

## POPULATION.

ON the 26th January, 1788, Captain Phillip arrived in Sydney Harbour, bringing with him an establishment of about 1,030 people all told. Settlement soon spread from the parent colony, first to Tasmania in 1803, and afterwards to other parts of the continent and to New Zealand. At the census of 1901 the population of Australasia, exclusive of aborigines and Maoris, was 4,544,434, distributed as follows:—

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .....	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
Victoria .....	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
Queensland .....	276,230	220,366	496,596
South Australia .....	184,422	178,182	362,604
Western Australia .....	112,875	71,249	184,124
Tasmania .....	89,624	82,851	172,475
Commonwealth .....	1,976,876	1,794,839	3,771,715
New Zealand .....	405,992	366,727	772,719
Australasia .....	2,382,868	2,161,566	4,544,434

If to these numbers, which principally comprise the people of European descent, there be added an estimated population of 153,000 Australian aborigines in an uncivilised state in Western Australia, South Australia, and Queensland, and of 43,000 Maoris in New Zealand, the total population of Australasia at the date of the census would be about 4,740,000.

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

Year.	Commonwealth.		New Zealand.		Australasia.	
	Population.	Annual Increase per cent.	Population.	Annual Increase per cent.	Population.	Annual Increase per cent.
1788 .....	1,030	.....	.....	.....	1,030	.....
1801 .....	6,508	15·25	.....	.....	6,508	15·25
1811 .....	11,525	5·88	.....	.....	11,525	5·88
1821 .....	35,610	11·94	.....	.....	35,610	11·94
1831 .....	79,306	8·34	.....	.....	79,306	8·34
1841 .....	206,095	10·02	5,000	.....	211,095	10·28
1851 .....	403,889	6·96	26,707	18·24	430,596	7·39
1861 .....	1,153,973	11·07	99,021	14·00	1,252,994	11·27
1871 .....	1,668,377	3·75	256,393	9·98	1,924,770	4·39
1881 .....	2,252,617	3·05	489,933	6·69	2,742,550	3·60
1891 .....	3,183,237	3·52	626,658	2·49	3,809,895	3·34
1901 .....	3,771,715	1·71	772,719	2·12	4,544,434	1·78

The high rate of increase prior to 1831 arose from the small number of people on which the increase was calculated; while between 1831 and 1841, it was due to the policy of State-aided immigration which was then in vogue. The discovery of gold, which proved a strong incentive towards emigration to Australia, accounted for the high rate during the period from 1851 to 1861. The rate of increase since 1861 shows a regular decline during each decennial period, and from 1891 to 1901 the annual increase was only 1.78 per cent, which is but slightly in excess of the natural increase due to the excess of births over deaths.

The chief factor determining the increase of population in Australia prior to 1860 was immigration, and until recent years the States of Queensland and Western Australia gained more largely from this source than from births; but taking the whole period of forty-one years from 1861 to 1901 embraced in the following table, the two elements of increase compare as follows:—

Arrivals from abroad in excess of departures.....	780,895
Births in excess of deaths .....	1,910,392

The population of each State (exclusive of aborigines, a few in New South Wales and Victoria excepted) at the last five census periods, and at the end of 1901, is shown below:—

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	31st Dec., 1901.
New South Wales...	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,379,700
Victoria .....	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,208,710
Queensland .....	30,059	120,104	213,525	393,718	496,596	510,520
South Australia ...	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	362,604	364,800
Western Australia..	15,691	25,353	29,708	49,782	184,124	194,890
Tasmania .....	90,211	101,785	115,705	146,667	172,475	174,230
Commonwealth	1,153,973	1,668,377	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,771,715	3,832,850
New Zealand.....	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	787,660
Australasia ...	1,252,994	1,924,770	2,742,550	3,809,895	4,544,434	4,620,510

In order to show the great differences in the growth of the population of the individual States during the last ten years, the appended table has been prepared, giving the population at the end of each year since 1892.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Australasia.
1892	1,191,790	1,168,890	409,040	333,860	58,670	150,380	650,430	3,963,060
1893	1,214,550	1,170,450	417,970	343,050	65,060	150,530	672,260	4,039,870
1894	1,239,250	1,182,630	428,540	347,220	82,070	152,600	686,130	4,118,440
1895	1,262,270	1,186,300	441,110	350,810	101,240	154,930	698,710	4,195,370
1896	1,278,970	1,180,710	450,300	351,600	137,950	159,280	714,160	4,272,970
1897	1,301,780	1,183,090	400,430	352,370	161,920	163,870	729,090	4,352,520
1898	1,323,139	1,183,370	471,510	355,210	168,130	168,320	743,460	4,413,130
1899	1,344,680	1,189,670	482,400	359,290	171,030	172,220	756,500	4,475,190
1900	1,364,090	1,197,890	498,250	361,350	180,150	172,980	770,680	4,545,390
1901	1,379,700	1,208,710	510,520	364,800	194,800	174,230	787,660	4,620,510

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

1892 .....	3,312,630	1897 .....	3,623,460
1893 .....	3,367,610	1898 .....	3,669,670
1894 .....	3,432,310	1899 .....	3,718,690
1895 .....	3,496,660	1900 .....	3,774,710
1896 .....	3,558,810	1901 .....	3,832,850

The populations quoted for the various States for the years 1892 to 1901 differ slightly from estimates previously published, a slight change having been made in the distribution in order to bring them more into line with the census figures. The corrections are slight, as the figures had been previously adjusted on a basis agreed upon at a conference of Statisticians, held at Sydney in February, 1901; it was ascertained that the allowance for unrecorded departures had been insufficient, and a recomputation was, therefore, necessary.

The following table gives the total increase in each State during the forty-one years, 1861–1901, distinguishing the natural increase arising from the excess of births over deaths from the increase due to the excess of arrivals over departures :—

State.	Excess of—		Total Increase.
	Births over Deaths.	Immigration over Emigration.	
New South Wales.....	702,646	328,508	1,031,154
Victoria .....	645,082	25,781	670,863
Queensland .....	217,678	264,786	482,464
South Australia .....	223,393	17,295	240,688
Western Australia.....	34,107	145,556	179,663
Tasmania.....	87,486	←) 1,031	86,455
Commonwealth .....	1,910,392	780,895	2,691,287
New Zealand .....	415,549	292,400	707,949
Australasia .....	2,325,941	1,073,295	3,399,236

(—) Excess of Emigration over Immigration.

