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SECTION IV.

POPULATION.

§ 1. Special Characteristics of Australian Population.

1. **Sex Distribution.**—In respect of the relative proportions of the sexes in its population, Australia has, since the first settlement of the continent in 1788, differed materially from the older countries of the world. In the latter the populations have, in general, grown by natural increase, and their composition usually reflects that fact, the numbers of males and females being in most countries approximately equal, with a more or less marked tendency, however, for the females to slightly exceed the males. The excess of females arises from a variety of causes, amongst which may be mentioned—(a) higher rate of mortality amongst males; (b) greater propensity on the part of males to travel; (c) the effects of war; (d) employment of males in the army, navy, and mercantile marine; (e) preponderance of males amongst emigrants. On the other hand, the last-mentioned cause has tended naturally to produce an excess of males in Australia, since the majority of those emigrating to Australia have been males. The circumstances under which the colonisation of Australia was first undertaken, and the remoteness of this country from Europe, have combined to accentuate this feature.

There is little doubt that the continent presented few attractions to the explorers who visited its shores, mainly on the west and north, during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early part of the eighteenth centuries, and it was only when the Declaration of Independence of the United States, in 1776, closed to the British prison authorities the North American plantations, which had previously been used as receptacles for the deportation of convicts, that the overcrowding of the gaols caused them to consider the advisability of converting the great southern continent into a convict settlement. This idea was put into practice in 1787, when the first consignment of convicts left England, arriving in Sydney Cove on 26th January, 1788. Reports concerning the number actually landed are conflicting, but it appears that the total may be set down approximately at 1035, including the military. Details as to the sexes are not available, but the males must have largely preponderated. Indeed, nearly nine years later, on the 31st December, 1796, in a total population of 4100, there were 257 males to every 100 females.

The subsequent progress of Australia resulting from extensive mineral discoveries and the development of its great natural resources, pastoral, agricultural, forestal, etc., have tended to attract male rather than female immigrants, particularly in view of the distance from the principal centres of European population. Even at the end of 1907, after nearly 120 years of settlement, there were 111 males to each 100 females, and this notwithstanding the equalising tendency due to additions to the population by means of births and to deductions therefrom by the deaths of immigrants.

The terms "masculinity" and "femininity" have been used to express the proportion of the sexes in any group, the former indicating the ratio of males to females, the latter the reciprocal of this, viz., the ratio of females to males. The term "masculinity" is that which it is proposed to adopt, and the masculinity of any group will usually be

expressed numerically as the number of males to each 100 females. The masculinity of the population of the Commonwealth at intervals of five years from 1800 to 1905, and also for the years 1906 and 1907 is as follows :—

MASCULINITY OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1800 to 1907.

Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
1800	263.05	1840	201.75	1880	117.28
1805	233.35	1845	163.38	1885	118.33
1810	190.53	1850	143.20	1890	116.06
1815	188.84	1855	145.48	1895	113.41
1820	243.71	1860	140.15	1900	110.55
1825	329.77	1865	125.38	1905	111.23
1830	308.30	1870	121.10	1906	111.70
1835	260.71	1875	118.25	1907	111.48

The curious inequalities of the increases in the number of males and in the number of females for the Commonwealth as a whole, and for the individual States respectively, will be seen by referring to the graphs on pages 192 and 193.

The significance of the rates of masculinity shewn in the above table will perhaps be better understood by a comparison with the corresponding information for other countries. This has been made in the next table which shews, for some of the principal countries of the world for which such particulars are available, the masculinity of the population according to the most recent statistics :—

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	No. of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	No. of Males to each 100 Females.
New Zealand ...	1907	112.78	Ireland ...	1901	97.40
Australia ...	1907	111.48	Prussia ...	1905	97.38
India (Feudatory States)	1901	106.02	Russia (European) ...	1897	97.18
Servia ...	1905	105.87	German Empire ...	1905	97.17
Canada ...	1901	105.04	France ...	1901	96.84
United States of America	1900	104.87	Austria ...	1900	96.65
Rumania ...	1899	103.30	Sweden ...	1906	95.39
British India ...	1901	103.26	Spain ...	1900	95.36
Japan ...	1903	102.03	Scotland ...	1901	94.58
Poland (Russian) ...	1897	101.42	Denmark ...	1906	94.49
Greece ...	1907	101.37	Norway ...	1900	94.37
Belgium ...	1900	98.70	England and Wales ...	1901	93.63
Netherlands ...	1906	98.43	Portugal ...	1900	91.53

2. Age Distribution.—The causes which operated to bring about an excess of males in the population of the Commonwealth, have been equally effective in rendering the age distribution essentially different from that of older countries. The majority of the immigrants, whether male or female, were in the prime of life, and as the Australian birth-rate in earlier years was a comparatively high one, the effect produced is a population in which the number of young and middle-aged persons is somewhat above, and the number for advanced ages somewhat below the normal.

Thus in the Commonwealth at the Census of 31st March, 1901, the age distribution of the population was as shewn in the table hereunder ; that for England and Wales is given also for the sake of comparison :—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,

COMMONWEALTH AND ENGLAND AND WALES, AT CENSUS OF 31ST MARCH, 1901.

Age Group.	Population of COMMONWEALTH.	Percentage on Total Population.	Population of ENGLAND and WALES.	Percentage on Total Population.
Under 15 ...	1,325,323	35.12	10,545,739	32.42
15 and under 65 ...	2,297,689	60.88	20,464,351	62.91
65 and upwards ...	150,789	4.00	1,517,753	4.67
Total ...	3,773,801	100.00	32,527,843	100.00

During the past 40 years, the age distribution of the Australian population has varied considerably, as will be seen from the following table, which gives for each sex the proportion per cent. of the total population in the age groups "under 15," "15 and under 65," and "65 and over." The figures upon which these percentages have been computed are those furnished by the Censuses of the several States. Those for 1861 include the results of the Western Australian Census of 1859, while those for 1871 include the results of the Western Australian and Tasmanian Censuses of 1870 :—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1861 to 1901.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1861	31.41	67.42	1.17	100	43.03	56.20	0.77	100	36.28	62.72	1.00	100
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.37	60.85	2.78	100	41.89	56.07	2.04	100	38.91	58.65	2.44	100
1891	34.77	62.02	3.21	100	39.36	58.08	2.56	100	36.90	60.20	2.90	100
1901	33.87	61.82	4.31	100	36.50	59.85	3.65	100	35.12	60.88	4.00	100

The excess of males over females, previously referred to, is found mainly in ages of 21 and upwards. In the total population under the age of 21 there were, at the date of the last Census, less than 102 males to each 100 females, while in that aged 21 and upwards there were more than 118 males to each 100 females. In the absence of a large immigration of males, therefore, the disparity between the sexes in Australia will soon be eliminated.

3. *Race and Nationality.*—(i.) *Constitution of Australia's Population.* As regards race, the population of the Commonwealth may be conveniently divided into two main groups, one comprising the aboriginal natives of Australia, and the other the various immigrant races which, since the foundation of settlement in 1788, have made the Commonwealth their home. Under the head of "immigrant races" would, of course, be included not only those residents of Australia who had been born in other countries, but also their descendants born in Australia.

It would appear that the aboriginal population of Australia was never large, and that the life led by them was, in many parts of Australia, a most precarious one. With the continued advance of settlement the numbers have shrunk to such an extent that in the more densely populated States they are practically negligible. Thus, at the Census of 1901 the number of full-blooded aboriginals and nomadic half-castes living with those of full blood remaining in New South Wales was stated to be 4287, while in Victoria the total was only 271, and in Tasmania the last aboriginal native died in 1876. In Queens-

land, South Australia, and Western Australia, on the other hand, there are considerable numbers of natives still in the "savage" state, numerical information concerning whom is of a most unreliable nature, and can be regarded as little more than the result of mere guessing.

Ethnologically interesting as is this remarkable and rapidly-disappearing race, practically all that has been done to increase our knowledge of them, their laws, habits, customs, and language, has been the result of more or less spasmodic and intermittent effort on the part of enthusiasts either in private life or the public service. Strange to say, an enumeration of them has never been seriously undertaken in connection with any State Census, though a record of the numbers who were in the employ of whites, or living in contiguity to the settlements of whites, has usually been made. As stated above, various guesses at the number of aboriginal natives at present in Australia have been made, and the general opinion appears to have prevailed that 150,000 might be taken as a rough approximation to the total. Recent estimates, however, have given results considerably below this total. Thus, in his report of June, 1908, the Queensland Chief Protector of Aborigines estimates the total at 74,030, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 6960; Victoria, 270; Queensland, 20,000; South Australia (including the Northern Territory) 19,800; Western Australia, 27,000. A somewhat similar estimate made by Dr. Roth, formerly Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland, gives Queensland at least 18,000; Western Australia at least 24,000, and the Northern Territory from 20,000 to 22,000. It is proposed to make an attempt to enumerate the aboriginal population of Australia in connection with the first Commonwealth Census to be taken in 1911.

The number of aboriginal natives enumerated in the several States of the Commonwealth at the Census of 1901 was as follows:—

ABORIGINAL NATIVES ENUMERATED AT CENSUS OF 1901.

Persons, etc.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Males ...	2,451	163	3,089	14,076	2,933	0	22,712
Females ...	1,836	108	2,048	12,357	2,328	0	18,677
Total ...	4,287 ¹	271	5,137	26,433	5,261	0	41,889
Masculinity ² ...	133.5	150.9	150.8	113.9	126.0	—	121.6

1. Including 509 half-castes living in nomadic state with natives of full blood.

2. Number of males per hundred females.

In the Commonwealth Constitution Act provision is made for aboriginal natives to be excluded for all purposes for which statistics of population are made use of under the Act, but the opinion has been given by the Commonwealth Attorney-General that, "in reckoning the population of the Commonwealth, half-castes are not aboriginal natives within the meaning of section 127 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, and should therefore be included." It may be added, however, that as "half-castes," living in the nomadic state, are practically undistinguishable from aborigines, it has not always been found practicable to make the distinction, and further, that no authoritative definition of "half-caste" has yet been given.

As regards the immigrant races, it may be said that they consist mainly of natives of the three divisions of the United Kingdom and their descendants. The proportion of Australian-born contained in the population of the Commonwealth has, in recent years, increased rapidly, and at the Census of 31st March, 1901, out of a total population of 3,765,879 persons whose birthplaces were specified, no fewer than 2,908,303, or 77.23 per cent., were Australian born, while of the remainder, 679,159, or 18.03 per cent., were natives of the United Kingdom, and 25,788, or 0.68 per cent., were natives of New Zealand, that is, 95.94 per cent. of the total population at the date of the Census had

been born in either Australasia or the United Kingdom. The other birthplaces most largely represented in the Commonwealth were Germany, 38,352 (1.02 per cent.); China, 29,907 (0.79 per cent.); Scandinavia (comprising Sweden, Norway and Denmark), 16,144 (0.43 per cent.); Polynesia, 10,363 (0.28 per cent.); British India, 7637 (0.20 per cent.); United States of America, 7448 (0.20 per cent.); and Italy, 5678 (0.15 per cent.). The total population of Asiatic birth was 47,014 (1.25 per cent.), of whom 3593 were born in Japan.

(ii.) *Biological and Sociological Significance.* As regards race and nationality, therefore, the population of Australia is fundamentally British, and thus furnishes an example of the transplanting of a race into conditions greatly differing from those in which it had been developed. The biological and sociological significance of this will ultimately appear in the effects on the physical and moral constitution produced by the complete change of climatic and social environment, for the new conditions are likely to considerably modify both the physical characteristics and the social instincts of the constituents of the population. At present the characteristics of the Australian population, whether physical, mental, moral, or social, are only in the making, and probably it will not be possible to point to a distinct Australian type until three or four generations more have passed. Even then it is hardly likely that with the great extent of territory and varying conditions presented by the Commonwealth there will be but one type; on the contrary, a variety of types may be expected. The Australian at present is little other than a transplanted Briton, with the essential characteristics of his British forbears, the desire for freedom from restraint, however, being perhaps more strongly accentuated. The greater opportunity for an open-air existence, and the absence of the restrictions of older civilisations, may be held to be in the main responsible for this.

4. **Differences among the States.**—(i.) *Sex Distribution.* The varying circumstances under which the settlement of the several States has been effected, and the essentially different conditions experienced in the due development of their respective resources, have naturally led to somewhat marked differences in the constitution of their populations. In the matter of sex distribution the States in which the normal condition of older countries is most nearly represented are those of Victoria and Tasmania, in the former of which the numbers of males and females are practically identical, while in the latter there are 106 males to each 100 females. In Western Australia and Queensland, on the other hand, the position of affairs is quite abnormal, the numbers of males to each 100 females being respectively 139 and 120.

The variation in the masculinity of the estimated population of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole during the past eight years will be seen from the following table:—

MASCULINITY* OF THE POPULATION, 31st DECEMBER, 1900 to 1907.

State.	Masculinity of the Population on 31st December.							
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
N.S.W. ...	111.14	110.22	111.17	111.55	112.42	113.40	114.26	114.92
Victoria ...	101.23	101.37	100.77	100.31	99.96	100.13	100.25	99.88
Queensland	125.33	125.58	124.39	123.91	123.06	122.01	120.66	119.51
S. Australia	104.04	103.50	103.08	103.02	105.53	109.28	112.85	112.72
W. Australia	157.54	155.85	154.14	149.41	147.15	144.31	142.15	139.08
Tasmania ...	107.97	107.37	108.15	107.65	106.95	106.58	106.46	106.01
C'wealth ...	110.55	110.29	110.42	110.28	110.64	111.23	111.70	111.48

* Number of males to each 100 females.

(ii.) *Age Distribution.* The disparity in sex distribution exhibited by the several States is accompanied by a corresponding inequality in the matter of age distribution. The number of persons in each State at the Census of 31st March, 1901, at what are commonly known as the "dependent," "supporting," and "old" ages, and the proportion of same to total of each State and Commonwealth was as follows:—

**NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF
DEPENDENT, SUPPORTING, AND OLD AGE.**

State.	Number of persons of				Proportion of Population of		
	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).	All ages.	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).
					%	%	%
New South Wales ...	486,996	821,277	46,573	1,354,846	35.94	60.62	3.44
Victoria ...	409,863	725,647	66,060	1,201,070	34.08	60.42	5.50
Queensland ...	182,432	302,824	12,873	498,129	36.62	60.79	2.59
South Australia ...	129,237	218,982	14,938	363,157	35.59	60.30	4.11
Western Australia ...	53,270	127,532	3,322	184,124	28.93	69.26	1.81
Tasmania ...	64,025	101,427	7,023	172,475	37.12	58.81	4.07
Commonwealth ...	1,325,323	2,297,689	150,789	3,773,801	35.12	60.88	4.00

Thus in Western Australia a larger proportion of its population was of supporting age than in any other State. In Tasmania the proportion is the lowest. On the other hand, in Tasmania the proportion of dependent age was the highest for the Commonwealth, while the Western Australian proportion was the lowest. Victoria had the highest and Western Australia the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and upwards.

(iii.) *Birthplaces.* Complete information concerning the race and nationality of the population is not available in the Census returns, the material there furnished of this nature being the records of birthplaces. The following table exhibits, in a very condensed form, the distribution of the population of the several States according to birthplace:—

BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS OF 31st MARCH, 1901.

Birthplace.	Total Population of Commonwealth at Census.						
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Ql'd.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Australia ...	1,079,154	940,830	323,436	289,993	126,952	147,938	2,908,303
New Zealand ...	10,589	9,020	1,571	711	2,704	1,193	25,788
United Kingdom	220,401	214,371	126,159	56,862	41,551	19,815	679,159
Other European Countries ...	20,151	16,548	21,174	9,326	6,076	1,398	74,673
Asia ...	14,208	8,793	13,878	4,376	4,810	949	47,014
Africa ...	986	926	378	235	243	101	2,869
America ...	4,813	3,659	1,688	811	1,151	385	12,507
Polynesia ...	1,139	203	8,877	39	78	27	10,363
At Sea ...	1,967	1,564	634	539	317	182	5,203
Unspecified ...	1,438	5,156	334	265	242	487	7,922
Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

The proportions for the several States for each of the birthplaces shewn in the foregoing table expressed as percentages of the total population, the birthplaces of which were specified, are as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE,

31ST MARCH, 1901.

Birthplace.	Percentage of Total Population.						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ...	79.74	78.67	64.97	79.91	69.04	86.02	77.23
New Zealand ...	0.78	0.75	0.32	0.20	1.47	0.69	0.68
United Kingdom ...	16.28	17.93	25.34	15.67	22.60	11.52	18.03
Other European Countries ...	1.49	1.38	4.25	2.57	3.30	0.81	1.98
Asia ...	1.05	0.74	2.79	1.21	2.62	0.55	1.25
Africa ...	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.08
America ...	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.22	0.63	0.22	0.33
Polynesia ...	0.08	0.02	1.78	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.28
At Sea ...	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.14
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As regards distribution according to birthplace, the population of New South Wales is very similar to that of Victoria, the proportions born in Australia and Asia being slightly higher, and that born in the United Kingdom slightly lower, in the case of New South Wales. There is also a rough similarity between the population distributions of Queensland and Western Australia. In both, the Australian-born represent a much smaller, and those born in the United Kingdom, in "Other European Countries" and in Asia, a much larger proportion than is the case with the remaining States. Polynesians were, however, much more numerously represented in Queensland at the date of the Census than in any other State, but this position has been considerably modified by the recent deportation of Kanakas. Natives of New Zealand were, proportionately, most numerous in Western Australia. Tasmania had the largest proportion of Australian-born population, viz., 86 per cent., while Queensland, with 65 per cent., had the smallest. On the other hand, more than 25 per cent. of Queensland's population consisted of natives of the United Kingdom, while only 11½ per cent. of the population of Tasmania had been born there. For the Commonwealth as a whole 98 per cent. of the population were from Australasian or European birthplaces.

§ 2. Commonwealth Population—Its Distribution and Fluctuation.

