

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Victoria on 31st December, 1905, was 1,218,571, as shown in the following statement:—

Population on 31st December, 1904	...	...	1,210,304	Population, 1905.
Births, 1905	...	...	30,107	
Deaths, 1905	...	...	14,676	
Natural Increase	...		15,431	
Emigration by Land and Sea	...	90,767		
Immigration by Land and Sea	...	83,603		
Loss by Migration	...	7,164		
Net Gain for the Year	...		8,267	
Population on the 31st December, 1905	...	...	1,218,571	

The increase for the year is the largest since 1892, with the single exception of 1901. In 1904 there was an increase of only 1,450, and in 1903 there was a decrease of 2,596. The increase in 1905 was made up quarter by quarter, thus—

First Quarter—					
Births	...	...	7,311		
Deaths	...	...	3,912		
Natural Increase	...			3,399	
Emigration	...	...	28,413		
Immigration	...	...	25,240		
Loss	...	...		3,173	
Net Increase for the Quarter	...				226
Second Quarter—					
Births	...	...	7,453		
Deaths	...	...	3,540		
Natural Increase	...			3,913	
Emigration	...	...	22,196		
Immigration	...	...	18,756		
Loss	...	...		3,440	
Net Increase for the Quarter	...				473
Third Quarter—					
Births	...	...	7,979		
Deaths	...	...	3,710		
Natural Increase	...			4,269	
Emigration	17,430		
Immigration	16,256		
Loss		1,174	
Net Increase for the Quarter	...				3,095
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Fourth Quarter—

Births	7,364	
Deaths	3,514	
Natural Increase	...			3,850
Emigration	...	22,728		
Immigration	...	23,351		
Gain	...	...		623

Net Increase for the Quarter ... 4,473

Total Increase for the Year ... 8,267

It is gratifying to note that the loss by migration decreased in 1905, an actual gain by immigration being shown for the fourth quarter. Similarly, in the previous year progressive improvements are shown each quarter, although in a less degree. 1905 was better than 1904 by 6,756; and 1904 better than 1903 by 2,650. It certainly appears that the tide of population has at last turned, and that Victoria will soon be gaining instead of losing by the movement of population. The prosperity of the State, both present and prospective, should aid in effecting this much desired result.

The natural increase by births over deaths during the last five years was—

1901	...	...	15,104
1902	...	...	14,284
1903	...	...	13,974
1904	...	...	15,370
1905	...	...	15,431

The number for 1905 exceeded that of any year since 1900.

Population,
1901-1905.

The last census was taken on 31st March, 1901. The increase from that date to 31st December, 1905, was 17,501. The particulars of the movement of population since the census are fully detailed in the following statement:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Enumerated Population, 31st March, 1901 (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines)</i> ..	..	..	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
Births, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01 ..	11,902	11,364			
Deaths " " ..	6,708	5,067			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+5,194	+6,297	+11,491
Migration by Sea, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	42,909	21,689			
Departures " ..	41,202	22,877			
Allowance for unrecorded Departures (9 per cent.)	3,708	2,059			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	-2,001	-3,247	-5,248

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905—continued.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Migration by Land, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	10,520	5,318			
Departures	7,889	4,380			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+2,631	+938	+3,569
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1901</i> .. ..	..	..	609,544	601,338	1,210,882
Births, 1902	15,583	14,878			
Deaths „	9,152	7,025			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+6,431	+7,853	+14,284
Migration by Sea, 1902—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	56,984	30,573			
Departures „ ..	62,963	34,970			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	5,667	3,147			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	-11,646	-7,544	-19,190
Migration by Land, 1902 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	15,533	8,334			
Departures	11,825	6,568			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+3,708	+1,766	+5,474
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1902</i> .. ..	..	..	608,037	603,413	1,211,450
Births, 1903	15,115	14,454			
Deaths „	8,626	6,969			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+6,489	+7,485	+13,974
Migration by Sea, 1903—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	33,275	19,481			
Departures „ ..	40,803	25,356			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	3,672	2,282			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	-11,200	-8,157	-19,357
Migration by Land, 1903 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	12,609	7,309			
Departures	10,574	6,557			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+2,035	+752	+2,787
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1903</i> .. ..	..	..	605,361	603,493	1,208,854
Births, 1904	15,313	14,450			
Deaths „	7,992	6,401			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+7,321	+8,049	+15,370