The information conveyed by the above figures is important, as illustrating, not only the movement of population but also the effect upon immigration, of local influences, such as the attraction of liberal land laws, the fertility of the soil, the permanence of employment, and the policy of assisted immigration. But a bare statement of the gross

increase to each state from immigration is apt to be misleading, since the original density of population must be deemed a factor affecting the current of immigration. The following figures show the density of population per square mile in each State at the time of taking the census on the last five occasions and also at the close of 1901 :—

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	31st Dec., 1901.
New South Wales.....	1·13	1·62	2·42	3·65	4·36	4·44
Victoria .....	6·15	8·32	9·81	12·98	13·66	13·75
Queensland .....	0·04	0·18	0·32	0·59	0·74	0·76
South Australia .....	0·14	0·20	0·31	0·35	0·40	0·40
Western Australia.....	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·19	0·20
Tasmania .....	3·44	3·88	4·41	5·59	6·57	6·65
Commonwealth .....	0·39	0·56	0·76	1·07	1·27	1·29
New Zealand .....	0·95	2·45	4·69	6·00	7·39	7·54
Australasia .....	0·41	0·63	0·89	1·24	1·48	1·50

At the close of the year 1901 the population of Australasia, including the native races, only reached a density of 1·54 persons per square mile—a rate which is far below that of any other civilised country ; and excluding Australian aborigines and Maoris, the density was only 1·50 per square mile. But a comparison of the density of population in Australasia with that in older countries of the world is of little practical use, beyond affording some indication of the future of these States when their population shall have reached the proportions to be found in the old world. The latest authoritative statements give the density of the populations of the great divisions of the world as follows :—

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

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

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

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

While five years afterwards the population of each was :—

Victoria .....	364,324
New South Wales .....	277,579

Victoria enjoyed the advantage in population and increased its lead yearly until 1871, when its inhabitants exceeded in number those of New South Wales by no less than 229,654. But from that time almost every year showed a nearer approach in the numbers of the inhabitants of the two States, until at the census of 1891 Victoria had a lead of only 8,171, while at the end of that year New South Wales had the greater population by about 5,800. By the end of 1901 the parent State had increased its lead to nearly 171,000. In considering the question of increase of population, attention should be paid to the density as well as to the actual number of the population; in regard to the case in point, the density of Victoria is 13·75 per square mile, and in New South Wales only 4·44.

New Zealand and Queensland, and Western Australia also in recent years, owe much of their remarkable progress to the discovery of gold. In New Zealand the gold fever broke out in 1861, when the population numbered only 99,021, and the period of its activity extended over many years. At the end of 1901 the population had reached 787,660 souls, exclusive of Maoris, or almost eight times that of 1861. In Queensland the attractive force of the goldfields was exerted at a later date, and was a powerful factor in stimulating the growth of population in that State; while the development of Western Australia during the past eleven years has been wholly due to the gold deposits discovered there, the population increasing from the small number of 46,290 at the end of 1890 to 194,890 at the end of 1901. The great rush of a few years ago has moderated considerably, but the net increase by excess of immigration over emigration during 1901 amounted, nevertheless, to 11,541—a much higher gain than in any other State; and in view of the vast mineral possibilities of the State it will not be surprising if fresh discoveries should at any time be made, and immigration on an extensive scale again set in.

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

immigrants introduced into Australasia either wholly or partly at the expense of the State, up to the end of 1901 :—

State.	Prior to 1881.	1881 to 1901.	Total.
New South Wales .....	177,234	34,738	211,972
Victoria .....	140,102	.....	140,102
Queensland .....	52,399	116,317	168,716
South Australia .....	88,050	7,298	95,348
Western Australia.....	889	6,243	7,132
Tasmania.....	18,965	2,734	21,699
Commonwealth .....	477,639	167,330	644,969
New Zealand .....	*100,920	14,658	*115,578
Australasia .....	578,559	181,988	760,547

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

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

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

State.	1851-60.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901.
New South Wales .....	123,097	45,539	109,341	164,205	16,167	6,744 <sup>c</sup>
Victoria .....	398,753	38,935	12,672*	112,097	108,795*	3,784*
Queensland .....	†	68,191	73,849	101,525	17,247	3,974
South Australia .....	33,024	17,949	34,569	17,004*	16,623 <sup>c</sup>	1,596 <sup>c</sup>
Western Australia .....	7,187	5,891	638*	10,170	118,592	11,541
Tasmania .....	6,767	3,228*	1,427*	5,572	73*	1,875 <sup>c</sup>
Commonwealth ..	568,828	173,277	203,022	376,565	26,515	1,516
New Zealand .....	44,742	118,637	132,976	9,453	27,211	4,123
Australasia .....	613,570	291,914	335,998	386,018	53,726	5,639

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

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

again have suffered a net loss by emigration as in the two preceding years.

If the results for the last eleven years be compared, it will be seen that there was an exodus both from Victoria and South Australia, the former losing 112,579 persons, and the latter 18,219, by excess of emigration, while Tasmania also lost 1,948 persons from the same source. The gain in the other States was very limited, with the exception of Western Australia, where there was a net increase of 130,133 persons; the remaining States showed an increase of only 67,978 persons. The following table shows the increase of population by excess of arrivals over departures in each State for the twenty-two years ending 1901:—

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Australia.
1881	16,673	4,976	*4,009	12,055	401	1,166	31,262	1,970	33,232
1882	16,034	6,563	17,043	*3,679	94	587	36,642	2,375	39,017
1883	27,278	6,597	34,371	4,266	436	689	73,637	8,657	82,294
1884	23,944	8,525	18,620	2,750	871	816	53,051	7,724	60,775
1885	24,829	9,027	7,056	*9,280	1,628	*388	32,872	2,757	35,629
1886	18,073	15,436	7,695	*8,819	3,738	*302	35,821	*199	35,622
1887	7,202	15,445	11,527	*3,008	2,049	1,797	35,012	211	35,223
1888	6,633	25,757	5,651	*8,325	*1,196	*383	28,137	*10,548	17,589
1889	8,241	9,794	4,340	*2,346	578	1,172	21,779	*700	21,079
1890	15,298	9,977	*769	1,857	1,571	418	23,352	*2,794	25,558
1891	17,158	5,256	*2,375	*1,878	6,073	3,303	27,537	*3,745	23,792
1892	3,969	*11,490	*727	2,981	4,473	*3,846	*4,640	4,953	313
1893	*1,560	*12,484	231	3,041	5,223	*2,995	*8,544	10,410	1,866
1894	919	*12,648	1,891	*2,288	15,968	*844	2,998	2,260	5,258
1895	*840	*14,400	2,848	*3,014	18,401	*649	2,346	897	3,243
1896	*3,967	*22,054	818	*5,175	35,948	1,648	7,218	3,270	10,488
1897	*173	*13,804	1,240	*4,748	22,592	1,853	6,960	2,758	9,718
1898	1,789	*11,197	3,390	*1,398	3,958	2,229	*1,229	2,689	1,460
1899	390	*8,130	3,135	*864	50	1,430	*3,989	1,885	*2,104
1900	*1,518	*7,844	6,796	*3,280	5,906	*2,202	*2,142	1,834	*308
1901	*6,744	*3,734	3,974	*1,596	11,541	*1,875	1,516	4,123	5,639

\* Denotes excess of departures.