1. **Present Population.**—The estimated population of the several States of the Commonwealth at the end of each of the last eight years is as follows:—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH on 31st DECEMBER, 1900 to 1907.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
MALES.							
1900 ...	716,047	601,773	274,684	184,637	110,088	89,763	1,976,992
1901 ...	721,043	609,546	281,658	186,007	118,241	90,289	2,006,784
1902 ...	738,783	608,038	283,195	186,106	129,386	92,202	2,037,710
1903 ...	752,627	605,364	285,297	187,151	135,960	93,045	2,059,444
1904 ...	771,248	605,038	287,799	191,355	144,255	93,123	2,092,818
1905 ...	792,682	609,677	290,206	197,484	150,494	93,435	2,133,978
1906 ...	814,139	616,748	292,609	203,499	153,652	92,898	2,173,545
1907 ...	838,913	623,683	294,959	208,076	152,159	94,690	2,212,480

FEMALES.							
1900 ...	644,258	594,440	219,163	177,470	69,879	83,137	1,788,347
1901 ...	654,197	601,336	224,286	179,724	75,868	84,091	1,819,502
1902 ...	664,549	603,410	227,660	180,552	83,942	85,256	1,845,369
1903 ...	674,697	603,491	230,237	181,670	90,995	86,435	1,867,525
1904 ...	686,014	605,268	233,861	181,324	98,035	87,070	1,891,572
1905 ...	699,038	608,896	237,847	180,722	104,285	87,664	1,918,452
1906 ...	712,558	615,192	242,504	180,330	108,094	87,258	1,945,936
1907 ...	730,029	624,412	246,806	184,588	109,404	89,318	1,984,557

TOTAL.							
1900 ...	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	362,107	179,967	172,900	3,765,339
1901 ...	1,375,240	1,210,882	505,944	365,731	194,109	174,380	3,826,286
1902 ...	1,403,332	1,211,448	510,855	366,658	213,328	177,458	3,883,079
1903 ...	1,427,324	1,208,855	515,534	368,821	226,955	179,480	3,926,969
1904 ...	1,457,262	1,210,306	521,660	372,679	242,290	180,193	3,984,390
1905 ...	1,491,720	1,218,573	528,053	378,206	254,779	181,099	4,052,430
1906 ...	1,526,697	1,231,940	535,113	383,829	261,746	180,156	4,119,481
1907 ...	1,568,942	1,248,095	541,765	392,664	261,563	184,008	4,197,037

2. **Growth of Population.**—(i.) 1788 to 1824. From 1788, when settlement first took place in Australia, until December 1825, when Van Diemen's Land became a separate colony, the whole of the British Possessions in Australia were regarded as one colony, viz., that of New South Wales. The population during this period increased very slowly, and at the end of 1824 had reached only 48,072.

The population with which settlement in Australia was inaugurated, and that at the end of each year until 1824, are as follows:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA)

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1788 TO 1824.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1788 ¹	...	...	1,035	1806	5,389	2,521	7,910
1788	...	...	859	1807	5,939	2,855	8,794
1789	...	...	645	1808	6,822	3,441	10,263
1790	...	...	2,056	1809	7,618	3,942	11,560
1791	...	...	2,873	1810	7,585	3,981	11,566
1792	...	...	3,264	1811	7,697	4,178	11,875
1793	...	...	3,514	1812	8,132	4,498	12,630
1794	...	...	3,579	1813	9,102	4,855	13,957
1795	...	...	3,466	1814	9,295	4,791	14,086
1796	2,953	1,147	4,100	1815	9,848	5,215	15,063
1797	3,160	1,184	4,344	1816	11,690	5,863	17,553
1798	3,367	1,221	4,588	1817	14,178	7,014	21,192
1799	3,804	1,284	5,088	1818	17,286	8,573	25,859
1800	3,780	1,437	5,217	1819	21,366	10,106	31,472
1801	4,372	1,573	5,945	1820	23,784	9,759	33,543
1802	5,208	1,806	7,014	1821	26,179	9,313	35,492
1803	5,185	2,053	7,238	1822	27,915	9,449	37,364
1804	5,313	2,285	7,598	1823	30,206	10,426	40,632
1805	5,395	2,312	7,707	1824	36,871	11,201	48,072

1. On 26th January.

(ii.) 1825 to 1858. The period extending from 1825 to 1859 witnessed the birth of the colonies of Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land), Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland. The years in which these came into existence as separate colonies were as follows:—Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1829; South Australia, 1836; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859.

The estimated population of the Commonwealth during each year of this transition period was as follows:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA)

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1825 TO 1858.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1825	40,288	12,217	52,505	1842	153,753	87,226	240,984
1826	41,289	12,593	53,882	1843	158,846	92,002	250,848
1827	43,053	13,247	56,300	1844	165,034	99,253	264,287
1828	44,778	13,419	58,197	1845	173,159	105,989	279,148
1829	46,946	14,988	61,934	1846	181,342	111,907	293,249
1830	52,885	17,154	70,039	1847	190,265	118,532	308,797
1831	57,037	18,944	75,981	1848	201,612	130,716	332,328
1832	62,254	21,683	83,937	1849	221,978	151,384	373,362
1833	71,669	26,426	98,095	1850	238,683	166,673	405,356
1834	76,259	29,297	105,556	1851	256,975	180,690	437,665
1835	81,929	31,425	113,354	1852	304,126	209,670	513,796
1836	89,417	35,703	125,120	1853	358,203	242,789	600,992
1837	94,881	39,607	134,488	1854	414,337	280,580	694,917
1838	105,271	46,597	151,868	1855	470,118	323,142	793,260
1839	115,480	54,459	169,939	1856	522,144	354,585	876,729
1840	127,306	63,102	190,408	1857	574,800	395,487	970,287
1841	144,114	76,854	220,968	1858	624,380	426,448	1,050,828

(iii.) 1859 to 1907. From 1859, the year in which Queensland came into existence as a separate colony, until the beginning of 1901, when the Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated under the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, Australia consisted of six States, practically independent of each other in all matters of government. During this period, the population of the Commonwealth increased from 1,050,828

at the end of 1858 to 3,765,339 on the 31st December, 1900. The particulars for this period are given in the table hereunder.

During the seven years that have elapsed since the federation of the States was effected the population of the Commonwealth has increased by 431,698, from 3,765,339 on 31st December, 1900, to 4,197,037 on 31st December, 1907. See table hereunder:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA)

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1859 TO 1907.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	644,376	452,929	1,097,305	1884	1,411,996	1,193,729	2,605,725
1860	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	1885	1,460,394	1,234,124	2,694,518
1861	669,373	498,776	1,168,149	1886	1,510,954	1,277,096	2,788,050
1862	683,650	523,268	1,206,918	1887	1,559,118	1,322,244	2,881,362
1863	704,259	555,033	1,259,292	1888	1,610,548	1,371,129	2,981,677
1864	740,433	584,750	1,325,183	1889	1,649,094	1,413,383	3,062,477
1865	773,278	616,765	1,390,043	1890	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355
1866	800,648	643,307	1,443,955	1891	1,736,617	1,504,368	3,240,985
1867	819,127	664,721	1,483,848	1892	1,766,772	1,538,981	3,305,753
1868	849,272	690,280	1,539,552	1893	1,791,815	1,570,080	3,361,895
1869	875,139	717,018	1,592,157	1894	1,824,217	1,602,543	3,426,760
1870	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	1895	1,855,539	1,636,082	3,491,621
1871	928,918	771,970	1,700,888	1896	1,887,174	1,665,924	3,553,098
1872	947,422	795,425	1,742,847	1897	1,917,460	1,700,323	3,617,783
1873	972,907	821,613	1,794,520	1898	1,937,629	1,727,086	3,664,715
1874	1,001,096	848,296	1,849,392	1899	1,959,074	1,756,914	3,715,988
1875	1,028,489	869,734	1,898,223	1900	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339
1876	1,061,477	897,202	1,958,679	1901	2,006,784	1,819,502	3,826,286
1877	1,102,340	928,790	2,031,130	1902	2,037,710	1,845,369	3,883,079
1878	1,132,573	959,591	2,092,164	1903	2,059,444	1,867,525	3,926,969
1879	1,168,781	993,562	2,162,343	1904	2,092,818	1,891,572	3,984,390
1880	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	1905	2,133,978	1,918,452	4,052,430
1881	1,247,059	1,059,677	2,306,736	1906	2,173,545	1,945,936	4,119,481
1882	1,289,892	1,098,190	2,388,082	1907	2,212,480	1,984,557	4,197,037
1883	1,357,423	1,148,313	2,505,736				

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the population of Australia attained its first million in 1858, seventy years after settlement was first effected; its second million nineteen years later, in 1877; its third million twelve years later, in 1889; and its fourth million sixteen years later in 1905.

The growth of the total population of the Commonwealth generally, and of each State therein, is graphically shewn on page 191, and of each sex considered separately on pages 192 and 193.

3. Variations in Masculinity.—For convenience of reference particulars concerning variations in the masculinity of the population of the several States are given below for each year since 1796. In future issues summaries only will be published. The graphs corresponding to these figures will be found on page 197.

MASCULINITY OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1796 to 1907.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Aust.	West Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1796	257.45	...	...	...	...	...	257.45
1797	266.89	...	...	...	...	...	266.89
1798	275.76	...	...	...	...	...	275.76
1799	296.26	...	...	...	...	...	296.26
1800	263.05	...	...	...	...	...	263.05
1801	277.94	...	...	...	...	...	277.94
1802	288.37	...	...	...	...	...	288.37
1803	252.56	...	...	...	...	...	252.56
1804	232.52	...	...	...	...	...	232.52
1805	233.35	...	...	...	...	...	233.35

MASCULINITY OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—Continued.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Aust.	West Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1806	213.76	...	...	...	...	...	213.76
1807	208.02	...	...	...	...	...	208.02
1808	198.26	...	...	...	...	...	198.26
1809	193.25	...	...	...	...	...	193.25
1810	190.53	...	...	...	...	...	190.53
1811	184.23	...	...	...	...	...	184.23
1812	180.79	...	...	...	...	...	180.79
1813	187.48	...	...	...	...	...	187.48
1814	194.01	...	...	...	...	...	194.01
1815	188.84	...	...	...	...	...	188.84
1816	199.39	...	...	...	...	...	199.39
1817	202.14	...	...	...	...	...	202.14
1818	201.63	...	...	...	...	...	201.63
1819	211.42	...	...	...	...	...	211.42
1820	243.71	...	...	...	...	...	243.71
1821	281.10	...	...	...	...	...	281.10
1822	295.43	...	...	...	...	...	295.43
1823	289.72	...	...	...	...	...	289.72
1824	329.18	...	...	...	...	...	329.18
1825	325.51	...	...	...	...	341.71	329.77
1826	327.27	...	...	...	...	329.45	327.87
1827	328.99	...	...	...	...	315.94	325.00
1828	329.10	...	...	...	...	344.20	333.69
1829	314.05	...	...	...	328.63	310.82	313.22
1830	317.18	...	...	...	297.29	293.44	308.30
1831	308.27	...	...	...	270.44	290.33	301.08
1832	296.09	...	...	...	246.33	273.71	287.11
1833	273.90	...	...	...	225.15	268.92	271.21
1834	267.04	...	...	...	207.17	251.86	260.30
1835	268.40	...	...	...	190.26	251.68	260.71
1836	254.71	...	...	130.38	175.49	249.40	250.45
1837	246.26	...	...	130.17	162.24	243.42	239.56
1838	234.15	...	...	130.06	148.45	230.86	225.92
1839	214.60	...	...	130.09	152.82	237.00	212.05
1840	204.16	...	...	130.10	163.51	229.53	201.75
1841	183.75	...	...	130.09	161.86	221.48	187.52
1842	167.50	...	...	130.11	155.40	225.43	176.28
1843	164.53	...	...	124.20	148.74	221.89	172.65
1844	156.22	...	...	129.85	151.74	218.62	166.28
1845	153.33	...	...	132.75	150.22	215.62	163.37
1846	152.91	...	...	131.56	150.52	212.80	162.05
1847	152.73	...	...	128.70	148.79	210.20	160.52
1848	148.20	...	...	125.60	156.21	199.15	154.24
1849	142.04	...	...	124.71	136.99	188.94	146.63
1850	138.47	...	...	129.15	154.81	179.49	143.20
1851	134.53	148.35	...	127.74	181.47	170.73	142.22
1852	128.99	192.75	...	112.23	184.12	131.70	145.05
1853	125.46	192.76	...	122.10	158.77	134.20	147.54
1854	126.99	187.70	...	120.20	196.17	120.92	147.67
1855	125.08	187.40	...	100.62	193.55	123.65	145.48
1856	129.20	180.78	...	108.99	198.57	128.25	147.25
1857	126.02	176.68	...	102.87	194.77	132.24	145.34
1858	131.49	173.73	...	104.80	202.48	129.00	146.41
1859	128.87	166.11	143.33	103.18	179.15	126.86	142.27
1860	131.29	158.85	149.63	105.06	166.93	123.61	140.15
1861	128.93	146.61	153.52	106.32	167.29	119.95	134.20
1862	125.67	140.69	151.95	106.72	171.90	117.15	130.65
1863	122.00	133.54	155.67	107.10	173.95	116.20	126.89
1864	120.20	132.78	161.40	108.22	173.18	116.40	126.62
1865	120.08	129.60	158.47	109.11	173.90	116.42	125.38
1866	121.36	127.22	152.00	108.83	175.22	116.37	124.46

MASCULINITY OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—Continued.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Aust.	West Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1867	120.58	124.96	153.99	108.13	172.73	115.94	123.23
1868	121.38	123.58	159.61	106.94	171.21	114.90	123.03
1869	121.26	122.54	153.34	106.73	164.15	113.98	122.05
1870	120.48	121.59	150.31	105.85	161.17	112.98	121.10
1871	120.29	120.31	147.34	105.89	159.35	112.57	120.33
1872	119.98	117.98	145.70	105.73	156.64	112.16	119.11
1873	119.32	116.72	143.36	106.21	153.59	113.31	118.41
1874	119.31	115.43	144.47	106.49	151.00	112.44	118.01
1875	119.09	114.46	152.61	107.24	148.61	111.45	118.25
1876	118.82	113.54	156.72	108.57	146.46	111.58	118.31
1877	119.42	112.62	159.68	110.67	143.55	111.72	118.69
1878	119.40	111.80	152.30	112.48	141.43	111.78	118.03
1879	120.00	110.94	147.82	113.07	139.99	112.12	117.64
1880	120.45	110.42	142.50	114.33	135.06	111.70	117.28
1881	121.95	110.00	141.75	114.18	134.86	113.06	117.68
1882	121.59	109.58	142.72	112.94	133.84	112.58	117.46
1883	122.12	109.86	146.00	112.13	133.34	111.52	118.21
1884	122.08	110.05	144.98	112.07	132.94	110.65	118.28
1885	121.95	110.61	143.95	110.58	135.47	110.73	118.33
1886	120.90	111.50	141.57	110.23	144.23	111.85	118.31
1887	119.84	111.76	139.27	109.96	146.44	111.95	117.91
1888	119.38	112.56	136.75	107.69	143.64	110.84	117.46
1889	118.49	111.57	134.34	109.00	143.26	110.12	116.68
1890	118.05	110.65	132.21	108.60	146.85	111.88	116.06
1891	117.31	109.86	130.59	108.29	153.21	112.25	115.44
1892	116.35	108.67	129.50	108.93	160.06	113.19	114.80
1893	115.54	107.56	128.94	108.96	171.10	110.00	114.12
1894	114.82	106.39	128.61	106.94	207.57	108.28	113.83
1895	113.78	105.23	128.15	105.05	226.54	108.16	113.41
1896	113.30	103.30	126.81	103.46	243.61	107.93	113.28
1897	113.22	102.94	126.40	102.57	203.74	108.05	112.77
1898	112.68	102.46	126.97	102.81	181.48	109.89	112.19
1899	111.88	101.87	126.80	103.92	168.37	110.13	111.51
1900	111.14	101.23	125.33	104.04	157.54	107.97	110.55
1901	110.22	101.37	125.58	103.50	155.85	107.37	110.29
1902	111.17	100.77	124.39	103.08	154.14	108.15	110.42
1903	111.55	100.31	123.91	103.02	149.41	107.65	110.28
1904	112.42	99.96	123.06	105.53	147.15	106.95	110.64
1905	113.40	100.13	122.01	109.28	144.31	106.58	111.23
1906	114.26	100.25	120.66	112.85	142.15	106.46	111.70
1907	114.92	99.88	119.51	112.72	139.08	106.01	111.48

§ 3. Influences affecting Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. **Mineral Discoveries.**—The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 was undoubtedly one of the most powerful factors in bringing about a rapid settlement of the country. Its effect may be gauged by a comparison of the increase during the ten years preceding with that during the ten years succeeding the discovery. From 31st December, 1840, to 31st December, 1850, the increase was only 214,948 (viz., from 190,408 to 405,356). The rush of people to the newly-discovered goldfields during the succeeding decennium caused an increase of no less than 740,229, the population advancing to 1,145,585 on 31st December, 1860. In 1861, owing to the opening up in that year of the New Zealand goldfields, a rush of population from Australia set in, the result being that the net increase of population of the Commonwealth, which in 1854 amounted to 98,343, and even in 1860 was as much as 48,108, fell in 1861 to 22,564. In fact, during the year 1861 the departures from Australia exceeded the arrivals by 5958, the gain of 22,564 being due to the births exceeding the deaths by 28,522.

In more recent years the gold discoveries of Western Australia in 1886 and subsequent years, led to such extensive migration to that State that its population, which on 31st December, 1885, amounted to only 35,959, increased in 22 years by no less than 225,604, totalling 261,563 on 31st December, 1907. In this case, however, the additions to the population of the western State were largely drawn from those of the eastern States, so that the actual gain of population to the Commonwealth was but slight.

2. Pastoral Development.—Very early in the colonisation of Australia it was recognised that many portions were well adapted for pastoral pursuits, and pastoral developments have led to a considerable distribution of population in various directions. As the numbers engaged in connection therewith, compared with the value of the interests involved, are relatively small, and as pastoral occupancy tends to segregation rather than aggregation of population, the growth of pastoral industry is but slightly reflected in the population statistics of the Commonwealth.

