

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths.

Population
of Victoria
1836 to
1911.

In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that the State has not only been able to retain its own people but also to attract others from outside in increasing numbers. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1911:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1911.

| Year. | Estimated Population, 31st December. | | | Estimated Mean Population. |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1836 (25th May) | 142 | 35 | 177 | 200 |
| 1836 (3th Novr.) | 186 | 38 | 224 | |
| 1840 | 7,254 | 3,037 | 10,291 | 8,056 |
| 1850 | 45,495 | 30,667 | 76,162 | 71,191 |
| 1855 | 234,450 | 129,874 | 364,324 | 338,315 |
| 1860 | 328,251 | 209,596 | 537,847 | 534,055 |
| 1870 | 398,755 | 327,844 | 726,599 | 713,195 |
| 1880 | 451,456 | 408,611 | 860,067 | 850,343 |
| 1890 | 596,064 | 537,202 | 1,133,266 | 1,118,500 |
| 1900 | 602,487 | 594,719 | 1,197,206 | 1,193,338 |
| 1901 | 610,005 | 602,608 | 1,212,613 | 1,204,909 |
| 1902 | 609,246 | 606,594 | 1,215,840 | 1,214,226 |
| 1903 | 607,092 | 608,110 | 1,215,202 | 1,215,521 |
| 1904 | 607,285 | 611,323 | 1,218,608 | 1,216,905 |
| 1905 | 612,488 | 616,497 | 1,228,985 | 1,223,796 |
| 1906 | 620,125 | 624,349 | 1,244,474 | 1,236,729 |
| 1907 | 627,631 | 632,837 | 1,260,468 | 1,252,471 |
| 1908 | 633,104 | 637,993 | 1,271,097 | 1,265,782 |
| 1909 | 643,642 | 647,377 | 1,291,019 | 1,281,058 |
| 1910 | 652,285 | 655,826 | 1,308,111 | 1,299,565 |
| 1911 | 668,258 | 669,420 | 1,337,678 | 1,321,212 |

The increase in the population between 31st December, 1901, and 31st December, 1911, was 125,065, or .99 per cent. per annum. The addition would have been much greater but for the slow rate

at which the population progressed during the early years of the decennium. Between 31st December, 1908, and 31st December, 1911—a period of three years—the increase was 66,581, or 53 per cent. of the total for the ten years. The rates of increase in the different years are given on page 280.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1911 are shown in the following table:— Population, 1911.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Estimated Population, 31st December, 1910 | .. | .. | 652,285 | 655,826 | 1,308,111 |
| Births, 1911 | 16,944 | 16,100 | | | |
| Deaths, 1911 | 8,356 | 6,861 | | | |
| Natural increase | .. | .. | 8,588 | 9,239 | 17,827 |
| Migration by Sea, 1911 (as adjusted)— | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 61,139 | 41,030 | | | |
| Departures | 54,205 | 36,193 | | | |
| Gain Seawards | .. | .. | 6,934 | 4,897 | 11,831 |
| Migration by Land, 1911 (as adjusted)— | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 23,657 | 15,653 | | | |
| Departures | 23,206 | 16,195 | | | |
| Loss Overland | .. | .. | * 451 | 542 | 91 |
| Estimated Population, 31st December, 1911 | .. | .. | 668,258 | 669,420 | 1,337,678 |
| Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 Census not included in the estimate | .. | .. | 103 | 93 | 196 |

* Gain.

Increase of
population,
1891-1911.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1911.

| Year. | Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths). | Loss by Emigration. | Net Increase. |
|--|--|------------------------|----------------|
| 1891 (from 5th April, Census) .. | 15,859 | +1,414 | 17,273 |
| 1892 | 21,980 | 11,058 | 10,922 |
| 1893 | 20,044 | 12,484 | 7,560 |
| 1894 | 18,828 | 12,698 | 6,130 |
| 1895 | 18,070 | 14,410 | 3,660 |
| 1896 | 16,464 | 22,134 | -5,670 |
| 1897 | 16,184 | 13,754 | 2,430 |
| 1898 | 11,477 | 11,127 | 350 |
| 1899 | 14,430 | 8,020 | 6,410 |
| 1900 | 15,564 | 7,828 | 7,736 |
| 1901 (to 31st March, Census) .. | 3,613 | +522 | 4,135 |
| Total Intercensal period (10 years) | 172,513 | 111,577 | 60,936 |
| 1901 (from 1st April) | 11,491 | +52 | 11,543 |
| 1902 | 14,284 | 11,057 | 3,227 |
| 1903 | 13,974 | 14,612 | -638 |
| 1904 | 15,370 | 11,964 | 3,406 |
| 1905 | 15,431 | 5,054 | 10,377 |
| 1906 | 15,607 | 118 | 15,489 |
| 1907 | 16,827 | 833 | 15,994 |
| 1908 | 15,334 | 4,705 | 10,629 |
| 1909 | 17,113 | +2,809 | 19,922 |
| 1910 | 16,701 | +391 | 17,092 |
| 1911 (to 2nd April, Census) .. | 4,689 | +2,751 | 7,440 |
| Total Intercensal period (10 years) | 153,821 | 42,340 | 114,481 |
| 1911 (From 3rd April) | 13,138 | + 8,989 | 22,127 |
| Total (20½ years) | 342,472 | 144,928 | 197,544 |

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia has been by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities) to the close of 1911. The total gain recorded to the western State is 85,909.

Emigration
to Western
Australia.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1911.

| Year. | Arrivals from. | Departures to. | Excess of Departures. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1891 | 344 | 2,304 | 1,960 |
| 1892 | 632 | 2,346 | 1,714 |
| 1893 | 1,922 | 4,177 | 2,255 |
| 1894 | 6,545 | 16,690 | 10,145 |
| 1895 | 6,344 | 17,471 | 11,127 |
| 1896 | 12,951 | 37,448 | 24,497 |
| 1897 | 20,580 | 31,775 | 11,195 |
| 1898 | 21,687 | 22,504 | 817 |
| 1899 | 12,403 | 12,299 | - 104 |
| 1900 | 10,638 | 13,576 | 2,938 |
| 1901 | 11,371 | 16,704 | 5,333 |
| 1902 | 10,550 | 18,608 | 8,058 |
| 1903 | 7,986 | 12,854 | 4,868 |
| 1904 | 7,882 | 12,819 | 4,937 |
| 1905 | 8,936 | 10,737 | 1,801 |
| 1906 | 10,159 | 8,714 | - 1,445 |
| 1907 | 10,389 | 7,623 | - 2,766 |
| 1908 | 8,729 | 8,133 | - 596 |
| 1909 | 7,593 | 7,300 | - 293 |
| 1910 | 8,256 | 8,553 | 297 |
| 1911 | 9,741 | 8,892 | - 849 |
| Total | 195,638 | 281,547 | 85,909 |

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 2nd April, 1911, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 54,613 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry in this State was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

Emigration
to South
Africa.

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 this State gained 2,907 persons from South Africa, but in the three succeeding years there was a loss of 775 persons to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11.

Immigration
and
Emigration,
1907
to 1911.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1907 to 1911:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of immigrants. |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1907 | 75,784 | 73,045 | 2,739 |
| 1908 | 76,863 | 78,614 | -1,751 |
| 1909 | 78,744 | 73,768 | 4,976 |
| 1910 | 82,594 | 77,951 | 4,643 |
| 1911 | 102,229 | 85,329 | 16,900 |

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1908, but there was an excess of immigrants in all the other years mentioned in the table.

Arrivals and
departures
by rail,
1907 to
1911.

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

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Arrivals. | | | Departures. | | | Excess of Arrivals. | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. |
| 1907 .. | 14,520 | 9,112 | 23,632 | 14,032 | 9,076 | 23,108 | 488 | 36 | 524 |
| 1908 .. | 15,975 | 9,745 | 25,720 | 14,636 | 9,633 | 24,275 | 1,339 | 106 | 1,445 |
| 1909 .. | 16,821 | 10,386 | 27,207 | 15,214 | 10,034 | 25,248 | 1,607 | 352 | 1,959 |
| 1910 .. | 17,725 | 11,658 | 29,383 | 17,509 | 11,968 | 29,477 | 216 | -310 | -94 |
| 1911 .. | 21,507 | 14,230 | 35,737 | 21,016 | 14,723 | 35,819 | 411 | -493 | -82 |
| Total .. | 80,548 | 55,131 | 141,679 | 82,487 | 55,440 | 137,927 | 4,061 | -309 | 3,752 |

In 1911 Victoria gained by rail 15 persons from New South Wales, and 114 from Queensland, but lost 211 to South Australia.

Gain by
immigration
from various
countries
and vice
versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1911 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears,

it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and— | | | | | | | | | | | Net Immigration. |
|-------|---|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. | South Seas. | South Africa. | United Kingdom. | Other British Dominions. | Foreign Ports. | |
| 1907 | - 2,493 | - 651 | - 264 | 2,766 | 1,901 | - 573 | - 1 | 1,518 | 371 | - 14 | 179 | 2,739 |
| 1908 | - 3,830 | - 121 | 30 | 596 | 1,446 | - 1,781 | - 7 | 567 | 855 | 200 | 324 | - 1,751 |
| 1909 | - 2,048 | 505 | - 3 | 273 | 4,038 | 247 | 36 | - 112 | 1,419 | 161 | 460 | 4,976 |
| 1910 | - 2,576 | 200 | - 6 | - 297 | 3,907 | 153 | 21 | - 331 | 3,217 | 99 | 256 | 4,643 |
| 1911 | - 331 | - 12 | 166 | 849 | 6,284 | 824 | 71 | - 332 | 8,563 | 133 | 685 | 16,900 |
| Total | - 11,308 | - 79 | - 77 | 4,187 | 17,576 | - 1,130 | 120 | 1,310 | 14,425 | 579 | 1,904 | 27,507 |

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of over 27,507 persons, the principal gains being from Tasmania, the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Foreign Ports; New South Wales and New Zealand, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during the same period.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1911 will be found in the following table:—

State-assisted immigration.

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1911.

| Period. | Number of State-Assisted Immigrants. |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1851-60 | 87,963 |
| 1861-70 | 46,594 |
| 1871-80 | 5,545 |
| 1881-90 | 2 |
| 1891-00 | ... |
| 1901 | ... |
| 1902 | ... |
| 1903 | ... |
| 1904 | ... |
| 1905 | ... |
| 1906 | ... |
| 1907 | 127 |
| 1908 | 360 |
| 1909 | 652 |
| 1910 | 1,690 |
| 1911 | 6,776 |
| Total | 149,709 |

In 1911 the nominated immigrants numbered 2,818, and the assisted 3,958. Of the former 1,015, and of the latter 1,336, were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was males 3,846, and females 2,912, the sexes of eighteen not appearing in the records.