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

#### AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The ages of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1901, were as shown by the following statement, in which the population has been arranged in five-year groups. There is the same tendency in Australia as in other countries for the people to state their ages at the nearest decennial or quinquennial period, hence it is necessary to adjust the

census figures before they can be stated under individual ages. The grouping in five-year periods, as indicated below, although not entirely satisfactory, is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. The following table shows the ages of males, exclusive of Aborigines:—

*Males.*

Age Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.
Under 5 .....	80,308	66,786	31,307	20,260	10,441	10,702	219,804	44,324
5 and under 10 ..	84,189	72,051	31,908	22,756	8,891	11,160	230,955	43,314
10 " 15 ..	81,582	67,374	29,005	22,193	7,505	10,649	218,308	43,100
15 " 20 ..	70,423	58,882	23,684	20,007	7,088	9,388	189,472	42,456
20 " 21 ..	12,754	10,428	4,830	3,618	1,957	1,764	35,351	8,559
21 " 25 ..	49,694	40,144	19,760	13,023	9,884	6,497	139,002	32,637
25 " 30 ..	56,273	45,461	23,634	13,771	15,822	7,276	162,237	35,307
30 " 35 ..	52,596	46,024	22,639	12,945	14,845	6,422	156,071	29,694
35 " 40 ..	52,335	46,718	22,083	12,013	12,441	6,262	151,852	24,301
40 " 45 ..	44,930	37,104	18,419	11,371	8,722	5,273	125,819	21,589
45 " 50 ..	33,338	24,130	13,046	9,033	5,220	3,760	88,527	19,134
50 " 55 ..	25,615	15,336	10,187	6,767	3,453	2,797	67,155	15,413
55 " 60 ..	19,634	13,339	7,981	5,386	2,311	1,996	52,597	13,711
60 " 65 ..	16,733	14,970	6,783	3,992	1,767	1,729	45,974	12,803
65 " 70 ..	13,005	16,080	4,131	2,872	1,101	1,292	38,481	10,160
70 " 75 ..	7,772	11,772	2,230	2,282	692	1,123	25,871	5,348
75 " 80 ..	3,578	5,738	959	1,290	290	756	12,611	2,285
80 " 85 ..	1,853	2,452	453	646	140	459	6,033	1,050
85 and over .....	800	775	143	247	36	199	2,200	375
Unspecified (children) .....	277	502	5	....	8	....	792	24
Unspecified (adults)	2,286	2,054	3,043	....	261	120	7,764	403
Total .....	710,005	603,720	276,230	184,422	112,375	89,624	1,976,376	405,992

In the next table similar information is given regarding females.

*Females.*

Age Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.
Under 5 .....	78,553	65,162	30,687	19,817	10,234	10,163	214,616	42,482
5 and under 10 ..	81,940	70,495	30,947	22,612	8,856	10,864	225,720	42,422
10 " 15 ..	80,097	66,618	28,557	21,599	7,320	10,487	214,678	42,125
15 " 20 ..	70,736	59,704	22,792	20,162	5,849	9,063	188,306	42,358
20 " 21 ..	13,457	11,622	4,368	3,727	1,278	1,836	36,238	8,583
21 " 25 ..	51,361	45,987	16,818	13,813	6,001	6,313	140,293	33,377
25 " 30 ..	56,043	52,818	18,284	14,253	8,677	6,561	156,036	33,233
30 " 35 ..	46,697	43,160	15,958	12,368	7,298	5,576	136,057	27,272
35 " 40 ..	41,593	43,394	13,705	11,213	5,322	5,217	120,444	21,217
40 " 45 ..	33,436	33,554	10,710	9,690	3,391	4,467	95,154	17,347
45 " 50 ..	24,001	21,900	7,402	7,277	2,151	3,094	65,725	13,997
50 " 55 ..	19,327	17,590	6,042	5,573	1,673	2,379	52,589	11,991
55 " 60 ..	15,376	15,157	4,918	4,545	1,177	1,885	43,058	9,963
60 " 65 ..	12,192	14,299	3,957	4,026	908	1,725	37,107	8,017
65 " 70 ..	9,237	13,840	2,400	3,051	570	1,321	30,419	6,028
70 " 75 ..	5,202	8,949	1,382	2,280	279	910	18,402	3,236
75 " 80 ..	2,844	4,230	705	1,262	133	514	9,638	1,679
80 " 85 ..	1,674	2,064	343	698	56	302	5,037	852
85 and over .....	673	751	127	310	25	147	2,038	340
Unspecified (children) .....	44	372	11	....	15	....	442	15
Unspecified (adults)	447	1,384	253	....	31	27	2,142	193
Total .....	644,341	597,360	220,366	173,182	71,249	82,851	1,794,339	366,727



In the following table the ages of the total population, exclusive of aborigines are shown.

TOTAL POPULATION.								
Age Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.
Under 5 .....	158,861	181,948	61,094	40,077	20,675	20,865	434,420	86,806
5 and under 10 ..	166,135	142,546	62,855	45,308	17,747	22,024	456,675	85,736
10 " 15 ..	161,679	183,992	57,562	43,702	14,825	21,136	432,986	85,225
15 " 20 ..	141,159	118,586	46,476	40,169	12,937	18,451	377,778	84,814
20 " 21 ..	26,211	22,050	9,193	7,345	3,235	3,600	71,639	17,142
21 " 25 ..	101,055	86,131	36,578	26,836	15,885	12,810	279,295	66,014
25 " 30 ..	112,316	98,279	41,918	28,024	24,499	18,837	318,873	63,540
30 " 35 ..	99,293	94,784	38,597	25,313	22,143	11,993	292,128	56,966
35 " 40 ..	93,928	90,112	35,788	23,226	17,763	11,479	272,296	45,518
40 " 45 ..	78,366	70,658	29,129	20,967	12,113	9,740	220,973	38,936
45 " 50 ..	57,339	45,930	20,448	16,310	7,371	6,854	154,252	33,131
50 " 55 ..	44,942	35,926	16,229	12,340	5,131	5,176	119,744	27,404
55 " 60 ..	35,010	30,496	12,859	9,831	3,488	3,851	95,655	23,674
60 " 65 ..	28,925	29,269	10,740	8,013	2,675	3,454	83,081	20,320
65 " 70 ..	22,242	29,920	6,531	5,923	1,671	2,613	68,900	16,188
70 " 75 ..	12,974	20,121	3,612	4,562	971	2,033	44,273	8,584
75 " 80 ..	6,422	9,963	1,664	2,552	423	1,270	22,299	3,964
80 " 85 ..	3,457	4,516	796	1,344	196	761	11,070	1,902
85 and over .....	1,478	1,526	270	557	61	346	4,238	715
Unspecified (children) .....	321	874	16	....	23	....	1,234	39
Unspecified (adults) ..	2,733	3,433	3,296	....	292	147	9,906	601
Total .....	1,354,846	1,201,070	496,596	362,604	184,124	172,475	3,771,715	772,719

