federated Malay States	26,380	1906	918,382	35
British North Borneo	31,106	1905	160,000	5
Brunei	4,000	1907	30,000	8
Sarawak	42,000	"	500,000	12
Labuan	30	"	9,000	300
Hong Kong	48	1906 (c)	437,266	9,110
Weihaiwei	285	1905	150,000	526
Cyprus	3,584	1907	256,433	72
Other British Possessions	1,807	"	151,000	84
Total	1,909,200	..	301,537,354	158

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

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
AFRICAN.				
Mauritius and Dependencies	835	1907	382,399	458
Cape Colony	276,995	"	2,507,500	9
Natal	35,371	"	1,164,285	33
Orange River Colony ..	50,392	"	447,088	9
Transvaal Colony	117,732	"	1,307,876	11
Basutoland	10,293	"	351,000	34
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1907	133,100	.48
Nyasaland	43,608	"	943,270	22
British East Africa Protectorate	175,588	"	4,000,000	23
Uganda Protectorate	223,500	"	4,000,000	18
Zanzibar	1,020	"	200,000	196
Somaliland	68,000	"	348,076	5
Rhodesia	439,575	"	1,398,000	3
Nigeria	332,960	"	14,957,826	45
West African Colonies, &c. (including Protectorates)	152,960	"	3,063,290	20
Total	2,203,829	..	35,208,710	16
AMERICAN.				
Canada	3,745,574	1907	6,153,789	1.6
Newfoundland	42,734	"	230,139	5
Labrador	120,000	"	4,024	.03
Bermudas	19	"	19,229	1,012
Honduras	7,562	"	42,406	6
West Indies	12,021	"	1,735,535	144
British Guiana	90,277	"	297,713	3
Falkland Islands	6,500	"	2,266	.35
Total	4,024,687	..	8,485,101	2.1
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Australia	2,972,578	31.12.08	4,296,098	1.4
New Guinea	90,540	"	400,000	4.4
New Zealand	104,751	"	960,642	9.2
Total	3,167,869	..	5,656,740	1.8
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,740	1907	128,404	16.6
Tonga	390	"	21,240	54.5
Total	8,130	..	149,644	18
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,434,921	..	395,961,484	34.6

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

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,860,	428,608,	111.0
Asia	17,000,	916,000,	53.9
Africa	11,500,	150,000,	13.0
North America	8,548,	116,000,	13.6
South America	7,342,	43,000,	5.9
Australasia and Polynesia	3,400,	7,450,	2.2
Total	51,650,	1,661,038,	32.2

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

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London	England	1908	7,323,327
New York	United States	1908	4,422,685
Paris	France	1908	2,747,599
Chicago	United States	1908	2,166,055
Berlin	Prussia	1908	2,106,942
Vienna	Austria	1908	2,021,052
Tokio	Japan	1903	1,818,655
Philadelphia	United States	1908	1,532,738
St. Petersburg	Russia	1908	1,550,000
Moscow	Russia	1908	1,411,900
Constantinople	Turkey	1904	1,203,000
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic	1908	1,146,865
Calcutta	India	1908	992,718
Osaka	Japan	1903	995,945
Bombay	India	1908	977,822
Canton	China	1905	900,000
Tient-sin	China	1905	900,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1908	888,545
Hamburg	Germany	1908	866,330
Glasgow	Scotland	1908	859,715
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1907	856,000
Buda-Pest	Hungary	1908	812,728
Warsaw	Russia	1901	756,426
Liverpool	England	1908	753,203
Pekin	China	1905	700,000
Cairo	Egypt	1908	692,657
Brussels	Belgium	1908	630,078
Sydney	New South Wales	1908	592,100

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

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Amsterdam	Holland	1908	565,631
Rome	Italy	1908	560,726
Birmingham	England	1908	558,357
Melbourne	Victoria	1908	549,200
Madras	India	1908	548,974
Madrid	Spain	1900	539,835
Copenhagen	Denmark	1906	514,134
Montreal	Canada	1907	450,000
Bangkok	Siam	1901	400,000
Dublin	Ireland	1908	394,525
Belfast	Ireland	1908	380,344
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Edinburgh	Scotland	1908	350,524
Mexico	Mexico	1900	344,721
Washington	United States	1908	340,000
Stockholm	Sweden	1908	339,000
Toronto	Canada	1907	335,000
The Hague	Holland	1906	248,995
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1907	188,616
Venice	Italy	1903	176,815

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

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Victoria.

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

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

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

Decrease of
Chinese.

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

1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they totalled only 7,349 (of whom 609 were females—111 pure race and 498 half-castes), and by the end of 1908 it was estimated that they numbered only 6,815. The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of Mongolian immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold a permit dispensing with that condition.

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

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes have increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race shows a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 6th October, 1908, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure

Decrease of
Aborigines.

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

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN
VICTORIA, 1907-8.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	2,400	61
Lake Condah	2,050	56
Lake Tyers	4,000	82
Framlingham	548	18
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	..
Gayfield	2,000	..
Depôts .. .. .	..	48
Total	11,039	265

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

During the year 1907-8 fourteen deaths occurred—three at Coranderrk, three at Lake Condah, five at Lake Tyers, and three at the Depôts. There were three births—one each at Lake Condah, Lake Wellington, and Lake Tyers. Two marriages took place at Coranderrk.

The total amount expended on the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £3,440—£768 at Coranderrk; £183 at Framlingham; £699 at Lake Condah; £1,141 at Lake Tyers; £271 at Lake Wellington; and £378 for administration and at the Depôts. The value of the produce raised was £275 at Coranderrk, and £4 at Framlingham, which was paid into the Treasury.

The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1908:—

Amount expended	£358,375
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue	13,124
Net cost	345,251

During the three years ended 1906, a greater number of Chinese left than entered Victoria, but during the past two years the reverse was the case. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the table by excess of emigration over immigration was 59. The figures for each year are:—

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1904	372	441	- 69
1905	506	509	- 3
1906	376	526	- 150
1907	464	419	+ 45
1908	566	448	+ 118
Total	2,284	2,343	- 59

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

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1908.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
1906	71	129	- 58
1907	41	79	- 38
1908	64	62	+ 2
Total	1,294	1,581	- 287

Coloured persons in Victoria, 1901 and 1908.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gave a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It is believed that these numbers decreased by the end of 1908, the Chinese being then estimated at about 6,815, and other coloured persons at 1,000.

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

Birthplace.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Persons.
Chinese—		Other Asiatic countries—	
Born in China	6,160	British India	772
„ Hong Kong	49	Syria	344
„ Singapore	8	Japan	55
„ Victoria	1,091	Others	81
„ other British colonies	39	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

Naturalization.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, and also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless

a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, 16 in 1887, and none since then. The following are the native countries of those naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1908, from which it will be seen that about 31 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 28 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1908.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in Each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1908.
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
France	9	4	11	11	8	254
Belgium ... ..	...	1	3	1	3	41
Austria	8	10	11	7	4	243
Germany	132	81	115	63	95	3,285
Russia	9	16	10	4	11	410
Norway and Sweden ...	53	40	48	52	37	3,191
Other European Countries	101	57	87	70	77	
United States	6	4	12	6	8	148
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries	1	...	4	...	...	151
Total	319	213	301	214	243	10,692

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the Commonwealth Statistics prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1908 was 3,352, and of those who departed 4,040, giving a departure balance of 688. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Pacific Islanders and Chinese, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of aliens in Australia.

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

Chinese and Aborigines in Australasia.

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

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

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

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

Aborigines
in Australia.

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