On making application to the land settlement agent in the office of the Agent-General in London, approved persons may obtain reduced third-class passages to Victoria as follows:—Domestic servants, £3; experienced farm labourers, £6; inexperienced farm labourers (limited number), £8; other approved persons, £12, per adult fare. Assisted passages at £12 are granted to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in Victoria. Where the nominees in the latter class of passages are the wife and children of the nominator, a rebate of £9 may be allowed on each adult fare, and proportionately for children. In cases where the nominated passengers are not so related to the nominator, a rebate of £4 per adult may be allowed, with proportionate allowance for children.

SETTLERS FOR IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Government of Victoria has for some time been endeavouring to induce settlers to take up blocks in the irrigation districts served by the works belonging to the State. Seeing that a large deficit was accruing annually from these irrigation works, and in view of the fact that no proper agricultural development was taking place in the irrigation districts, the State Government resolved that an organized effort should be made to obtain settlers from abroad, who would be prepared to occupy and develop to its utmost possibility the land in these areas. The encouragement of immigration from the United Kingdom and America has not only proved successful in aiding the settlement of the areas by oversea people, but it has greatly stimulated the demand by Victorians for irrigation farms.

In May, 1910, the Hon. Hugh McKenzie, Minister of Lands, and Mr. Elwood Mead, Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, left Melbourne as a Government delegation to Europe and America, there to endeavour to turn the attention of intense cultivators to the opportunities existing for competent men in the irrigation lands of this State. Their efforts were entirely successful, and since their return the results of the mission have been evidenced in the relatively very large increase in the number of persons coming from other countries to make their homes in Victoria.

From America there has been a constantly increasing—though, at first, small—number of immigrants who have been attracted chiefly by the opportunities for settlement in the irrigation areas of the State. To further enlighten American and Canadian home-seekers a delegation was sent to Vancouver by the Government recently. Mr.

Cattanach, one of the Commissioners of Water Supply for Victoria, who arrived in Vancouver on the 7th February, 1912, was authorized to arrange for a special excursion, per s.s. *Tahiti*, from San Francisco. This vessel left the port mentioned on 5th April, 1912, and proceeded to Sydney, from which place her passengers travelled overland to Melbourne, arriving in that city on 3rd May, 1912.

On 1st July, 1912, Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, an officer of the Lands Department, left Sydney by the s.s. *Marama* to take up his duties as Land Settlement Agent for the Government of Victoria in America. It is proposed that he shall establish offices in Vancouver and San Francisco, and organize and supervise agencies throughout America and Canada. A steady and increasing flow of immigration from America is expected as a result of this policy.

The object of these delegations has in a large measure already been attained. The northern irrigation areas now present a spectacle of busy settlement, and the complete development of these lands appears to be a matter of only a very short time. This development means that, not only will the actually settled country benefit, but the cities and towns will feel the pulse of prosperity beating throughout the State, and the increased production and trade will amply justify the action of the Government.

Though the settlement of what has hitherto been only partially used lands has been the mainspring of the assisted immigration movement, other minor channels for helping those desirous of immigrating hither have been opened. Farm labourers and domestic servants may obtain reduced rates for their passages to Victoria, whilst workmen in certain trades where there is an evident shortage of skilled labour are also given the benefit of reduced fares from the United Kingdom.

During the latter part of the year 1911 the Government sent Mr. S. Whitehead, the officer in charge of the Government Labour Bureau, and Miss Cuthbertson, Chief Inspectress of Factories, to England. They were directed to choose a limited number of male artisans and female operatives for work in the manufacturing industries of the State. This action was taken as the result of a Conference, presided over by the Acting-Premier, the Honorable W. A. Watt, M.L.A., at which both the trades unions and the Chamber of Manufactures were fully represented. This Conference unanimously agreed that certain tradesmen and women were necessary to enable Victorian trades to flourish as they should. As a consequence some 1,551 artisans (1,105 men and 450 women) have been chosen in England to come to Victoria. The numbers of males who have paid their passage-money, and their occupations are as follows:—410 engineers, 386 builders, 81 furniture makers, 180 coach and motor car builders, and 48 undescribed. Of these 216 are single and 889 are married, with families aggregating 930 girls and 988 boys.

The system of nomination by persons resident in Victoria of their oversea friends and relatives has been extended, so that intended immigrants may now be nominated for passages from America, and reduced fares have been arranged for these.

CENSUS OF 1911.

The populations, enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown:—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1911.

| County. | Enumerated Population in— | | | | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901. | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| | 1901. | | | 1911. | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| Anglesey .. | 4,783 | 4,249 | 9,032 | 4,772 | 4,180 | 8,952 | — 11 | — 69 | — 80 |
| Benambra .. | 4,006 | 3,068 | 7,074 | 3,625 | 2,957 | 6,582 | — 381 | — 111 | — 492 |
| Bendigo .. | 28,896 | 29,164 | 58,060 | 26,771 | 27,729 | 54,500 | — 2,125 | — 1,435 | — 3,560 |
| Bogong .. | 17,019 | 13,466 | 30,485 | 14,661 | 13,224 | 27,905 | — 2,338 | — 242 | — 2,580 |
| Borong .. | 15,864 | 14,856 | 30,720 | 16,289 | 14,562 | 30,851 | + 425 | + 294 | + 131 |
| Bourke .. | 288,387 | 274,546 | 522,933 | 295,309 | 327,502 | 622,811 | + 46,922 | + 52,956 | + 99,878 |
| Buln Buln .. | 13,608 | 15,122 | 33,730 | 22,283 | 18,774 | 41,057 | + 3,675 | + 3,652 | + 7,327 |
| Croajingo- long .. | 1,271 | 876 | 2,147 | 1,510 | 1,190 | 2,700 | + 239 | + 314 | + 553 |
| Dalhousie .. | 10,552 | 9,826 | 20,378 | 8,917 | 8,724 | 17,641 | — 1,635 | — 1,102 | — 2,737 |
| Dargo .. | 3,445 | 2,434 | 5,879 | 3,077 | 2,441 | 5,518 | — 368 | + 7 | — 361 |
| Delatite .. | 10,957 | 9,587 | 20,544 | 11,491 | 10,574 | 22,065 | + 534 | + 987 | + 1,521 |
| Dundas .. | 4,450 | 4,381 | 8,831 | 5,298 | 5,152 | 10,450 | + 848 | + 771 | + 1,619 |
| Evelyn .. | 7,443 | 6,075 | 13,518 | 9,026 | 8,265 | 17,291 | + 1,583 | + 2,190 | + 3,773 |
| Follett .. | 1,359 | 1,356 | 2,715 | 1,372 | 1,339 | 2,711 | + 13 | — 17 | — 4 |
| Gladstone .. | 9,538 | 8,415 | 17,953 | 8,752 | 7,961 | 16,713 | — 786 | — 454 | — 1,240 |
| Grant .. | 34,877 | 36,157 | 71,034 | 34,991 | 36,486 | 71,477 | + 114 | + 329 | + 443 |
| Grenville .. | 23,730 | 24,416 | 48,146 | 20,503 | 22,567 | 43,070 | — 3,227 | — 1,849 | — 5,076 |
| Gunbower .. | 4,333 | 3,834 | 8,167 | 5,083 | 4,181 | 9,264 | + 750 | + 347 | + 1,097 |
| Hampton .. | 5,375 | 4,949 | 10,324 | 6,707 | 6,188 | 12,895 | + 1,332 | + 1,239 | + 2,571 |
| Heytesbury .. | 3,413 | 3,045 | 6,458 | 3,705 | 3,261 | 6,966 | + 292 | + 216 | + 508 |
| Kara Kara .. | 8,673 | 7,758 | 16,431 | 8,285 | 7,274 | 15,539 | — 408 | — 434 | — 892 |
| Karkaroc .. | 5,551 | 3,852 | 9,403 | 9,618 | 6,562 | 16,180 | + 4,067 | + 2,710 | + 6,777 |
| Lowan .. | 7,327 | 6,863 | 14,190 | 7,082 | 6,231 | 13,313 | — 245 | — 632 | — 877 |
| Millewa .. | 68 | 44 | 112 | 56 | 28 | 84 | — 12 | — 16 | — 28 |
| Moir .. | 18,515 | 16,148 | 34,663 | 16,814 | 15,028 | 31,842 | — 1,701 | — 1,120 | — 2,821 |
| Mornington .. | 12,174 | 12,385 | 26,559 | 19,034 | 16,279 | 35,313 | + 4,860 | + 3,894 | + 8,754 |
| Normanby .. | 6,031 | 5,837 | 11,868 | 5,900 | 6,007 | 11,907 | + 131 | + 170 | + 309 |
| Polwarth .. | 5,932 | 4,733 | 10,665 | 7,367 | 6,533 | 13,900 | + 1,435 | + 1,800 | + 3,235 |
| Ripon .. | 6,941 | 5,748 | 12,689 | 7,464 | 6,448 | 13,912 | + 523 | + 700 | + 1,223 |
| Rodney .. | 10,315 | 8,825 | 19,140 | 10,399 | 9,089 | 19,488 | + 84 | + 264 | + 348 |
| Talbot .. | 20,390 | 28,008 | 57,398 | 23,567 | 24,364 | 47,931 | — 5,823 | — 3,644 | — 9,467 |
| Tambo .. | 1,523 | 1,125 | 2,648 | 1,650 | 1,329 | 2,979 | + 127 | + 204 | + 331 |
| Tanjil .. | 10,484 | 9,626 | 20,110 | 10,130 | 9,562 | 19,692 | — 354 | — 64 | — 418 |
| Tatchera .. | 4,883 | 3,692 | 8,575 | 6,318 | 4,519 | 10,837 | + 1,435 | + 827 | + 2,262 |
| Villiers .. | 11,032 | 10,993 | 22,025 | 11,430 | 11,297 | 22,727 | + 398 | + 304 | + 702 |
| Weeah .. | 219 | 141 | 360 | 1,255 | 697 | 1,952 | + 1,036 | + 556 | + 1,592 |
| Wonnangatta .. | 1,356 | 915 | 2,271 | 998 | 733 | 1,731 | — 358 | — 182 | — 540 |
| Migratory (County not speci- fied) .. | 1,096 | 729 | 1,825 | .. | .. | .. | — 1,096 | — 729 | — 1,825 |
| Outside Counties Shipping .. | 2,067 | 214 | 2,281 | 4,082 | 723 | 4,805 | + 2,015 | + 509 | + 2,524 |
| Total .. | 603,883 | 597,458 | 1,201,341 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 | + 51,708 | + 62,502 | + 114,210 |

Decreases of population are shown in 16 of the 37 counties during the ten years 1901-1911. The largest of these are in the counties of Talbot, Grenville, Bendigo, Dalhousie, Bogong, and Gladstone, where the mining industry has not been so prosperous as in former years. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, also shows a decline of about 8 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 100,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There have also been large increases in the counties of Mornington and Buln Buln, and in the mallee county of Karkaroc.