These figures show remarkable differences in the constitution of the population of the various States; these differences, however, will be more readily apprehended by considering the population in the conventional groups of dependent and supporting ages. The figures, therefore, have been arranged so as to show the number of males at the dependent ages from infancy to 15 years; at the supporting ages, from 15 to 65; in the old-age group, from 65 years upwards; and at the military ages, from 20 to 40 years:—

State.	Dependent Ages, up to 15 years.		Supporting Ages, 15 and under 65.		Old Ages, 65 and over.		Military Ages, 20 to 40 years.	
	Number.	Proportion of total male population.	Number.	Proportion of total male population.	Number.	Proportion of total male population.	Number.	Proportion of total male population.
New South Wales .....	246,079	34.79	434,325	61.30	27,098	3.82	223,652	31.61
Victoria .....	206,211	34.30	358,136	59.57	36,817	6.13	189,375	31.50
Queensland .....	92,220	33.76	173,046	63.34	7,910	2.90	92,946	34.02
South Australia .....	65,209	35.36	111,876	60.66	7,337	3.98	55,370	30.02
Western Australia .....	26,837	23.33	83,510	74.16	2,259	2.01	54,949	48.80
Tasmania .....	32,511	36.32	53,104	59.40	3,829	4.28	28,221	31.53
Commonwealth .....	669,067	33.99	1,214,057	61.68	85,196	4.33	644,513	32.74
New Zealand .....	130,738	32.24	255,604	63.02	19,218	4.74	130,498	32.13
Australasia .....	799,805	33.69	1,469,661	61.91	104,414	4.40	775,011	32.65

It will be seen that the age constitution of the male population is much the same in all the States with the exception of Western Australia. In the latter State the males in the supporting ages represent 74·16 per cent. of the male population, while the average for the remaining States is only 60·92 per cent.; the male dependents in Western Australia constitute 23·83 per cent., and those who have reached old age only 2·01 per cent. of the total male population. In the other States there is no marked difference in the various groups, excepting that Victoria shows a much larger proportion of aged males than any other State. The proportion of population in the dependent groups ranges from 32·44 per cent. in New Zealand to 36·32 per cent. in Tasmania; the variation is a trifle greater in the supporting ages, the proportion for Tasmania being 59·40 per cent. as against 63·34 per cent. in Queensland. In the old age group there is a wider margin, the proportions ranging from 2·90 per cent. in Queensland to 6·13 per cent. in Victoria. Western Australia and Queensland show the greatest proportions of males at the military ages, the other States being remarkably even. On the 31st March, 1901, there were 644,500 men in the Commonwealth who could be called upon to perform military service, and 130,500 in New Zealand.

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

State.	Dependent Ages, up to 15 years.		Reproductive Ages, 15 and under 45.		Ages of 45 and under 65.		Old Ages, 65 years and over.	
	Number.	Proportion of total female population.	Number.	Proportion of total female population.	Number.	Proportion of total female population.	Number.	Proportion of total female population.
		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
New South Wales .....	240,506	37·34	313,323	48·63	70,806	11·00	19,535	3·03
Victoria .....	202,275	33·96	295,239	49·57	68,846	11·56	29,234	4·91
Queensland .....	90,191	40·08	102,635	46·63	22,319	10·14	4,957	2·25
South Australia .....	64,028	35·93	85,132	47·78	21,421	12·02	7,601	4·27
Western Australia .....	26,410	37·09	37,316	53·11	5,914	8·31	1,063	1·49
Tasmania .....	31,514	38·05	39,033	47·13	9,083	10·97	3,194	3·85
Commonwealth .....	655,014	36·55	873,178	48·72	198,479	11·07	65,584	3·66
New Zealand .....	127,029	34·66	183,387	50·03	43,968	12·00	12,135	3·31
Australasia .....	782,043	36·23	1,056,565	48·94	242,447	11·23	77,710	3·60

The age constitution of the female population shows more general variation in the various States than that of the male population, but Western Australia does not differ from the other States in any marked degree. In the dependent group there is a considerable margin, for while in Victoria it comprises but 33·96 per cent. of the total female population, in Queensland it constitutes 40·98 per cent. In the reproductive ages Queensland has the smallest proportionate number, representing 46·63 per cent. of the population, as against 53·11 per cent. in Western Australia. The next age group embraces females aged 45 and under 65, and in Western Australia these comprise 8·31 per cent. only, as against 12·02 per cent. in South Australia. In the old age group Victoria has again the largest proportion with 4·91 per cent., while Western Australia only shows 1·49 per cent.

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

As regards some of the States great changes have taken place in the age constitution of the population during the ten years from 1891 to 1901, and a notable feature is the decline in the proportionate number of dependents. This decline is general throughout Australasia, and when it is considered that 93 per cent. of the increase of population during the ten years was due to natural increase by excess of births over deaths, the decline in the birth rate is evidenced in a striking manner. The number of males and females in each of the conventional age groups at the census of 1891 is shown below:—

*Males.*

State.	Dependent Ages, up to 15 years.	Supporting Ages, 15 and under 65.	Old Ages, 65 and over.
New South Wales .....	217,991	373,346	16,666
Victoria .....	199,599	374,871	23,619
Queensland .....	74,180	145,960	3,639
South Australia .....	64,004	97,293	5,504
Western Australia.....	8,480	19,948	1,086
Tasmania.....	28,975	44,215	4,297
Commonwealth .....	593,229	1,055,633	54,811
New Zealand ... ..	126,531	197,979	8,367
Australasia .....	719,760	1,253,612	63,178

<i>Females.</i>				
State.	Dependent Ages, up to 15 years.	Reproductive Ages, 15 and under 45.	Ages of 45 years and under 65.	Old Ages, 65 years and over.
New South Wales.. ...	213,198	239,503	51,551	11,699
Victoria .....	195,315	262,512	68,172	15,752
Queensland .....	72,407	79,391	15,772	2,369
South Australia .....	62,174	68,796	17,536	5,124
Western Australia .....	8,249	9,148	1,921	375
Tasmania.....	28,299	30,568	7,745	2,429
Commonwealth ...	579,642	689,918	162,697	37,748
New Zealand .....	123,889	131,451	32,430	6,011
Australasia .....	703,531	821,369	195,127	43,759

Comparing the results obtained from these figures with those already arrived at in the preceding pages the proportion of population in the different groups at each census period was as shown below.