3. Agricultural Expansion.—At the present time the area annually devoted to crops in the Commonwealth is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres. Although considerable in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of the Commonwealth, is relatively small, and represents only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total area. Per head of population of the Commonwealth the area under crop, however, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, a fairly high amount when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. Nearly 80 per cent. of the area under crop is devoted to the production of wheat and hay, which require for their profitable production in Australia a considerable area in the one holding. Thus on the whole the agricultural districts of Australia are somewhat sparsely populated, though in a less marked degree than is the case in the pastoral areas.

4. Progress of Manufacturing Industries.—One direct effect of the development of manufacturing industries is the concentration of population in places offering the greatest facilities for the production of the particular commodities. In Australia, where manufacturing industries are as yet in their infancy, the tendency throughout has been to concentrate the manufacturing establishments in each metropolis. This has accentuated the growth of the capital cities, which growth, when compared with that of the rest of the country, appears somewhat abnormal.

5. Influence of Droughts.—The droughts, which at times so seriously affect the agricultural and pastoral prospects of Australia, have a marked influence on the distribution of population. Districts, which in favourable seasons were fairly populous, have, in times of drought, temporarily become more or less depopulated until the return of better conditions. This movement, however, ordinarily affects only the internal distribution of the population and not the total, but severe drought may even make its influence felt in the statistics of the total population of Australia. Thus in the case of the drought of 1902-3, the departures from the Commonwealth exceeded the arrivals for the two years, 1903 and 1904, by 10,380. It may be noted also, that for the former of these years, the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was abnormally low, being only 51,150, as compared with 54,698 in the preceding and 60,541 in the succeeding year.

6. Other Influences.—(i.) *Commercial Crisis.* The effect on population of a commercial crisis, such as that which occurred in Australia in the early years of the final decade of the last century, is clearly indicated on comparing the migration statistics of the Commonwealth for the five years 1887-91, with those for the five years 1892-96. During the former period, the arrivals in the Commonwealth exceeded the departures by no less than 146,872. In the latter period, the corresponding excess amounted to only 2064.

(ii.) *South African War.* The war in South Africa has apparently also left its impress on the population statistics of the Commonwealth, the departures during 1899 and 1900 exceeding the arrivals for the same period by no less than 10,546.

A reference to the graphs of population on pages 191 to 196 will illustrate the preceding observations.

§ 4. Elements of Growth of Population.

1. **Natural Increase.**—The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the “natural increase” by excess of births over deaths, and the “net immigration,” *i.e.*, the excess of arrivals over departures. While the relative potency of these factors depends upon a variety of causes, it may be said that, in general, in the case of a new country, “net immigration” occupies an important position as a source of increase of population, while in an old country “natural increase,” modified more or less by “net emigration,” or excess of departures over arrivals, is the only element causing growth of population. The table hereunder gives the total natural increase, as well as that of males and females:—

NATURAL INCREASE¹ OF THE POPULATION

OF AUSTRALIA, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1907.

MALES.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1861 to 65 ...	22,055	34,286	2,444	9,645	765	3,761	72,956
1866 to 70 ...	25,850	34,997	5,739	10,881	754	3,281	81,502
1871 to 75 ...	30,067	35,132	6,704	9,979	710	3,077	85,669
1876 to 80 ...	34,040	31,985	7,960	13,676	1,023	3,472	92,156
1881 to 85 ...	42,658	33,614	7,986	16,969	1,002	5,284	107,513
1886 to 90 ...	54,753	39,528	17,872	16,519	1,755	6,093	136,520
1891 to 95 ...	56,834	45,606	20,525	15,758	1,436	6,889	147,048
1896 to 1900 ...	48,692	33,645	17,724	12,562	3,402	6,373	122,398
1901 to 1905 ...	51,179	34,332	16,628	11,926	8,233	7,955	130,303
1906 and 1907 ...	24,511	15,383	8,037	5,110	4,261	3,388	60,690
1861 to 1907 ...	390,639	338,508	111,619	123,025	23,391	49,573	1,036,755

FEMALES.

1861 to 65 ...	26,343	39,615	3,566	9,987	1,105	4,415	85,031
1866 to 70 ...	30,327	40,919	7,571	11,223	1,301	4,451	95,792
1871 to 75 ...	35,567	41,472	9,706	10,944	1,255	4,192	103,136
1876 to 80 ...	40,276	37,551	12,291	14,608	1,585	4,699	111,010
1881 to 85 ...	50,204	39,833	15,262	18,033	1,738	6,364	131,434
1886 to 90 ...	62,090	48,131	24,238	17,320	2,609	7,228	161,616
1891 to 95 ...	63,930	53,190	25,757	16,792	3,376	7,781	170,826
1896 to 1900 ...	57,107	40,474	24,037	13,443	7,054	6,718	148,833
1901 to 1905 ...	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,729	11,468	8,027	154,128
1906 and 1907 ...	27,252	17,050	9,829	5,315	5,236	3,227	67,909
1861 to 1907 ...	452,259	398,066	155,167	130,394	36,727	57,102	1,229,715

EXCESS OF FEMALES OVER MALES, 1861-1907.

Number ...	61,620	59,558	43,548	7,369	13,336	7,529	192,960
Percentage of Male Increase ...	15.77%	17.59%	39.01%	5.99%	57.01%	15.19%	18.61%

PERSONS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1861 to 65 ...	48,398	73,901	6,010	19,632	1,870	8,176	157,987
1866 to 70 ...	56,177	75,916	13,310	22,104	2,055	7,732	177,294
1871 to 75 ...	65,634	76,604	16,410	20,923	1,965	7,269	188,805
1876 to 80 ...	74,316	69,536	20,251	28,284	2,608	8,171	203,166
1881 to 85 ...	92,862	73,447	23,248	35,002	2,740	11,648	238,947
1886 to 90 ...	116,843	87,659	42,110	33,839	4,364	13,321	298,136
1891 to 95 ...	120,764	98,796	46,282	32,550	4,812	14,670	317,874
1896 to 1900 ...	105,799	74,119	41,761	26,005	10,456	13,091	271,231
1901 to 1905 ...	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,655	19,751	15,982	284,431
1906 and 1907 ...	51,763	32,433	17,866	10,425	9,497	6,615	128,599
1861 to 1907 ...	842,898	736,574	266,786	253,419	60,118	106,675	2,266,470

1. Excess of Births over Deaths.

With a single exception, viz., Tasmania, for the period 1906 and 1907, the natural increase of females exceeded that of males throughout the 47 years referred to in the foregoing table. This excess, for the total period 1861 to 1907, is shewn in the table both in absolute numbers and as percentages of the male increase. The quinquennial period in which the largest natural increase of population took place was that of 1891-5 with a total for the Commonwealth of 317,874. For the individual States the quinquennia of maximum natural increase were as follows:—New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland 1891-5, South Australia 1881-5, and Western Australia and Tasmania 1901-5.

2. **Comparison with other Countries.**—Notwithstanding its comparatively low birth-rate, Australia has a high rate of natural increase, owing to the fact that its death-rate is a very low one. The following table furnishes a comparison between the average rates of natural increase for some of the principal countries of the world for which such information is available, and those for the several States of the Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.
Australasia (1903-7).		Europe—continued.		Europe—continued.	
Western Australia ...	18.40	Netherlands ...	15.59	Switzerland ...	10.43
Tasmania ...	18.25	Prussia ...	15.23	Belgium ...	10.15
New Zealand ...	17.14	German Empire ...	14.44	Spain ...	9.38
New South Wales ...	16.11	Denmark ...	14.39	Ireland ...	5.89
Queensland ...	15.63	Rumania ...	13.81	France ...	1.42
Australasia ...	15.38	Norway ...	13.68		
Commonwealth ...	15.00	Finland ...	12.76	Asia—	
South Australia ...	13.54	England & Wales ...	12.13	Japan ...	10.84
Victoria ...	12.67	Scotland ...	12.09	Ceylon ...	10.21
		Austria ...	11.33		
Europe (1902-6) ¹ —		Italy ...	10.78	America—	
Bulgaria ...	18.29	Hungary ...	10.76	Jamaica ...	14.94
Servia ...	16.37	Sweden ...	10.71	Chile ...	6.14

1. 1902-6 generally for rest of table.

The graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for the Commonwealth, are shewn on page 196.

3. **Net Immigration.**—The other factor of increase in the population, viz., the excess of arrivals over departures, known as “net immigration,” is, from its nature, much more subject to marked and extensive variation than is the factor of “natural increase.” These variations are due to numerous causes, many of which have already been referred to in dealing with the influences which affect the growth of population. An important cause not yet referred to, is that of assisted immigration. The number of persons so introduced varies considerably in different years.

NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES
(STATES AND COMMONWEALTH), FROM 1861 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
MALES.							
1861 to 65 ...	2,984	— 15,871	34,031	10,270	3,213	— 2,865	31,762
1866 to 70 ...	23,381	13,516	10,190	— 242	1,182	— 313	47,714
1871 to 75 ...	20,346	— 8,093	26,236	3,833	— 80	— 1,916	40,326
1876 to 80 ...	48,378	— 5,696	13,892	25,056	— 179	2,418	83,869
1881 to 85 ...	70,996	19,925	54,867	— 1,982	2,701	1,860	148,367
1886 to 90 ...	29,345	51,894	18,514	— 12,895	6,411	2,648	95,917
1891 to 95 ...	8,671	— 33,192	5,088	— 1,493	39,443	— 2,857	15,660
1896 to 1900...	— 854	— 39,805	8,095	— 8,239	36,953	2,905	— 945
1901 to 1905...	25,456	— 26,428	— 1,106	921	32,123	— 4,283	26,683
1906 and 1907	21,720	— 1,377	— 3,284	5,482	— 2,596	— 2,133	17,812
1861 to 1907...	250,423	— 45,127	166,523	20,711	119,171	— 4,536	507,165
FEMALES.							
1861 to 65 ...	8,578	21,527	18,824	5,993	952	— 1,165	54,709
1866 to 70 ...	9,928	16,702	4,851	1,207	517	— 500	32,705
1871 to 75 ...	9,395	2,498	11,187	774	— 18	— 2,500	21,336
1876 to 80 ...	25,081	— 169	7,792	12,977	130	462	46,273
1881 to 85 ...	38,867	7,861	27,526	— 100	957	562	75,673
1886 to 90 ...	23,220	34,337	14,811	— 11,310	1,768	— 42	62,784
1891 to 95 ...	12,793	— 13,656	— 422	1,964	7,758	— 1,705	6,732
1896 to 1900...	— 143	— 23,777	927	— 7,627	32,043	2,009	3,432
1901 to 1905...	— 4,383	— 25,375	— 4,226	— 9,477	22,938	— 3,500	— 24,023
1906 and 1907	3,739	— 1,534	— 870	— 1,449	— 117	— 1,573	— 1,804
1861 to 1907...	127,075	18,414	80,400	— 7,048	66,928	— 7,952	277,817
PERSONS.							
1861 to 65 ...	11,562	5,656	52,855	16,263	4,165	— 4,030	86,471
1866 to 70 ...	33,309	30,218	15,041	965	1,699	— 813	80,419
1871 to 75 ...	29,741	— 5,595	37,423	4,607	— 98	— 4,416	61,662
1876 to 80 ...	73,459	— 5,865	21,684	33,033	— 49	2,880	130,142
1881 to 85 ...	109,863	27,786	82,393	— 2,082	3,658	2,422	224,040
1886 to 90 ...	52,565	86,231	33,325	— 24,205	8,179	2,606	158,701
1891 to 95 ...	21,464	— 46,848	4,666	471	47,201	— 4,562	22,392
1896 to 1900...	— 997	— 63,582	9,022	— 15,866	68,996	4,914	2,487
1901 to 1905...	21,073	— 51,803	— 5,332	— 8,556	55,061	— 7,783	2,660
1906 and 1907	25,459	— 2,911	— 4,154	4,033	— 2,713	— 3,706	16,008
1861 to 1907...	377,498	— 26,713	246,923	13,663	186,099	— 12,488	784,982

Throughout, the minus sign (—) signifies that the number of departures was in excess of arrivals.

During the period 1861-1907, viz., 47 years, the gain to the Commonwealth population by excess of arrivals over departures was 784,982 persons, while the gain by excess of births over deaths for the same period was 2,266,470. That is, nearly 26 per cent. of the increase for the Commonwealth during the past 47 years has been due to "net immigration" and 74 per cent. to "natural increase." In regard to the contribution of individual States to the total net immigration of 784,982, it may be said that for two, viz., Victoria and Tasmania, the departures for the period in question actually exceeded the arrivals, viz., by 26,713 in the case of the former, and 12,488 in that of the latter, while in South

Australia the total gain for the period was only 13,663. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, on the other hand, the additions due to net immigration during the 47 years were respectively 377,498; 246,923; and 186,099.

The quinquennial period in which the greatest net immigration to the Commonwealth occurred was that of 1881-5 with a total of 224,040, whilst that in which the smallest was recorded was the period 1896-1900 with the total of only 2487. The quinquennial periods in which maximum net immigration occurred in the several States were as follows:—New South Wales and Queensland 1881-5, Victoria 1886-90, South Australia 1876-80, Western Australia and Tasmania 1896-1900. In all the States quinquennial periods have occurred in which the departures for the five years have exceeded the arrivals. The periods in which such net emigration from the several States was greatest were as follows:—New South Wales and Victoria 1896-1900, Queensland and Tasmania 1901-5, South Australia 1886-90, and Western Australia 1906-7.

The graphs shewing net increase, both for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the States, will be found on pages 194 and 195.

4. **Total Increase.**—(i.) *Rates for various Countries.* The table hereunder furnishes particulars concerning rates of increase in population for the Commonwealth, its component States, and other countries:—

RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1881 to 1907.

Countries.	Mean Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—					
	1881 to 1886.	1886 to 1891.	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1907.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—						
Commonwealth ...	3.86	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.49	1.88
New South Wales ...	4.83	3.23	1.99	1.57	2.11	2.77
Victoria ...	2.60	3.12	0.97	0.52	0.34	1.31
Queensland ...	8.42	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.13	1.24
South Australia ...	1.41	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.97	2.30
Western Australia ...	6.13	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.16	* -0.07
Tasmania ...	2.18	2.87	1.06	1.83	0.65	2.14
New Zealand ...	3.31	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.90	2.28
EUROPE—						
England and Wales ...	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.15	
Scotland ...	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.06	1.06	
Ireland* ...	-0.95	-0.94	-0.60	-0.43	-0.26	
Austria ...	0.73	0.83	0.79	1.05	† 1.03	
Belgium ...	1.13	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	
Denmark ...	1.05	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.10	
Finland ...	1.42	1.51	1.20	1.41	† 1.28	
France ...	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.14	
German Empire ...	0.74	1.09	1.17	1.51	† 1.47	
Hungary ...	1.09	1.01	0.92	1.03	1.01	
Italy ...	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.65	
Netherlands ...	1.32	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	
Norway ...	0.36	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.55	
Prussia ...	0.79	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	
Rumania ...	1.77	1.34	1.15	1.41	† 1.40	
Servia ...	2.30	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.52	
Spain ...	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45	
Sweden ...	0.57	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	
Switzerland ...	0.38	0.40	1.22	1.10	† 0.92	
ASIA—						
Ceylon ...	0.54	1.35	1.41	2.03	2.07	
Japan ...	0.96	1.12	0.96	1.25	† 1.24	
AMERICA—						
Canada ...	1.10	1.08	0.97	1.19	† 1.33	
Chile ...	2.97	0.72	2.66	0.90	† 1.69	
Jamaica ...	0.77	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.63	
United States ...	2.27	2.15	1.93	2.02	1.62	

Information not yet available.

* Decrease.

† 1900 to 1905.

† 1901 to 1905.

(ii.) *Variations in the Commonwealth Rate.* During the twenty-six years 1881-1907, the annual rate of increase in the population of the Commonwealth has exhibited a marked decline, falling from an average of 3.86 per cent. for the five years 1881-6 to an average of 1.49 for 1901-6, the rate for the latter period being also the average for the five years 1896-1901. During the year 1907, however, an improvement took place, the rate of increase for that year being 1.88 per cent., or almost identical with the rate for the period 1891-6. As regards the separate States of the Commonwealth, the rates of increase in all cases except that of Western Australia were lower, and in most instances considerably lower, for the period 1901-6 than for 1881-6, while in all cases except that of Western Australia the rate of increase for 1907 was higher than for the preceding quinquennium. In Western Australia a loss of population amounting to 0.07 per cent. was experienced. In all the other States fluctuations more or less marked have been in evidence.

(iii.) *Unsatisfactory Nature of Commonwealth Rate.* The annual rate of increase in the Commonwealth population for the quinquennium 1901-6 was practically identical with the annual rate for Germany, the figures being respectively 1.49 per cent. and 1.47 per cent. In view of the sparsity of the population of Australia, and the recency of its settlement, this rate of increase, equal only to that of such a densely populated country as Germany, cannot be regarded as satisfactory. When contrasted with the growth of population in the United States the comparison is even less favourable, since the annual rate of increase of that country for the period 1901-6 was 1.62 per cent. Further, if the increase in the population of the Commonwealth be compared with that of the United States under comparable conditions as to density of population, it will be seen that whilst during the seventy years 1790-1860 the population of the United States increased at a rate of slightly more than 3 per cent. per annum, that of the Commonwealth has, in the past ten years, grown at less than half that rate. The full significance of the difference between these two rates of increase will be seen on comparing the figures shewn in line (a) below with those appearing on line (b). The former represent the population of the Commonwealth in the years specified, on the assumption that the rate of increase experienced in the Commonwealth during the past ten years remains permanently in force, while the latter shew what it would be in the same years if the rate of increase experienced in the United States during the seventy years 1790-1860 were in force.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESENT RATE OF GROWTH OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION.