The following tables show the ages of the people and their conjugal condition, in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911:—

Ages of the people.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| Age Group (Years). | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 0-5 .. | 75,229 | 73,505 | 66,807 | 65,179 | 73,061 | 70,417 |
| 5-10 .. | 64,989 | 63,251 | 72,052 | 70,493 | 65,615 | 63,904 |
| 10-15 .. | 58,536 | 57,528 | 67,389 | 66,640 | 63,586 | 62,523 |
| 15-20 .. | 56,889 | 57,560 | 58,896 | 59,717 | 67,804 | 67,719 |
| 20-25 .. | 63,356 | 62,185 | 50,593 | 57,632 | 61,895 | 65,217 |
| 25-30 .. | 62,910 | 54,999 | 45,469 | 52,832 | 51,955 | 55,651 |
| 30-35 .. | 47,632 | 39,667 | 46,635 | 48,156 | 44,928 | 48,694 |
| 35-40 .. | 31,672 | 26,398 | 46,723 | 43,390 | 41,308 | 44,549 |
| 40-45 .. | 23,924 | 21,332 | 37,118 | 33,551 | 42,512 | 42,480 |
| 45-50 .. | 22,007 | 19,567 | 24,137 | 21,810 | 41,015 | 38,477 |
| 50-55 .. | 22,676 | 19,290 | 18,348 | 17,601 | 31,866 | 29,420 |
| 55-60 .. | 22,135 | 16,132 | 15,351 | 15,157 | 19,486 | 18,457 |
| 60-65 .. | 20,091 | 12,847 | 14,979 | 14,292 | 13,834 | 14,316 |
| 65-70 .. | 11,075 | 7,140 | 16,080 | 13,843 | 11,432 | 12,603 |
| 70-75 .. | 7,194 | 4,775 | 11,781 | 8,360 | 9,415 | 9,972 |
| 75-80 .. | 3,191 | 2,253 | 5,733 | 4,231 | 7,275 | 6,934 |
| 80-85 .. | 1,378 | 1,006 | 2,453 | 2,065 | 3,903 | 3,387 |
| 85-90 .. | 459 | 356 | 603 | 587 | 1,133 | 1,129 |
| 90-100 .. | 168 | 124 | 160 | 152 | 301 | 321 |
| 100 and over .. | 5 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| Unspecified .. | 2,898 | 2,071 | 2,564 | 1,759 | 3,259 | 3,780 |
| Total .. | 598,414 | 541,991 | 603,883 | 597,458 | 655,591 | 659,900 |

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911—
continued

| Age Group (Years). | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | PROPORTIONS PER CENT. | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 12·63 | 13·61 | 11·11 | 10·94 | 11·20 | 10·73 |
| 5-10 .. | 10·91 | 11·72 | 11·93 | 11·83 | 10·06 | 9·74 |
| 10-15 .. | 9·83 | 10·65 | 11·21 | 11·19 | 9·74 | 9·53 |
| 15-20 .. | 9·55 | 10·66 | 9·80 | 10·03 | 10·40 | 10·32 |
| 20-25 .. | 10·64 | 11·52 | 8·41 | 9·68 | 9·43 | 9·94 |
| 25-30 .. | 10·56 | 10·19 | 7·56 | 8·87 | 7·95 | 8·48 |
| 30-35 .. | 8·00 | 7·35 | 7·76 | 8·08 | 6·89 | 7·42 |
| 35-40 .. | 5·32 | 4·89 | 7·77 | 7·28 | 6·33 | 6·79 |
| 40-45 .. | 4·02 | 3·95 | 6·17 | 5·63 | 6·52 | 6·47 |
| 45-50 .. | 3·70 | 3·62 | 4·02 | 3·66 | 6·29 | 5·87 |
| 50-55 .. | 3·81 | 3·57 | 3·05 | 2·96 | 4·89 | 4·48 |
| 55-60 .. | 3·72 | 2·99 | 2·55 | 2·54 | 2·99 | 2·81 |
| 60-65 .. | 3·37 | 2·38 | 2·49 | 2·40 | 2·12 | 2·18 |
| 65-70 .. | 1·86 | 1·32 | 2·67 | 2·32 | 1·75 | 1·92 |
| 70-75 .. | 1·21 | ·88 | 1·96 | 1·40 | 1·44 | 1·52 |
| 75-80 .. | ·53 | ·42 | ·95 | ·71 | 1·11 | 1·06 |
| 80-85 .. | ·23 | ·19 | ·41 | ·35 | ·60 | ·52 |
| 85-90 .. | ·08 | ·07 | ·10 | ·10 | ·18 | ·17 |
| 90 and over .. | ·03 | ·02 | ·03 | ·03 | ·05 | ·05 |
| Specified Ages | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Persons at
dependent
and sup-
porting
ages.

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

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

| Census Year. | Number of Persons at— | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---|----------|
| | Dependent Ages (Under 15 years). | | Supporting Ages. | | | | Old Age (65 years and up- wards). | |
| | | | 15 to 45 years. | | 45 to 65 years. | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1891 | 198,754 | 194,284 | 286,383 | 262,141 | 86,909 | 67,836 | 23,470 | 15,659 |
| 1901 | 206,248 | 202,312 | 285,434 | 295,278 | 72,815 | 68,860 | 36,822 | 29,249 |
| 1911 | 202,262 | 196,844 | 310,402 | 324,310 | 106,201 | 100,670 | 33,467 | 31,356 |
| | Proportions per cent. | | | | | | | |
| 1891 | 33·37 | 35·98 | 48·09 | 48·56 | 14·60 | 12·56 | 3·94 | 2·90 |
| 1901 | 34·30 | 33·96 | 47·47 | 49·57 | 12·11 | 11·56 | 6·12 | 4·91 |
| 1911 | 31·00 | 30·00 | 47·59 | 49·42 | 16·28 | 15·34 | 5·13 | 5·24 |

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependents (*i.e.*, persons under the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

Of the Victorian population at the last census date 85 per cent. were Australian born. There were only 20,630 persons living in the State who had been resident in Australia for less than five years. The following table shows the length of residence in Australia of the population in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State.

Australian born and other Population in State.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 2ND APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA. (*Exclusive of Full-blooded Aboriginals.*)

| Length of Residence in Australia in Years. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | | | Remainder of State. | | | The Whole State. | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| 0-5 .. | 7,308 | 4,847 | 12,155 | 6,190 | 2,285 | 8,475 | 13,498 | 7,132 | 20,630 |
| 5-10 .. | 2,031 | 1,496 | 3,527 | 1,435 | 681 | 2,116 | 3,466 | 2,177 | 5,643 |
| 10-15 .. | 2,775 | 1,993 | 4,768 | 1,692 | 625 | 2,317 | 4,467 | 2,018 | 6,485 |
| 15-20 .. | 2,633 | 2,141 | 4,774 | 2,007 | 1,117 | 3,124 | 4,640 | 3,258 | 7,898 |
| 20-25 .. | 9,151 | 7,031 | 16,182 | 5,703 | 2,956 | 8,719 | 14,914 | 9,987 | 24,901 |
| 25-30 .. | 7,808 | 5,843 | 13,211 | 4,557 | 2,139 | 6,696 | 12,425 | 7,482 | 19,907 |
| 30-35 .. | 4,267 | 2,976 | 7,243 | 3,250 | 1,548 | 4,798 | 7,517 | 4,524 | 12,041 |
| 35-40 .. | 2,532 | 2,281 | 4,813 | 2,153 | 1,427 | 3,580 | 4,685 | 3,708 | 8,393 |
| 40-45 .. | 2,816 | 3,463 | 6,279 | 3,447 | 2,868 | 6,315 | 6,263 | 6,331 | 12,594 |
| 45-50 .. | 2,958 | 3,879 | 6,837 | 4,643 | 4,406 | 9,049 | 7,601 | 8,285 | 15,886 |
| 50-55 .. | 3,482 | 4,905 | 8,387 | 6,040 | 5,485 | 11,525 | 9,522 | 10,390 | 19,912 |
| 55-60 .. | 4,812 | 6,347 | 11,159 | 8,428 | 7,611 | 16,039 | 13,240 | 13,958 | 27,198 |
| 60-65 .. | 898 | 1,274 | 2,172 | 1,654 | 1,590 | 3,244 | 2,552 | 2,864 | 5,416 |
| 65-70 .. | 133 | 261 | 394 | 373 | 355 | 728 | 506 | 616 | 1,122 |
| 70-75 .. | 100 | 167 | 267 | 246 | 223 | 469 | 346 | 390 | 736 |
| 75-80 .. | 14 | 31 | 45 | 36 | 34 | 70 | 50 | 65 | 115 |
| 80-85 .. | 3 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 18 | 32 |
| 85-90 .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 90-95 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 95-100 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 and upwards .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 2,855 | 4,826 | 7,681 | 5,367 | 4,639 | 10,006 | 8,222 | 9,465 | 17,687 |
| Australian born .. | 221,319 | 258,346 | 479,665 | 320,340 | 308,940 | 629,280 | 541,659 | 567,286 | 1,108,945 |
| Total .. | 277,956 | 311,015 | 588,971 | 377,635 | 348,945 | 726,580 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 |

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

Occupations of the people, 1891 and 1901.

| Occupation. | 1891. | 1901. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Breadwinners - | | |
| Professional | 29,734 | 35,224 |
| Domestic | 57,571 | 66,815 |
| Commercial | 68,076 | 79,048 |
| Transport and Communication | 31,476 | 31,516 |
| Industrial | 168,534 | 146,223 |
| Primary Producers | 128,983 | 165,147 |
| Indefinite | 17,776 | 10,066 |
| Total Breadwinners | 502,150 | 534,049 |
| Dependents | 631,308 | 662,355 |
| Occupation not stated | 6,947 | 4,937 |
| Total Population | 1,140,405 | 1,201,341 |

The tabulation of the occupations of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1911, was not completed when this part was sent to press.

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) was returned as follows at the last two censuses :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911.

(Exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines).

| Ages. | MALES. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Total Number. | | Never Married. | | Married. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 206,713 | 202,262 | 206,713 | 202,261 | .. | 1 |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 58,882 | 67,804 | 58,791 | 67,590 | 89 | 214 |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 50,579 | 61,895 | 46,179 | 55,140 | 4,162 | 6,592 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 45,458 | 51,955 | 30,061 | 31,498 | 14,987 | 20,069 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 46,628 | 44,928 | 19,881 | 17,720 | 25,872 | 26,557 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 46,715 | 41,308 | 13,259 | 12,285 | 32,088 | 23,022 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 37,111 | 42,512 | 8,363 | 10,070 | 27,127 | 31,054 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 24,126 | 41,015 | 4,803 | 7,897 | 17,864 | 31,120 |
| 50 " 55 " .. | 18,337 | 31,866 | 3,404 | 5,430 | 13,240 | 24,182 |
| 55 " 60 " .. | 15,337 | 19,486 | 2,579 | 3,182 | 11,014 | 14,455 |
| 60 " 65 " .. | 14,972 | 13,834 | 3,054 | 2,204 | 9,605 | 9,779 |
| 65 " 70 " .. | 16,077 | 11,432 | 3,166 | 1,867 | 9,597 | 7,396 |
| 70 " 75 " .. | 11,777 | 9,415 | 2,207 | 1,696 | 6,362 | 5,411 |
| 75 " 80 " .. | 5,732 | 7,275 | 1,011 | 1,170 | 2,755 | 3,684 |
| 80 " 85 " .. | 2,452 | 3,903 | 482 | 571 | 930 | 1,626 |
| 85 " 90 " .. | 603 | 1,133 | 100 | 165 | 191 | 385 |
| 90 " 100 " .. | 160 | 301 | 23 | 58 | 35 | 89 |
| 100 years and over .. | 12 | 8 | 5 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| Unspecified .. | 2,049 | 3,259 | 581 | 1,800 | 240 | 1,111 |
| All ages .. | 603,720 | 655,591 | 404,662 | 422,604 | 176,160 | 211,750 |
| Under 21 years .. | 276,024 | 283,485 | 275,775 | 282,916 | 245 | 567 |
| 21 years and upwards .. | 327,696 | 372,106 | 128,887 | 139,688 | 175,915 | 211,183 |

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

| Ages. | MALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Widowed. | | Divorced. | | Unspecified. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 " 25 .. | 52 | 62 | 1 | 5 | 185 | 96 |
| 25 " 30 .. | 202 | 281 | 15 | 32 | 193 | 75 |
| 30 " 35 .. | 636 | 525 | 29 | 63 | 210 | 63 |
| 35 " 40 .. | 1,142 | 860 | 54 | 69 | 172 | 72 |
| 40 " 45 .. | 1,432 | 1,230 | 52 | 89 | 137 | 69 |
| 45 " 50 .. | 1,313 | 1,827 | 36 | 109 | 110 | 62 |
| 50 " 55 .. | 1,557 | 2,111 | 30 | 82 | 106 | 61 |
| 55 " 60 .. | 1,654 | 1,768 | 25 | 46 | 65 | 35 |
| 60 " 65 .. | 2,201 | 1,790 | 18 | 30 | 94 | 31 |
| 65 " 70 .. | 3,211 | 2,131 | 15 | 14 | 88 | 24 |
| 70 " 75 .. | 3,140 | 2,266 | 6 | 17 | 62 | 25 |
| 75 " 80 .. | 1,928 | 2,316 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 22 |
| 80 " 85 .. | 1,029 | 1,688 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| 85 " 90 .. | 307 | 580 | 1 | .. | 4 | 3 |
| 90 " 100 .. | 100 | 154 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 100 years and over .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 64 | 146 | 2 | 9 | 1,162 | 193 |
| All ages .. | 19,973 | 19,820 | 289 | 575 | 2,636 | 842 |
| Under 21 years .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 years and upwards | 19,969 | 19,818 | 289 | 575 | 2,636 | 842 |

| Ages. | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Total Number. | | Never Married. | | Married. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 202,650 | 196,844 | 202,650 | 196,838 | .. | 6 |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 59,712 | 67,719 | 58,665 | 65,961 | 1,045 | 1,712 |
| 20 " 25 .. | 57,618 | 65,217 | 44,721 | 49,328 | 12,641 | 15,700 |
| 25 " 30 .. | 52,822 | 55,651 | 26,751 | 26,521 | 25,340 | 28,595 |
| 30 " 35 .. | 48,150 | 48,694 | 14,799 | 16,354 | 31,905 | 31,290 |
| 35 " 40 .. | 43,388 | 44,549 | 9,114 | 12,085 | 31,869 | 30,541 |
| 40 " 45 .. | 33,546 | 42,480 | 5,416 | 9,214 | 25,030 | 30,266 |
| 45 " 50 .. | 21,804 | 38,477 | 2,772 | 6,902 | 15,711 | 27,318 |
| 50 " 55 .. | 17,589 | 29,420 | 1,620 | 4,572 | 11,774 | 19,793 |
| 55 " 60 .. | 15,156 | 18,457 | 1,004 | 2,391 | 9,128 | 11,316 |
| 60 " 65 .. | 14,288 | 14,316 | 758 | 1,409 | 7,538 | 7,368 |
| 65 " 70 .. | 13,842 | 12,603 | 631 | 966 | 5,928 | 5,153 |
| 70 " 75 .. | 8,359 | 9,972 | 353 | 539 | 3,048 | 3,196 |
| 75 " 80 .. | 4,231 | 6,934 | 206 | 312 | 1,129 | 1,662 |
| 80 " 85 .. | 2,065 | 3,387 | 121 | 150 | 351 | 578 |
| 85 " 90 .. | 587 | 1,129 | 22 | 51 | 59 | 120 |
| 90 " 100 .. | 152 | 321 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 38 |
| 100 years and over .. | 11 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Unspecified .. | 1,380 | 3,780 | 312 | 1,255 | 340 | 1,812 |
| All ages .. | 597,350 | 659,960 | 369,926 | 394,857 | 182,841 | 216,465 |
| Under 21 years .. | 273,991 | 278,408 | 271,737 | 275,008 | 2,245 | 3,309 |
| 21 years and upwards | 323,359 | 381,552 | 98,189 | 119,849 | 180,596 | 213,156 |

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

| Ages. | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Widowed. | | Divorced. | | Unspecified. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 20 „ 25 „ .. | 133 | 121 | 10 | 19 | 113 | 49 |
| 25 „ 30 „ .. | 611 | 442 | 36 | 64 | 84 | 29 |
| 30 „ 35 „ .. | 1,312 | 930 | 65 | 98 | 69 | 22 |
| 35 „ 40 „ .. | 2,247 | 1,799 | 94 | 107 | 64 | 17 |
| 40 „ 45 „ .. | 3,011 | 2,870 | 49 | 112 | 40 | 18 |
| 45 „ 50 „ .. | 3,256 | 4,138 | 34 | 108 | 31 | 11 |
| 50 „ 55 „ .. | 4,136 | 4,965 | 19 | 82 | 40 | 8 |
| 55 „ 60 „ .. | 4,975 | 4,718 | 6 | 21 | 43 | 11 |
| 60 „ 65 „ .. | 5,945 | 5,508 | 6 | 20 | 41 | 11 |
| 65 „ 70 „ .. | 7,229 | 6,459 | 4 | 15 | 50 | 10 |
| 70 „ 75 „ .. | 4,926 | 6,220 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 13 |
| 75 „ 80 „ .. | 2,878 | 4,949 | .. | 7 | 18 | 4 |
| 80 „ 85 „ .. | 1,583 | 2,652 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| 85 „ 90 „ .. | 504 | 953 | .. | .. | 2 | 5 |
| 90 „ 100 „ .. | 135 | 273 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 100 years and over .. | 11 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 127 | 504 | 5 | 7 | 596 | 202 |
| All ages .. | 43,021 | 47,516 | 331 | 665 | 1,231 | 457 |
| Under 21 years .. | 7 | 25 | 2 | 4 | .. | 62 |
| 21 years and upwards | 43,014 | 47,491 | 329 | 661 | 1,231 | 395 |

| Ages. | MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE. | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Never Married. | | Husbands. | | Widowers. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 100·0 | 100·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 99·8 | 99·7 | ·2 | ·3 | .. | .. |
| 20 „ 25 „ .. | 91·6 | 89·2 | 8·3 | 10·7 | ·1 | ·1 |
| 25 „ 30 „ .. | 66·4 | 60·8 | 33·1 | 38·7 | ·5 | ·5 |
| 30 „ 35 „ .. | 42·8 | 39·6 | 55·8 | 59·3 | 1·4 | 1·1 |
| 35 „ 40 „ .. | 28·5 | 29·8 | 69·0 | 68·1 | 2·5 | 2·1 |
| 40 „ 45 „ .. | 22·6 | 23·8 | 73·5 | 73·3 | 3·9 | 2·9 |
| 45 „ 50 „ .. | 20·0 | 19·3 | 74·5 | 76·2 | 5·5 | 4·5 |
| 50 „ 60 „ .. | 17·9 | 16·8 | 72·5 | 75·6 | 9·6 | 7·6 |
| 60 „ 70 „ .. | 20·2 | 16·2 | 62·3 | 68·2 | 17·5 | 15·6 |
| 70 „ 80 „ .. | 18·5 | 17·2 | 52·4 | 54·7 | 29·1 | 28·1 |
| 80 years and upwards | 19·0 | 14·9 | 36·1 | 39·5 | 44·9 | 45·6 |
| All Ages .. | 67·4 | 64·6 | 29·3 | 32·4 | 3·3 | 3·0 |
| Under 21 years .. | 99·9 | 99·8 | ·1 | ·2 | .. | .. |
| 21 years and upwards | 39·7 | 37·7 | 54·2 | 57·0 | 6·1 | 5·3 |

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

| Ages. | FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE. | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Never Married. | | Wives. | | Widows. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 100·0 | 100·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 98·3 | 97·5 | 1·7 | 2·5 | .. | .. |
| 20 „ 25 „ .. | 77·8 | 75·7 | 22·0 | 24·1 | .. | .. |
| 25 „ 30 „ .. | 50·8 | 47·7 | 48·1 | 51·5 | 1·1 | ·8 |
| 30 „ 35 „ .. | 30·8 | 33·7 | 66·5 | 64·4 | 2·7 | 1·9 |
| 35 „ 40 „ .. | 21·1 | 27·2 | 73·7 | 68·8 | 5·2 | 4·0 |
| 40 „ 45 „ .. | 16·2 | 21·7 | 74·8 | 71·5 | 9·0 | 6·8 |
| 45 „ 50 „ .. | 12·8 | 18·0 | 72·3 | 71·2 | 14·9 | 10·8 |
| 50 „ 60 „ .. | 8·0 | 14·6 | 64·1 | 65·1 | 27·9 | 20·3 |
| 60 „ 70 „ .. | 4·9 | 8·8 | 48·1 | 46·6 | 47·0 | 44·6 |
| 70 „ 80 „ .. | 4·5 | 5·0 | 33·3 | 28·8 | 62·2 | 66·2 |
| 80 years and upwards | 5·5 | 4·3 | 14·8 | 15·3 | 79·7 | 80·4 |
| All Ages .. | 62·1 | 60·1 | 30·7 | 32·7 | 7·2 | 7·2 |
| Under 21 years .. | 99·2 | 98·8 | ·8 | 1·2 | .. | .. |
| 21 years and upwards | 30·5 | 31·5 | 56·1 | 56·0 | 13·4 | 12·5 |

According to this tabulation there were, on 2nd April 1911, 428,215 persons, or 32½ per cent. of the population in the marriage state. The wives exceeded the husbands by 4,715. Married persons.