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

There has been a decrease in the proportion of males at dependent ages in all the States with the exception of Victoria and Queensland. The largest decrease is shown in Western Australia where the proportion has fallen from 28·73 per cent. in 1891 to 23·83 per cent. in 1901. The changes were more general in the supporting ages, for while South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand show increases, the proportions in the other States decreased. In 1891 Western Australia had the highest proportionate population at supporting ages with 67·59 per cent., but in 1901 this had been increased to 74·16 per cent., a proportion greatly in advance of that for any other State. In regard to the population which has reached old age the

proportions in most of the States have increased, and Victoria with 6·13 per cent. maintains the position occupied in 1891 by Tasmania when 5·55 per cent. of the population of the latter State were aged 65 years and over.

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

State.	Under 15 years.		15 and under 45.		45 and under 65.		65 and over.	
	Per cent of female population.		Per cent. of female population.		Per cent. of female population.		Per cent. of Female population.	
	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
New South Wales .....	41·32	37·34	46·42	48·63	9·99	11·00	2·27	3·03
Victoria .....	36·05	33·96	48·46	49·57	12·58	11·56	2·91	4·91
Queensland .....	42·61	40·98	46·72	46·63	9·28	10·14	1·39	2·25
South Australia .....	40·47	35·93	44·78	47·78	11·41	12·02	3·34	4·27
Western Australia .....	41·89	37·09	46·45	53·11	9·76	8·31	1·90	1·49
Tasmania .....	40·99	38·05	44·27	47·13	11·22	10·97	3·52	3·85
Commonwealth .....	39·43	36·55	46·93	48·72	11·07	11·07	2·57	3·66
New Zealand .....	42·17	34·66	44·74	50·03	11·04	12·00	2·05	3·31
Australasia .....	39·89	36·23	46·57	48·94	11·06	11·23	2·48	3·60

The proportionate number of female dependents decreased in each of the States during the ten years, and the average for Australasia was only 36·23 per cent. in 1901 compared with 39·89 per cent. in 1891. In Queensland alone the proportion of women at reproductive ages shows a decline during the period; the greatest increase is shown in Western Australia, where the proportion is now much higher than in any other State. There are many changes in the proportions of female population in the various States at ages from 45 to 65, but the general average for Australasia is much the same, in fact the figures for the Commonwealth show exactly the same proportion as existed ten years ago. A general increase is noticeable in all the States regarding the number of females aged 65 and over, the only exception being Western Australia.

#### CENTRALISATION OF POPULATION.

One of the most notable problems in the progress of modern civilisation is the tendency of the population, everywhere exhibited in the chief countries of the world, to accumulate in great cities. Not only is this apparent in England, France, and other countries where the development of manufactures has brought about an entire change in the employments of the people, and has necessarily caused the aggregation of workers in towns, but it is seen also in the United States, the most favoured country for the agricultural labourer. It is noticed, too, that in all new countries there is a tendency for immigrants to locate themselves in and near the great cities, and Australia is no exception to the rule.

The progress of the chief cities of Australasia has been remarkable, and has no parallel among the cities of the old world. Even in America the rise of the great cities has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the rural population, but in Australia, perhaps for the first time in history, was presented the spectacle of magnificent cities growing with marvellous rapidity, and embracing within their limits one-third of the population of the states of which they are the seat of government. The abnormal aggregation of the population into their capital cities is a most unfortunate element in the progress of these states, and as regards some of them is becoming more marked each year.

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

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

City.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Sydney .....	29,973	53,924	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	487,900
Melbourne.....	4,479	23,143	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	494,129
Brisbane.....	*829	2,543	6,051	15,029	31,109	93,657	119,428
Adelaide.....	†8,480	‡14,577	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,261
Perth.....	.....	.....	.....	5,244	5,822	8,447	36,274
Hobart .....	.....	.....	19,449	19,092	21,118	33,450	34,626
Wellington....	.....	.....	.....	7,908	20,563	33,224	49,344

\* In 1846. † In 1840. ‡ In 1850.

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

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

Although Wellington is the capital of New Zealand it is exceeded in population by Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin. Still, even in the largest of these cities—Auckland—the population is not more than 8·70 per cent., and in the four together is only 29·25 per cent. of that of the whole colony.

The following is a list of the cities and most important towns of Australasia, with their populations on the 31st March, 1901. In all but the most important towns, where the suburbs are included, the populations quoted are those of the boroughs or municipal districts :—

City or Town.	Population.	City or Town.	Population.
New South Wales—		South Australia—	
Sydney .....	487,900	Adelaide .....	162,261
Newcastle .....	54,991	Port Adelaide.....	20,089
Broken Hill .....	27,500	Port Pirie.....	7,983
Parramatta .....	12,560	Mount Gambier .....	3,162
Goulburn .....	10,612		
Maitland .....	10,073	Western Australia—	
Bathurst .....	9,223	Perth .....	36,274
Orange .....	6,331	Fremantle .....	20,448
Albury .....	5,823	Kalgoorlie .....	6,652
Tamworth.....	5,799	Boulder .....	4,601
Lithgow .....	5,268	Coolgardie .....	4,249
Grafton.....	5,147	Albany .....	3,594
Wagga Wagga .....	5,108		
Victoria—		Tasmania—	
Melbourne .....	494,129	Hobart.....	34,626
Ballarat .....	43,823	Launceston .....	21,218
Bendigo.....	30,774	Queenstown.....	5,051
Geelong .....	18,239	Zeehan .....	5,014
Eaglehawk .....	8,367	Beaconsfield.....	2,658
Warrnambool .....	6,404		
Stawell .....	5,318	New Zealand—	
Castlemaine .....	5,703	Auckland .....	67,226
Maryborough .....	5,622	Christchurch .....	57,041
Queensland—		Dunedin .....	52,390
Brisbane .....	119,428	Wellington .....	49,344
Rockhampton .....	18,326	Napier .....	8,774
Townsville .....	12,717	Wanganui .....	7,329
Gympie.....	11,959	Nelson .....	7,010
Maryborough .....	10,159	Palmerston North .....	6,534
Toowoomba .....	9,137	Timaru .....	6,424
Ipswich.....	8,637	Invercargill.....	6,215
Mount Morgan .....	6,230	Oamaru .....	4,836
Charters Towers .....	5,523	New Plymouth .....	4,405
Bundaberg .....	5,200	Thames.....	4,009

The above statement shows clearly where the people have settled, for excluding the capitals, there are only five cities in the whole of Australasia with a population of over 40,000, viz., Newcastle, 54,991; Auckland, 67,226; Dunedin, 52,390; Ballarat, 43,823; Christchurch, 57,041; and of these five, three are in New Zealand.