	31st Dec., 1907.	31st Dec., 1908.	31st Dec., 1909.	31st Dec., 1910.	31st Dec., 1920.	31st Dec., 1930.	31st Dec., 1940.	31st Dec., 1950.
(a)	4,197,037	4,260,000	4,324,000	4,388,000	5,091,000	5,906,000	6,852,000	7,949,000
(b)	4,197,037	4,324,000	4,454,000	4,568,000	6,176,000	8,312,000	11,188,000	15,058,000

(a) On basis of Commonwealth rate of increase 1898-1907.

(b) On basis of U.S.A. rates of increase 1790-1860.

These are not predictions as to the probable future population of the Commonwealth, but computations shewing what the population will be if only the present rate of increase is maintained, and what it would be if the increase were as rapid as in the United States at a comparable period.

5. Density of Population.—From one aspect population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in respect of the density of its distribution. The Commonwealth of Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1907, of 4,197,037, has a density of only 1.41 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilised countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 111; Asia, 55; Africa, 13; and America, 10. The population of the Commonwealth has thus about 14 per cent. of the density of that of America, about 11 per cent. of that of Africa, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that of Asia, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that of Europe.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the various countries of the world for the latest dates for which such information is available are given in the following table. These figures have in the main been derived from the 1908 issue of the "Statesman's Year Book," and in some instances, more particularly in the case of Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable:—

NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	*Density.		Number.	*Density.
Continents—					
Europe	428,775,084	111.07	Cambodia	1,500,000	40.11
Asia	932,158,315	54.96	Bokhara	1,250,000	15.63
Africa	147,543,205	12.94	Federated Malay States	871,980	33.05
North & Central America			Khiva	800,000	35.84
and the West Indies ...	115,222,262	13.48	Oman	800,000	9.76
South America	43,316,964	5.90	Borneo and Sarawak ...	660,000	9.03
Australasia & Polynesia	6,911,784	2.00	Laos	650,000	6.61
			Straits Settlements ...	611,790	382.37
			Goa	475,513	323.70
			Hong Kong & Territory	437,270	1,121.21
Total	1,673,927,614	32.46	Timor, etc.	300,000	40.93
			French India	275,400	1,405.10
Europe—			Cyprus	250,590	70.00
Russia (including Poland			French Siam	200,000	25.64
Ciscaucasia & Finland)	127,503,000	60.07	Wei-hai-wei	130,800	467.14
German Empire	60,641,278	290.46	Macao, etc.	63,991	15,997.75
Austria - Hungary (incl.			Damao and Diu	56,285	333.05
Bosnia & Herzegovina)	49,266,902	188.74	Aden & Dependencies ...	43,970	4.84
United Kingdom	44,100,231	363.29	Kiauchau	30,000	150.00
France	39,252,245	189.57	Bhutan	30,000	1.79
Italy	33,640,710	304.00	Tientsin	17,000	944.44
Spain	19,069,400	97.91	Labuan	9,000	300.00
Turkey (including Bul-					
garia and Crete)	10,476,020	98.06	Total	932,158,315	54.96
Belgium	7,238,622	636.47			
Rumania	6,585,534	129.84	Africa—		
Netherlands	5,672,237	448.47	Congo Independ't State	30,000,000	33.33
Portugal	5,423,132	152.81	Turkish Dependencies		
Sweden	5,337,055	30.87	(incl. Egypt & Sudan)	13,000,000	7.43
Switzerland	3,463,609	216.80	Abyssinia	10,000,000	50.00
Servia	2,735,147	146.66	French Congo	10,000,000	11.76
Denmark (incl. Iceland)	2,683,738	48.49	Northern Nigeria Prot.	8,000,000	31.20
Greece	2,631,952	105.22	Senegambia and Niger ...	8,000,000	21.62
Norway	2,321,088	18.70	German East Africa ...	7,000,000	18.22
Luxemburg	236,543	237.02	Southern Nigeria & Prot.	6,000,000	77.66
Montenegro	230,000	63.36	Algeria	5,158,050	15.02
Malta	206,690	1,766.58	Morocco	5,000,000	22.33
Gibraltar	18,624	9,312.00	Angola	4,119,000	8.50
Monaco	15,180	1,897.50	British East Africa Prot.	4,000,000	22.78
San Marino	11,439	301.03	Kamerun	3,500,000	18.31
Liechtenstein	9,477	145.80	Portuguese East Africa	3,120,000	10.63
Andorra	5,231	29.89	Madagascar & adjacent		
			Islands	2,644,700	11.60
Total	428,775,084	111.07	Uganda Protectorate ...	2,540,000	11.36
			Cape Colony	2,487,670	8.98
Asia—			French Guinea	2,200,000	23.16
China & Dependencies ...	433,553,030	101.36	Ivory Coast	2,000,000	16.67
British India	231,555,533	213.27	Tunis	1,900,000	29.41
Federatory Indian States	62,461,549	91.94	Liberia	1,800,000	41.86
Japan & Dependencies ...	50,841,562	266.84	Gold Coast and Protect.	1,697,000	14.23
Dutch East Indies	35,800,000	61.24	Rhodesia	1,500,000	3.45
Russia in Asia	21,796,300	3.34	Transvaal	1,355,440	11.51
Turkey in Asia	17,736,900	25.57	Natal	1,151,910	32.57
Tonking	10,000,000	217.39	Sierra Leone and Protect.	1,027,000	34.23
Korea	10,000,000	140.85	Togoland	1,000,000	29.67
Persia	9,500,000	15.13	Dahomey	1,000,000	15.38
Philippine Islands	7,635,426	59.72	Nyasaland Protectorate	927,400	22.63
Siam	6,686,546	31.51	Portuguese Guinea ...	820,000	58.82
Annam	6,124,000	117.54	French Sahara	800,000	0.41
Nepal	5,000,000	92.59	Eritrea	450,000	5.08
Afghanistan	4,750,000	19.00	Italian Somaliland ...	400,000	4.00
Ceylon	3,984,980	157.32	Orange River Colony ...	387,320	7.69
Cochin China	2,968,600	148.43	Mauritius and Depend.	382,000	454.76
Arabia (Independent) ...	2,000,000	2.07	Basutoland	348,850	33.90

NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE VARIOUS
COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.—Continued.

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	*Density		Number.	*Density
British Somaliland ...	300,030	4.41	St. Pierre & Miquelon ...	6,250	67.93
Zanzibar ...	300,000	196.03	Turks & Caicos Islands ...	5,230	31.12
German S. W. Africa ...	300,000	0.62			
Reunion ...	173,200	178.56			
Cape Verde Islands ...	147,424	59.61	Total ...	115,222,262	13.48
Rio Muni & C San Juan ...	140,000	14.29			
Rio de Oro and Adrar ...	130,000	1.86	South America—		
Bechuanaland Protect. ...	129,990	0.47	Brazil ...	17,441,069	5.30
Senegal ...	107,800	11.89	Argentine Republic ...	5,678,197	5.00
Gambia & Protectorate ...	90,360	24.93	Colombia ...	4,279,674	9.62
French Somali Coast, etc. ...	50,000	4.17	Peru ...	4,000,000	5.75
Comoro Isles ...	47,000	75.81	Chile ...	3,309,928	11.05
Prince's & St. Thomas Is. ...	42,103	116.95	Venezuela ...	2,619,218	7.20
Fernando Po, etc. ...	21,946	28.14	Bolivia ...	1,953,916	3.23
Seychelles ...	21,000	140.00	Ecuador ...	1,400,000	12.07
Mayotte ...	11,640	83.14	Uruguay ...	1,103,040	15.28
Spanish N. & W. Africa ...	10,412	800.92	Paraguay ...	631,347	6.44
St. Helena ...	3,530	76.74	Panama ...	400,000	11.83
Ascension ...	410	12.06	British Guiana ...	300,130	3.32
			Dutch Guiana ...	75,465	1.64
			French Guiana ...	32,910	1.08
			Falkland Islands and South Georgia ...	2,070	0.28
Total ...	147,543,205	12.94			
North & Central America & West Indies—			Total ...	43,316,964	5.90
United States ...	83,941,510	28.26			
Mexico ...	13,605,919	17.74	Australasia & Polynesia—		
Canada ...	5,983,560	1.60	Commonwealth of Australia ...	† 4,347,037	1.46
Cuba ...	1,955,884	44.45	New Zealand ...	1,989,560	9.45
Guatemala ...	1,842,134	38.15	Papua ...	350,000	3.87
Haiti ...	1,500,000	147.00	German New Guinea & Bismarck Archipelago ...	300,000	3.33
Salvador ...	1,006,848	139.36	Dutch New Guinea ...	200,000	1.32
Porto Rico ...	953,243	277.51	Hawaii ...	154,001	23.88
Jamaica ...	829,030	197.13	Solomon Islands (British) ...	150,000	17.94
Nicaragua ...	600,000	12.20	Fiji ...	125,540	16.22
Honduras ...	500,136	10.81	German Solomon Is., etc. ...	56,000	10.85
San Domingo ...	416,000	23.05	New Caledonia & Depend. ...	53,350	6.97
Windward Islands ...	371,870	555.03	New Hebrides ...	50,000	10.00
Costa Rica ...	345,090	18.75	Gilbert Islands ...	35,000	194.44
Trinidad and Tobago ...	327,400	175.08	Samoa (German) ...	33,000	33.00
Newfoundl'd & Labrador ...	232,780	1.43	French Estab. in Oceania ...	29,000	19.08
Martinique ...	203,780	536.26	Tonga ...	21,300	54.62
Guadeloupe and Depend. ...	182,110	264.69	Guam ...	11,229	56.15
Leeward Islands ...	133,310	190.44	Samoa (American) ...	5,800	73.42
Alaska ...	63,592	0.11	Norfolk Island ...	967	96.70
Bahamas ...	59,140	13.44			
Curaçao ...	53,466	132.67	Total ...	6,911,784	2.00
British Honduras ...	41,010	5.42			
Danish West Indies ...	30,527	221.21			
Bermudas ...	19,590	979.50			
Greenland ...	11,893	0.25			

* Number of Persons per square mile.

† Inclusive of Aboriginal Natives.
Pacific Islands.

‡ Inclusive of Maoris and population of Cook and other Pacific Islands.

§ 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. **Natural Increase.**—In most of the States of the Commonwealth the natural increase of the population is greatest in the quarter ending 30th September, and least in that ending 31st March. The birth rate is usually at its highest, and the death rate at its lowest, in the September quarter, and *vice versa* in the March quarter. The average natural increase in population of the several States for each of the quarters, based upon the experience of the seven years 1901 to 1907, is as follows:—

. AVERAGE NATURAL INCREASE, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1901 to 1907.

State.	* Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per annum, 1901-7.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰
New S'th Wales	5,465	3.80	5,890	4.08	6,010	4.13	5,793	3.96	23,158	15.97
Victoria ...	3,529	2.91	3,973	3.27	4,017	3.30	3,709	3.04	15,228	12.53
Queensland ...	1,836	3.55	2,227	4.29	2,199	4.21	1,938	3.71	8,200	15.77
South Australia	1,120	3.02	1,355	3.65	1,378	3.71	1,158	3.10	5,011	13.47
W. Australia ...	932	4.11	1,031	4.47	1,250	5.33	966	4.09	4,179	18.00
Tasmania ...	749	4.22	781	4.42	835	4.73	863	4.84	3,228	18.22
Commonwealth	13,631	3.46	15,257	3.86	15,689	3.95	14,427	3.62	59,004	14.88

* The symbol ‰ denotes "per thousand."

2. **Net Immigration.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the excess of arrivals over departures for the years 1901 to 1907 was greatest in the September quarter, while in the March quarter the average excess of departures over arrivals was 1682. In New South Wales also the September quarter gives the greatest excess of arrivals over departures. In Western Australia the largest excess is in the June quarter. In South Australia and Tasmania the arrivals largely exceeded the departures in the December quarter, but in all the other quarters the departures were in excess. In Queensland, the June quarter was the only one shewing an average excess of arrivals. Victoria shews an excess of departures for every quarter, the maximum being that for the quarter ended 30th June. Particulars concerning the average net immigration of the several States are as follows:—

AVERAGE NET IMMIGRATION, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1901 to 1907.

State.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per annum, 1901-7.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
N.S.W.	999	0.69	2,253	1.56	3,334	2.29	61	0.04	6,647	4.59
Victoria	—2,513	—2.07	—3,078	—2.54	—2,082	—1.71	—143	—0.12	—7,816	—6.43
Q'land	—598	—1.15	1,518	2.93	—132	—0.25	—2,148	—4.11	—1,355	—2.61
S. Aust.	—979	—2.64	—1,441	—3.88	—464	—1.25	2,238	5.99	—646	—1.74
W. Aust.	2,857	12.61	3,350	14.52	1,921	8.19	—650	—2.75	7,478	32.22
Tas.	—1,453	—8.18	—1,903	—10.77	—204	—1.16	1,919	10.77	—1,641	—9.26
C'wealth	—1,682	—0.43	699	0.18	2,373	0.60	1,277	0.32	2,667	0.67

Throughout, the minus sign (—) denotes that the departures were in excess of arrivals. and ‰ denotes per thousand of population.

§ 6. Urban Population.

1. **The Metropolitan Towns.**—A feature of the distribution of population in Australia is the tendency to accumulate in the capital cities. To such an extent is this metropolitan aggregation carried, that in every State the population of the capital far outnumbers that of any other town therein, and ranges between 19 and 46 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The estimated populations of the several capitals on 31st December, 1907, and the percentages of such populations on the totals for the

respective States, are shewn in the table hereunder. That this metropolitan concentration is phenomenal, may be readily seen by comparing the percentage on the total population with the similar figures for the principal countries of Europe, also given in the table hereunder:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
				%
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	31st Dec., 1907.	577,180	36.79
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...		538,000	43.11
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...		135,655	25.04
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...		178,300	45.41
Western Australia ...	Perth ...		50,380	19.26
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...		40,326	21.92
Commonwealth ...	(6 Cities) ...		1,519,841	36.21
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...		70,947	7.63
Denmark ...	Copenhagen ...	1906	514,134	19.86
England ...	London* ...	1907	4,758,218	13.62
Saxony ...	Dresden ...	1905	516,996	11.47
Norway ...	Christiania ...	1900	227,626	11.16
Belgium ...	Brussels ...	1906	623,041	8.61
Bavaria ...	Munich ...	1905	538,983	8.26
Scotland ...	Edinburgh ...	1906	341,035	7.22
France ...	Paris ...	1906	2,763,393	7.04
Portugal ...	Lisbon ...	1900	356,009	6.56
Ireland ...	Dublin ...	1901	290,638	6.54
Greece ...	Athens ...	1906	170,000	6.46
Austria ...	Vienna ...	1900	1,674,957	6.41
Sweden ...	Stockholm ...	1906	332,738	6.23
Prussia ...	Berlin ...	1905	2,040,148	5.47
Netherlands ...	The Hague ...	1906	248,995	4.39
Hungary ...	Budapest ...	1900	732,322	3.80
Spain ...	Madrid ...	1900	539,835	2.90
Switzerland ...	Berne ...	1905	71,748	2.07
Italy ...	Rome ...	1901	462,743	1.42
Russia (European) ...	St. Petersburg ...	1905	1,429,000	1.33

* Population of Greater London 7,217,941.

2. **Provincial Towns.**—In connection with the particulars shewing the tendency in Australia to concentrate population in the metropolis, it should be borne in mind that in most of the European States the capital is but one of many populous cities, and in some instances is by no means the most populous. In Australia, on the other hand, the metropolis is in every instance the most populous city, and in some of the States, is also the only town of considerable magnitude. It will be seen from the table on the next page, that there are in all, only fifteen towns in the Commonwealth having a population upwards of 20,000. Of these three are in New South Wales, four in Victoria, two in Queensland, one in South Australia, three in Western Australia, and two in Tasmania.

In the following table are given the estimated populations of the principal Australian towns. These particulars relate to the year 1907, except in the case of the Queensland provincial towns, the figures for which represent the population within a radius of 5 miles at the date of the Census of 1901. The metropolitan towns are included for the purpose of giving a complete view of the urban population of the Commonwealth. In all cases the populations given for the towns include those of contiguous suburban areas:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Town (including Suburban Areas).	State in which Situated.	Popula- tion.	Town (including Suburban Areas).	State in which Situated.	Popula- tion.
100,000 and upwards—			5000 and under 10,000, cont.		
Sydney	N.S.W.	577,180	Queenstown	Tas.	6,196
Melbourne	Vic.	538,000	Maryborough	Vic.	5,903
Adelaide	S.A.	178,300	Grafton and S. Grafton ...	N.S.W.	5,900
Brisbane	Qld.	135,655	Zeehan	Tas.	5,732
20,000 and under 100,000—			Lismore	N.S.W.	5,700
Newcastle	N.S.W.	63,250	Wagga Wagga	N.S.W.	5,700
Perth	W.A.	50,380	Stawell	Vic.	5,300
Ballarat	Vic.	48,607	Mackay	Qld.	5,157
Bendigo	Vic.	44,458	Forbes	N.S.W.	5,000
Hobart	Tas.	40,326	3000 and under 5000—		
Broken Hill	N.S.W.	31,000	Armidale	N.S.W.	4,500
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ...	W.A.	29,242	Cobar	N.S.W.	4,300
Geelong	Vic.	28,021	Liverpool	N.S.W.	4,250
Launceston	Tas.	24,536	Inverell	N.S.W.	4,250
Fremantle	W.A.	21,000	Warwick	Qld.	4,225
Charters Towers	Qld.	20,976	Hamilton	Vic.	4,170
10,000 and under 20,000—			Midland Junction	W.A.	4,062
Rockhampton	Qld.	19,691	Echuca	Vic.	4,050
Kadina, Moonta & Wallaroo ...	S.A.	15,526	St. Arnaud	Vic.	4,024
Townsville	Qld.	15,506	Wangaratta	Vic.	4,005
Ipswich	Qld.	15,246	Parkes	N.S.W.	4,000
Gympie	Qld.	14,431	Ararat	Vic.	3,951
Toowoomba	Qld.	14,087	Glen Innes	N.S.W.	3,890
Parramatta	N.S.W.	13,000	Daylesford	Vic.	3,775
Maryborough	Qld.	12,900	Penrith	N.S.W.	3,750
Port Pirie	S.A.	12,317	Maldon	Vic.	3,708
Maitland, East and West ...	N.S.W.	11,000	Albany	W.A.	3,602
Goulburn	N.S.W.	10,800	Wellington	N.S.W.	3,600
5000 and under 10,000—			Colac	Vic.	3,550
Bundaberg	Qld.	9,666	Dubbo	N.S.W.	3,500
Bathurst	N.S.W.	9,400	Horsham	Vic.	3,500
Castlemaine	Vic.	8,530	Devonport	Tas.	3,474
Mount Morgan	Qld.	8,486	Cairns	Qld.	3,467
Albury	N.S.W.	7,000	Sale	Vic.	3,455
Lithgow	N.S.W.	7,000	Kyneton	Vic.	3,416
Orange and East Orange ...	N.S.W.	6,900	Bunbury	W.A.	3,410
Claremont and Cottesloe ...	W.A.	6,889	Mudgee	N.S.W.	3,400
Mt. Gambier	S.A.	6,845	Beaconsfield	Tas.	3,176
Warrnambool	Vic.	6,600	Bairnsdale	Vic.	3,120
Granville	N.S.W.	6,500	Croydon	Qld.	3,102
Tamworth	N.S.W.	6,400	Narrabri and W. Narrabri ...	N.S.W.	3,100
			Tenterfield	N.S.W.	3,100
			Hay	N.S.W.	3,000

§ 7. Assisted Immigration.