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905—continued.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Migration by Sea, 1904—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	34,339	20,710			
Departures ..	40,318	25,513			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	3,629	2,296			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	- 9,608	- 7,099	- 16,707
Migration by Land, 1904 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals ..	12,650	7,556			
Departures ..	10,689	6,730			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+ 1,961	+ 826	+ 2,787
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1904 ..</i>	..	..	605,035	605,269	1,210,304
Births, 1905 ..	15,523	14,584			
Deaths ..	8,273	6,403			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+ 7,250	+ 8,181	+ 15,431
Migration by Sea, 1905—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	38,875	23,923			
Departures ..	39,199	26,205			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	3,527	2,359			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	- 3,851	- 4,641	- 8,492
Migration by Land, 1905 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals ..	12,933	7,872			
Departures ..	11,693	7,784			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+ 1,240	+ 88	+ 1,328
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1905 ..</i>	..	..	609,674	608,897	1,218,571
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1905 ..	..	..	+ 5,954	+ 11,547	+ 17,501
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate ..	..	..	163	108	271

Population,
1891-1905.

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

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 1905.

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
Total since 1901 Census (4½ years)	70,550	53,049	17,501
Total (14½ years) ..	243,063	164,626	78,437

It will be seen from the above table that Victoria has for years past 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 in large quantities), to the close of 1905. The total recorded is 91,541—

Emigration
to Western
Australia.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1905.

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

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1905—*continued*.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1900	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901	11,371	16,704	5,333
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905	8,936	10,737	1,801
Total	140,771	232,312	91,541

The arrival 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. The following table of money orders, issued in Western Australia, and paid in Victoria, gives some idea of the extent to which remittances were made. Read in conjunction with the previous table, and in the light of the fact that the money order is a favorite means of exchange among the working classes, the information it affords is of especial interest—

MONEY ORDERS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA PAID IN VICTORIA.

Year.	Number.	Value.
		£
1894	9,475	37,233
1895	22,582	92,809
1896	75,018	338,348
1897	101,213	422,949
1898	73,449	304,193
1899	45,479	181,208
1900	49,955	193,473
1901	51,385	201,479
Total	428,556	1,771,692

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, in 1904 Victoria gained 200, and in 1905 118. From these figures, the loss by emigration of Victorians to South Africa appears to have stopped. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record to South Africa was kept:—

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1905.

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
Total	17,210	26,894	9,684

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

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1901 to 1905:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1901	93,107	90,126	- 2,981
1902	87,557	97,933	10,376
1903	52,756	66,159	13,403
1904	55,049	65,831	10,782
1905	62,798	65,404	2,606

Immigration and Emigration, 1901 to 1905.

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

The departures exceeded the arrivals in each of the years stated, with the exception of 1901, when there was an excess of immigrants numbering 2,981; but 1905 shows a marked decrease upon the figures of the previous three years. In only one other year since the first settlement of the State, viz., in 1896, did the excess of emigrants exceed that recorded in 1903.

Excess of departures 1901-1905.

Arrivals and
departures
by rail,
1st April,
1901, to
31st Dec.,
1905.

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

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1901 (from 1st April)	9,564	4,834	14,398	7,172	3,982	11,154	2,392	852	3,244
1902 ..	14,121	7,576	21,697	10,750	5,971	16,721	3,371	1,605	4,976
1903 ..	11,463	6,645	18,108	9,611	5,959	15,570	1,852	686	2,538
1904 ..	11,500	6,869	18,369	9,717	6,118	15,835	1,783	751	2,534
1905 ..	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,630	7,076	17,706	1,128	80	1,208
Total ..	58,406	33,080	91,486	47,880	29,106	76,986	10,526	3,974	14,500

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 1905 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, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Excess of Emigration over Immigration between Victoria and—									Net Emigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	
1901 ..	1,851	-1,186	5,333	-2,847	564	-1,070	-3,083	-1,101	-1,442	-2,981
1902 ..	939	-888	8,058	-407	2,595	1,245	253	-125	-1,294	10,376
1903 ..	3,205	411	4,868	-663	2,830	2,717	178	187	-330	13,403
1904 ..	2,972	516	4,937	-122	2,314	-200	432	85	-152	10,782
1905 ..	-145	587	1,801	-1,052	1,581	-118	-15	31	-64	2,606
Total	8,822	-560	24,997	-5,091	9,884	2,574	-2,235	-923	-3,282	34,186

With regard to the tables relating to the migration by land and sea, attention is drawn to the fact that these are the recorded departures and arrivals. For the purpose of estimating the total population of the State, certain allowances for unrecorded departures and arrivals are made, as set out in the table commencing on page 94.

The economic condition of this State, so far as regards employment, has been an important factor in bringing about this loss of population by emigration. The series of dry seasons experienced in recent years, which culminated in the drought of 1902, largely affected the prosperity and progress of the agricultural, pastoral, and manufacturing industries. Since 1902, however, the seasons have been good, the stagnation in the building trade and trades dependent upon it has ceased, and everything points to great prosperity.