The single males of 20 years and upwards, and the single females of 17 years and upwards, or, in other words, the bachelors and spinsters, numbered respectively 152,753 and 171,514. Marriageable persons. If to these be added the widowers, widows, and divorcees, it will be found that the whole marriageable population at the census was 173,148 males and 219,694 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 46,546.

At the census, therefore, the marriageable females were in the proportion of 127 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1901 the proportion of females was 117; in 1891, 88; in 1881, 89; and in 1871 only 52. Proportion of marriageable females.

It will be noticed that 569 youths (of whom 2 had lost their wives) had become husbands, and 3,334 girls (of whom 25 had lost their husbands) had become wives, before they reached the age of 21. Married persons under 21 years of age. One male aged 14 years, 4 males aged 16 years, 6 females aged 14 years, and 13 females (one of whom was widowed) aged 15 years were the youngest married persons in the State.

There were 18 persons—8 males and 10 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the census was taken. Centenarians in Victoria. Of the men 5, and of the women 9, were widowed.

Density of
population,
&c.

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

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

| Year of Census. | Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships). | Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile. | Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships). | Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited). | Persons to a Room. |
|-----------------|---|---|--|--|--------------------|
| 1861 .. | 6.126 | 1.470 | 4.16 | 2.96 | 1.35 |
| 1871 .. | 8.298 | 1.714 | 4.84 | 3.89 | 1.18 |
| 1881 .. | 9.791 | 1.935 | 5.06 | 4.44 | 1.08 |
| 1891 .. | 12.948 | 2.549 | 5.08 | 5.10 | .92 |
| 1901 .. | 13.643 | 2.747 | 4.97 | 5.25 | .90 |

The population returned at the census of 1901 furnishes a proportion of 13.6 persons to the square mile. In 1891 the proportion was 12.9; in 1881, 9.8; in 1871, 8.3; and in 1861, 6.1. There were 497 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1901, a smaller number than in 1891 and 1881, when the numbers were 508 and 506 respectively, but greater than in 1871 and 1861, when the numbers were 484 and 416.

Males at the
military
ages.

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria at the date of the last census in 1911, also the number at the preceding census in 1901. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts.

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911.

| Class. | Age. | Conjugal Condition. | Number of Males enumerated at the Census of— | |
|--------|-----------------------|---|--|---------|
| | | | 1901. | 1911. |
| I. | 18 and under 35 years | Unmarried, or widowers without children | 116,909 | 130,729 |
| II. | 35 and under 45 years | Unmarried, or widowers without children | 21,248 | 22,329 |
| III. | 18 and under 35 years | Married, or widowers with children | 46,035 | 54,162 |
| IV. | 35 and under 45 years | Married, or widowers with children | 61,371 | 60,614 |
| V. | 45 and under 60 years | Married or unmarried | 56,627 | 91,521 |
| Total | ... | ... | 302,190 | 359,355 |

The number of males in the State at the military ages increased by 57,165, or by nearly 19 per cent. in the decennial period 1901-11, while the general population increased by only about 10 per cent. in the same time. The population thus became stronger from a defence point of view during the period mentioned.

The census of 1911 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follows:—

Birthplaces
of the
people,
1911.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

| Birthplaces. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Victoria | 495,490 | 514,729 | 1,010,219 |
| Other Australian States ... | 46,169 | 52,557 | 98,726 |
| New Zealand | 4,968 | 5,099 | 10,067 |
| England and Wales | 49,558 | 39,824 | 89,382 |
| Scotland | 14,200 | 12,377 | 26,577 |
| Ireland | 19,169 | 22,308 | 41,477 |
| British India | 1,179 | 427 | 1,606 |
| Other British Possessions ... | 2,201 | 1,723 | 3,924 |
| Total British | 632,934 | 649,044 | 1,281,978 |
| Germany | 4,343 | 1,799 | 6,142 |
| Italy | 1,140 | 359 | 1,499 |
| Sweden | 1,138 | 82 | 1,220 |
| Norway | 726 | 81 | 807 |
| Russia | 777 | 296 | 1,073 |
| United States | 1,085 | 665 | 1,750 |
| China | 4,246 | 56 | 4,302 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 3,347 | 1,112 | 4,459 |
| Total Foreign | 16,802 | 4,450 | 21,252 |
| At Sea | 630 | 673 | 1,303 |
| Unspecified | 5,225 | 5,793 | 11,018 |
| Grand Total | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 |

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 77 to every 100 persons in 1911, as compared with 73 in 1901. These, combined with natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to 85 per cent. of the total population of Victoria.

Victorian
born.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1911 was considerable, amounting to 56,935. This decrease is equivalent to 24 per cent. of the natives of England and Wales, 26 per cent. of the natives of Scotland, and 33 per cent. of the natives of Ireland, who were resident in the State in 1901.

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

The number of persons in the State in 1911 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 21,252 or 1.6 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1901, when they numbered 25,582 or 2.1 per cent. of the population.

Foreign
born.

Chinese.

In the interval between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 natives of China decreased from 6,230 to 4,302. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 7,349 in 1901 and 5,601 in 1911.

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 191,892 at the census of 1911, as compared with 136,638 at the previous census in 1901, thus showing an increase of 55,254.

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| State in which Living. | Numbers Born in Victoria. | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Victoria | 495,490 | 514,729 | 1,010,219 |
| New South Wales | 42,701 | 34,835 | 77,536 |
| Queensland | 10,479 | 5,464 | 15,943 |
| South Australia | 7,490 | 7,017 | 14,507 |
| Western Australia... .. | 30,864 | 23,749 | 54,613 |
| Tasmania | 4,590 | 4,189 | 8,779 |
| Northern Territory | 123 | 20 | 143 |
| Federal Capital Territory | 39 | 8 | 47 |
| Australia | 591,776 | 590,011 | 1,181,787 |
| New Zealand | 11,437 | 8,887 | 20,324 |
| Total | 603,213 | 598,898 | 1,202,111 |

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians who were resident in this State at the 1911 census date:—

NATIVES OF OTHER STATES AND NEW ZEALAND LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1911.

| State. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| New South Wales | 13,273 | 15,419 | 28,692 |
| Queensland | 1,954 | 2,448 | 4,402 |
| South Australia | 11,400 | 12,127 | 23,527 |
| Western Australia | 2,244 | 2,292 | 4,536 |
| Tasmania | 8,615 | 10,415 | 19,030 |
| New Zealand | 4,968 | 5,099 | 10,067 |
| Australasia (State not given) | 8,673 | 9,848 | 18,521 |
| Total | 51,127 | 57,648 | 108,775 |

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places who were living in Victoria in 1911 by 83,117.

The enumerated population at each of the last six censuses, and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

Increase of population in six decades.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

| Year of Census or Estimate. | Both Sexes. | | | Males. | | | Females. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Population. | Increase since last Census. | | Population. | Increase since last Census. | | Population. | Increase since last Census. | |
| | | Numerical. | Centesimal. | | Numerical. | Centesimal. | | Numerical. | Centesimal. |
| 1861 | 540,322 | 129,556 | 31·54 | 328,651 | 64,317 | 24·33 | 211,671 | 65,239 | 44·55 |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 191,206 | 35·39 | 401,050 | 72,399 | 22·03 | 330,478 | 118,807 | 56·13 |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 130,818 | 17·88 | 452,083 | 51,033 | 12·72 | 410,263 | 79,785 | 24·14 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 278,059 | 32·24 | 598,414 | 146,331 | 32·37 | 541,991 | 131,728 | 32·11 |
| 1901 | 1,201,341 | 60,936 | 5·34 | 603,883 | 5,469 | ·91 | 597,458 | 55,467 | 10·23 |
| 1911 | 1,315,747 | 114,406 | 9·52 | 655,694 | 51,811 | 8·58 | 660,053 | 62,595 | 10·48 |

Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 the increase in population (114,406) was smaller than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1891-1901, when it was only 60,936 persons. The increases in other periods were 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Population 1861-1911.

The proportions of sexes at the six census enumerations were:—

Proportions of sexes, Victoria.

| Year. | Females to 100 Males. | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1861 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64·41 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82·40 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90·75 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90·57 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98·94 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100·61 |

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the following figures which show that while in Western Australia there

Proportions of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

are only 75 females, and in Queensland 84, to every 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 101 to 100:—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| | Females to 100 Males. | | Females to 100 Males. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Victoria ... | 100·67 | Western Australia ... | 74·61 |
| New South Wales ... | 91·99 | Tasmania ... | 95·93 |
| Federal Capital Territory ... | 72·78 | | |
| Queensland ... | 83·85 | Australia ... | 92·61 |
| South Australia ... | 97·03 | New Zealand ... | 89·60 |
| Northern Territory ... | 21·07 | | |

Population
of Greater
Melbourne,
1911.

The following table shows the area in acres, the enumerated population, and the number of persons to the acre at the census of 1911; also the estimated population at the end of 1911, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1911.

| Sub-District. | Area in Acres. | Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911. | Persons to the acre. | Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1911. |
|--|-------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Melbourne City ... | 7,658 | 103,593 | 13·5 | 103,710 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 923 | 34,283 | 37·1 | 34,600 |
| Collingwood City ... | 1,139 | 34,190 | 30·0 | 34,600 |
| Richmond City ... | 1,430 | 40,442 | 28·3 | 40,750 |
| Brunswick City ... | 2,722 | 32,215 | 11·8 | 32,520 |
| Northcote Town ... | 2,850 | 17,519 | 6·1 | 18,250 |
| Prahran City ... | 2,320 | 45,367 | 19·6 | 45,700 |
| South Melbourne City ... | 2,311 | 46,190 | 20·0 | 46,500 |
| Port Melbourne Town ... | 2,366 | 13,515 | 5·7 | 13,600 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 2,049 | 25,334 | 12·4 | 25,950 |
| Brighton Town ... | 3,288 | 12,083 | 3·7 | 12,410 |
| Essendon City ... | 4,000 | 23,749 | 5·9 | 24,000 |
| Hawthorn City ... | 2,400 | 24,450 | 10·2 | 24,900 |
| Kew Town ... | 3,553 | 11,152 | 3·1 | 11,370 |
| Footscray City ... | 2,577 | 23,643 | 9·2 | 24,000 |
| Williamstown Town ... | 2,775 | 15,275 | 5·5 | 15,800 |
| Oakleigh Borough ... | 2,178 | 2,151 | 1·0 | 2,250 |
| Caulfield Town ... | 6,080 | 15,919 | 2·6 | 16,250 |
| Malvern City * ... | 4,000 | 15,969 | 4·0 | 16,500 |
| Camberwell Town ... | 8,320 | 12,551 | 1·5 | 13,100 |
| Preston Shire ... | 8,800 | 5,049 | ·6 | 5,100 |
| Coburg Borough ... | 4,800 | 9,505 | 2·0 | 9,600 |
| Remainder of District ... | 84,941 | 24,873 | ·3 | 26,120 |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... | ... | 4,220 | ... | 2,580 |
| Total, including Shipping ... | 163,480 | 593,237 | 3·6 | 600,160 |

* Malvern was proclaimed a city on 30th May, 1911.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 37 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 30; Richmond, 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 20; and Melbourne City 13 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,985 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 494, Williamstown 455, St. Kilda 303, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 157 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,574 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond 33, South Melbourne 25, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 15, Williamstown 7, and Kew 4; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

Density of metropolitan population.