In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance practically ceased in Victoria in 1873, in South Australia in 1886, and in Tasmania in 1891. In New South Wales general State-aided immigration was discontinued in the year 1887, but those who arrived under that system and were still residing in New South Wales might, under special regulations, send for their wives and families. A certain amount of passage money, graduated according to the age of the immigrant, was required to be paid in each case. Under the provisions of these regulations immigrants to the number of 1994 received State assistance during the years 1888 to 1899, inclusive. From 1900 to 1905 no assistance of any kind was given, but in 1906 assistance was again afforded, a total of 680 State-assisted immigrants being recorded for that year and 2845 for the year 1907. In Queensland and Western Australia, such assistance, although varying considerably in volume from year to year, has been accorded for many years past. The numbers so assisted during 1907 were 1176 in Queensland and 949 in Western Australia. In the second half of 1907 assistance to 127 immigrants was rendered by the Victorian Government.

The total number of immigrants to Australia from the earliest times up to the end of 1907, the cost of whose introduction was wholly or partly borne by the State, is approximately as follows:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS UP TO END OF 1907.

STATES AND COMMONWEALTH.

State	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Assisted Immigrants	215,497	140,229	171,473	95,348	9,452	21,699	653,698

§ 8. Enumerations and Estimates.

1. Musters.—Actual enumerations of Australia's population, of varying accuracy, have been made from the earliest times onward. Originally known as "Musters," these were first undertaken with a view to estimating the food and other requirements of the settlements. These musters, the results of which are said to have been very unreliable, appear to have been carried out at least annually from 1788 to 1825, when they were discontinued.

2. Census-taking.—The first regular Census in Australia was that of New South Wales, in November, 1828. The dates on which Censuses have been taken in the several States, and the populations enumerated thereat, are as shewn in table on the page immediately following.

3. The Census of 1901.—A conference of the State Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand held in Sydney in February and March, 1900, aimed at securing uniformity in the collection and compilation of the Census of 1901. The householder's schedule which it drafted made provision for the collection of information in all the States under the following heads, viz.:—Name, Sex, Age, Conjugal Condition, Relation to Head of Household, Occupation, Sickness and Infirmary, Birthplace, Length of Residence in Colony, Religion, Education, Materials of Houses and Number of Rooms. In addition to these, it was agreed that States so desiring might include further inquiries relating to Land, Live Stock, Crops, and certain other matters.

Provision was made for uniformity in the classification and compilation of the data by formulating rules for dealing with cases in which differences of opinion as to methods of treatment might exist. Thus, although conducted by six different States, the Census of the Commonwealth, as taken in 1901, was carried out on a fairly uniform plan, and consequently furnished data in many ways suitable for purposes of aggregation or comparison. A detailed examination of the results, however, gives many indications of departure from a common line of action, which, in the absence of a central authority, can hardly be avoided in an undertaking of this nature.

4. The Census of 1911.—Under Section 51, sub-section (xi.) of the Constitution Act, power is given to the Parliament of the Commonwealth to make laws with respect to "Census and Statistics." This power was brought into requisition in 1905, when the Census and Statistics Act 1905 became law, being assented to on 8th December, 1905. Under this Act provision is made for the appointment of a Commonwealth Statistician, and amongst other duties that officer is charged with the taking of a Census in the year 1911 and in every tenth year thereafter.

The particulars which the Act requires to be included in the Census schedule are almost identical with those which were contained in the 1901 schedule, the principal

alterations being that "Length of Residence in Australia" is to be asked instead of "Length of Residence in the Colony of Enumeration," that "Duration of Marriage" is to be asked in all cases, and that nationality is to be ascertained in addition to birthplace.

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated (exclusive of Aborigines).						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth. (Total)
1828	(Nov.) 36,598	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	(2nd Sept.) 60,794	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	(2nd Sept.) 77,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	(2nd March) 130,856	...	...	...	...	(27th Sept.) 50,216	...
1844	...	...	...	(26th Feb.) 17,366	...	...	...
1846	(2nd March) 189,609	...	...	(26th Feb.) 22,390	...	...	...
1847	...	...	...	...	...	(31st Dec.) 70,164	...
1848	...	...	...	...	(10th Oct.) 4,622	...	...
1851	(1st Mar.) ¹ 268,344	...	...	(1st Jan.) 63,700	...	(1st Mar.) 70,130	...
1854	...	(26th Apr.) ³ 234,298	...	...	(30th Sept.) 11,743	...	...
1855	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 85,821	...	...	...
1856	(1st March) 269,722	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	...	(29th Mar.) 408,998	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 81,492	...
1859	...	...	...	...	(31st Dec.) 14,837	...	...
1861	(7th April) 350,860	(7th April) 538,628	(7th April) ² 30,059	(7th April) 126,830	...	(7th April) 89,977	...
1864	...	...	(1st Jan.) 61,467	...	...	...	...
1866	...	...	...	(26th Mar.) 163,452	...	...	...
1868	...	...	(2nd Mar.) 99,901	...	...	...	...
1870	...	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	...
1871	(2nd April) 502,998	(2nd April) 730,198	(1st Sept.) 120,104	(2nd April) 185,626	...	...	...
1876	...	...	(1st May) 173,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	...	...	...
1881 ³	749,825	861,566	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	2,250,194
1886	...	...	(1st May) 322,853	...	...	...	...
1891 ⁴	1,123,954	1,139,840	393,718	320,431	49,782	146,667	3,174,392
1901 ⁵	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

1. Including Port Phillip District, which afterwards became the Colony of Victoria. 2. Previously included with New South Wales. 3. 3rd April. 4. 5th April. 5. 31st March.

5. **Estimates of Population.**—In the absence of an annual enumeration of the population, it becomes necessary to adopt some method of estimating it for intercensal periods, basing such estimates on the results of the most recent Censuses. The manner in which this is effected varies, however, in different parts of the world. In England, for example, the assumption made is that the rate of increase of the preceding intercensal period will

continue unchanged during the current period. Again, in the United States, it has been assumed, in certain cases, that the numerical increase per annum ascertained for the preceding intercensal period will hold good for the current period. From the earliest times in Australia, "statistics of fluctuation" have been obtained from the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. With reasonable thoroughness in the collection of such statistics, the deduced estimates possess much greater weight than those based on the mere assumption of a continuation of the increase experienced in the preceding period. In most cases, however, estimates of population, based on statistics of fluctuation, are found to be in excess at the Census, thus indicating a uniform tendency to over-estimation, and the necessity for a correction. In the population figures given in the earlier portion of the present section, the estimates of the population of the several States have been carefully revised, the results of the various Censuses being taken in conjunction with the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. It is believed that by this means the population of the Commonwealth from the date of settlement onwards has been obtained with a high degree of accuracy, and that the figures supplied represent a reasonably close approximation to the actual numbers. Particulars for the several States from the date of settlement onwards are given in the following tables, and are shewn by graphs on pages 191 to 193:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.

MALES.

Year	Estimated Population at end of Year.						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1800	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	3,780
1805	5,395	...	...	...	...	...	5,395
1810	7,585	...	...	...	...	...	7,585
1815	9,848	...	...	...	...	...	9,848
1820	23,784	...	...	...	...	...	23,784
1825	29,309	...	...	...	...	10,979*	40,288
1830	33,900	...	...	...	877	18,108	52,885
1835	51,949	...	...	...	1,231	28,749	81,929
1840	85,560	...	...	8,272	1,434	32,040	127,306
1845	113,739	...	...	12,810	2,689	43,921	173,159
1850	154,976	...	...	35,902	3,576	44,229	238,683
1855	147,822	226,462*	...	48,843	8,311	38,680	470,118
1860	197,851	330,302	16,817*	64,340	9,597	49,653	668,560
1865	222,890	348,717	53,292	84,255	13,575	50,549	773,278
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	902,494
1875	322,534	424,269	102,161	108,706	16,141	54,678	1,028,489
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	1,204,514
1885	518,606	504,097	186,866	162,425	20,688	67,712	1,460,394
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	1,692,831
1895	668,209	607,933	248,865	180,314	69,733	80,485	1,855,539
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	184,637	110,088	89,763	1,976,992
1901	721,043	609,546	281,658	186,007	118,241	90,289	2,006,784
1902	738,783	608,038	283,195	186,106	129,886	92,202	2,037,710
1903	752,627	605,364	285,297	187,151	135,960	93,045	2,059,444
1904	771,248	605,038	287,799	191,355	144,255	93,123	2,092,818
1905	792,682	609,677	290,206	197,484	150,494	93,435	2,133,978
1906	814,139	616,748	292,609	203,499	153,652	92,898	2,173,545
1907	838,913	623,683	294,959	203,076	152,159	94,690	2,212,480

* Previously included with New South Wales.

† Details not available.

FEMALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year						
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1800	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	1,437
1805	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	2,312
1810	3,981	...	...	...	...	...	3,981
1815	5,215	...	...	...	...	...	5,215
1820	9,759	...	...	...	...	...	9,759
1825	9,004	...	...	...	...	3,213*	12,217
1830	10,688	...	...	...	295	6,171	17,154
1835	19,355	...	...	...	647	11,423	31,425
1840	41,908	...	...	6,358	877	13,959	63,102
1845	74,179	...	...	9,650	1,790	20,370	105,989
1850	111,924	...	...	27,798	2,310	24,641	166,673
1855	118,179	120,843*	...	48,544	4,294	31,282	323,142
1860	150,695	207,932	11,239*	61,242	5,749	40,168	477,025
1865	185,616	269,074	33,629	77,222	7,806	43,418	616,765
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	745,262
1875	270,833	370,665	66,944	101,370	10,861	49,061	869,734
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	1,027,017
1885	425,261	455,741	129,815	146,888	15,271	61,148	1,234,124
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	1,458,524
1895	587,294	577,743	194,199	171,654	30,782	74,410	1,636,082
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	177,470	69,879	83,137	1,788,347
1901	654,197	601,336	224,286	179,724	75,868	84,091	1,819,502
1902	664,549	603,410	227,660	180,552	83,942	85,256	1,845,369
1903	674,697	603,491	230,237	181,670	90,995	86,435	1,867,525
1904	686,014	605,268	233,861	181,324	98,035	87,070	1,891,572
1905	699,038	608,896	237,847	180,722	104,285	87,664	1,918,452
1906	712,558	615,192	242,504	180,330	108,094	87,258	1,945,936
1907	730,029	624,412	246,806	184,588	109,404	89,318	1,984,557

PERSONS.

1788	859	...	...	...	...	...	859
1790	2,056	...	...	...	...	...	2,056
1795	3,466	...	...	...	...	...	3,466
1800	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	5,217
1805	7,707	...	...	...	...	...	7,707
1810	11,566	...	...	...	...	...	11,566
1815	15,063	...	...	...	...	...	15,063
1820	33,543	...	...	...	...	...	33,543
1825	38,313	...	...	...	...	14,192*	52,505
1830	44,588	...	...	...	1,172	24,279	70,039
1835	71,304	...	...	...	1,878	40,172	113,354
1840	127,468	...	...	14,630	2,311	45,999	190,408
1845	187,918	...	...	22,460	4,479	64,291	279,148
1850	266,900	...	...	63,700	5,886	68,870	405,356
1855	266,001	347,305*	...	97,387	12,605	69,962	793,260
1860	348,546	538,234	28,056*	125,582	15,346	89,821	1,145,585
1865	408,506	617,791	86,921	161,477	21,381	93,967	1,390,043
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	1,647,756
1875	593,367	794,934	169,105	210,076	27,002	103,739	1,898,223
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	2,231,531
1885	943,867	959,838	316,681	309,313	35,959	128,860	2,694,518
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	3,151,355
1895	1,255,503	1,185,676	443,064	351,968	100,515	154,895	3,491,621
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	362,107	179,967	172,900	3,765,339
1901	1,375,240	1,210,882	505,944	365,731	194,109	174,380	3,826,286
1902	1,403,332	1,211,448	510,855	366,658	213,328	177,458	3,883,079
1903	1,427,324	1,208,855	515,534	368,821	226,955	179,480	3,926,969
1904	1,457,262	1,210,306	521,660	372,679	242,290	180,193	3,984,390
1905	1,491,720	1,218,573	528,053	378,206	254,779	181,099	4,052,430
1906	1,526,697	1,231,940	535,113	383,829	261,746	180,156	4,119,481
1907	1,568,942	1,248,095	541,765	392,664	261,563	184,008	4,197,037

* Previously included with New South Wales.

† Details not available.

The tables on the two preceding pages, shewing the quinquennial figures for the male, female, and total population of each State and the Commonwealth, give sufficient indication, for general purposes, of its progress. A reference to the diagrams given hereinafter (in this section), on which the graphs shew the particulars for *each* year, is also desirable. The characteristics of the fluctuations of each element, or of the totals, will be more readily perceived by reference to the graphs than they possibly can by reference to these numerical tables. The earliest date for which particulars as to sex were available was 1796. The figures from 1788 to 1825 inclusive shew the results of the musters taken in those years; those for subsequent years are founded upon estimates made at the end of each year on the basis of the Census results and the annual returns of births and deaths and immigration and emigration.

§ 9. Principal Results of Census of 1901.

1. Census Results.—In the first issue of the Official Year Book tables are given shewing in some detail particulars for the several States under the headings of Ages, Birthplaces, Occupations, Religions, and Conjugal Condition. Similar information in a very condensed form is given hereunder. For fuller particulars reference should be made to the first issue.

2. Ages.—The numbers of persons of each sex in some of the more important age groups enumerated in the several States of the Commonwealth at the Census of 31st March, 1901, are as follows:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901.

Age Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qsld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
MALES.							
Under 5 years	80,308	66,792	31,307	20,260	10,441	10,702	219,810
5 and under 15	165,771	139,419	60,913	44,949	16,396	21,809	449,257
15 " 21	83,177	69,311	28,514	23,625	9,045	11,032	224,704
21 " 45	255,828	216,062	106,535	63,123	61,714	31,850	735,112
45 " 65	95,320	72,772	37,997	25,128	12,751	10,282	254,250
65 and upwards	27,038	36,813	7,916	7,337	2,259	3,829	85,192
Not stated ...	2,563	2,551	3,821	279	269	120	9,603
Total ...	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years	78,553	65,163	30,687	19,817	10,234	10,163	214,617
5 and under 15	162,043	137,111	59,504	44,211	16,176	21,351	440,396
15 " 21	84,193	71,341	27,160	23,889	7,127	10,872	224,582
21 " 45	229,130	223,895	75,475	61,243	30,689	28,161	648,593
45 " 65	70,896	68,837	22,319	21,421	5,914	9,083	198,470
65 and upwards	19,535	29,247	4,957	7,601	1,063	3,194	65,597
Not stated ...	491	1,756	1,024	274	46	27	3,618
Total ...	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.—Continued.

Age Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qsld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
PERSONS.							
Under 5 years	158,861	131,955	61,994	40,077	20,675	20,865	434,427
5 and under 15	327,814	276,530	120,417	89,160	32,572	43,160	889,653
15 „ 21	167,370	140,652	55,674	47,514	16,172	21,904	449,286
21 „ 45	484,958	439,957	182,010	124,366	92,403	60,011	1,383,705
45 „ 65	166,216	141,609	60,316	46,549	18,665	19,365	452,720
65 and upwards	46,573	66,060	12,873	14,938	3,322	7,023	150,789
Not stated ...	3,054	4,307	4,845	553	315	147	13,221
Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

3. **Birthplaces.**—In the next table is given a summary of the populations of the several States of the Commonwealth on 31st March, 1901, classified according to sex and birthplace, the birthplaces being grouped under the five continental divisions of the globe, with two additional headings for those born in Polynesia, and those born at sea. Of the total population of 3,773,801 those of unspecified birthplace numbered only 7922, or little more than 2 per thousand :—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, ON 31st MARCH, 1901,

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

Birthplace.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qsld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
MALES.							
Australasia ...	546,311	463,736	168,261	143,108	73,315	75,930	1,470,661
Europe ...	143,553	125,364	84,918	36,348	33,632	12,262	436,077
Asia ...	13,221	8,019	13,291	4,099	4,416	726	43,772
Africa ...	642	503	257	129	160	51	1,742
America ...	3,486	2,376	1,267	570	918	272	8,889
Polynesia ...	783	90	8,446	16	52	11	9,398
At Sea ...	1,100	782	336	259	182	88	2,747
Unspecified ...	909	2,850	227	172	200	284	4,642
Total ...	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928
FEMALES.							
Australasia ...	543,432	486,114	156,746	147,596	56,341	73,201	1,463,430
Europe ...	96,999	105,555	62,415	29,840	13,995	8,951	317,755
Asia ...	987	774	587	277	394	223	3,242
Africa ...	344	423	121	106	83	50	1,127
America ...	1,327	1,283	421	241	233	113	3,618
Polynesia ...	356	113	431	23	26	16	965
At Sea ...	867	782	298	280	135	94	2,456
Unspecified ...	529	2,306	107	93	42	203	3,280
Total ...	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—Continued.