In regard to persons engaged in rural industries, the difficulty caused by the scarcity of suitable land available for occupation in localities conveniently situated to good roads, railways, and markets, is now to a large extent being met by the acquirement of suitable estates for subdivision under the Closer Settlement Act.

As an example of what is being done in that way, some particulars relating to the Wyuna estate, just now being settled, are given:—

WYUNA.

Area of estate, 22,033 acres.

Number of allotments, 136.

Area of allotments, 17 to 745 acres.

Average area of allotments, 162 acres.

Number of successful applicants. 129.

Population, 512.

Nearly every allotment can be irrigated, and every one is to be supplied with water. The majority of the applicants are from the district surrounding the estate.

Full particulars of the other estates acquired and made available are given in part Production of this work.

There have been other factors operating to bring about this emigration from Victoria. The collapse of the land boom in 1891 had a prejudicial effect upon our banking business generally, though during later years it is pleasing to note that an excellent recovery is exhibited, dividends having been increased, both as regards amounts and rates, whilst substantial reserves are at the same time being built up. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has increased year by year, though not to the same extent as prior to 1891; and building society transactions which almost ceased, so far as regards new business, about 1893, have during recent years shown an improvement.

The almost total cessation of borrowing, and consequent stoppage of large public works, has also to some extent influenced migration from this State. In the ten years ended 30th June, 1891, the loan expenditure of the State was twenty-two and three-quarter millions against eight and one-third millions in the succeeding fourteen years.

At the present time very many of the rural holdings in Victoria are excessively large, and, in view of the scarcity of labour, the scarcity of land, and the strong tendency of the people to leave

the rural, and take up their life's work in the urban districts, they cannot but be indifferently cultivated. It is certain that, in the future occupation of the lands of Victoria, settlers will have to do with very much smaller holdings—less land, but improved cultivation. The comprehensive scheme of irrigation recently placed on the statute-book should be of incalculable benefit, more especially in connexion with intense cultivation on closer settlement areas.

State
assisted
immigra-
tion.

The practice of assisting immigrants is at the present time in force only in Queensland and Western Australia, although the plan had been in operation in all the States in the early days. In Victoria, from 1852 to 1854, the greatest number of assisted immigrants was received—the annual average of these years being 15,500 persons. From 1873 to 1882 only 379 persons were received, and in the latter year was admitted the last assisted immigrant to Victoria. In New South Wales the practice was discontinued in 1887, but from 1888 to 1899 husbands and wives resident in that State nominated no less than 1,994 persons whose passages were partly paid by the Government. The last assisted immigrant arrived in South Australia in 1885, and in Tasmania in 1890. In New Zealand, although the practice of nominating immigrants has been discontinued since the 16th December, 1890, yet it is customary for the Agent-General to make arrangements with the shipping companies whereby men with moderate means who purpose settling in that colony may be allowed to take out passages at reduced rates. In the following table appears the number of assisted immigrants to Australia and New Zealand during the 54 years ended on the 31st December, 1904, no later figures being available:—

STATE ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1851 TO 1904.

	Number of Persons.			
Victoria	140,104
New South Wales	149,011
Queensland	163,585
South Australia	95,345
Western Australia	7,695
Tasmania	21,699
Australia	577,439
New Zealand	115,578

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

Increase of
Australian
population,
1851-1905.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: INCREASE OF POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE, 1851 TO 1905.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Total Increase.
1851-61 (Census period) ..	576,328	168,660	744,988
1861-71 ..	176,880	335,357	512,237
1871-81 ..	195,245	391,987	587,232
1881-91 ..	386,900	537,083	923,983
1891-1901 ..	5,480	589,089	594,569
1901 (from 1st April) ..	9,492	42,994	52,486
1902 ..	2,094	54,708	56,802
1903 ..	- 7,249	51,150	43,901
1904 ..	- 3,155	60,541	57,386
1905 ..	6,771	61,423	68,194
Total ..	1,348,786	2,292,992	3,641,778

The following tables show the ages of the people and their conjugal condition, at the three census years 1881, 1891, and 1901, and also their occupations for the two latter years. Particulars of the kind are only collected in census years, but as there has only been an increase in the population of 17,501 since 1901, 8,267 of which was in 1905, the position cannot have sufficiently changed to render the 1901 figures uninteresting now:—

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
50-55 ..	26,303	15,245	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601
55-60 ..	15,885	9,087	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157
60-65 ..	11,984	6,985	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292
65-70 ..	6,123	3,788	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843
70-75 ..	3,667	2,516	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360
75-80 ..	1,773	1,211	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231
80-85 ..	847	619	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065
85-90 ..	178	154	459	356	603	587
90-100 ..	58	66	168	124	160	152
100 and over ..	11	..	5	5	12	11
Unspecified ..	2,341	1,459	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759
Total ..	452,083	410,263	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458