In the following return Victoria is divided into three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the census of 1911, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

Urban and Rural Population, 1911.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1911.

| Divisions. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Enumerated Population, Census 1911. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Total. | Proportion per cent. | Persons to the Sq. Mile. |
| Metropolitan | 255 | 593,237 | 45·10 | 2,326 |
| Other Urban | 376 | 209,984 | 15·96 | 558 |
| Total Urban | 631 | 803,221 | 61·06 | 1,273 |
| Rural | 87,253 | 512,330 | 38·94 | 5·9 |
| Total State | 87,884 | 1,315,551 | 100·00 | 15·0 |

Proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 45 per cent. of that of the whole State.

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

| Year. | | | | | | Per cent. |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1907 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42·7 |
| 1908 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43·1 |
| 1909 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43·3 |
| 1910 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44·4 |
| 1911 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45·1 |

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,873 in 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| Municipal Districts. | Population at the Census of— | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Cities— | | | |
| Melbourne | 104,316 | 97,440 | 103,593 |
| Fitzroy | 32,453 | 31,687 | 34,283 |
| Collingwood | 35,070 | 32,749 | 34,190 |
| Richmond | 38,797 | 37,824 | 40,442 |
| Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) | 21,961 | 24,141 | 32,215 |
| Prahran | 39,703 | 40,441 | 45,367 |
| South Melbourne | 41,724 | 40,619 | 46,190 |
| St. Kilda | 19,838 | 20,542 | 25,334 |
| Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901) | 14,411 | 17,426 | 23,749 |
| Hawthorn | 19,585 | 21,430 | 24,450 |
| Footscray | 19,149 | 18,318 | 23,343 |

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1911—*continued.*

| Municipal Districts. | Population at the Census of— | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Towns— | | | |
| Northcote | 7,458 | 9,677 | 17,519 |
| Williamstown | 15,960 | 14,052 | 15,275 |
| Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) | 13,067 | 12,176 | 13,515 |
| Brighton | 9,858 | 10,047 | 12,083 |
| Malvern (Shire 1891)* | 8,136 | 10,619 | 15,969 |
| Caulfield (Shire 1891) | 8,005 | 9,541 | 15,919 |
| Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) | 6,204 | 8,602 | 12,551 |
| Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) | 8,462 | 9,469 | 11,152 |
| Boroughs— | | | |
| Oakleigh | 1,236 | 1,273 | 2,151 |
| Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901) | 5,752 | 6,772 | 9,505 |
| Shires— | | | |
| Preston | 3,569 | 4,059 | 5,049 |
| Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District | 14,217 | 15,445 | 24,873 |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River | 1,965 | 1,730 | 4,220 |
| Total | 490,896 | 496,079 | 593,237 |

* Proclaimed a city 30th May, 1911.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, Hamilton, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the last two censuses, were as follows:—

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1911.

| Name of Town. | 1901. | 1911. |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Ballarat | 49,414 | 42,403 |
| Bendigo | 42,701 | 39,417 |
| Geelong | 25,017 | 28,518 |
| Castlemaine | 7,912 | 7,020 |
| Warrnambool | 6,404 | 7,010 |
| Maryborough | 5,622 | 5,675 |
| Hamilton | 4,024 | 4,900 |
| Stawell | 5,318 | 4,410 |

There are many other important towns in Victoria, and the following is a list of those which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1911:—

| Town. | Enumerated Population in 1911. | Town. | Enumerated Population in 1911. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Mildura ... | 4,608 | Beechworth ... | 3,409 |
| Ararat ... | 4,215 | Sale ... | 3,404 |
| Colac ... | 3,992 | Horsham ... | 3,328 |
| Daylesford ... | 3,846 | Wonthaggi ... | 3,200 |
| St. Arnaud ... | 3,770 | Bairnsdale ... | 3,412 |
| Echuca ... | 3,546 | Kyneton ... | 3,174 |
| Wangaratta ... | 3,482 | Maldon ... | 3,077 |
| Camperdown ... | 3,473 | Shepparton ... | 3,000 |

Rates of increase of population.

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in remainder of State, are shown hereunder:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1911.

| Period. | In Victoria. | | In Melbourne and Suburbs. | | In Remainder of State. | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1850-60 ... | 2·01 | 21·59 | * | 13·62 | * | 26·67 |
| 1860-70 ... | 2·46 | 3·05 | 1·96† | 3·91 | 2·63† | 2·74 |
| 1870-80 ... | 1·87 | 1·70 | 1·33 | 3·31 | 2·11 | 1·01 |
| 1880-90 ... | 1·66 | 2·80 | 1·53 | 5·56 | 1·74 | 1·17 |
| 1890-1900... | 1·47 | ·55 | 1·36 | ·25 | 1·55 | ·77 |
| 1901 ... | 1·26 | 1·28 | ·98 | 1·35 | 1·46 | 1·24 |
| 1902 ... | 1·18 | ·26 | ·99 | ·25 | 1·31 | ·26 |
| 1903 ... | 1·15 | -·06 | ·95 | ·58 | 1·29 | -·51 |
| 1904 ... | 1·27 | ·28 | 1·05 | 1·14 | 1·42 | -·34 |
| 1905 ... | 1·27 | ·85 | 1·05 | 1·64 | 1·43 | ·27 |
| 1906 ... | 1·27 | 1·26 | 1·02 | 2·06 | 1·46 | ·67 |
| 1907 ... | 1·35 | 1·28 | 1·14 | 2·35 | 1·51 | ·49 |
| 1908 ... | 1·22 | ·84 | 1·02 | 2·62 | 1·37 | -·51 |
| 1909 ... | 1·35 | 1·56 | 1·16 | 2·85 | 1·49 | ·56 |
| 1910 ... | 1·29 | 1·31 | 1·07 | 2·57 | 1·47 | ·30 |
| 1911 ... | 1·36 | 2·26 | 1·18 | 2·07 | 1·51 | 2·42 |

* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has at all periods been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has

usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1911:—

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1911.

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1911.

| State. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Victoria .. | 77,345 | 540,322 | 731,528 | 862,346 | 1,140,405 | 1,201,070 | 1,315,551 |
| New South Wales .. | 191,099 | 350,860 | 503,981 | 751,468 | 1,132,231 | 1,354,846 | 1,648,448 |
| Queensland .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,059 | 117,960 | 213,525 | 393,718 | 498,129 | 605,813 |
| South Australia .. | 63,700 | 126,830 | 185,626 | 279,865 | 320,431 | 363,157 | 411,868 |
| Western Australia .. | 5,886 | 15,100 | 25,270 | 29,708 | 49,782 | 184,124 | 282,114 |
| Tasmania .. | 70,130 | 89,977 | 101,020 | 115,705 | 146,667 | 172,475 | 191,211 |
| Australia .. | 408,160 | 1,153,148 | 1,665,385 | 2,252,617 | 3,183,237 | 3,773,801 | 4,455,005 |
| New Zealand | 22,108 | 84,536 | 257,810 | 489,933 | 626,658 | 772,719 | 1,068,407 |

In the next table is shown the enumerated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the census of 1911, also the increase of population since the census of 1901, and the number of persons to the square mile.

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1911.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 2ND APRIL, 1911.

| State. | Enumerated Population, 2nd April, 1911. | | | Increase since Census of 1901. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Victoria .. | 659,591 | 659,960 | 1,319,551 | 114,481 | 14·97 |
| New South Wales .. | 857,698 | 789,036 | 1,646,734 | | |
| Federal Capital Territory | 992 | 722 | 1,714 | 293,602 | 5·31 |
| Queensland .. | 329,506 | 276,307 | 605,813 | | |
| South Australia Proper | 207,358 | 201,290 | 408,648 | 50,212 | 1·07 |
| Northern Territory .. | 2,734 | 576 | 3,310 | - 1,501 | ·01 |
| Western Australia .. | 161,565 | 120,549 | 282,114 | 97,990 | ·29 |
| Tasmania .. | 97,591 | 93,620 | 191,211 | 18,736 | 7·29 |
| Australia .. | 2,313,035 | 2,141,970 | 4,455,005 | 681,204 | 1·50 |
| New Zealand | 531,858 | 476,549 | 1,008,407 | 235,688 | 9·63 |

Australian States—
Increase of population, 1851 to 1911.