Birthplace.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qsld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
PERSONS.							
Australasia ...	1,089,743	949,850	325,007	290,704	129,656	149,131	2,934,091
Europe ...	240,552	230,919	147,333	66,188	47,627	21,213	753,832
Asia ...	14,208	8,793	13,878	4,376	4,810	949	47,014
Africa ...	986	926	378	235	243	101	2,869
America ...	4,813	3,659	1,688	811	1,151	385	12,507
Polynesia ...	1,139	203	8,877	39	78	27	10,363
At Sea ...	1,967	1,564	634	539	317	182	5,203
Unspecified ...	1,438	5,156	334	265	242	487	7,922
Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

4. **Occupations.**—In the compilation of the results of the Census of 31st March, 1901, the populations of the several States were tabulated according to occupation in the following classes:—

(i.) *Professional.* Embracing all persons not otherwise classed, mainly engaged in the government and defence of the country, and in satisfying the moral, intellectual, and social wants of its inhabitants.

(ii.) *Domestic.* Embracing all persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which remuneration is usually paid.

(iii.) *Commercial.* Embracing all persons directly connected with the hire, sale, transfer, distribution, storage, and security of property and materials.

(iv.) *Transport and Communication.* Embracing all persons engaged in the transport of persons or goods, or in effecting communication.

(v.) *Industrial.* Embracing all persons not otherwise classed who are principally engaged in various works of utility, or in specialities connected with the manufacture, construction, modification, or alteration of materials so as to render them more available for the various uses of man, but excluding, as far as possible, all who are mainly or solely engaged in the service of commercial interchange.

(vi.) *Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and other Primary Producers.* Embracing all persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw materials from natural sources.

(vii.) *Indefinite.* Embracing all persons who derive incomes from services rendered, but the direction of which services cannot be exactly determined.

(viii.) *Dependents.* Embracing all persons dependent upon relatives or natural guardians, including wives, children, and others, not otherwise engaged in pursuits for which remuneration is paid, and all persons depending upon private charity; or whose support is a burthen on the public revenue.

Particulars concerning the number contained in each of these classes are given in the table hereunder:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901,

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Total C'with.
MALES.							
Class.							
I.—Professional	26,855	20,380	9,122	5,372	5,103	3,067	69,899
II.—Domestic	20,128	13,128	7,791	3,452	4,373	1,463	50,335
III.—Commercial	67,097	64,632	22,958	17,080	10,280	6,097	188,144
IV.—Transport and Communication	42,822	30,318	17,745	12,591	10,736	4,518	118,730
V.—Industrial	122,692	113,507	44,065	34,255	19,602	16,475	350,596
VI.—Primary Producers	168,212	140,112	79,421	45,898	35,081	25,439	494,163
VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means)	3,597	7,242	740	180	207	301	12,267
VIII.—Dependents	256,631	210,922	94,084	64,094	27,229	32,039	685,002
Unspecified	1,968	3,479	1,077	1,779	264	225	8,792
Total	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928

FEMALES.

I.—Professional	14,529	14,841	4,486	3,485	1,964	1,930	41,235
II.—Domestic	52,690	53,676	16,402	14,529	6,930	6,474	150,701
III.—Commercial	10,567	14,415	3,524	3,085	1,523	1,400	31,514
IV.—Transport and Communication	1,045	1,198	341	259	256	330	3,429
V.—Industrial	23,966	32,706	7,407	6,978	2,208	2,275	75,570
VI.—Primary Producers	4,642	24,998	3,090	3,263	491	2,460	38,944
VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means)	5,927	2,824	691	213	117	357	10,129
VIII.—Dependents	531,164	451,284	184,344	145,214	57,571	66,942	1,436,519
Unspecified	281	1,403	841	1,430	189	683	4,932
Total	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

PERSONS.

I.—Professional	41,394	35,221	13,608	8,857	7,067	4,997	111,134
II.—Domestic	72,818	66,804	24,193	17,981	11,303	7,937	201,036
III.—Commercial	77,664	79,047	26,482	20,165	11,803	7,497	222,658
IV.—Transport and Communication	43,867	31,516	18,086	12,850	10,932	4,848	122,159
V.—Industrial	146,658	146,213	51,472	41,233	21,810	18,750	426,166
VI.—Primary Producers	172,854	165,110	82,511	49,161	35,572	27,899	533,107
VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means)	9,524	10,066	1,431	393	324	658	22,396
VIII.—Dependents	787,798	662,206	278,428	209,308	84,800	98,981	2,121,521
Unspecified	2,249	4,887	1,918	3,209	453	908	13,624
Total	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

5. Religions.—In the Acts under which the Census of 1901 was taken in the several States, persons enumerated were required under penalty to furnish replies to all the inquiries contained in the schedule, with the exception of that relating to religion. In this case, any person objecting to give such particulars was allowed to insert the words "Object to state" in the column provided for religion. Of the total population of 3,773,801 there were 42,131, or 1.12 per cent., who availed themselves of this option. There were also 14,060, or 0.37 per cent., concerning whom no particulars as to religion were obtained.

Of the remainder, 3,626,449, or 97.55 per cent., were members of the various Christian denominations, 53,371 were members of non-Christian religions, 31,011 were of indefinite religious belief, and 6779 stated that they were of no religion.

Amongst the Christian denominations, that most numerous represented was the Church of England, with 1,497,576 adherents, the next in order being the Roman Catholic (850,620), the Methodist (504,101), the Presbyterian (426,105), the Baptist (89,338), the Lutheran (75,021), the Congregational (73,561), and the Salvation Army (31,100).

The principal non-Christian religions represented in Australia were the Hebrew, Mahomedan, Buddhist and Confucian, the members of the Hebrew congregation totalling 15,239.

Those included under the head of "Indefinite" in the attached table consist mainly of persons who stated that they were "Freethinkers" or "Agnostics," or returned themselves as being of "No Denomination," while under the head of "No Religion" are given those who were so returned on the schedules as well as a small number who stated that they were "Atheists."

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901,

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

Religion.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qsland.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
MALES.							
Christian ...	678,845	577,191	250,922	171,267	102,564	86,284	1,867,073
Non-Christian ...	11,043	8,577	17,481	4,030	3,042	460	44,633
Indefinite ...	6,451	5,805	3,112	4,096	2,864	627	22,955
No Religion ...	1,424	1,920	612	270	1,138	49	5,413
Object to state...	9,058	6,997	3,424	4,759	2,429	1,776	28,443
Unspecified ...	3,184	3,230	1,452	279	838	428	9,411
Total ...	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928
FEMALES.							
Christian ...	634,656	584,883	216,684	172,900	68,927	81,326	1,759,376
Non-Christian ...	3,439	3,005	942	579	664	109	8,738
Indefinite ...	1,665	2,755	948	1,883	574	231	8,056
No Religion ...	289	550	160	86	272	9	1,366
Object to state...	4,010	3,830	1,366	2,734	624	1,124	13,688
Unspecified ...	782	2,327	1,026	274	188	52	4,649
Total ...	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873
PERSONS.							
Christian ...	1,313,501	1,162,074	467,606	344,167	171,491	167,610	3,626,449
Non-Christian ...	14,482	11,582	18,423	4,609	3,706	569	53,371
Indefinite ...	8,116	8,560	4,060	5,979	3,438	858	31,011
No Religion ...	1,713	2,470	772	356	1,410	58	6,779
Object to state...	13,068	10,827	4,790	7,493	3,053	2,900	42,131
Unspecified ...	3,966	5,557	2,478	553	1,026	480	14,060
Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

6. Conjugal Condition.—In the following tables are given summaries of the particulars concerning the population of the several States on 31st March, 1901, classified according to age and conjugal condition. In the case of South Australia divorced persons and persons whose conjugal condition was not stated were included under other heads. The figures given in these tables are exclusive of 1553 half-castes in Queensland, and 553 in South Australia, whose ages and conjugal condition were unspecified :—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE.

(a) MALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
MARRIED.							
Under 15	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
15 and under 21	477	245	110	141	55	55	1,083
21 " 45	123,206	104,080	44,991	30,839	23,370	15,642	342,128
45 " 60	54,735	42,118	18,921	16,115	6,604	6,640	145,133
60 and upwards	24,312	29,477	8,088	7,659	2,005	3,456	74,997
Unspecified adults	190	240	103	...	29	14	576
Total	202,922	176,160	72,213	54,754	32,063	25,807	563,919
NEVER MARRIED.							
Under 15	246,354	206,713	92,227	65,209	26,845	32,511	669,859
15 and under 21	82,689	69,062	28,394	23,481	8,987	10,976	223,589
21 " 45	127,451	107,472	59,745	31,304	37,026	15,503	378,501
45 " 60	17,291	10,786	9,928	3,534	3,342	1,166	46,047
60 and upwards	9,967	10,048	3,557	1,038	1,147	716	26,473
Unspecified adults	498	581	2,788	...	109	45	4,021
Total	484,250	404,662	196,639	124,566	77,456	60,917	1,348,490
WIDOWED.							
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21	7	4	5	3	3	1	23
21 " 45	4,034	3,462	1,514	980	1,086	539	11,615
45 " 60	6,120	4,524	2,276	1,487	981	682	16,070
60 and upwards	9,252	11,919	3,001	2,632	854	1,336	28,994
Unspecified adults	38	64	16	...	8	2	128
Total	19,451	19,973	6,812	5,102	2,932	2,560	56,830
DIVORCED.							
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 " 45	427	151	70	...	81	24	753
45 " 60	214	91	18	...	26	10	359
60 and upwards	50	45	13	...	4	1	113
Unspecified adults	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Total	692	289	101	*	111	35	1,228

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—Continued.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
NOT STATED.							
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21 ...	4	...	5	...	...	...	9
21 „ 45 ...	710	897	215	...	151	142	2,115
45 „ 60 ...	227	281	71	...	31	55	665
60 and upwards ...	190	296	40	...	16	49	591
Unspecified adults	1,559	1,162	184	...	115	59	3,029
Total ...	2,690	2,636	465	*	313	305	6,409

TOTAL.							
Under 15 ...	246,356	206,713	92,227	65,209	26,845	32,511	669,861
15 and under 21 ...	83,177	69,311	28,514	23,625	9,045	11,032	224,704
21 „ 45 ...	255,828	216,062	106,535	63,123	61,714	31,850	735,112
45 „ 60 ...	78,587	57,800	31,214	21,136	10,984	8,553	208,274
60 and upwards ...	43,771	51,785	14,699	11,329	4,026	5,558	131,168
Unspecified adults	2,286	2,049	3,041	...	261	120	7,757
Total ...	710,005	603,720	†276,230	†184,422	112,875	89,624	1,976,876

* Included under other heads. † Exclusive of 773 half-castes, Queensland; 279 South Australia.

(b) FEMALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
MARRIED.							
Under 15 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
15 and under 21 ...	4,837	2,245	1,592	815	720	633	10,842
21 „ 45 ...	144,408	125,585	51,308	36,280	21,797	17,578	396,956
45 „ 60 ...	42,981	36,613	13,990	12,989	3,669	5,240	115,482
60 and upwards ...	13,757	18,058	4,463	5,257	843	1,998	44,376
Unspecified adults	201	340	116	...	14	11	682
Total ...	206,186	182,841	71,469	55,341	27,043	25,460	568,340

NEVER MARRIED.

Under 15 ...	240,638	202,650	90,205	64,028	26,425	31,514	655,460
15 and under 21 ...	79,266	69,087	25,543	23,060	6,403	10,234	213,593
21 „ 45 ...	76,394	90,379	21,616	22,118	7,804	9,729	229,040
45 „ 60 ...	4,437	5,396	816	1,422	306	788	13,163
60 and upwards ...	1,447	2,102	267	496	58	301	4,671
Unspecified adults	144	312	77	...	8	5	546
Total ...	402,326	369,926	138,524	112,122	41,004	52,571	1,116,473

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—Continued.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
WIDOWED.							
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21 ...	30	7	11	14	1	3	66
21 „ 45 ...	7,558	7,309	2,492	1,845	1,014	788	21,006
45 „ 60 ...	11,133	12,367	3,536	2,986	1,027	1,296	32,345
60 and upwards ...	16,429	23,211	4,167	5,874	1,066	2,584	53,331
Unspecified adults	57	127	12	...	4	1	201
Total ...	35,207	43,021	10,218	10,719	3,112	4,672	106,949
DIVORCED.							
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21 ...	4	2	1	...	...	...	7
21 „ 45 ...	580	252	33	...	39	18	922
45 „ 60 ...	111	59	10	...	3	3	186
60 and upwards ...	13	13	...	...	...	1	27
Unspecified adults	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	708	331	44	*	42	22	1,147
NOT STATED.							
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 21 ...	56	...	13	...	3	2	74
21 „ 45 ...	190	370	26	...	35	48	669
45 „ 60 ...	42	114	10	...	1	31	198
60 and upwards ...	81	151	17	...	4	35	288
Unspecified adults	45	596	45	...	5	10	701
Total ...	414	1,231	111	*	48	126	1,930
TOTAL.							
Under 15 ...	240,640	202,650	90,205	64,028	26,425	31,514	655,462
15 and under 21 ...	84,193	71,341	27,160	23,889	7,127	10,872	224,582
21 „ 45 ...	229,130	223,895	75,475	61,243	30,689	28,161	648,593
45 „ 60 ...	58,704	54,549	18,362	17,395	5,006	7,358	161,374
60 and upwards ...	31,727	43,535	8,914	11,627	1,971	4,919	102,693
Unspecified adults	447	1,380	250	...	31	27	2,135
Total ...	644,841	597,350	220,366	178,182	71,249	82,851	1,794,839

* Included under other heads. † Exclusive of 760 half-castes, Queensland; 274 South Australia.

§ 10. Naturalisation.

1. **The Commonwealth Act.**—The Commonwealth Constitution empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to “Naturalisation and Aliens,” a power which was exercised when the “Naturalisation Act of 1903” was passed. Assented to on 13th October of that year, this Act came into force on 1st January, 1904, in accordance with a proclamation by *Gazette* of 14th November, 1903.

Prior to the passing of this Act the issue of certificates of naturalisation had been a function of the State Governments, carried out under Acts of the several State Legislatures, which, however, did not differ materially from each other, and furnished the basis on which the Commonwealth Act was drafted. From 1st January, 1904, when the Act became operative, the right to issue certificates of naturalisation in the Commonwealth has been vested exclusively in the Federal Government, but all certificates or letters of naturalisation issued under the several State Acts prior to that date entitle the recipients to be deemed to be naturalised under the Commonwealth Act.

The grant of a certificate of naturalisation entitles the recipient within the limits of the Commonwealth to all the rights and privileges, and renders him subject to all the obligations, of a natural-born British subject, with the exception that where, by any Commonwealth or State Constitution or Act, a distinction is made between natural-born British subjects and naturalised persons, such distinction shall hold good in the case of all persons naturalised under the Commonwealth Act.

Applications for certificate of naturalisation must be made to the Governor-General, the qualifications required in an applicant being :—

- (i.) That he is not a British subject.
- (ii.) That he is not an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, excepting New Zealand.
- (iii.) That he intends to settle in the Commonwealth.
- (iv.) (a) That he has resided in Australia continuously for two years immediately preceding naturalisation ; or
(b) That he has obtained in the United Kingdom a certificate or letters of naturalisation.

An applicant who has already obtained a certificate or letters of naturalisation in the United Kingdom is required to furnish, in support of his application—

- (i.) His certificate or letters of naturalisation.
- (ii.) His statutory declaration—
 - (a) That he is the person named therein.
 - (b) That he obtained the certificate or letters without fraud or intentional false statement.
 - (c) That the signature and seal thereto are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, genuine.
 - (d) That he intends to settle in the Commonwealth.

If the applicant is not already naturalised in the United Kingdom the particulars which he is required to furnish in support of his application are as follows :—

- (i.) His own statutory declaration stating—
 - (a) Name ; (b) Age ; (c) Birthplace ; (d) Occupation ; (e) Residence ; (f) Length of residence in Australia ; (g) Intention to settle in the Commonwealth.
- (ii.) A certificate signed by a Justice of the Peace, a postmaster, a teacher of a State school, or an officer of police, that the applicant is known to him and is of good repute.

In connection with any application for naturalisation, the Governor-General in Council is authorised to grant or withhold a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, but the issue of a certificate to any person who is not already naturalised in the United Kingdom is not admissible until the applicant has taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance. The grant of a certificate is made free of charge.

In addition to naturalisation by grant of certificate, the Act makes provision for—

- (i.) Naturalisation by marriage.
- (ii.) Naturalisation by residence with naturalised parent.

The former relates to the case of a woman who is not herself a British subject, but is married to a British subject; the latter to that of an infant who is not a natural-born British subject, but who has resided at any time in Australia with a father or mother who is a naturalised British subject. In each instance the person concerned is deemed to be naturalised under the Commonwealth Act.

The administration of the Act is carried out by the Department of External Affairs, and the Governor-General is authorised to make such regulations as are necessary or convenient for giving effect to the Act. Up to the present, however, no such regulations have been issued.

2. Statistics of Naturalisation.—Particulars relative to the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalisation issued under the Act during each of the four years 1904 to 1907, and to the countries from which such recipients had come, are shewn in the following table. Corresponding particulars as to certificates issued under the State Acts during the years 1901 to 1903 are not available in such detail as to admit of comparison :—

COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1904 to 1907.

Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.				Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.			
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
German ...	687	379	446	365	Germany ...	502	318	360	296
Swedish ...	311	120	144	137	Great Britain ...	567	213	231	209
Italian ...	193	103	95	98	Italy ...	166	97	82	82
Danish ...	145	82	92	84	America(North) ...	165	51	78	71
Russian ...	222	77	89	66	Sweden ...	86	42	64	51
Norwegian ...	158	69	73	59	Denmark ...	73	47	55	44
Greek ...	76	61	52	50	France ...	65	35	21	30
French ...	82	47	35	46	Norway ...	73	39	41	28
Swiss ...	42	23	24	38	Switzerland ...	24	16	19	26
American(Nth.) ...	32	15	42	31	Greece ...	30	26	22	25
Austrian ...	67	65	40	28	New Zealand... ..	49	17	26	24
Dutch ...	24	13	12	8	Egypt ...	32	23	20	23
Spanish ...	9	6	10	8	South Africa ...	36	17	19	23
Portuguese ...	13	14	8	7	Austria ...	22	45	17	13
Turkish ...	9	28	1	7	Russia ...	16	...	13	11
Belgian ...	8	4	10	1	Belgium ...	24	...	17	9
Rumanian ...	20	7	6	1	Finland ...	19	...	10	...
Servian ...	...	...	2	1	Turkey ...	...	25	...	...
American (Sth.) ...	7	...	2	1	Syria ...	22	11	...	...
Brazilian ...	...	1	1	1	China ...	15	...	...	...
Chilian ...	...	...	1	1	Mauritius ...	14	...	...	...
Bulgarian ...	2	...	...	1	Holland ...	13	...	...	...
Mexican ...	...	...	...	1	Poland ...	11	...	...	...
Peruvian ...	...	...	...	1					
Uruguayan ...	...	...	...	1					
Armenian ...	...	...	1	...	Other Countries	83	96	92	77
Cuban ...	...	1	1	...					
American (Cen.) ...	...	1	...	...			
Icelandic ...	...	1	...	...			
Timorian ...	...	1	...	...			
Total ...	2,107	1,118	1,187	1,042	Total ...	2,107	1,118	1,187	1,042

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalisation during the years 1904 to 1907

GRAPHS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND
EACH STATE THEREIN, 1788-1907.



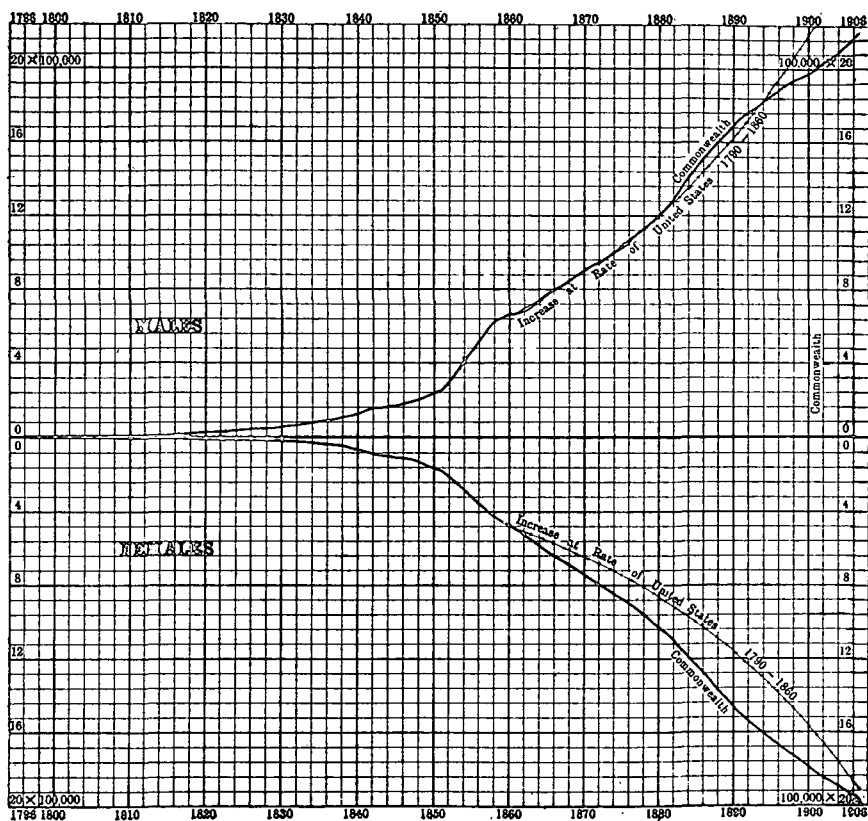
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for both States and Commonwealth; and the vertical height 80,000 persons for Commonwealth or 20,000 for States. The zero line for the States is the bottom line; for the Commonwealth it is the line marked "Commonwealth," with 0 written below. The scale on the right and that below the Commonwealth zero line on the left relate to the States, that above the Commonwealth zero line on the left relates to the Commonwealth.

Where the population falls suddenly the fall denotes the creation of a new colony, e.g., New South Wales 1825, loses the whole population of Tasmania, then erected into a separate colony.

The curves are as follows:—Commonwealth, an unbroken line; New South Wales, — — —; Victoria, — — — —; Queensland, — — — — —; South Australia, — — — — —; Western Australia, — — — — —; Tasmania, — — — — —; the names on the curves also shew which State each represents.

The manner in which the population of the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1907 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860, is shewn for purposes of comparison.

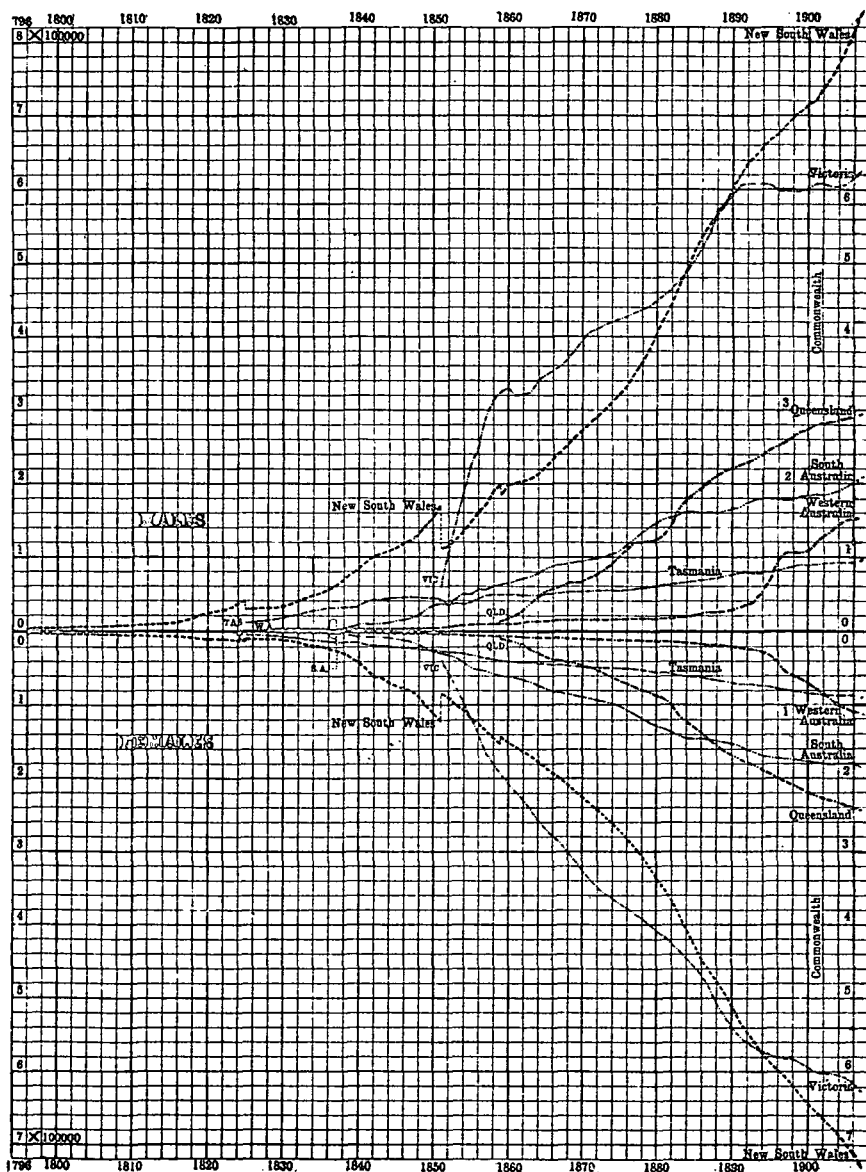
GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA, 1796-1907



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 80,000 persons. The distances upward from the heavy zero line denote the number of males, and downward the number of females. From 1860 onward is shewn, for purposes of comparison, the manner in which the numbers of each sex in the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1907 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860.

The asymmetry of the two graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1907.



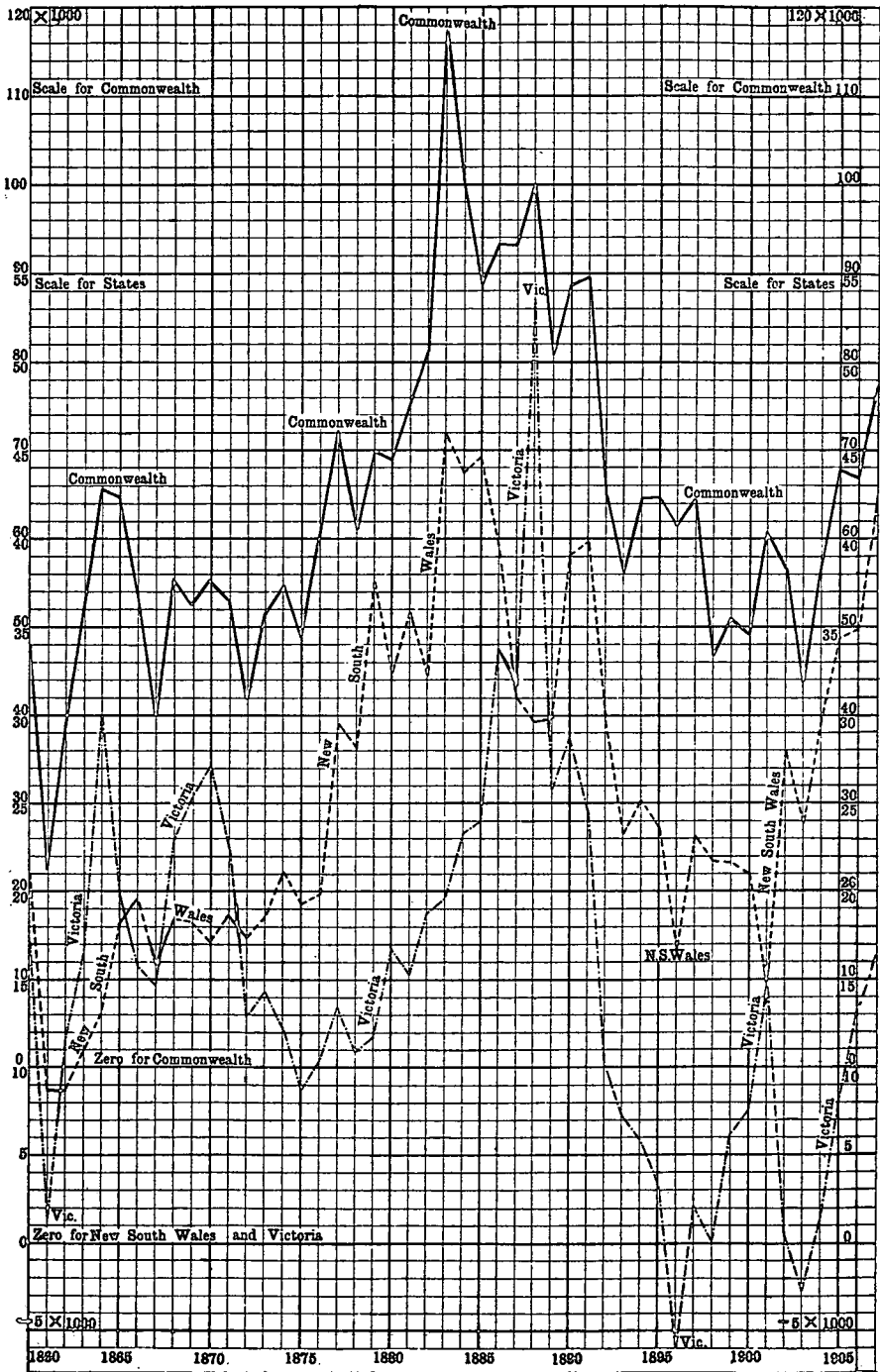
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 20,000 persons. The distances upward from the zero line represent the number of males, and downward the number of females.

The sudden falls denote the creation of new colonies.

The names on the curves denote the States to which they refer, and the curves are as follows:—New South Wales, — — — —; Victoria, — — — — —; Queensland, — — — — —; South Australia, — — — — —; Western Australia, — — — — —; Tasmania, — — — — —.

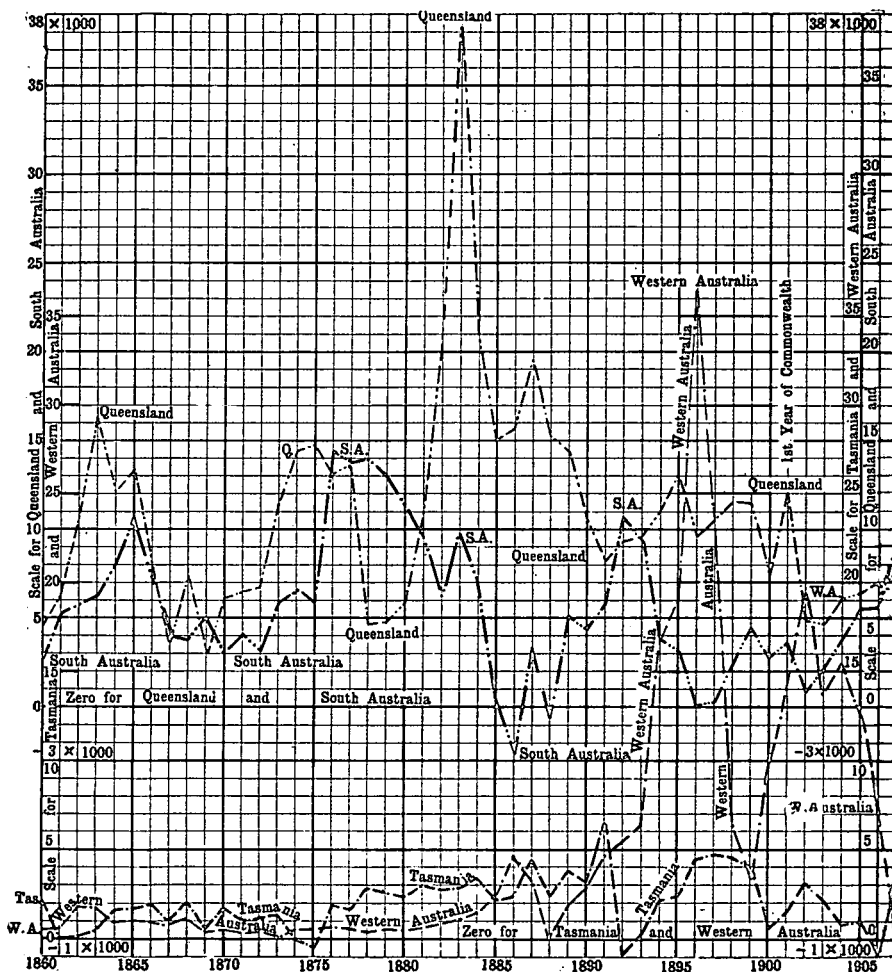
The asymmetry of the two series of graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860-1907.



(For explanation see foot of next page.)

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE STATES OF QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA.



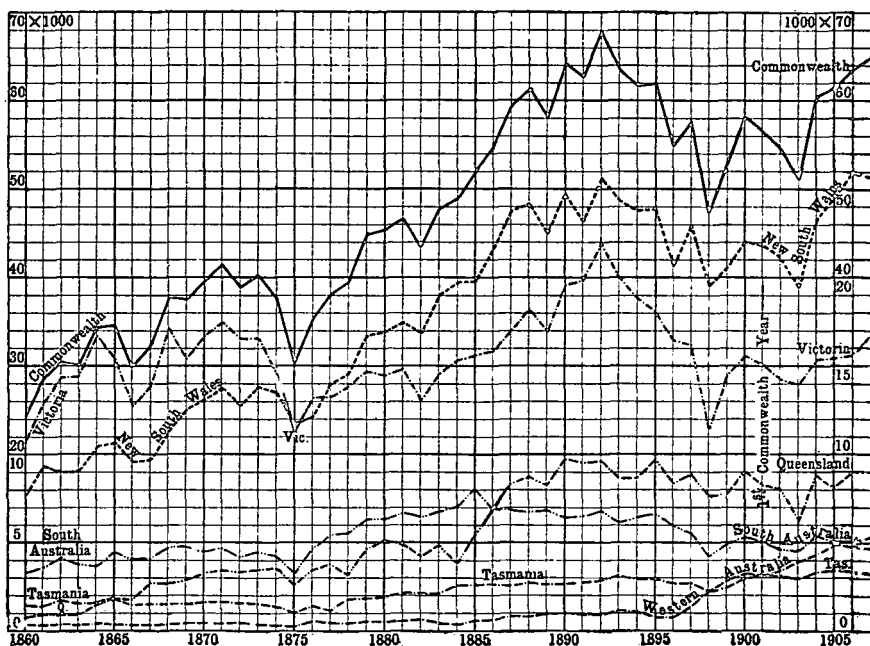
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Commonwealth; the vertical height represents 2000 for the Commonwealth and 1000 for the States. Four zero lines are taken, viz.—(i.) For the Commonwealth; (ii.) for New South Wales and Victoria; (iii.) for Queensland and South Australia; and (iv.) for Tasmania and Western Australia. These are indicated on the graphs.

NET DECREASES in population are shown by carrying the graph in such cases below the zero line, the distance of the graph below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease.

The lines used are as follows:—Commonwealth, an unbroken line; New South Wales, — — — —; Victoria, — — — —; Queensland, — — — —; South Australia, — — — —; Western Australia, — — — —; Tasmania, — — — —.

The names given on the diagram also indicate which State each graph represents.