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

Age Group (Years.)	PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	12.79	13.73	12.63	13.61	11.11	10.94
5-10 ..	12.13	13.27	10.91	11.72	11.98	11.83
10-15 ..	12.02	13.14	9.83	10.65	11.21	11.19
15-20 ..	10.94	12.48	9.55	10.66	9.80	10.03
20-25 ..	8.98	10.56	10.64	11.52	8.41	9.68
25-30 ..	6.08	6.58	10.56	10.19	7.56	8.87
30-35 ..	5.01	5.35	8.00	7.35	7.76	8.08
35-40 ..	5.18	5.26	5.32	4.89	7.77	7.28
40-45 ..	5.74	5.18	4.02	3.95	6.17	5.63
45-50 ..	6.27	4.74	3.70	3.62	4.02	3.66
50-55 ..	5.85	3.73	3.81	3.57	3.05	2.96
55-60 ..	3.53	2.22	3.72	2.99	2.55	2.54
60-65 ..	2.66	1.71	3.37	2.38	2.49	2.40
65-70 ..	1.36	.93	1.86	1.32	2.67	2.32
70-75 ..	.82	.62	1.21	.88	1.96	.40
75-80 ..	.39	.30	.53	.42	.95	.71
80-85 ..	.19	.15	.23	.19	.41	.35
85-90 ..	.04	.04	.08	.07	.10	.10
90 and over ..	.02	.01	.03	.02	.03	.03
Specified Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

Occupations
of the
people,
1891 and
1901.

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

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

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

Conjugal
condition,
1881, 1891,
1901.

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

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

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

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6·126	1·470	4·16	2·96	1·35
1871 ..	8·298	1·714	4·84	3·89	1·18
1881 ..	9·791	1·935	5·06	4·44	1·08
1891 ..	12·948	2·549	5·08	5·10	·92
1901 ..	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·25	·90

Density of
population,
&c.

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.

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

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

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

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

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

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

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

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

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

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

Increase of
population
at five
decades
and in 1905.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1905, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1905.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·38	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
1905	1,218,842	17,501	1·46	609,837	5,954	·98	609,005	11,547	1·93

Population,
1861-1905.

The increase between 1891 and 1901 was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881. Small as was the increment to the population in the ten years, 1891 to 1901, it was larger on the average than in the three and three-quarter years from 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1904, when it amounted to only 9,234 persons. However, 1905 was much better, the increase for the year being 8,267. As regards the proportion of males to females, on 31st December, 1904, the population of females exceeded the population of males, the former being 605,377, and the latter 605,198, but in 1905 the position changed to 609,837 males and 609,005 females.

Proportion
of sexes.

The proportion of sexes at the five census enumerations, and in 1903, 1904, and 1905 was:—

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

Population
of Greater
Melbourne,
1905.

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its estimated area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the

acre at the end of 1905, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities:—

* POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1905.

Sub-District.	Estimated Area in Acres.	At End of 1905.		Mean Population, 1905.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	7,658	99,880	13.0	99,120
Fitzroy City	923	32,400	35.1	32,280
Collingwood City	1,139	33,800	29.7	33,710
Richmond City	1,430	38,320	26.8	38,260
Brunswick Town	2,722	25,200	9.3	25,270
Northcote Town	2,850	11,470	4.0	11,050
Prahran City	2,320	42,300	18.2	42,200
South Melbourne City	2,311	40,750	17.6	40,500
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	12,470	5.3	12,460
St. Kilda City	2,046	20,950	10.2	20,580
Brighton Town	3,288	10,600	3.2	10,500
Essendon Town	4,000	18,650	4.7	18,580
Hawthorn City	2,400	22,800	9.5	22,650
Kew Borough	3,553	9,700	2.7	9,650
Footscray City	2,577	18,200	7.1	17,850
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,700	4.9	13,770
Oakleigh Borough	1,858	1,300	.7	1,300
Caulfield Town	6,080	10,670	1.8	10,440
Malvern Town	3,989	12,550	3.1	12,470
Camberwell and Boroondara Borough	8,320	9,630	1.2	9,540
Preston Shire	8,800	4,000	.5	3,950
Coburg Borough	4,800	7,620	1.6	7,590
Remainder of District	85,275	16,660	.2	16,450
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,730	...	1,730
Total, including Shipping ...	163,480	515,350	3.2	511,900

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 35 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 30; Richmond 27; 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 2,026 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 447, St. Kilda 254, Caulfield 236, Richmond 204, 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 5,396 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named would be as follows:—Richmond 31, South Melbourne 22, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 12, Williamstown 6, and Kew 3; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportion would remain about the

Density of metropolitan population.

same. The figures for Melbourne City include for the first time North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington, which were incorporated on 30th October as Hopetoun ward.