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

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1851 TO 1911.

| Period. | Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 400,045 | 126,314 | | 35,750 | 6,510 | 7,709 | 576,328 |
| 1861-71 " | 41,789 | 48,247 | 68,581 | 17,060 | 6,386 | - 5,183 | 176,880 |
| 1871-81 " | - 15,322 | 107,536 | 58,904 | 45,032 | - 135 | - 770 | 195,245 |
| 1881-91 " | 116,950 | 164,424 | 114,835 | - 28,275 | 12,973 | 5,993 | 386,900 |
| 1891-01 " | - 111,577 | 223 | 16,693 | - 16,121 | 118,441 | - 2,179 | 5,480 |
| 1901-11 " | - 42,340 | 45,564 | 19,708 | - 5,406 | 53,723 | - 14,592 | 56,657 |
| Total .. | 389,545 | 492,308 | 278,721 | 48,040 | 197,898 | - 9,022 | 1,397,490 |
| | Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths). | | | | | | |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 62,932 | 63,506 | | 27,380 | 2,704 | 12,138 | 168,660 |
| 1861-71 " | 149,417 | 104,874 | 19,320 | 41,736 | 3,784 | 16,226 | 335,357 |
| 1871-81 " | 146,140 | 139,951 | 36,661 | 49,207 | 4,573 | 15,455 | 391,987 |
| 1881-91 " | 161,109 | 209,705 | 65,358 | 68,841 | 7,101 | 24,969 | 537,083 |
| 1891-01 " | 172,513 | 226,676 | 87,718 | 58,294 | 15,901 | 27,987 | 589,089 |
| 1901-11 " | 156,821 | 248,038 | 87,976 | 54,117 | 44,267 | 33,328 | 624,547 |
| Total .. | 848,932 | 992,750 | 297,033 | 299,575 | 78,330 | 130,103 | 2,646,723 |
| | Total Increase. | | | | | | |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 462,977 | 189,820 | | 63,130 | 9,214 | 19,847 | 744,988 |
| 1861-71 " | 191,206 | 153,121 | 87,901 | 58,796 | 10,170 | 11,043 | 512,237 |
| 1871-81 " | 130,818 | 247,487 | 95,565 | 94,239 | 4,438 | 14,685 | 587,232 |
| 1881-91 " | 278,059 | 374,129 | 180,193 | 40,566 | 20,074 | 30,962 | 923,983 |
| 1891-01 " | 60,936 | 226,899 | 104,411 | 42,173 | 134,342 | 25,808 | 594,569 |
| 1901-11 " | 114,481 | 293,602 | 107,684 | 48,711 | 97,990 | 18,736 | 681,204 |
| Total .. | 1,238,477 | 1,485,058 | 575,754 | 347,615 | 276,228 | 121,081 | 4,044,213 |

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 56,657 persons by immigration—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing

no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed 65½ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 34½ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures by sea since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1911, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1911.

| State, Dominion or Territory. | Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living. | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years). | At Dependent Ages. | |
| | | Under 15 Years. | 65 Years and upwards. |
| Western Australia | 6,639 | 3,124 | 237 |
| Victoria | 6,432 | 3,050 | 518 |
| South Australia | 6,414 | 3,119 | 467 |
| New Zealand | 6,395 | 3,131 | 474 |
| New South Wales | 6,383 | 3,212 | 405 |
| Queensland | 6,312 | 3,313 | 375 |
| Tasmania | 6,084 | 3,504 | 412 |
| Northern Territory | 8,198 | 1,470 | 333 |
| Federal Capital Territory | 6,272 | 3,22 | 501 |

Leaving out of account the Northern Territory, where the conditions are abnormal, and the Federal Capital Territory, Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there in recent years, and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. • Victoria, which in 1901 had fallen to the fifth place on the list, now occupies the position next to Western Australia. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, viz., 518 per 10,000, and is followed by New Zealand with 474, South Australia with 467, Tasmania with 412, and New South Wales with 405. In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions are much lower.

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 50 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 636,355 inhabitants in 1911. These two cities contain 27½ per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1911.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

| | Population. |
|---|-------------|
| Adelaide and Suburbs (including Shipping) ... | 191,312 |
| Port Pirie ... | 9,385 |
| Mount Gambier ... | 3,379 |
| Wallaroo ... | 3,212 |

TASMANIA—*continued.*

| | Population. |
|------------------|-------------|
| Devonport ... | 4,859 |
| Beaconsfield ... | 4,556 |
| Queenstown ... | 3,827 |
| St. Leonards ... | 2,612 |
| Gormanston ... | 2,009 |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Perth and Suburbs (including Shipping)... | 109,375 |
| Kalgoorlie (including Boulder) ... | 31,666 |
| Fremantle ... | 14,499 |
| Bunbury ... | 3,763 |
| Albany ... | 3,586 |
| Geraldton ... | 3,478 |
| Northam ... | 3,361 |
| Coolgardie ... | 2,000 |
| Broome ... | 866 |

NEW ZEALAND.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Auckland and Suburbs ... | 102,676 |
| Christchurch " " ... | 80,193 |
| Wellington " " ... | 70,729 |
| Dunedin " " ... | 64,237 |
| Invercargill ... | 15,858 |
| Wanganui ... | 14,702 |
| Napier ... | 11,736 |
| Timaru ... | 11,280 |
| Palmerston North ... | 10,991 |
| Nelson ... | 8,234 |
| Gisborne ... | 8,196 |
| Petone ... | 6,640 |
| Greymouth ... | 5,469 |
| New Plymouth ... | 5,238 |
| Masterton ... | 5,182 |
| Oamaru ... | 5,152 |
| Lyttelton ... | 4,058 |

TASMANIA.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Hobart and Suburbs (including Shipping) ... | 40,335 |
| Launceston ... | 20,754 |
| Zeehan ... | 5,726 |

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

Populations of British Dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

| Territory. | Estimated Area, Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Population per Square Mile. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| EUROPEAN. | | | | |
| England and Wales .. | 58,324 | 1911 (c) | 36,075,269 | 619 |
| Scotland .. | 29,796 | " | 4,759,445 | 160 |
| Ireland .. | 32,607 | " | 4,381,951 | 134 |
| Isle of Man .. | 227 | " | 52,034 | 229 |
| Channel Islands.. | 75 | " | 96,900 | 1,292 |
| Total United Kingdom | 121,027 | .. | 45,365,599 | 375 |
| Gibraltar .. | 2 | 1911 (c) | 19,596 | 9,798 |
| Malta .. | 117 | " | 228,442 | 1,953 |
| Total ... | 121,146 | .. | 45,613,637 | 377 |

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

| Territory. | Estimated Area, Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Population per Square Mile. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ASIATIC. | | | | |
| British India | 1,097,821 | 1911 (c) | 244,126,512 | 223 |
| Fedatory Native States | 675,267 | " | 70,828,728 | 105 |
| British North Borneo .. | 31,106 | 1910 | 200,000 | 6 |
| Brunei | 3,000 | 1909 | 25,000 | 8 |
| Ceylon | 25,332 | 1911 (c) | 4,109,054 | 162 |
| Cyprus | 3,584 | " | 273,857 | 76 |
| Federated Malay States .. | 27,700 | " | 1,035,933 | 37 |
| Hong Kong | 49 | 1910 | 350,975 | 7,163 |
| Labuan | 30 | 1911 (c) | 6,546 | 218 |
| Sarawak | 42,000 | 1910 | 500,000 | 12 |
| Straits Settlements .. | 1,600 | 1911 (c) | 707,523 | 442 |
| Weihaiwei | 285 | " | 147,133 | 516 |
| Others | 1,818 | 1910 | 142,859 | 79 |
| Total | 1,909,592 | .. | 322,454,120 | 169 |
| AFRICAN. | | | | |
| Basutoland | 11,716 | 1911 (c) | 405,832 | 35 |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate | 275,000 | " | 125,350 | 46 |
| British East Africa Protectorate .. | 202,000 | 191 | 2,295,336 | 11 |
| Mauritius and Dependencies | 850 | 1911) | 374,625 | 441 |
| Nigeria | 335,580 | 1911 | 15,905,260 | 47 |
| Nyasaland | 39,801 | " | 970,430 | 24 |
| Rhodesia | 439,575 | 1910 | 1,770,871 | 4 |
| Somaliland | 68,000 | 1911 | 302,859 | 4 |
| Union of South Africa .. | 473,184 | 1911 (c) | 5,958,499 | 13 |
| Uganda Protectorate .. | 223,500 | 1910 | 3,503,564 | 16 |
| Zanzibar | 1,020 | " (c) | 197,199 | 193 |
| Others | 137,392 | 1910 | 3,870,986 | 28 |
| Total | 2,207,618 | .. | 35,630,811 | 16 |
| AMERICAN. | | | | |
| Bermudas | 19 | 1911 (c) | 18,994 | 1,000 |
| British Guiana | 90,500 | " | 296,041 | 3 |
| Canada | 3,729,665 | " | 7,081,869 | 1.90 |
| Falkland Islands | 6,500 | " | 2,272 | .35 |
| Honduras | 8,598 | " | 40,510 | 5 |
| Labrador | 120,000 | 1910 | 4,076 | .03 |
| Newfoundland | 42,734 | " | 237,631 | 6 |
| West Indies | 12,032 | 1911 (c) | 1,679,191 | 140 |
| Total | 4,010,048 | .. | 9,360,484 | 2.3 |

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

| Territory. | Estimated Area, Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Population per Square Mile. |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| AUSTRALASIAN. | | | | |
| Australia | 2,974,581 | 1911 (c) | 4,455,005 | 1·5 |
| New Zealand | 104,751 | „ | 1,008,407 | 9·6 |
| Papua | 90,540 | 1910 | 400,000 | 4·4 |
| Total | 3,169,872 | .. | 5,863,412 | 1·8 |
| OCEANIC. | | | | |
| Fiji | 7,740 | 1911 (c) | 139,541 | 18 |
| Tonga | 390 | 1910 | 21,695 | 56 |
| British Solomon Islands .. | 14,800 | 1911 | 150,443 | 10 |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 166 | 1908 | 29,476 | 178 |
| Total | 23,096 | .. | 341,155 | 15 |
| GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions | 11,441,372 | .. | 419,313,619 | 36·7 |

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

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

| Divisions. | Area in Square Miles (000's omitted). | Estimated Population (000's omitted). | Population per Square Mile. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Europe | 3,860, | 440,864, | 114·2 |
| Asia | 17,000, | 950,000, | 55·9 |
| Africa | 11,500, | 150,000, | 13·0 |
| North America | 8,548, | 130,000, | 15·2 |
| South America | 7,342, | 47,000, | 6·4 |
| Australasia and Polynesia .. | 3,400, | 7,400, | 2·2 |
| Total | 51,650, | 1,725,264, | 33·4 |