## BIRTHPLACES.

One of the subjects of inquiry at the census of 1901, as at previous enumerations, was the birthplaces of the population. The result of the tabulation shows that while there are differences in the component parts of the population in the several states, these differences are slight, and the great majority of the people in Australasia—to the extent, indeed, of fully 95 per cent.—are of British origin. Probably the population of Australasia is more homogeneous than that of most European countries; for even in Queensland, where people of foreign descent are proportionately more numerous than in any of the other states, they only amount to 8.71 per cent. of the total population. The subjoined table shows in a condensed form the results of the tabulation of the birthplaces of the population of each state, the figures being exclusive of aborigines:—

Birthplaces.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	
New South Wales .....	977,176	22,408	24,868	4,146	14,122	2,075	6,492	
Victoria .....	56,019	875,645	10,272	10,308	39,491	7,949	12,583	
Queensland .....	14,968	3,010	282,861	607	2,595	288	1,271	
South Australia .....	22,059	21,924	2,384	271,671	16,250	887	1,575	
Western Australia .....	887	1,479	190	958	52,363	96	190	
Tasmania .....	7,577	15,363	1,308	817	1,750	136,629	3,720	
Australia, State not specified	468	1,000	19	935	81	14	1,222	
Total, Commonwealth ..	1,079,154	940,829	321,911	289,442	126,952	147,938	27,053	
New Zealand .....	10,589	9,022	1,571	712	2,704	1,193	616,106	
Total, Australasia .....	1,089,743	949,851	323,482	290,154	129,656	149,131	543,159	
England .....	126,117	113,426	68,589	37,787	25,380	12,658	111,964	
Wales .....	3,622	3,705		1,092	912	284	1,765	
Scotland .....	30,717	35,772		19,934	6,736	5,397	2,986	47,858
Ireland .....	59,945	61,462		37,036	11,245	9,862	3,887	49,524
Total, United Kingdom ..	220,401	214,365	126,159	56,860	41,551	19,815	205,111	
India and Ceylon .....	2,957	1,938	1,476	1,336	842	607	1,286	
Canada .....	1,063	993	404		267		1,439	
Other British Possessions ..	1,933	1,553	857		871		1,497	
Total, British Empire ..	1,316,097	1,168,700	452,378	348,350	173,187	169,553	752,402	
German Empire .....	8,716	7,615	13,166	6,663	1,527	773	4,217	
France and Possessions .....	2,129	953	370	226	280	58	610	
Russia .....	1,262	958	454	253	400	37	484	
Austria .....	667	404	240	164	418	23	1,874	
Switzerland .....	454	903	441	105	118	19	333	
Denmark and Possessions ..	1,368	1,022	3,161	262	320	155	2,120	
Sweden and Norway .....	3,190	2,206	2,142	942	1,174	219	2,827	
Italy .....	1,577	1,526	347	316	1,354	50	428	
Other European Countries and Possessions.	1,910	1,321	682	466	989	129	870	
United States of America ..	3,130	2,141	1,315	523	1,085	237	1,671	
Chinese Empire .....	9,993	6,230	8,472	3,253	1,475	484	2,902	
Other Foreign Countries ..	948	373	11,964	336	1,288	41	246	
Total, Foreign Countries.	35,344	25,652	43,254	13,509	10,378	2,223	18,582	
Born at Sea .....	1,967	1,561	634	541	317	1	1,203	
Unspecified .....	1,438	5,157	330	204	242	698	442	
Total .....	1,354,846	1,201,070	496,596	362,604	184,124	172,475	772,719	



It will be seen at a glance that natives of the Australasian states formed three-fourths of the population, and that the great majority of the Australasian-born population were natives of the particular state in which they were enumerated, the only exception being in the case of Western Australia. The percentage of the people born in the state in which they were resident at the time of the census, of those born in the other states, and of the total Australasian-born population to the total population of each state, are shown below :—

State.	Percentage to Total Population of—		
	Natives of State of Enumeration.	Natives of other States.	Australasian-born Population.
New South Wales .....	72·20	8·32	80·52
Victoria .....	73·22	6·20	79·42
Queensland .....	57·01	8·19	65·20
South Australia .....	74·96	5·10	80·06
Western Australia .....	28·64	41·87	70·51
Tasmania .....	79·54	7·28	86·82
New Zealand .....	66·83	3·50	70·33

These figures show that proportionately the largest Australasian-born population is to be found in Tasmania, where nearly 80 out of every 100 of the inhabitants were born in the state, and over 86 per cent. were Australasians. In Queensland, on the contrary, nearly one-third the population were natives of countries outside Australasia, and only 57 per cent. were Queenslanders by birth. The low proportion of native-born in this state is due to the policy of state assisted immigration, which is still in force, the addition to the population from this source during the twenty-one years ended with 1901, amounting to 168,716 souls. The exodus of population from other parts of the Continent to Western Australia is evidenced in a striking manner, as persons born in the other Australasian states, comprised 42 per cent. of the population. The following figures set forth still more clearly the extent to which each state is indebted for population to its neighbours :—

State.	Number of Natives of other six States enumerated.	Number of Natives enumerated in other six States.	Gain to State.	Loss to State.
New South Wales .....	112,099	74,111	37,988	.....
Victoria .....	73,206	136,622	.....	63,416
Queensland .....	40,602	22,739	17,863	.....
South Australia .....	17,548	65,079	.....	47,531
Western Australia .....	76,912	3,809	73,103	.....
Tasmania .....	12,488	30,535	.....	18,047
New Zealand .....	25,831	25,791	40	.....