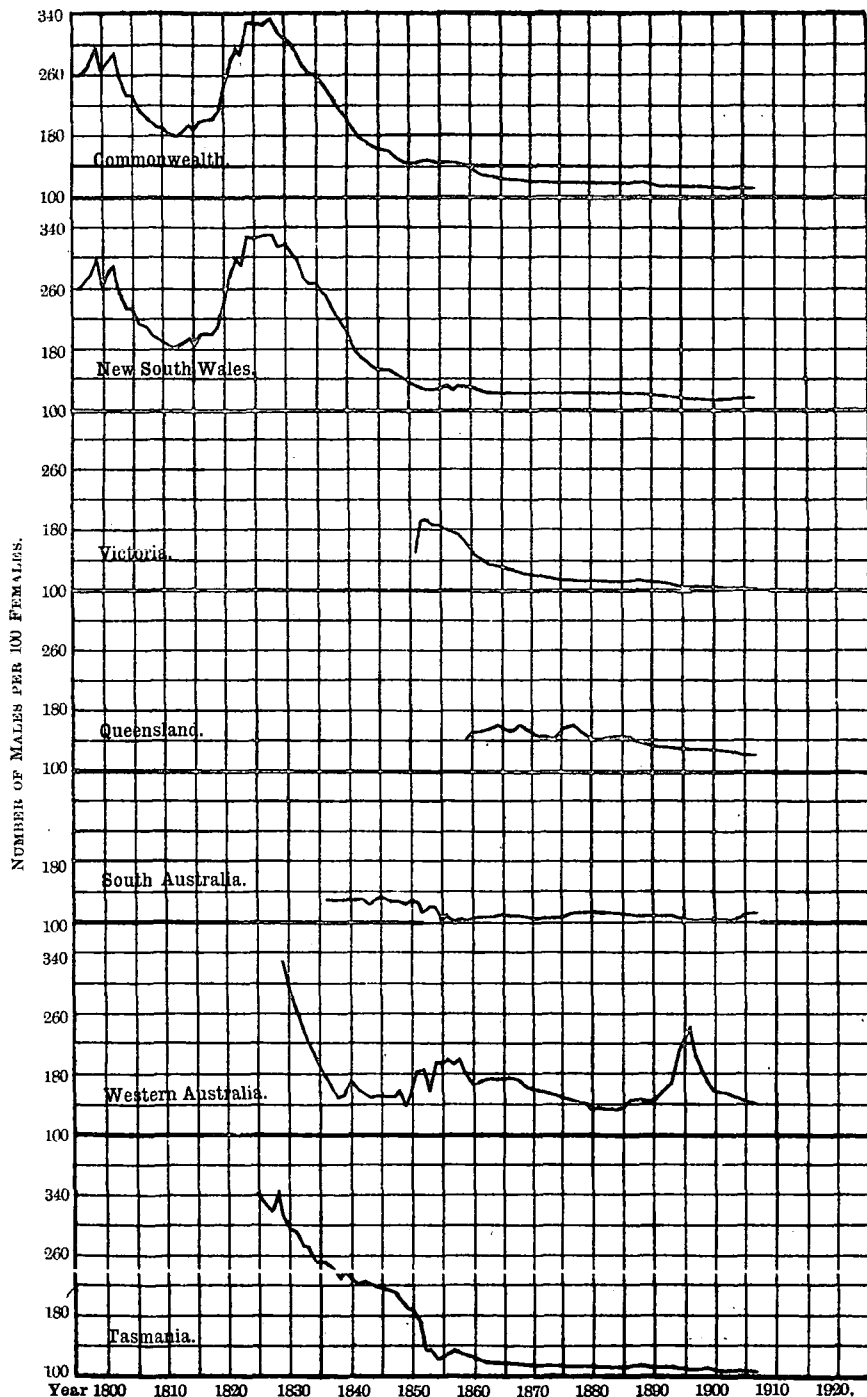
GRAPHS OF NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1907.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year for both States and Commonwealth, and the vertical height 1000 persons for the States or 2000 persons for the Commonwealth.

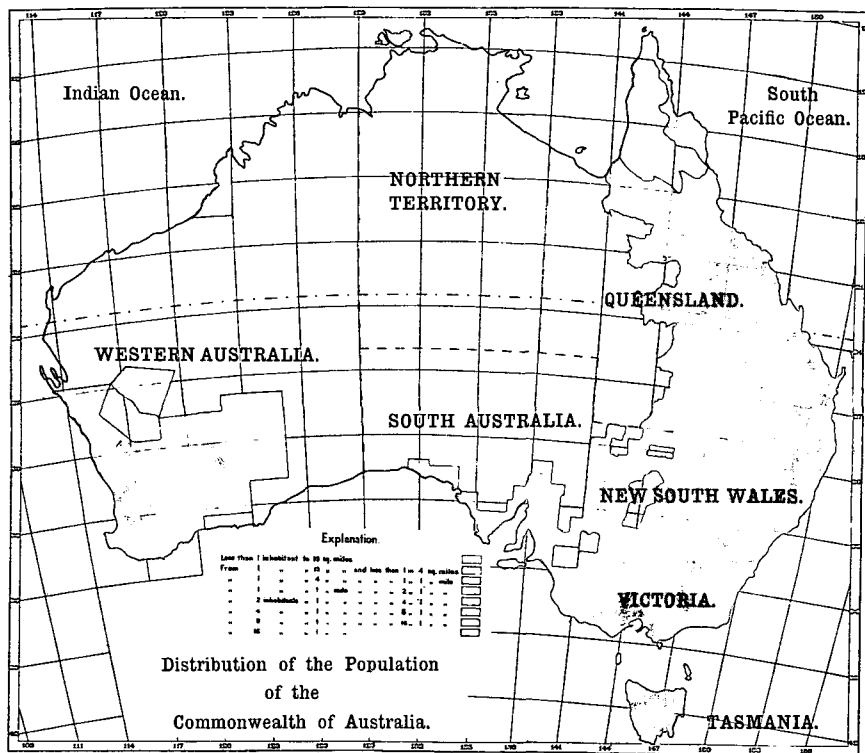
The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Commonwealth and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The smaller scale running 0. 5. 10. 15. 20 relates to the States, while the larger running 20. 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. relates to the Commonwealth curve. The names show the States to which the curves refer, they are as follows:—Commonwealth —; New South Wales, — — —; Victoria, — — — —; Queensland, — — — — —; South Australia, — — — — —; Western Australia, — — — — —; Tasmania, — — — — —.

GRAPHS SHEWING MASCULINITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES
OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1907.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height an excess of eight per cent. of males over females. The basic line (shewn thickened) for Commonwealth and all the States is 100 per cent., equivalent to a numerical equality of the sexes.

DENSITY OF POPULATION THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.



This map furnishes a graphic representation of the distribution of the population of the Commonwealth at the date of the last census, 1901. For this purpose the density of the population of variously constituted districts in each State has been computed, and the areas representing those have been shaded in accordance with the scale of density given at the foot of the map. The districts for which the results of the census were tabulated in the several States and which have, therefore, been used in the map are as follows:—New South Wales, counties; Victoria, counties; Queensland, census districts coincident with registration districts; South Australia, counties so far as the State has been divided into counties; Western Australia, magisterial districts; Tasmania, electoral districts.

A map drawn on such a small scale must of course be considered as furnishing only a rough approximation as to the true distribution of the population, owing to the fact that a small densely-populated area may exist in certain cases within a comparatively large district, the balance of which is but sparsely populated. Thus, in such a case, owing to the density of the whole district being alone taken into account, the fact of a concentration of population within a small area is lost for purposes of representation. It is evident that the larger the district is for which the density has been calculated, the less will the map represent the true facts. Thus New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia present a truer picture than the remaining three States. The densely-populated mining centres of the northern part of Queensland, the goldfields and pearling grounds of Western Australia, and the mines on the west coast of Tasmania are all contained in large districts which, apart from the centres mentioned, are very sparsely populated, and which, therefore, shew a darker shading on the map than they would present if the size of the map had allowed a division into smaller districts to be made.

The concentration of population about the capitals, referred to in the accompanying text, is obvious on reference to the above map.

were resident. The numbers of certificates granted under the several State Acts during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903 are also given.

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1901 to 1907.

STATE.	Number of Certificates Granted.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
New South Wales ...	507	386	400	1,379	544	475	458
Victoria ...	574	500	397	319	213	301	214
Queensland...	449	375	355	115	150	177	193
South Australia ...	109	54	43	25	34	45	27
Western Australia ...	58	111	75	248	166	150	134
Tasmania ...	70	28	149	21	11	39	16
Commonwealth ...	1,767	1,454	1,419	2,107	1,118	1,187	1,042

3. **Census Particulars.**—In the Census Schedule drafted by the Statistical Conference of 1900, provision was made for the inclusion of particulars concerning the number of persons who had become British subjects by naturalisation. This information was obtained in all the States except Queensland, the particulars being as follows:—

NUMBER OF NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECTS

RECORDED AT THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS OF 1901.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth. ²
Males ...	3,265	3,304	1	1,360	576	119	8,624
Females ...	354	1,262	1	545	101	24	2,286
Persons ...	3,619	4,566	1	1,905	677	143	10,910

1. Not ascertained. 2. Exclusive of Queensland.

It is probable that the numbers furnished above fall short of the total number of naturalised persons at the date of the Census, as the method of recording the fact of naturalisation on the schedule was that of inserting the letter N after the birthplace, a method which is always liable to lead to errors of omission. Cases also of women who had become naturalised by marriage to British subjects, would probably remain unrecorded in many instances.

§ 11. Graphical Representation of Growth of Population.

1. **General.**—The nature of the fluctuations of the numbers representing (a) total population, or those representing (b) births and deaths from year to year, or (c) the natural increase, *i.e.*, the difference of births and deaths, or (d) the net immigration, all of which taken together make up the element of increase of total population, cannot be readily discerned from mere numerical tables. It has been deemed desirable therefore to furnish a series of graphical representations, shewing in some cases the characteristics of these elements from 1788 to 1907, and in others from 1860 to 1907. The graphs furnish at a glance a clear indication of the changes taking place, and of their significance from year to year. The great importance of such representations is that only by their means can the most recent changes be justly apprehended, either in their relation to the past, or their meaning for the future.

2. **Graphs of Total Population** (page 191).—These graphs furnish interesting evidence of the comparatively slow rate of growth of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole, during the period from the foundation of settlement in 1788 until 1832. From that year onwards to 1851, a moderately increased rate of progress was experienced. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia, and the effect of this discovery on the population of the Commonwealth is shewn by the steepness of the curves for New South Wales and Victoria, and also of the Commonwealth, from this point onwards for a series of years. The sudden breaks in the continuity of the curves for New South Wales indicate the creation of new colonies, and their separation from the mother colony. Thus, Tasmania came into existence in 1825, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Owing to the extensive gold discoveries in Victoria, its population increased so rapidly that in 1854 its total passed that of New South Wales, and remained in excess until 1892, when the mother State again assumed the lead, which it has since maintained. The rate of increase in New South Wales is large, but the State is only sparsely populated. A feature of the New South Wales curve is its comparative regularity as compared with that of Victoria, the population of which State increased with great rapidity from 1851 to 1860, less rapidly from 1861 to 1878, with a further period of increased rapidity from 1878 to 1891, and a period of very slow and fluctuating growth from the latter year to 1907. Victoria, however, has a population density more than double that of Tasmania, and about three times that of New South Wales.

In the case of Queensland, the curve indicates a rate of growth which, though varying somewhat, has on the whole been satisfactory, and at times very rapid. Periods of particularly rapid increase occurred from 1862 to 1865, from 1873 to 1877, and from 1881 to 1889. The population of Queensland passed that of Tasmania in 1867, and that of South Australia in 1885. The population density of Queensland is less than one-seventeenth that of Victoria.

The curve for South Australia indicates that with fluctuations more or less marked, the population increased at a moderate rate from the date of the foundation of the colony in 1836 until 1884, and that from that point onwards a diminished rate of increase was experienced. The population of South Australia passed that of Tasmania in 1852. Its density is about half that of Queensland, about one-twelfth that of New South Wales, and about one-thirty-third that of Victoria.

The curve for Western Australia indicates that the population increased regularly but very slowly until 1886, when the discovery of gold in the Kimberley division caused an influx of population. The effects of the further rich discoveries of gold in the Murchison and Coolgardie districts in 1891 and 1892, are clearly shewn in the rapid increase of population in those and subsequent years to 1897. Two years of retarded progress then occurred, followed by a satisfactorily rapid rate of increase from 1899 to 1906, and a decline in 1907. The population of Western Australia became greater than that of Tasmania

in 1899. Its density is little more than half that of South Australia, one-third that of Queensland, one-eighteenth that of New South Wales, and about one-fiftieth that of Victoria.

The Tasmanian population curve indicates a comparatively slow rate of growth throughout. Its most noticeable feature is a retardation in increase in 1852 and subsequent years, brought about by the discovery of gold on the mainland. The population density of Tasmania is more than 40 per cent. greater than that of New South Wales, and a little less than half that of Victoria.

3. Graphs for Commonwealth of Male and Female Population (page 192).—These curves shew the relative growth of male and female population of the Commonwealth, and it will be seen that the former are far more liable to marked fluctuations than the latter. The curves representing an increase of population on the basis of the United States rate for 1790 to 1860, indicate that on the whole the female rate of increase in the Commonwealth has been a fairly satisfactory one, and that from 1860 to 1893 the same might be said of the male population. From 1893 onwards, however, the male population of the Commonwealth has fallen considerably below this rate, and it may be added that the rapid lowering of the rate of increase of the male population must be regarded as unsatisfactory from a national standpoint.

Although the rate of increase of the female population from 1860 onwards is on the whole very satisfactory, it should be noted that the total number at the beginning of this period was relatively very small, and that from 1894 there is an unsatisfactory falling off in the rate of increase, similar to that experienced in the case of males.

4. Graphs for each State of Male and Female Population (page 193).—These graphs, shewing the relative progress in male and female population for each of the States, disclose the fact that in all cases the female population is much less liable to marked fluctuations than the male, and further, that in cases where rapid increases have taken place in the latter a similar, but much more gradual, increase is in evidence in the former, commencing usually, however, somewhat later than in the case of the males. A comparison of the graphs of each of the States with that of the Commonwealth shews that the fluctuations in the latter case are smaller than in the former. This is largely due to internal migrations of the male element of the population, brought about by various causes, amongst which mining developments figure prominently.

5. Graphs of Natural Increase of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 196).—The graphs indicate that, with the exception of certain marked variations, the natural increase of the population of the Commonwealth, viz., the excess of births over deaths, advanced with fair rapidity from 1860 to 1892, in which year it attained its maximum, when, however, it fell rapidly till 1898. A subsequent rise to 1900 was followed by a continuous fall for the three years succeeding, viz., to 1903. The recovery shows a fairly rapid rise to 1907. The years in which the natural increase of the Commonwealth was at its highest were 1865, 1871, 1881, 1892, and 1900; and the years of extraordinarily low rates of natural increase were 1866, 1875, 1882, 1898, and 1903. The low rate of 1898 was due in large measure to a phenomenally high death rate experienced in practically all the States in that year, when an epidemic of measles was prevalent throughout the Commonwealth. The low rate of 1903 was brought about by the low birth rates and high death rates which accompanied the drought of 1902-3, while the advance in the rate of natural increase since 1903 has been collateral with the marked improvement in material conditions experienced throughout the Commonwealth during that period.

6. Graphs shewing Net Increase of Population (pages 194 and 195).—The graphs disclose the fact that the most notable years of large net increases of population of the Commonwealth as a whole were 1864, 1877, 1883, 1888, and 1907. The highest increase was attained in 1883. The net increase for 1907 was higher than for any year since 1891. The years in which low net increases were noticeable were 1861, 1867, 1872, 1878, 1889, 1893, 1898, and 1903.

The graph for New South Wales indicates a high net increase of population between 1876 and 1893, advancing to a maximum in 1883, and then declining to 1901. From the latter year onwards to 1907 an advance in the net increase has been in evidence.

A feature of the graph shewing the Victorian net increase is the height attained in 1864, 1870, 1888, and 1901, the smallness of the increase for the years 1861 and 1875, and the decreases for 1896 and 1903.

For Queensland it will be seen that the years of high net increases were 1862, 1875, 1883, 1895, and 1901, while the years in which these were at very low level were 1869, 1878, 1891, and 1903.

In South Australia the net increases were exceptionally high in 1865, 1876, 1883, and 1892, and correspondingly low in 1870, 1886, and 1896.

In Western Australia the net increase graph indicates no very marked advance until about 1884, from which it rises somewhat rapidly to 1886, and then declines to 1888. This is followed by an exceedingly rapid rise to 1896, and a subsequent fall to 1899, succeeded by a further rise to 1902, and fall thereafter.

In the case of the Tasmanian graph indications of a very varied net increase are in evidence, the principal high points being those for the years 1887, 1891, 1897, and 1902, while actual decreases were experienced in 1874, 1875, 1892, and 1906.

7. Graphs shewing Masculinity of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 197).—These graphs furnish information concerning the variations which have taken place in the relative numbers of males and females in the populations of the Commonwealth and the several States during the years 1796 to 1907, and incidentally serve to indicate special features of growth in the respective populations. In general it will be noted that in recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a masculinity of 100, that is, to a condition in which the numbers of males and females in the population were equal, but that with the exception of Victoria in 1904 and 1907 the masculinity has never fallen below 100. The early experience of the Commonwealth exhibits a fairly rapid decline in masculinity to 1812, followed by an even more rapid rise to 1828 and a subsequent fall with more gentle slope to 1850. From 1850 onwards the decline in masculinity has been fairly continuous though subject to fluctuations. It should be noted that the marked variations of the earlier as compared with the later years have been due to a considerable extent to the fact that, owing to the smallness of the population, any considerable influx of male immigrants had a marked effect in increasing the masculinity of the population, while an influx of female immigrants tended to considerably reduce it. Two points of special interest in the graphs of the separate States are the maxima attained in 1852 in Victoria and 1896 in Western Australia, as the result of extensive male immigration consequent on the gold discoveries in the respective States.