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1905, the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 515,350. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1905. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, and Hawthorn alone of the cities there has been a continued increase; whilst in Footscray there was a continued decrease. Of the towns, Port Melbourne fell away up to 1901, and slightly recovered to 1905. There was a continued increase in Brunswick, Essendon, Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, and Caulfield, and a continued decrease in Williamstown. In the boroughs of Kew and Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Camberwell and Boroondara and Coburg, which were shires in 1891 and 1901, but became boroughs in 1905. In the shire of Preston there was an increase to 1901, followed by a slight falling off to 1905. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 16,660 in 1905. Figures showing the emigration from Melbourne to other States of the Commonwealth during the years indicated in the table have not been procurable. There can, however, be no doubt that Melbourne suffered a large exodus of its inhabitants owing to depression of various kinds, the cessation of large public works, and the general stagnation in the building trade. The small increase that appears between 1891 and 1905—24,454—may be ascribed to natural increase, *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1905.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1905 (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	99,880
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	32,400
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	33,800
Richmond	38,797	37,824	38,320
Prahran	39,703	40,441	42,300
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	40,750
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	20,950
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	22,800
Footscray	19,149	18,318	18,200

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1905—*continued*

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1905 (31st Dec.).
Towns—			
Brunswick	21,961	24,141	25,200
Essendon	14,411	17,426	18,650
Northeote	7,458	9,677	11,470
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	13,700
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891)	13,087	12,176	12,470
Brighton	9,858	10,047	10,600
Malvern (Shire 1891)	8,136	10,619	12,550
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	10,670
Boroughs—			
Kew	8,462	9,469	9,700
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	1,300
Camberwell and Boroondara (Shire 1891 and 1901)	6,204	8,602	9,630
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)	5,752	6,772	7,620
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	4,000
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	16,660
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,730	1,730
Total	490,896	496,079	515,350

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 1905, the average population during the year, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follow:—

Urban and
rural popu-
lation, 1905.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1905.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1905.			Mean Population, 1905.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan	255	515,350	42·29	2,021	511,900
Other Urban	376	205,952	16·90	547	205,188
Total Urban	631	721,302	59·19	1,143	717,088
Rural	87,253	497,269	40·81	5·7	495,429
Total State	87,884	1,218,571	100·00	13·9	1,212,517

At the end of 1897 the rural population of the State was 44 per cent. of the total population; but during the last four years it remained almost stationary at 41 per cent.

Proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

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

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

Year.						Per cent.
1901	...	...	...	...	...	41.5
1902	...	...	...	...	...	41.7
1903	...	...	...	...	...	41.5
1904	...	...	...	...	...	42.0
1905	...	...	...	...	...	42.3

Population
of chief
extra
metro-
politan towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and an estimate brought to September, 1905, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1905.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1905 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	49,648
Bendigo	42,701	43,660
Geelong	25,017	26,642
Castlemaine	7,912	8,063
Warrnambool	6,404	6,600
Maryborough	5,622	6,000
Stawell	5,318	5,200

Population
of Australian
States and New
Zealand,
1905.

The estimated population of each Australian State and New Zealand at the end of 1905, prepared on the same basis as in Victoria, the increase of population since the census, and the number of persons to the square mile are as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1905.			Increase since Census, 1901.			Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Victoria ..	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	5,954	11,547	17,501	13.87
New South Wales ..	791,949	699,814	1,491,763	81,944	54,973	136,917	4.81
Queensland ..	290,206	237,842	528,048	13,203	16,716	29,919	.79
South Australia ..	194,241	180,157	374,398	..	..	16,052	.99
Proper " " Northern Territory ..	3,246	564	3,810	..	..	-1,001	.01
Western Australia ..	150,616	104,258	254,874	37,741	33,009	70,750	.26
Tasmania ..	93,467	87,639	181,106	3,843	4,788	8,631	6.91
Australia ..	2,133,399	1,919,171	4,052,570	..	..	278,769	1.36
New Zealand ..	467,372	415,085	882,457	61,380	48,358	109,738	8.42

During the four years and nine months from the date of the last census to the end of 1905, the population of the Commonwealth of Australia increased by nearly 279,000, New South Wales contributing nearly one-half, and Western Australia about one-quarter of that number. The increase in Victoria, which was the smallest in any of the States, except South Australia and Tasmania, was only 17,501 persons. On the other hand, New Zealand has made good progress, the addition of nearly 110,000 to her population being second only to that of New South Wales.