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

State.	Natives of—			
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
New South Wales.....	9·58	2·27	4·43	16·28
Victoria .....	9·79	2·99	5·14	17·92
Queensland.....	13·82	4·02	7·58	25·42
South Australia.....	10·73	1·86	3·10	15·69
Western Australia ...	14·30	2·94	5·36	22·60
Tasmania .....	7·54	1·74	2·26	11·54
New Zealand .....	14·73	6·20	5·63	26·56
Australasia .....	11·19	3·29	5·02	19·50

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

The number of natives of parts of the British Empire other than the United Kingdom and Australasia enumerated in these states was very small, amounting only to the following percentages of the total population :—In New South Wales, 0·44 per cent. ; in Victoria, 0·38 per cent. ; in Queensland, 0·55 per cent. ; in South Australia, 0·37 per cent. ; in Western Australia, 1·07 per cent. ; in Tasmania, 0·35 per cent. ; and in New Zealand, 0·54 per cent. ; average for Australasia, 0·47 per cent. Natives of Canada and of India and Ceylon make up the majority of this class, which numbered only 21,319 altogether. It is not considered necessary to give a complete tabulation of natives of all foreign countries, and only the more numerous are given in these pages. Immigrants from Germany are by far the most numerous. The Chinese are next in point of numbers, followed by Scandinavians, while natives of the United States, France and Italy are also fairly numerous. Polynesians constitute a considerable section of the community in Queensland, but are almost unknown in some of the other States. The percentages to the total population of each State of natives of Germany, of the Scandinavian Kingdoms (Sweden and Norway and

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

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

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

The remainder of the population, whose birthplaces were stated, is made up of those born at sea ; the persons whose birthplaces were unspecified, numbered 8,511, and have been excluded from consideration in computing the proportions arrived at in the preceding pages. The proportion of the population born at sea to the total population of each state is shown below :—

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

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

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION.

At a conference of statisticians held at Sydney, during February 1900, it was decided to tabulate the conjugal condition of the people, as ascertained by the census of 1901, under the heads of "Never

married," "Married," "Widowed," and "Divorced"; but this decision was not adhered to by South Australia and Tasmania, where the divorced were probably included under the heading of unmarried. For the sake of comparison a similar classification has therefore been made in the tabulation of the other states. The people who returned themselves as "divorced" on the census schedules were very few in number, and it is reasonable to assume that the numbers were wide of the truth, owing to the reluctance on the part of many people whose marriage bonds had been severed to return themselves as "divorced" in the census schedules. The information given below is not absolutely correct, as the returns of Victoria are not yet complete, but the figures have been estimated from those of the other states, having due regard to the different age constitution of the population.

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

## Males.

State.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowers.		Total.
	Number.	Proportion of Male Population.	Number.	Proportion of Male Population.	Number.	Proportion of Male Population.	
		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.	
New South Wales ...	486,977	68·59	203,527	28·66	19,501	2·75	710,005
Victoria .....	412,512	68·31	172,590	28·58	18,781	3·11	603,883
Queensland .....	196,740	71·34	72,213	26·19	6,812	2·47	275,765
South Australia .....	124,566	67·54	54,754	29·69	5,102	2·77	184,422
Western Australia ...	77,567	68·91	32,063	28·49	2,932	2·60	112,562
Tasmania .....	60,952	68·24	25,807	28·89	2,560	2·87	89,319
Commonwealth ...	1,359,314	68·79	560,954	28·39	55,688	2·82	1,975,956
New Zealand .....	273,113	67·90	118,475	29·45	10,653	2·65	402,241
Australasia .....	1,632,427	68·64	679,429	28·57	66,341	2·79	2,378,197

The figures show that only 28·39 per cent. of the male population of the Commonwealth is married. The rates are fairly uniform throughout Australasia with the single exception of Queensland, where unmarried males form 71·34 per cent. of the male population. The following table

shows similar information regarding the female population of Australasia :—

<i>Females.</i>							
State.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widows.		Total.
	Number.	Proportion of Female Population.	Number.	Proportion of Female Population.	Number.	Proportion of Female Population.	
		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.	
New South Wales ...	403,293	62·54	206,319	32·00	35,229	5·46	644,841
Victoria .....	369,789	61·89	194,434	32·55	33,235	5·56	597,458
Queensland .....	138,568	62·91	71,469	32·45	10,218	4·64	220,255
South Australia .....	112,122	62·92	55,341	31·06	10,719	6·02	178,182
Western Australia .....	41,046	57·65	27,043	37·98	3,112	4·37	71,201
Tasmania .....	52,593	63·57	25,460	30·78	4,672	5·65	82,725
Commonwealth ...	1,117,411	62·26	580,066	32·32	97,185	5·42	1,794,662
New Zealand .....	230,510	62·94	117,821	32·17	17,902	4·89	366,233
Australasia .....	1,347,921	62·38	697,887	32·30	115,087	5·32	2,160,895

The smallest proportion of unmarried females is in Western Australia, where the largest proportionate number of adult males is to be found. From the foregoing figures it will be seen that unmarried males are largely in excess of unmarried females in each state. The following table shows the excess of unmarried males over females, and the number of unmarried females to 1,000 unmarried males :—

State.	Excess of Unmarried Males over Unmarried Females.	Number of Unmarried Females to 1,000 Unmarried Males.
New South Wales .....	83,684	828
Victoria .....	42,723	896
Queensland .....	58,172	703
South Australia .....	12,444	900
Western Australia .....	36,521	529
Tasmania .....	8,359	869
Commonwealth .....	241,903	821
New Zealand .....	42,603	844
Australasia .....	284,506	825

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

Amongst the widowed, females largely outnumber males, as was to be expected from the higher death-rate and the proportionately larger number of males remarried.

## NATIVE RACES.

At the census of 1901 only 47,296 aborigines were enumerated, of whom 43,611 were full-blooded aborigines or half-castes in a nomadic condition, and 3,685 were half-castes living in a state of civilisation, and these have been included in the general population. The following table shows the distribution of each class amongst the various States.

State.	Number of Aborigines.		
	Full-blooded and nomadic Half-castes.	Civilised Half-castes.	Total.
New South Wales .....	4,287	3,147	7,434
Victoria .....	271	381	652
Queensland .....	6,670	*	6,670
South Australia .....	27,123	•	27,123
Western Australia.....	5,260	*	5,260
Tasmania.....	.....	157	157
Total .....	43,611	3,685	47,296

\* Included with full-blooded aborigines.