Populations
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

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

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

| City. | Country. | Year of Enumeration or Estimate. | Population. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Greater London | England | 1911 | 7,252,963 |
| New York | United States | 1910 | 4,706,883 |
| Paris | France | 1911 | 2,846,986 |
| Tokio | Japan | 1908 | 2,186,079 |
| Chicago | United States | 1910 | 2,185,283 |
| Vienna | Austria | 1910 | 2,107,981 |
| Berlin | Prussia | 1910 | 2,070,695 |
| St. Petersburg | Russia | 1910 | 1,577,892 |
| Philadelphia | United States | 1910 | 1,549,008 |
| Moscow | Russia | 1910 | 1,493,600 |
| Buenos Aires | Argentine Republic | 1910 | 1,270,234 |
| Osaka | Japan | 1903 | 1,226,590 |
| Calcutta | India | 1911 | 1,216,514 |
| Constantinople | Turkey | 1909 | 1,200,000 |
| Canton | China | 1909 | 1,000,000 |
| Bombay | India | 1911 | 972,892 |
| Manchester (with Salford) | England | 1910 | 960,990 |
| Hamburg | Germany | 1910 | 932,078 |
| Glasgow | Scotland | 1910 | 884,505 |
| Rio de Janeiro | Brazil | 1910 | 870,475 |
| Buda-Pest | Hungary | 1910 | 833,703 |
| Tient-sin | China | 1909 | 800,000 |
| Liverpool | England | 1910 | 767,606 |
| Warsaw | Russia | 1908 | 764,054 |
| Brussels | Belgium | 1910 | 720,000 |
| Pekin | China | 1908 | 700,000 |
| Cairo | Egypt | 1910 | 683,353 |
| Sydney | New South Wales | 1911 | 651,800 |
| Bangkok | Siam | 1909 | 628,675 |
| Milan | Italy | 1910 | 611,184 |
| Melbourne | Victoria | 1911 | 600,160 |
| Munich | Bavaria | 1910 | 595,053 |
| Rome | Italy | 1910 | 590,113 |
| Madrid | Spain | 1910 | 571,539 |
| Birmingham | England | 1910 | 570,113 |
| Amsterdam | Holland | 1910 | 570,057 |
| Madras | India | 1910 | 568,146 |
| Barcelona | Spain | 1910 | 560,000 |
| Dresden | Saxony | 1910 | 546,882 |
| Breslau | Prussia | 1910 | 511,891 |
| Prague | Austria | 1910 | 497,905 |
| Mexico | Mexico | 1910 | 470,659 |
| Montreal | Canada | 1911 | 466,197 |
| Copenhagen | Denmark | 1910 | 459,000 |
| Rotterdam | Holland | 1910 | 422,132 |
| Dublin | Ireland | 1911 | 403,030 |
| Belfast | Ireland | 1911 | 385,492 |
| Toronto | Canada | 1911 | 376,240 |

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

| City. | | Country. | | Year of Enumeration or Estimate. | Population. |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Edinburgh | .. .. | Scotland | .. .. | 1910 | 360,276 |
| Lisbon | .. .. | Portugal | .. .. | 1900 | 356,009 |
| Stockholm | .. .. | Sweden | .. .. | 1910 | 342,908 |
| Washington | .. .. | United States | .. .. | 1910 | 331,069 |
| Antwerp | .. .. | Belgium | .. .. | 1910 | 327,668 |
| The Hague | .. .. | Holland | .. .. | 1910 | 274,236 |
| Christiania | .. .. | Norway | .. .. | 1910 | 243,801 |
| Adelaide | .. .. | South Australia | .. .. | 1911 | 192,429 |
| Venice | .. .. | Italy | .. .. | 1910 | 183,224 |
| Johannesburg | .. .. | Transvaal | .. .. | 1909 | 180,687 |

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

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last six census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished:—

Chinese and Aborigines in Victoria.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

| Year of Census. | Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines. | | | Chinese. | | | Aborigines. | | |
|-----------------|--|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1861 | 540,322 | 328,651 | 211,671 | 24,732 | 24,724 | 8 | 1,694 | 1,046 | 648 |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 401,050 | 330,478 | 17,935 | 17,899 | 36 | 1,330 | 784 | 546 |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 452,083 | 410,263 | 12,128 | 11,869 | 259 | 780 | 460 | 320 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 598,414 | 541,991 | 9,377 | 8,772 | 605 | 565 | 325 | 240 |
| 1901 | 1,201,341 | 603,883 | 597,458 | 7,349 | 6,740 | 609 | 652 | 367 | 285 |
| 1911 | 1,315,551 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 5,601 | 4,953 | 645 | 643 | 340 | 303 |

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards

Decrease of Chinese.

Chinese Restriction Act 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

Decrease of
Aborigines.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 29th November, 1911, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure race and half-castes is under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN
VICTORIA, 1910-11.

| Station. | Area of Reserves. | | Total Number under care. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| | Acres. | | |
| Coranderrk | 2,400 | 54 | |
| Lake Condah | 2,050 | 45 | |
| Lake Tyers | 4,000 | 76 | |
| Framlingham | 548 | 39 | |
| Colac and Lake Moodemere | 41 | 6 | |
| Depôts | .. | 32 | |
| Total | 9,039 | 252 | |

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

During the year 1910-11 seventeen deaths occurred—eight at Coranderk, two at Lake Tyers, and seven at Depôts. There were seven births—one at Lake Condah, and six at Lake Tyers. Three marriages took place—two at Coranderk and one at Lake Condah.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,295. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1911:—

Expenditure
on
Aborigines.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Amount expended | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £370,864 |
| Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue | | | | | | 13,152 |
| Net cost | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 357,712 |

During the three years 1907, 1908, and 1910, a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, but during the years 1909 and 1911 the reverse was the case. The net increase in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the following table by excess of immigration over emigration was 117. The figures for each year are:—

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-). |
|-------|-------------|------------|--|
| 1907 | 464 | 419 | + 45 |
| 1908 | 566 | 448 | + 118 |
| 1909 | 523 | 556 | - 33 |
| 1910 | 424 | 418 | + 6 |
| 1911 | 435 | 454 | - 19 |
| Total | 2,412 | 2,295 | + 117 |

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

Immigration
and emi-
gration of
coloured
persons,
1901 to 1911.

bers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-). |
|--|-------------|------------|---|
| From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901 | 609 | 483 | +126 |
| 1902 | 307 | 525 | - 218 |
| 1903 | 96 | 92 | + 4 |
| 1904 | 48 | 75 | - 27 |
| 1905 | 58 | 136 | - 78 |
| 1906 | 71 | 129 | - 58 |
| 1907 | 41 | 79 | - 38 |
| 1908 | 64 | 62 | + 2 |
| 1909 | 69 | 69 | .. |
| 1910 | 137 | 156 | - 19 |
| 1911 | 104 | 77 | + 27 |
| Total | 1,604 | 1,883 | - 279 |

Coloured persons in Victoria, 1911.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1911. Chinese were found to number 5,601, and other coloured persons 1,583—a total of 7,184, as compared with 8,622 at the previous census in 1901.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Race. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. |
| Asiatic— | | | | | | |
| Chinese | 4,491 | 465 | 216 | 429 | 4,707 | 894 |
| Hindus | 720 | 73 | 9 | 32 | 729 | 105 |
| Japanese | 39 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 47 | 20 |
| Syrians | 244 | 11 | 197 | 5 | 441 | 16 |
| Cingalese | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 4 |
| Other | 31 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 33 | 17 |
| African— | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 44 | 27 | 11 | 36 | 55 | 63 |
| Other | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| American— | | | | | | |
| American Indians | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Other | 3 | 3 | .. | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Polynesians— | | | | | | |
| Maoris | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Other | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Indefinite | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 5,600 | 606 | 449 | 529 | 6,049 | 1,135 |

Persons of non-European race (exclusive of Aborigines) in Australia were found to number 42,230 in 1911. If to this be added 19,939 full-blooded aborigines and 10,113 half-castes, the total of the enumerated coloured persons in the Commonwealth as at the date mentioned will be 72,282. The following table shows the numbers belonging to the different races, those of full blood being distinguished from half-castes, and males being separated from females :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Race. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. |
| Asiatic— | | | | | | |
| Chinese | 21,856 | 1,518 | 897 | 1,501 | 22,753 | 3,019 |
| Hindus | 3,201 | 239 | 98 | 160 | 3,299 | 399 |
| Cingalese | 322 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 354 | 54 |
| Japanese | 3,281 | 51 | 208 | 36 | 3,489 | 87 |
| Syrians | 1,297 | 40 | 1,042 | 44 | 2,339 | 84 |
| Malays | 1,033 | 38 | 44 | 46 | 1,077 | 84 |
| Other | 1,446 | 57 | 81 | 68 | 1,527 | 125 |
| African— | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 283 | 191 | 43 | 145 | 326 | 336 |
| Other | 26 | .. | 5 | .. | 31 | .. |
| American— | | | | | | |
| American Indians | 36 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 44 | 7 |
| Other | 18 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 21 | 17 |
| Polynesian— | | | | | | |
| Papuan | 366 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 370 | 5 |
| Maoris | 60 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 86 | 48 |
| Fijians | 32 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 39 | 6 |
| Other | 1,672 | 96 | 357 | 72 | 2,029 | 168 |
| Indefinite | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 5 | 2 |
| Total | 34,932 | 2,309 | 2,857 | 2,132 | 37,789 | 4,441 |

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided

Coloured persons in Australia.

Naturalization.

in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1911, from which it will be seen that about 32 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 25 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1911.

| Native Places. | Numbers Naturalized in each Year. | | | | | Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1911. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | |
| France | 11 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 288 |
| Belgium | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 48 |
| Austria | 7 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 272 |
| Germany | 63 | 95 | 226 | 128 | 191 | 3,830 |
| Russia | 4 | 11 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 506 |
| Norway and Sweden | 52 | 37 | 70 | 44 | 92 | 3,742 |
| Other European Countries | 70 | 77 | 134 | 87 | 124 | |
| United States | 6 | 8 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 205 |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,969 |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 159 |
| Total | 214 | 243 | 507 | 329 | 491 | 12,019 |

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1911 was 3,662, and of those who departed 4,044, giving a departure balance of 382. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, and Papuans, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth and in the Dominion of New Zealand at the census of 1911 :—

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Aus-
tralia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| States and Territories | Chinese. | | Aborigines. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Full Blood. | | Half-caste. | |
| | | | Males. | Males. | Females. | Females. |
| States— | | | | | | |
| Victoria | 4,956 | 645 | 103 | 93 | 237 | 210 |
| New South Wales.. | 8,500 | 855 | 1,152 | 860 | 2,335 | 2,177 |
| Queensland | 6,138 | 576 | 5,145 | 3,542 | 1,361 | 1,147 |
| South Australia .. | 291 | 68 | 802 | 637 | 346 | 346 |
| Western Australia.. | 1,808 | 64 | 3,433 | 2,936 | 760 | 715 |
| Tasmania | 450 | 79 | 2 | 1 | 123 | 104 |
| Territories— | | | | | | |
| Northern Territory | 1,228 | 111 | 743 | 480 | 117 | 127 |
| Federal Capital Ter- ritory | 3 | .. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Australia | 23,374 | 2,398 | 11,385 | 8,554 | 5,283 | 4,830 |
| New Zealand | 2,542 | 88 | 24,184 | 21,479 | 2,291 | 1,890 |

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. Except in Western Australia the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to 7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period.

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

Aborigines
in Australia.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. The numbers given represent only those who were in the employ of whites at the date of the census, or were living in a civilized or semi-civilized condition in the vicinity of settlements of whites at that time. No attempt was made to count those who were living in a purely wild state. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1911 in New Zealand show an increase of 2,113 over those returned in 1906, and this increase the authorities in New Zealand state may be taken as a fair index of the position.