The increase of population per cent. from the 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1905, was as follows in the different States:— Western Australia, 38.43; New Zealand, 14.20; New South Wales, 10.11; Queensland, 6.01; Tasmania, 5.00; South Australia Proper, 2.98; and Victoria, 1.46.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1901 and an estimate for 1905:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1905.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1905.
Victoria	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,218,571
N. S. Wales	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,491,763
Queensland		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	528,048
S. Australia	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	378,208
W. Australia	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	254,874
Tasmania	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	181,106
Australia..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,052,570
New Zealand	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	882,457

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

In Victoria, since 1891, the loss by emigration has been continuous; in New South Wales the population has not only been maintained, but increased by 32,245; in Queensland a gain of about 8,800 has been made; but in South Australia and Tasmania losses of 24,500 and 8,700 respectively have been experienced. In Western Australia there has been an addition of no less than 170,312

by immigration in the 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ years from 1891. Part I. of the following table contains all necessary particulars as to movement of population by immigration and emigration since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES SINCE 1851.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
PART I.							
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 ..	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 ..	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 ..	116,950	164,424	114,835	- 28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 ..	- 111,577	223	16,693	- 16,121	118,441	- 2,179	5,480
1901 (from 1st April) ..	- 1,679	4,058	1,278	- 1,299	7,585	- 451	9,492
1902	- 13,716	6,903	- 3,103	- 3,706	15,809	- 93	2,094
1903	- 16,570	4,539	- 1,598	- 2,394	9,716	- 942	- 7,249
1904	- 13,920	6,597	- 2,707	- 1,496	10,976	- 2,605	- 3,155
1905	- 7,164	9,925	- 1,730	462	7,785	- 2,507	6,771
Total ..	378,836	478,766	251,153	45,013	196,046	- 1,028	1,348,786
Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
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 1st April) ..	11,491	16,338	6,537	3,875	2,400	2,353	42,994
1902	14,284	21,189	8,012	4,633	3,409	3,181	54,708
1903	13,974	19,469	6,275	4,557	3,941	2,964	51,150
1904	15,370	23,307	8,832	5,355	4,359	3,318	60,541
1905	15,431	24,592	8,123	5,064	4,800	3,413	61,423
Total ..	762,661	849,607	246,836	268,942	52,942	112,004	2,292,992
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 1st April) ..	9,812	20,396	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,902	52,486
1902	568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,088	56,802
1903	- 2,596	24,008	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,901
1904	1,450	29,904	6,125	3,859	15,335	713	57,386
1905	8,267	34,517	6,393	5,526	12,585	906	68,194
Total ..	1,141,497	1,328,373	497,989	313,955	248,988	110,976	3,641,778

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

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

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

Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. New Zealand occupies second position, and Victoria, which ten years before was second only to Western Australia in this respect, has fallen to fifth place on the list. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States, *i.e.*, a larger proportion of persons at the dependent ages under 15 years.

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

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

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 45 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Since the latter year, however, the population has remained almost stationary—the increase to the end of 1905 only amounting to about 5 per cent. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1905 had 529,600 inhabitants. These two cities contain about 26 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500, which had increased to 52,300 in 1905.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1905.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1905.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Popula- tion, 31st De- cember, 1905.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	515,350
Sydney	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	529,600
Brisbane	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	129,736
Adelaide	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	173,235
Perth	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	52,300
Hobart	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	34,989
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	57,663

Population
of Principal
Towns in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The population of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand are given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Victoria and Western Australia relate to the year 1905; for South Australia and Tasmania, to the year 1904; for New South Wales, to the year 1903; and for Queensland and New Zealand to 1901.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND.

VICTORIA.

Population.

Melbourne	515,350
Ballarat	49,648
Bendigo	43,600
Geelong	26,672
Castlemaine	8,063
Warrnambool	6,600
Maryborough	6,000
Stawell	5,200

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (1905)	529,600
Newcastle	58,620
Broken Hill	27,160
Parramatta	12,600
Goulburn	10,560
Maitland	10,340
Bathurst	9,380
Orange	6,650
Albury	6,390
Lithgow	6,130
Tamworth	5,820
Grafton	5,700
Wagga Wagga	5,030

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	119,428
Charter Towers	20,976
Rockhampton	19,691
Townsville	15,506
Ipswich	15,246
Gympie	14,431
Toowoomba	14,087
Maryborough	12,900

QUEENSLAND—continued.

Population.

Bundaberg	9,666
Mount Morgan	8,486
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
Adelaide	170,729
Port Pirie	9,476
Mount Gambier	3,353
Wallaroo	3,384

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth	52,300
Fremantle	27,100

TASMANIA.