These figures only represent aborigines enumerated at the census, and except in Victoria, Tasmania, and New South Wales, they must not be taken as indicating the strength of the aboriginal population. The native aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania, and practically so in Victoria where the number recorded was only 271. The aborigines in New South Wales totalled 7,434 at the census of 1901, and as their number was 8,280 ten years previously, they are apparently decreasing at a rate slightly in excess of 1 per cent. yearly. In Queensland only 6,670 aborigines were enumerated, but their full strength is estimated at 25,000, while in South Australia, although 27,123 were enumerated the total number cannot be far short of 50,000. The census of Western Australia included only those aborigines within the bounds of settlement, and as large portions of this, the greatest in area of all the Australian States, are as yet unexplored it is evident that the number shown, 5,260, gives no idea as to the total aboriginal population. It is estimated that the aborigines in Western Australia are fully 70,000 in number, which would make the total aboriginal population of the continent about 153,000. The difficulty of enumerating the aborigines, even in the civilised area of Australia, will be apparent when their migratory habits are considered; and as by far the greater portion of their number lives outside the bounds of civilisation, in practically unexplored territory, this estimate of their numerical strength is

advanced with the utmost diffidence. The Maoris, who are popularly supposed to be the original natives of New Zealand, are quite a different race from the aborigines of Australia. They are gifted with a considerable amount of intelligence, are quick at imitation, and brave even to rashness.

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

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

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

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

#### ALIEN RACES.

The number of aliens in Australasia at the time of the census cannot be ascertained, as only in New South Wales and Queensland was the information shown. The figures for these two States were as follows :—

Alien Races.	In New South Wales.	In Queensland.
	No.	No.
Chinese.....	11,263	9,313
Pacific Islanders.....	467	9,327
Japanese .....	161	2,269
Hindoos and Cingalese .....	1,681	939
Other aliens.....	1,261	1,787
Total.....	14,833	23,635

These figures show that the aliens number 10·95 per 1,000 of the population, exclusive of aborigines, in New South Wales, and 47·59 per 1,000 in Queensland. In the other States the proportions would not be so large, as the employment afforded by the sugar industry is responsible for the introduction of the Pacific Islanders to Queensland in such large numbers, and to a considerable extent for the influx of Hindoos into New South Wales.

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

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

The number of Chinese in the various States had increased so rapidly prior to 1880 that it was deemed expedient by the Governments to enact prohibitive laws against the immigration of these aliens, and their migration from one State to another. For several years a poll-tax of £10 was imposed, but this was not considered sufficiently deterrent, and in New South Wales, in accordance with the most recent legislation on the subject, masters of vessels are forbidden under a heavy penalty to bring more than one Chinese to every 300 tons, and a poll-tax of £100 is charged on landing. In Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia no poll-tax is imposed, but masters of vessels may bring only one Chinese to every 500 tons burden. The Western Australian Act was similar to that in the three last-named States until recently, but has now been superseded by the Coloured Immigrants Restriction Act. Tasmania allows one Chinese passenger to every 100 tons, and imposes a poll-tax of £10. In New Zealand an Act similar to the Tasmanian Act was in force until 1896, when the poll-tax was raised to £100, and the number of passengers restricted



to one for every 200 tons burden. These stringent regulations have had the effect of greatly restricting the influx of this undesirable class of immigrants, and at the census of 1901 they numbered only 36,088, as against 42,521 ten years previously. The following table shows the number of Chinese in each State at the five last census periods :—

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
New South Wales .....	12,988	7,220	10,205	14,156	11,263
Victoria .....	24,732	17,935	12,128	9,377	7,242
Queensland .....	538	3,305	11,229	8,574	9,313
South Australia .....	40	*	4,151	3,997	3,253
Western Australia.....	.....	*	145	917	1,552
Tasmania .....	.....	*	844	1,066	608
Commonwealth .....	38,298	28,460	38,702	38,077	33,231
New Zealand .....	.....	*	5,004	4,444	2,857
Australasia .....	.....	.....	43,706	42,521	36,038

\* Information not available.

The decrease in the Chinese population will be more apparent when it is stated that in 1901 they only numbered 7·94 per 1,000 of the population in Australasia as against 11·16 in 1891.

#### NATURALISATION.

The Acts relating to the naturalisation of aliens do not differ very materially in any of the states. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand aliens may hold and acquire both real and personal property, but may not qualify for any office nor have any rights or privileges except such as are expressly conferred upon them, while in Queensland and Tasmania they may hold personal property, but lands for twenty-one years only.

In every state except New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland every alien of good repute residing within the state who desires to become naturalised may present a memorial signed by himself, and verified upon oath, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, and length of residence in the state, and his desire to settle therein, together with all other grounds on which he seeks to obtain the rights of naturalisation, and apply for a certificate, which the Governor may grant if he thinks fit. After the letters of naturalisation have been received and the oath of allegiance taken, the holder becomes entitled to all the privileges which are conferred upon subjects of His Majesty. In New South Wales it is insisted that the applicant must have resided there for at least five years before he can be naturalised, and he must present, together with his own statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation and residence,

a like declaration of some other person as to his term of residence in the state; in South Australia six months' residence is compulsory, while in Queensland an Asiatic or African alien must be married and have his wife living in the state, and must have resided in the state for three years, when he must present a similar memorial to that cited above. If the application is granted, he becomes entitled to all privileges except that of becoming a member of the Legislature.

In all the states any alien woman marrying a natural-born subject becomes and is deemed to be naturalised, and any person resident in the state who has obtained a certificate of naturalisation in any British possession, and who presents such certificate, and further satisfies the Governor that he is the person named in the certificate, and that such was obtained without fraud, may be granted a certificate of naturalisation without any further residence in the state being required of him.

The rights of naturalisation are refused the Chinese in some of the states, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia. Germans have availed themselves most largely of the privileges, having taken out about one-half of the certificates granted.

The number of naturalised persons in New South Wales at the census date was 3,619, of whom 3,265 were males and 354 females. Of this total no less than 1,512 males and 218 females were Germans, representing nearly 47 per cent. of the whole number. The information is not available for any of the other Commonwealth states; but in New Zealand the number of naturalised persons was 4,672.

The number of persons naturalised in Australasia during 1900 was 1,929, distributed amongst the various states as follows:—

State.	Germans and other German-speaking nations.	Scandinavians.	Chinese.	Others.	Total.
New South Wales ...	103	79	.....	138	320
Victoria .....	154	73	.....	165	392
Queensland .....	165	60	.....	127	352
South Australia .....	88	47	.....	40	175
Western Australia ...	118	61	22	201	402
Tasmania .....	4	1	7	9	21
Commonwealth...	632	321	29	680	1,662
New Zealand.....	86	50	4	127	267
Australasia .....	718	371	33	807	1,929