Hobart	34,949
Launceston	21,650
Queenstown	5,348
Zeehan	5,310
Devonport	2,774
Beaconsfield	2,658

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland	67,226
Christchurch	57,041
Dunedin	52,390
Wellington	49,344
Invercargill	10,637
Napier	9,015
Wanganui	7,334
Nelson	7,167
Palmerston North	6,534
Timaru	6,486

The following table, giving the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire should be of special interest at the present time, when questions relative to the movement of population are being so much discussed:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population of British Dominions. per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales ..	58,324	1905	34,152,977	586
Scotland	29,796	1905	4,676,603	157
Ireland	32,605	1905	4,388,107	135
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	302	1901 (c)	156,599	519
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	43,374,286	358
Gibraltar	2	1904	19,102	9,551
Malta	117	1904	202,134	1,728
Total	121,146	..	43,595,522	360
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,087,204	1901 (c)	231,855,533	213
Fendatory Native States	679,393	1901 (c)	62,461,549	92
Ceylon	25,481	1904	3,812,931	150
Straits Settlements ..	1,526	1904	596,486	390
Protected Malay States ..	27,000	1903	801,240	30
British North Borneo ..	31,000	..	180,000	6
Brunei	4,000	..	10,000	3
Sarawak	41,000	..	500,000	12
Labuan	30	1901	8,411	280
Hong Kong	35	1904	365,000	10,429
Weihaiwei	285	..	150,000	526
Cyprus	3,584	1903	243,184	68
Other British Possessions	1,807	..	151,000	84
Total	1,902,345	..	301,135,334	158
AFRICAN.				
Mauritius and Dependencies	724	1904	383,864	530
Cape Colony	276,995	1904 (c)	2,409,804	9
Natal	35,371	1904 (c)	1,108,754	31
Orange River Colony ..	50,392	1904 (c)	387,315	8
Transvaal Colony	117,732	1904 (c)	1,354,200	12
Basutoland	10,293	1904 (c)	348,848	34
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1904 (c)	120,776	.44
British Central Africa Protectorate	40,980	1904	990,000	24

BRITISH DOMINIONS—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
<i>AFRICAN—continued.</i>				
British East Africa Protectorate	200,000	1904	4,000,000	20
Uganda Protectorate	89,400	1903	1,650,000	18
Zanzibar	1,020	1904	200,000	196
Somaliland	60,000	1904	300,000	5
Rhodesia	408,500	1904	1,290,000	3
Nigeria	364,000	1904	12,400,000	34
West African Colonies (including Protectorates)	156,739	1901	3,153,492	20
Islands	1,089	1901-4	405,933	373
Total	2,088,235	..	30,502,986	15
<i>AMERICAN.</i>				
Canada	3,745,574	1904	5,608,337	1.5
Newfoundland	42,734	1901 (c)	222,643	5
Bermudas	19	1904	20,206	1,063
Honduras	7,562	1904	39,668	5
West Indies	12,010	1904	1,678,375	140
British Guiana	90,277	1903	295,122	3
Falkland Islands	4,839	1903	2,044	.42
Total	3,903,015	..	7,866,395	2
<i>AUSTRALASIAN.</i>				
Commonwealth of Australia	2,972,906	31.12.05	4,052,570	1.4
New Guinea	88,460	..	350,000	4.0
New Zealand	104,471	31.12.05	882,457	8.4
Total	3,165,837	..	5,285,027	1.7
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Fiji	7,740	1903	117,696	15.2
Tonga	390	1902	20,832	53.4
Total	8,130	..	138,528	17.0
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,188,708	..	388,523,792	34.7

Population
of the
World.

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	3,696,	386,930,	104.7
Asia	16,030,	914,561,	57.1
Africa	11,500,	140,000,	12.2
North America	8,123,	96,000,	11.8
South America	6,752,	42,000,	6.2
Australasia and Polynesia ..	3,279,	6,000,	1.8
Total	49,380,	1,585,491,	32.1

The following statement contains particulars of the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capitals have been given, but when their importance warranted it, other cities have been included.

Population
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1904	6,907,756
New York	United States	1903	3,716,139
Paris	France	1901	2,714,068
Berlin	Prussia	1900	1,888,848
Chicago	United States	1903	1,873,880
Tokio	Japan	1903	1,818,655
Vienna	Austria	1900	1,674,957
St. Petersburg	Russia	1900	1,439,375
Philadelphia	United States	1903	1,367,716
Constantinople	Turkey	1904	1,203,000
Moscow	Russia	1897	1,092,360
Calcutta	India	1901	1,026,987
Pekin	China	1904	1,000,000
Osaka	Japan	1903	995,945
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic	1903	891,268
Canton	China	1903	880,000
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1890	876,884
Glasgow	Scotland	1904	798,357
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1904	786,921
Warsaw	Russia	1897	756,426
Tient-sin	China	1903	750,000
Liverpool	England	1904	723,430
Brussels	Belgium	1902	586,936
Cairo	Egypt	1897	570,062
Amsterdam	Holland	1903	546,534

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

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration of Estimate.	Population.
Madrid	Spain	1900	539,835
Birmingham	England	1904	537,965
Sydney	New South Wales	1905	529,600
Melbourne	Victoria	1905	515,350
Rome	Italy	1901	462,783
Bangkok	Siam	1901	400,000
Copenhagen	Denmark	1901	378,235
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Belfast	Ireland	1901	349,180
Mexico	Mexico	1900	344,721
Edinburgh	Scotland	1904	331,977
Stockholm	Sweden	1903	311,043
Washington	United States	1903	293,217
Dublin	Ireland	1901	290,638
Montreal	Canada	1901	267,730
The Hague	Holland	1903	229,839
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1904	158,580
Venice	Italy	1901	151,840

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

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

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

Since 1861 there has been a gradual decrease of Chinese. In that year they numbered 24,732; in 1901 they totalled only 7,349—a falling off which is due mainly to Acts of the Legislature imposing severe restrictions on Chinese immigration. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes have increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race shows a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 12th October,

1905, it would appear that the majority of the pure race and half-castes are under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1904-5.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	2,400	80
Condah	2,000	47
Ramahyuck	750	45
Lake Tyers	4,000	63
Framlingham	548	24
Colac and Lake Moodemere	48	..
Industrial Schools and Orphanage .. .. .	..	4
Depôts .. .. .	..	102
Total	9,746	365

During the year 1904-5 twelve deaths took place, two at Coranderrk, three at Condah, two at Ramahyuck, three at Lake Tyers, and two at the Depôts. There were twelve births, one at Coranderrk, two at Condah, four at Ramahyuck, four at Lake Tyers, and one at the Depôts. Two marriages took place at Coranderrk. The total amount expended in the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £4,152—£1,073 at Coranderrk; £271 at Framlingham; £553 at Condah; £616 at Tyers; £549 at Ramahyuck; £82 at Hindmarsh; £812 for administration; and £196 at the Depôts. The value of the produce raised was £355 at Coranderrk, which was paid into the Treasury.

Of the 287 Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the mission stations, but they receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; some prefer to lead a wandering life about the country, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the last three years a greater number of Chinese left than entered Victoria, but in the two years 1901 and 1902 the reverse was the case, the net increase in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the table by excess of immigration over emigration being 406. The figures for each year are:—

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (-).
1901	864	471	+ 393
1902	614	434	+ 180
1903	408	503	- 95
1904	372	441	- 69
1905	506	509	- 3
Total	2,764	2,358	+ 406

Immigration
and emi-
gration of
coloured
persons,
1901 to 1905.

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

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

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
Total	1,118	1,311	- 193

Coloured
persons in
Victoria,
1901 and
1905.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gives a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It is believed that these numbers have not materially altered up to the end of 1905, the Chinese being then estimated at about 7,000, and other coloured persons at 1,080.

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

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

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 1905 was 2,735, and those who departed numbered 5,367, giving a departure balance of no fewer than 2,632.

Aliens who desire to obtain the rights and privileges of citizens must take out letters of naturalization. The native countries of those who did so during the years 1901-1905 were:—

Naturaliza-
tion.

NATURALIZATION, 1901 TO 1905.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in Each Year.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
France	19	17	11	9	4
Belgium	7	2	...	...	1
Austria	13	10	11	8	10
Germany	233	194	149	132	81
Russia	24	19	25	9	16
Norway and Sweden ...	108	75	57	53	40
Other European Countries	141	146	121	101	57
United States	11	16	14	6	4
Other Countries	18	21	9	1	...
Total	574	500	397	319	213

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

Naturaliza-
tion of
Chinese.

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

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Austral-
asia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1901.

State.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria	6,740	609	163	108	204	177
New South Wales ..	10,590	673	2,451	1,836	2,108	1,885
Queensland	8,783	530	13,000	12,137	773	760
South Australia ..	3,280	175	14,076	12,357	349	341
Western Australia ..	1,526	43	2,933	2,328	492	459
Tasmania	536	72	..	..	79	78
Australia	31,455	2,102	32,623	28,766	4,005	3,700
New Zealand	2,825	32	21,418	18,592	1,694	1,439

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 Aus-
tralia.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. In Victoria the number returned is believed to be correct, but in some of the other States—for example, Queensland—the figures given are only a rough approximation. The aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania—the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. The Maoris enumerated in New Zealand show an increase of 3,289 over those returned in 1896, but this increase is believed to be more apparent than real, as, although some slight increase has probably taken place in the quinquennium, averaging the results of the different enumerations since 1878, the authorities in New Zealand state that they convey the idea of a stationary population.
